Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations Federal Financial Assistance

Subtitle C – President's Budget (Parts 400 – 428) HA-20-1-26, HA-2-2-26

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Do not murder, steal or bear false witness (Exodus 20:13, 15, 16)(Deuteronomy 5:17, 19, 20)

FR-ee Act
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An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee)

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Sec. 1 Arrears:

(a) There is a balance available for the United Nations to collect a total of $71,011 million arrears FY 26 to pay for regular dues to international organizations and USAID cancellation 2025 and FY 26 pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act 31USC§1502(b) and Art. 19 of the UN Charter. International military finance historical zero federal spending for foreign weapons sales adjusted, State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs actual low total budget request of $24,488 million FY 25 incurs current year cost of $95,499 million FY 26 to pay for arrears, before subsiding to the $62,574 million FY 27 baseline for 3 percent inflation.

(b) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) needs a waiver of sovereign immunity for $5,638 million supplemental appropriations, 135 percent more than $4,160 million received, to sustain three percent inflation to $9,799 million FY 26 11USC§106, 31USC§1106.

(c) Student loan collections are fined $1,000 forgiveness to trespass unlawful intrusions attempting to collect from borrowers earning less than 150 percent of poverty line pursuant to income based repayment 24USC§154, 20USC§1098e(a)(3)(b).

(d) The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services (HHS), Interior, State, Treasury and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have submitted incomplete FY 26 budget requests. HHS and Interior Secretaries computer crime. State and EPA are extremely deficient and urgently require supplementation to sustain essential services FY 26 10USC§1580.

Sec. 2 Sequestration:

(a) Treasury Interest Payments, Internal Revenue Service Mandatory, Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from FY 23, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is fine FY 26 and $11.3 billion abolished FY 27. Medicaid from FY 2024 and Medicare are sequestered in the land of Oz, Administrator of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to afford the Affordable Care Act (ACA) for less overestimation, a crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033.

(b) Jury sequestration is to set an arbitrary legal limit of 250 detainees per 100,000 residents, legalize marijuana and abolish drug enforcement - medical waste. Bipartisan moral support is necessary to create a White House Medical Waste Program to abolish the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and repeal 21USC§1701 *et seq.*

(c) The only exception to 3 percent annual inflation for services allowed is 4 percent inflation for SSI FY 26 and FY 27 (Rev. 13:5), 6 percent inflation for Veterans Benefits and Old Age Survivor Insurance, and strict 2 percent limit on consumer price inflation in health insurance beginning FY 26.

Sec. 3 Free Trade:

The economic growth objective (EGO), it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) requires the United States to repeal Implementing action in anticipation of entry in to force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 and update Uruguay Round

19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the 'Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007)' pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025, *Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States*, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974).

Sec. 4 Uniform Naturalization:

(a) Buy American provisions 24USC§225h to avoid refouler Art. 3 of the Convention against Torture.

(b) Customs is fined $1,000 per armed invader, to trespass interstate deployments of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and National Guard, troops at the polls without the consent of the Governor 18USC§592, 24USC§154.

(c) Customs is fined $5,305 (2026) fine to pay UN Compensation for deportation, a crime against humanity Art. 7 of the Rome Statute, to ensure safe naturalization, after wrongful detention, or reception in country of origin 24USC§322.

(d) Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration Judge; change of Naturalization Service to US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS). Common law naturalization after seven years of Cancelation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b; *Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012).

(e) Abolish Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents 18USC§1597 and Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592 in violation of Rules 41 and 4 Fed. Crim. P, IV and XIV Amendments to the US Constitution.

Sec. 5 Federal Minimum Wage:

Wage and Hour Division must legislate three percent annual inflation in minimum wage from $7.25 (2009) to '$11.25 on April 15, 2026 and three percent annual inflation thereafter.' 29USC§206(a) for Congress to justify a two percent annual Cost of Living Adjustment since the same year of 2009, for themselves.

Sec. 6 SSI Tax:

To close the OASDI tax loophole for the rich, state employees and civilian defense contractors it is necessary to repeal the Adjustment to Contribution Base Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430; to pay the poor Supplemental Security Income (SSI), prioritizing child benefits. Off-budget Social Security Spending- $1,799,500 million 2027A; $1,949,700 million with SSI Tax 2027B. On-budget deficit reduction of approximately $70 billion 2027B.

Sec. 7 SSI Trust Fund:

Trust Funds at Sec. 201(b) of the Social Security Act amended by inserting a paragraph (3) There is created in the books of the Treasury a trust fund to be known as the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund. There is hereby appropriated to the SSI Trust Fund for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2027, and each year thereafter, for exact amendment by subsequent final reports if needed, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of— (A) 1.18 per centum of wages and self-employment income paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported, which wages and self-employment income shall be certified on the basis of the records maintained by the Commissioner.

Sec. 8 Disability Insurance Tax Rate:

The Federal Disability Trust Fund tax rate at Sec. 201(b)(1)&(2) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401 amended by inserting at the end of subsection (T) and before January 1, 2027, and adding subsection (U) 1.22 per centum of the wages (as so defined) paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported.

Sec. 9 Grammar:

Strike 'either' and replace it with 'any' Sec. 201(c)(3) of the Social Security Act. Replace 'and' with ',' and add to the list 'and Federal Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund,' at Sec. 201(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

Sec. 10 Child Tax Credit:

Repeal everything after 26USC§24(a) to ensure every child legally residing in the United States receives a $1,000 child tax credit for only about $76,800 million FY 27.

Part 400 President's Budget 2CFR§400

I. To assure orderly development of the Code of Federal Regulations along practical lines, the Director of the Federal Register may agree to annually add-up the President's Budget as codified for annual agency update in Title 2 Federal Financial Assistance Subtitle C – President's Budget (Parts 400 – 428). There is .doc mirror to the .pdf to download interactive data tables with Microsoft Office, that are relegated to the end of every section, for the sake of posterity, compatible with golf and cardiovascular exercise, more rewarding and time consuming than crossword puzzles. However, before taking action under this section, the Director shall consult the 27 agency budget requests directly affected by the proposed change 1CFR§8.2.

II. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the official compilation of general and permanent rules by U.S. federal agencies, organized into 50 titles covering broad subjects, serving as legally binding regulations that implement laws. Content originating from a Federal agency without restrictions to public access are within the scope of publication in the Federal Register by GPO's GovInfo Digital Content Solutions. The annual update cycle is as follows: titles 1-16 are revised as of January 1; titles 17-27 as of April 1; titles 28-41 as of July 1; and titles 42-50 as of October 1. Each of the 27 agencies shall cooperate in keeping publication of the Code current by complying promptly with deadlines for reporting 'agency budget requests' set by the Director of the Federal Register and the Public Printer 1CFR§8.7.

III. The President's Budget is four months work, due on the first Monday in January, but not later than the first Monday in February pursuant to 31USC§1105. Federal assistance must be added up and undistributed offsetting receipts subtracted, to overrule the framework and numbers of Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency, Historical Tables, White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Agency budgets, revenues and statistics should be passed by the April 15 Concurrent Resolution 2USC§632. Supplemental appropriations and changes for the next fiscal year beginning on October 1 are due by July 16 31USC§1116 pursuant to update of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 (2USC§7001 et seq.) HA-12-6-25.

(a) Total Expenditure Submission:

Budget Request: $3,605,876 million FY 17; $3,784,856 million FY 18; $4,036,680 million FY 19; $5,619,360 million FY 20; $5,487,495 million FY 21; $4,898,657 million FY 22; $5,176,621 million FY 23; $5,234,039 million FY 24; $5,428,083 million FY 25; $5,698,776 million FY 26A; $5,698,822 million FY 26B; $5,884,157 million FY 27A; $5,964,357 million with SSI Tax FY 27B.

(b) Off Budget –Social Security Spending HA-12-1-26

Budget Request: $952,500 million 2017; $1,000,200 million 2018; $1,059,300 million 2019; $1,107,200 million 2020; $1,144,600 million 2021; $1,243,900 million 2022; $1,379,300 million 2023; $1,471,400 million 2024; $1,608,900 million 2025; $1,701,100 million 2026; $1,799,500 million 2027A; $1,949,700 million with SSI Tax 2027B.

(c) Revised On-Budget Expenditures:

Budget Request: $2,653,376 million FY 17; $2,784,656 million FY 18; $2,977,380 million FY 19; $4,512,160 million FY 20; $4,342,895 million FY 21; $3,654,757 million FY 22; $3,797,321 million FY 23; $3,762,639 million FY 24; $3,819,183 million FY 25; $3,997,676 million FY 26A; $3,997,722 million child tax credit FY 26B; $4,084,657 million FY 27A; $4,014,657 million with SSI Trust Fund FY 27B.

(1) Legislative Branch HA-6-1-26

Budget Request: $4,440 million FY 17; $4,700 million FY 18; $4,836 million FY 19; $5,049 million FY 20; $5,304 million FY 21; $5,924 million FY 22; $6,899 million FY 23; $6,749 million FY 24; $6,740 million FY 25; $7,950 million FY 26; $8,030 million FY 27.

(2) Judicial Branch HA-7-1-26

Budget Request: $6,921 million FY 17; $7,103 million FY 18; $7,245 million FY 19; $7,485 million FY 20; $7,710 million FY 21; $7,986 million FY 22; $8,564 million FY 23; $8,621 million FY 24; $8,621 million FY 25; $9,419 million FY 26A; $9,190 million FY 26B; $9,466 million FY 27.

(3) Customs HA-15-12-25

Budget Request: $68,394 million FY 17; $74,348 million FY 18; $81,046 million FY 19; $86,262 million FY 20; $87,816 million FY 21; $95,627 million FY 22; $101,798 million FY 23; $106,557 million FY 24; $110,992 million FY 25; $115,578 million FY 26; $119,045 million FY 27.

(4) Department of Agriculture HA-5-11-25

Budget Request: $120,940 million FY 17; $122,445 million FY 18; $117,108 million FY 19; $137,624 million FY 20; $170,715 million FY 21; $184,588 million FY 22; $178,255 million FY 23; $170,380 million FY 24; $173,525 million FY 25; $23,000 million FY 26A; overruled $176,395 million FY 26B; $181,687 million FY 27.

(5) Department of Commerce [HA-17-11-25]

Budget Request: $9,336 million FY 17; $11,543 million FY 18; $12,317 million FY 19; $17,139 million FY 20; $9,853 million FY 21; $11,254 million FY 22; $12,476 million FY 23; $10,822 million FY 24; $10,217 million FY 25; $8,412 million FY 26A; overruled $12,292 million FY 26B; $12,661 million FY 27.

(6) Department of Defense – Military Programs [HA-10-12-15]

Budget Request: $606,000 million FY 17; $670,600 million FY 18; $685,000 million FY 19; $723,200 million FY 20; $704,700 million FY 21; $742,200 million FY 22; $851,700 million FY 23; $875,600 million FY 24; $860,054 million FY 25; 11.8 percent inflation to $961,595 million FY 26 and -0.4 percent decrease to $848,295 million FY 26A; overruled three percent inflation to $885,856 million FY 26B; $912,432 million FY 27.

Defense-wide: $103,961 million FY 17; $117,500 million FY 18; $112,200 million FY 19; $159,078 million FY 20; $118,700 million FY 21; $127,000 million FY 22; $138,700 million FY 23; $141,400 million FY 24; $153,308 million FY 25; $157,908 million FY 26; $162,645 million FY 27.

(7) Department of Education [HA-15-8-25]

Budget Request: $80,294 million FY 17; $83,147 million FY 18; $83,248 million FY 19; $85,401 million FY 20; $85,420 million FY 21; $87,426 million FY 22; $90,012 million FY 23; $90,801 million FY 24; $96,873 million FY 25; $66 billion FY 26A; overruled $98,631 million FY 26B**;** $101,590 million FY 27.

Advance appropriation: $24,250 million FY 17; $24,278 million FY 18; $24,278 million FY 19; $24,278 million FY 20; $24,278 million FY 21; $24,278 million FY 22; $24,155 million FY 23; $24,155 million FY 24; $24,155 million FY 25; $25,007 million FY 26; $25,757 million FY 27.

(8) Department of Energy [HA-8-12-25]

Budget Request: $30,087 million FY 17; $34,518 million FY 18; $35,534 million FY 19; $38,534 million FY 20; $41,893 million FY 21; $44,261 million FY 22; $47,817 million FY 23; $50,000 million FY 24; $49,807 million FY 25; $46,319 million FY 26A; earthquake insured $51,101 million FY 26B; $47,709 million FY 2

(9) Department of Health and Human Services [HA-1-12-25]

Budget Request: $877,891 million FY 17; $885,284 million FY 18; $940,870 million FY 19; $1,019,761 million FY 20; $1,103,917 million FY 21; $1,177,244 million FY 22; $1,187,711 million FY 23; $1,153,171 million FY 24; $1,225,835 million FY 25; including ACA $1,360,293 million FY

26; $1,397,021 million FY 27.

Advance Appropriations: $115,583 million FY 17; $125,220 million FY 18; $134,848 million FY 19; $137,932 million FY 20; $139,903 million FY 21; $148,732 million FY 22; $153,194 million FY 23; $157,800 million FY 24; $162,524 million FY 25; $165,775 million FY 26; $169,091 million FY 27.

(10) Department of Housing and Urban Development [HA-17-6-25]

Budget Request: $51,037 million FY 17; $52,607 million FY 18; $53,688 million FY 19; $57,137 million FY 20; $61,528 million FY 21; $65,206 million FY 22; $70,427 million FY 23; $77,003 million ($76,996 million) FY 24; $71,836 million FY 25; $72,597 million FY 26. HUD inflation is sentenced to 1% annual growth, from $70,427 million FY 23, beginning $71,131 million FY 25, for the 8.25-year duration of their punishment, or until 3% inflation for services is pardoned; $73,323 million FY 27.

(11) Department of Interior [HA-10-11-25]

Budget Request: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $28,105 million FY 23; $28,948 million FY 24; $27,621 million FY 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

Surplus: $3,909 million FY 17; $5,735 million FY 18; $3,210 million FY 19; $1,500 million FY 20; -$335 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 24; $2,239 million FY 25; $2,306 million FY 26; $2,374 million FY 27.

Warranty: Windows 8 softer engineer Secretary fined $622 million by Customs.

(12) Department of Justice [HA-22-12-25]

Budget Request: Budget Request: $28,528 million FY 17; $28,277 million FY 18; $30,677 million FY 19; $32,373 million FY 20; $33,408 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $35,207 million FY 22; $38,536 million FY 23; $36,471 million FY 24; $36,091 million FY 25; $33,541 million FY 26A; waiver for $33,831 million FY 26B; $33,831 million FY 27.

Prison Population; 250 prisoner per 100,000 residents legal limit: 315,974 detainees 140 per 100,000 residents (1980); 773,919 detainees 311 per 100,000 residents (1990); 1,937,482 detainees 683 per 100,000 residents (2000); 2,033,022 detainees 703 per 100,000 residents (2002); 2,135,335 detainees 725 per 100,000 residents(2004); 2,258,792 detainees 752 per 100,000 residents (2006); 2,307,504 detainees 755 per 100,000 residents (2008); 2,270,142 detainees per 100,000 residents (2010); 2,228,424 detainees per 100,000 residents (2012); 2,217,947 detainees 693 detainees per 100,000 residents (2014); 2,157,800 detainees 666 per 100,000 residents (2016); 2,102,400 detainees 642 per 100,000 residents (2018); 1,674,200 detainees 505 per 100,000 residents (2020); 1,808,100 detainees 541 per 100,000 residents (2022).

(13) Department of Labor [HA-20-11-25]

Budget Request: $46,000 million FY 17; $39,900 million FY 18; $40,400 million FY 19; $504,400 million FY 20; $458,800 million FY 21; $44,400 million FY 22; $90,500 million FY 23; $67,800 million FY 24; $69,500 million FY 25; $53,700 million FY 26A; $59,800 million FY 26B; $61,594 million FY 27.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Employment: 16,291 FY 17; 15,438 FY 18; 15,176 FY 19; 14,546 FY 20; 14,672 FY 21; 14,895 FY 22; 15,740 FY 23; 15,420 FY 24; 14,767 FY 25; 10,821 FY 26A; 14,915 FY 26B; 15,064 FY 27.

(14) Department of State [HA-6-8-25]

Budget Request: $49,614 million FY 17; $50,956 million FY 18; $50,079 million FY 19; $50,640 million FY 20; $51,911 million FY 21; $52,854 million FY 22; $57,831 million FY 23; $57,596 million FY 24; $24,488 million FY 25; $95,499 million FY 26; $62,574 million FY 27.

Arrears: $34,545 million FY 25; $36,466 million FY 26

(15) Department of Transportation [HA-8-11-25]

Budget Request, Total Budgetary Resources: $77,049 million FY 17; $88,864 million FY 18; $87,410 million FY 19; $123,077 million FY 20; $157,852 million FY 21; $140,796 million FY 22; $144,272 million FY 23; $144,444 million FY 24; $144,711 million FY 25; $147,095 million FY 26.

Advance Appropriations: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $36,085 million FY 20; $70,194 million FY 21; $36,836 million FY 22; $36,811 million FY 23; $36,811 million FY 24; $36,811 million FY 25; $35,811 million FY 26; $151,508 million FY 27.

(16) Department of Treasury [HA-13-7-25]

Budget Request: $550,753 million FY 17; $602,293 million FY 18; $702,120 million FY 19; $1,636,317 million FY 20; $1,340,614 million FY 21; $970,353 million FY 22; $826,970 million FY 23; $817,726 million FY 24; $836,954 million FY 25; without ACA or enhanced child tax credit $771,694 million FY 26A; with tax credit for 76.2 million children $771,740 million FY 26B; $794,892 million FY 27.

(17) Department of Veterans Affairs [HA-14-11-25]

Budget Request: $177,000 million FY 17; $186,812 million FY 18; $197,541 million FY 19; $216,859 million FY 20; $242,700 million FY 21; $269,436 million FY 22; $296,804 million FY 23; $310,289 million FY 24; $328,816 million FY 25; $344,217 million FY 26; $361,428 million FY 27.

(18) Corp of Engineers [HA-2-1-26]

Budget Request: $3,590 million FY 17; $3,966 million FY 18; $3,769 million FY 19; $3,753 million FY 20; $4,897 million FY 21; $5,068 million FY 22; $4,816 million FY 23; $5,624 million FY 24; $5,433 million FY 25; $4,901 million FY 26; $5,048 million FY 27.

(19) Environmental Protection Agency [HA-19-12-25]

Budget Request (adjusted): $8,121 million FY 17; $8,801 million FY 18; $8,826 million FY 19; $9,016 million FY 20; $9,322 million FY 21; $8,369 million FY 22; $8,704 million FY 23; $9,738 million FY 24; $9,096 million FY 25; $4,137 million FY 26A; overruled $9,799 million FY 26B; $10,093 million FY 27.

(20) Executive Office of the President HA-8-1-26

Budget Request: $1,197 million FY 17; $1,132 million FY 18; $809 million FY 19; $807 million FY 20; $437 million FY 21; $878 million FY 22; $959 million FY 23; $959 million FY 24; $1,023 million FY 25; $597 million FY 26; $615 million FY 27.

(21) General Services Administration HA-23-12-25

Budget Request: $1,707 million FY 17; $1,409 million FY 18; $930 million FY 19; $1,365 million FY 20; $1,450 million FY 21; $305 million FY 22; $431 million FY 23; $336 million FY 24; $345 million FY 25; $511 million FY 26; $526 million FY 27.

(22) Office of Personnel Management HA-28-12-25

Budget Request: $289 million FY 17; $291 million FY 18; $296 million FY 19; $330 million FY 20; $362 million FY 21; $443 million FY 22; $422 million FY 23; $448 million FY 24; $448 million FY 25; $417 million FY 26; $430 million FY 27.

(23) National Aeronautics and Space Administration HA-30-12-25

Budget Request: $19,738 million FY 17; $19,638 million FY 18; $21,500 million FY 19; $22,629 million FY 20; $23,271 million FY 21; $24,041 million FY 22; $25,384 million FY 23; $24,877 million FY 24; $24,838 million FY 25; $18,809 million FY 26A; or 3 percent inflation to $25,583 million FY 26B; $26,613 million FY 27.

(24) National Science Foundation HA-31-12-25

Budget Request: $7,504 million FY 17; $7,422 million FY 18; $8,149 million FY 19; $8,210 million FY 20; $8,440 million FY 21; $8,676 million FY 22; $9,539 million FY 23; $9,060 million FY 24; $8,826 million FY 25; $3,903 million FY 26A; $9,320 million FY 26B; $9,600 million FY 27.

(25) Small Business Administration HA-1-1-26

Budget Request: $832 million FY 17; $698 million FY 18; $665 million FY 19; $982 million FY 20; $922 million FY 21; $1,031 million FY 22; $1,218 million FY 23; $1,185 million FY 24; $3,548 million FY 25A; actual $1,072 million FY 25B; $682 million FY 26A; $1,145 million FY 26B; $1,179 million FY 27.

(26) On-budget Social Security Supplemental Security Income Program HA-3-1-26

Budget Request: $54,571 million FY 17; $50,913 million FY 18; $55,856 million FY 19; $56,366 million FY 20; $55,528 million FY 21; $60,782 million FY 22; $60,031 million FY 23; $57,600 million FY 24; $64,458 million FY 25; $67,036 million FY 26; $69,717 million FY 27.

(27) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts:

Offset: -$247,703 million FY 17; -$272,733 million FY 18; -$274,536 million FY 19; -$358,873 million FY 20; -$352,740 million FY 21; -$416,886 million FY 22; -$352,860 million FY 23; -$360,166 million FY 24; -$379,037 million FY 25 -$386,807 million FY 26; -$398,411 million FY 27.

President's Budget FY 17 – FY 27
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Legislature	4,440	4,700	4,836	5,049	5,304	5,924	6,899	6,749	6,740	7,727	7,950
Judiciary	6,921	7,103	7,245	7,485	7,710	7,986	8,564	8,621	8,621	9,190	9,466
Customs	68,394	74,348	81,046	86,262	87,816	95,627	101,798	106,557	110,992	115,578	119,045
Agriculture	120,940	122,445	117,108	137,624	170,715	184,588	178,255	170,380	173,525	176,395	181,687
Commerce	9,336	11,543	12,317	17,139	9,853	11,254	12,476	10,822	10,217	12,292	12,661
Defense	606,000	670,600	685,000	723,200	704,700	742,200	851,700	875,600	860,054	885,856	912,432
Education	80,294	83,147	83,248	85,401	85,420	87,426	90,012	90,801	96,873	98,631	101,590
Energy	30,087	34,518	35,534	38,534	41,893	44,261	47,817	50,000	49,807	46,319	47,709
Health	877,891	885,284	940,870	1,019,761	1,103,917	1,177,244	1,187,711	1,153,171	1,225,835	1,360,293	1,397,021
Housing	51,037	52,607	53,688	57,137	61,528	65,206	70,427	77,003	71,836	72,597	73,323
Interior	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	28,105	28,948	27,621	28,450	29,304
Justice	28,528	28,277	30,677	32,373	33,408	35,207	38,536	36,471	36,091	33,541	33,831
Labor	46,000	39,900	40,400	504,400	458,800	44,400	90,500	67,800	69,500	59,800	61,594
State	49,614	50,956	50,079	51,640	51,911	52856	57,831	57,596	24,488	95,499	63,806
Transportation	77,049	88,864	87,410	123,077	157,852	140,796	144,272	144,444	144,711	147,095	151,508
Treasury	550,753	602,293	702,120	1,636,317	1,340,614	970,353	826,970	817,726	836,954	771,740	794,892
Veter	177,0	186,8	197,5	216,8	242,7	269,4	296,8	310,2	328,8	344,2	361,4

ans	00	12	41	59	00	36	04	89	16	17	28
Engineers	3,590	3,966	3,769	3,754	4,897	5,068	4,816	5,624	5,433	4,901	5,048
Environment	8,121	8,801	8,826	9,016	9,322	8,369	8,704	9,738	9,096	9,799	10,093
President	1,197	1,132	809	807	437	878	959	959	1,023	597	615
GSA	1,707	1,409	930	1,365	1,450	305	431	336	345	511	526
OPM	289	291	296	330	362	443	422	448	448	417	430
Space	19,738	19,638	21,500	22,629	23,271	24,041	25,384	24,877	24,838	25,583	26,613
Science	7,504	7,422	8,149	8,210	8,440	8,676	9,539	9,060	8,826	9,320	9,600
SBA	832	698	665	982	922	1,031	1,218	1,185	1,072	1,145	1,179
SSI	54,571	50,913	55,856	56,366	55,528	60,782	60,031	57,600	64,458	67,036	69,717
Offsetting	-247,703	-272,733	-274,536	-358,873	-352,740	-416,886	-352,860	-360,166	-379,037	-386,807	-398,411
On-Budget	2,653,376	2,784,656	2,977,380	4,512,160	4,342,895	3,654,754	3,797,321	3,762,639	3,819,183	3,997,722	4,084,657
Off-Budget	952,500	1,000,200	1,059,300	1,107,200	1,144,600	1,243,900	1,379,300	1,471,400	1,608,900	1,701,100	1,799,500
Total	3,605,876	3,784,856	4,036,680	5,619,360	5,487,495	4,898,657	5,176,621	5,234,039	5,428,083	5,698,822	5,884,157

Source: President's Budget FY 17 – FY 27 HA-9-1-26

Part 401 Legislative Branch 2CFR§401

Congress must legislate three percent annual inflation in minimum wage from $7.25 (2009) to '$11.25 on January 1, 2026 and three percent annual inflation thereafter.' 29USC§206(a) to justify a two percent annual Cost of Living Adjustment since the same year of 2009, for themselves and to better sustain agency appropriation calculus. The cost of a 34 percent congressional salary increase, over 17 years, is insignificant, $31 million, less than 0.4 percent of modest total Legislative Branch expenditures of $7,950 million FY 26, to be paid within the $7,950 million FY 26 total limit. Budget Request: $4,440 million FY 17; $4,700 million FY 18; $4,836 million FY 19; $5,049 million FY 20; $5,304 million FY 21; $5,924 million FY 22; $6,899 million FY 23; $6,749 million FY 24; $6,740 million FY 25; $7,950 million FY 26; $8,030 million FY 27.

Work Cited

Bureau of Labor Statistics v. Lori Chavez-DeRemer, Secretary of Labor HA-20-11-25
Child tax credit 26USC§24
Compensation of Members of Congress 2USC§4501

Congressional Research Service. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Frequently Asked Questions. July 30, 2025. Table 2 Legislative Branch Appropriations: Prior Enacted, FY 2026 Requested, House and Senate Reported Levels. CRS-6
Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Entries and statement generally 18USC§1001
Kennedy, John F. Profiles in Courage. 1955
Minimum Wage 29USC§206
Terrorism, defined 18USC§2331

(a) The United States Congress is the bicameral legislature of the federal government of the United States and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate authorized under Article one of the United States Constitution. The Congress meets in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. Both senators and representatives are chosen through direct election, though vacancies in the Senate may be filled by a governor appointment. Congress has 535 voting members: 435 representatives and 100 senators. In addition, the House of Representatives currently has six non-voting members, for total membership in the US Congress of 541, or fewer in case of vacancy.

(1) The Legislative Branch may not arbitrarily shut the government down, when they are unable to pass a funding bill, because, exactly like budget cuts, the fraudulent, unjustified, coercion of the government by stealing their money, constitutes terrorism 18USC§1001 and §2331. The United States is not bankrupt. Deprivation of relief 18USC§246 interferes with creditors of the United States 18USC§914. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018 provided for covered lapse of employment to arbitrate these disputes regarding limitations on spending and obligating amounts 31USC§1341(c). As a rule agencies are expected to receive 3 percent inflation for services, 4 percent inflation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) FY 26- FY 27 (Rev. 13:5), 6 percent inflation for Veterans Benefits and Old Age Survivor Insurance (OASI) and 2 percent consumer price inflation for health insurance and congressional salary beginning FY 26 18USC§1033.

(2) To earn their 2 percent annual pay-raise the Legislative Branch must legislate 3 percent annual inflation in minimum wage from $7.25 (2009) to '$11.25 on April 15, 2026 and three percent annual inflation thereafter.' 29USC§206(a)(1)(D), Congress has been unable to justify to the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division or their constituents, a 2 percent annual Cost of Living Adjustment since the same year of 2009. Essentially, the Legislative Branch must earn their raise by humbling their 2 rate of inflation before 3 percent inflation for federal minimum wage workers. Congress should pass a bill to raise the stakes on the midterm elections by 34 percent, after 17 years deprived of 2 percent annual pay-raise for high paid workers, Congress must assure themselves, into the future. The cost of a 34 percent congressional salary increase is insignificant, $31 million, less than 0.4 percent of modest total Legislative Branch expenditures of $7,950 million FY 26.

(3) Since 2009, 536 rank and file U.S. Representatives and Senators have earned $174,000 annually, a subtotal of $93,264,000 plus $997,100 for leadership equals a total of $94,261,100. Congressional leaders earn more, with the Speaker of the House at $223,500 and Senate/House Majority/Minority Leaders at $193,400, a subtotal of $773,600 and total of $997,100 for five leadership positions. According to S.2257 - Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2026, Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; No

adjustment shall be made under section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 2USC§4501 relating to cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress, during fiscal year 2026.

(4) Provided federal minimum wage increases 51 percent in 2026, Congress may vote for a 34 percent pay-raise costing a total of $126,309,784 FY 26, only $31 million more than the $94.3 million they would otherwise receive FY 26. The cost is insignificant, less than 0.4 percent, in comparison with total Legislative Branch expenditures. 536 rank and file US Representatives and Senators would make $233,160, a subtotal of $124,973,760, and grand total of $125,620,519. The Speaker of the House would make $299,490 and Senate/House Majority/Minority Leaders $259,156, $347,269, a subtotal of $646,759.

(5) Before the April 15 tax deadline, Congress must vote (A) to increase the federal minimum wage '$11.25 on April 15, 2026 and three percent annual inflation thereafter.' at 29USC§206(a), and (B) to clean up the Child Tax Credit by repealing everything after 26USC§24(a) so that all 76.2 million usually undercounted children in the United States would receive a $1,000 tax credit for less than only the poor children during the pandemic.

(b) Enacted numbers are entered exactly as Requested, not as House and Senate levels Reported by Congressional Research Service, Legislative Branch Appropriations: Frequently Asked Questions of July 30, 2025 in Table 2 Legislative Branch Appropriations: Prior Enacted, FY 2026 Requested, House and Senate Reported Levels.

(i) Budget Request: $4,440,174 thousand FY 17; $4,700,173 thousand FY 18; $4,836,001 thousand FY 19; $5,049,000 thousand FY 20; $5,304,213 thousand FY 21; $5,924,177 thousand FY 22; $6,899,174 thousand FY 23; $6,749,174 thousand FY 24; $6,740,149 thousand FY 25; $7,949,772 thousand FY 26.

(1) Senate: $871,177 thousand FY 17; $919,932 thousand FY 18; $934,667 thousand FY 19; $969,396 thousand FY 20; $998,560 thousand FY 21; $1,094,894 thousand FY 22; $1,150,340 thousand FY 23; $1,254,543 thousand FY 24; $1,324,543 thousand FY 25; $1,470,739 thousand FY 26.

(2) House: $1,189,223 thousand FY 17; $1,200,173 thousand FY 18; $1,232,663 thousand FY 19; $1,365,725 thousand FY 20; $1,476,607 thousand FY 21; $1,715,170 thousand FY 22; $1,847,745 thousand FY 23; $1,850,998 thousand FY 24; $1,878,346 thousand FY 25; $1,984,315 thousand FY 26.

(3) Joint Items: $19,565 thousand FY 17; $20,654 thousand FY 18; $20,656 thousand FY 19; $22,643 thousand FY 20; $21,533 thousand FY 21; $22,337 thousand FY 22; $23,114 thousand FY 23; $28,042 thousand FY 24; $23,895 thousand FY 25; $25,940 thousand FY 26.

(4) Capitol Police: $393,300 thousand FY 17; $426,500 thousand FY 18; $456,308 thousand FY 19; $464,341 thousand FY 20; $515,541 thousand FY 21; $602,509 thousand FY 22; $734,576 thousand FY 23; $791,473 thousand FY 24; $806,473 thousand FY 25; $967,759 thousand FY 26.

(5) Office of Compliance / Workplace Rights: $3,959 thousand FY 17; $4,959 thousand FY 18; $6,333 thousand FY 19; $6,333 thousand FY 20; $7,500 thousand FY 21; $7,500 thousand FY 22; $8,000 thousand FY 23; $8,150 thousand FY 24; $8,150 thousand FY 25; $8,594 thousand FY 26.

(6) Congressional Budget Office: $46,000 thousand FY 17; $49,945 thousand FY 18; $50,737 thousand FY 19; $54,941 thousand FY 20; $57,292 thousand FY 21; $60,953 thousand FY 22; $63,237 thousand FY 23; $70,000 thousand FY 24; $70,000 thousand FY 25; $75,757 thousand FY 26.

(7) Architect of the Capitol: $617,887 thousand FY 17; $712,105 thousand FY 18; $733,745 thousand FY 19; $695,933 thousand FY 20; $675,073 thousand FY 21; $773,898 thousand FY 22; $1,315,002 thousand FY 23; $947,313 thousand FY 24; $830,261 thousand FY 25; $1,336,514 thousand FY 26.

(8) Library of Congress: $631,958 thousand FY 17; $669,890 thousand FY 18; $696,112 thousand FY 19; $725,359 thousand FY 20; $757,346 thousand FY 21; $794,019 thousand FY 22; $828,548 thousand FY 23; $852,158 thousand FY 24; $852,158 thousand FY 25; $901,323 thousand FY 26.

(9) Government Publishing Office: $117,068 thousand FY 17; $117,068 thousand FY 18; $117,000 thousand FY 19; $117,000 thousand FY 20; $117,000 thousand FY 21;$124,237 thousand FY 22; $129,854 thousand FY 23; $131,999 thousand FY 24; $131,999 thousand FY 25; $135,377 thousand FY 26.

(10) Government Accountability Office: $544,506 thousand FY 17; $578,917 thousand FY 18; $589,750 thousand FY 19; $630,000 thousand FY 20; $661,139 thousand FY 21; $719,230 thousand FY 22; $790,319 thousand FY 23; $811,894 thousand FY 24; $811,894 thousand FY 25; $933,979 thousand FY 26.

(11) Center for Open International Leadership: $5,600 thousand FY 17; $5,600 thousand FY 18; $5,600 thousand FY 19; $5,900 thousand FY 20; $6,000 thousand FY 21; $6,000 thousand FY 22; $6,000 thousand FY 23; $6,000 thousand FY 24; $6,000 thousand FY 25; $7,200 thousand FY 26.

(12) Stennis Center for Public Service: $430 thousand FY 17 – FY 26.

(13) Admin, Prov/Adj: -$1,000 thousand FY 17; -$2,000 thousand FY 18; -$2,000 thousand FY 19; -$2,000 thousand FY 20; -$2,000 thousand FY 21; -$2,000 thousand FY 22; -$3,000 thousand FY 23; -$4,000 thousand FY 24; -$4,000 thousand FY 25; -$3,000 thousand FY 26.

(14) Other: 0 FY 17; -$4,000 thousand FY 18; -$6,000 thousand FY 19; -$7,000 thousand FY 20; $7,000 thousand FY 21; $5,000 thousand FY 22; $5,000 thousand FY 23; $174 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(ii) Total Budget Request: $4,440,174 thousand FY 17; $4,700,173 thousand FY 18; $4,836,001 thousand FY 19; $5,049,000 thousand FY 20; $5,304,213 thousand FY 21; $5,924,177 thousand FY 22; $6,899,174 thousand FY 23; $6,749,174 thousand FY 24; $6,740,149 thousand FY 25; $7,949,772 thousand FY 26.

Legislative Branch Appropriations by Agency FY 17 – FY 26
(000)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26

Total	4,440,173	4,700,173	4,836,001	5,049,000	5,304,213	5,924,177	6,899,174	6,749,174	6,740,149	7,949,772
Senate	871,177	919,932	934,667	969,396	998,560	1,094,894	1,150,349	1,254,543	1,324,543	1,470,739
House	1,189,223	1,200,173	1,232,663	1,365,725	1,476,607	1,715,170	1,847,745	1,850,998	1,878,346	1,984,315
Joint Items	19,565	20,654	20,656	22,643	21,533	22,337	23,114	28,042	23,895	25,940
Capitol Police	393,300	426,500	456,308	464,341	515,541	602,509	734,576	791,473	806,473	967,759
Office of Compliance / Workplace Rights	3,959	4,959	6,333	6,333	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,150	8,150	8,594
Congressional Budget Office	46,500	49,945	50,737	54,941	57,292	60,953	63,237	70,000	70,000	75,757
Architect of the Capitol	617,887	712,105	733,745	695,933	675,073	773,898	1,315,002	947,313	830,261	1,336,514
Library of Congress	631,958	669,890	696,112	725,359	757,346	794,019	828,548	852,158	852,158	901,323
Government Publishing Office	117,068	117,068	117,000	117,000	117,000	124,237	129,854	131,999	131,999	135,377
Government Accountability Office	544,506	578,917	589,750	630,000	661,139	719,230	790,319	811,894	811,894	933,979
Center for Open	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,900	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,200

Intl. Leadership										
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
Admin, Prov/Adj	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	-3,000	-4,000	-4,000	-3,000
Other	0	-4,000	-6,000	-7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	174	0	0
Total	4440173	4,700,173	4,836,001	5,049,000	5,304,213	5,924,177	6,899,174	6,749,174	6,740,149	7,949,772

Source: Congressional Research Service. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Frequently Asked Questions. July 30, 2025. Table 2 Legislative Branch Appropriations: Prior Enacted, FY 2026 Requested, House and Senate Reported Levels. CRS-6

Part 402 Judicial Branch 2CFR§402

The Judiciary requires a waiver of sovereign immunity for six percent inflation in FY 26 appropriations from the prior no pay raise year under 11USC§106 to be enforced by Supplemental Appropriations or Changes 31USC§1106. Budget Request: $6,921 million FY 17; $7,103 million FY 18; $7,245 million FY 19; $7,485 million FY 20; $7,710 million FY 21; $7,986 million FY 22; $8,564 million FY 23; $8,621 million FY 24; $8,621 million FY 25; $9,419 million FY 26A; $9,190 million FY 26B.

Work Cited

Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987)
Crimes by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
Roberson v. Texas (2024)
Sanders, Tony J. *Bancorp v. DIF.* Cust. Ct. Hospitals & Asylums HA-22-11-25
– *United States v. Nicolas and Cilia Maduro*. Cust. Ct. Hospitals & Asylums HA-3-1-26
Supplemental Appropriations or Changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of Sovereign Immunity 11USC§106

(a) The Judicial Branch is established in Article III of the US Constitution, Title 28 of the United States Code and Code of Federal Regulations. Section 1 of the Constitution provides; 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.

(1) To Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and especially their greedy representation of the US Supreme Court and Defender Services FY 26, must reduce their hyper-inflationary budget request to three percent annual inflation for judicial services, six percent since FY 2024, the last year they won a ridiculously large pay-raise of 17.2 percent to pay attorneys more than surgeons. The judiciary's FY 2026 discretionary budget request falsely represents a 9.3 percent increase over the FY 2025 enacted level. This is much more than 3 percent inflation for services allowed. The Judicial Branch budget request has a tendency to haggle with a ridiculously high starting overestimate that must be corrected to produce an accurate actual estimate, after three years of study. The FY 2025 budget has demonstrated the Judicial Branch has tendency to lose their budget requests in excess of 3 percent. Supreme Court spending growth has been neoplastic since before FY 23 and must be limited to 3 percent annual inflation for services for the Courts to enjoy usual 3 percent annual rates of growth for judicial services to compete with 2 percent consumer price inflation. The Judiciary budget request did not increase in any Court between FY 2024 and FY 2025. In general, the Judicial Branch is entitled to a waiver of sovereign immunity for six percent inflation in FY 26 appropriations from the prior no pay raise year under 11USC§106 that is enforced by Supplemental Appropriations or Changes 31USC§1106.

(2) To prohibit overestimation by the Administrative Office of the US Courts, it seems useful for the Public Trustee applicant to prove the arbitrary violations of the prohibition of overestimates by the Judiciary caused insured losses to qualify the crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033. Although it is important for the President's budget to know not to kill people ("speed" boats or oil tankers) whose evidence indicates they are innocent, in *Roberson v. Texas* (2024) the Supreme Court fails to compensate for the personal attack on Robb Elementary School pursuant to either Arts. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) or International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) or unreceived *Bancorp v. DIF* HA-22-11-25 and does not deserve more than 3 percent annual inflation for services from FY 2024 levels.

(3) The Judicial Branch bears responsibility for changing the obscene name of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) back to Customs Court (CC) and equally publish trade and immigration magistrates who report to the International Trade Commission and US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) governments. The judiciary's request assumes no pay raise will be implemented in 2026. If the released pay assumptions in the upcoming OMB guidance differ from those in this request, then the judiciary will update the FY 2026 request as necessary in the re-estimate process.

(b) Actual numbers are entered exactly as reported by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, The Judiciary Fiscal Year 2019-2026 Congressional Budget Summary inclusive of supplemental appropriations and CARES Act. FY 2026 overestimates are generally corrected by six percent growth after FY 2024 and 2025 stagnation.

(i) Budget Request: $6,920,450 thousand FY 17; $7,102,465 thousand FY 18; $7,244,478 thousand FY 19; $7,484,938 thousand FY 20; $7,709,932 thousand FY 21; $7,986,376 thousand FY 22; $8,564,004 thousand FY 23; $8,620,718 thousand FY 24; $8,620,718 thousand FY 25; $9,418,699 thousand FY 26A; $9,189,945 thousand FY 26B.

(1) Supreme Court Salaries and Expenses Discretionary: $76,668 thousand FY 17; $82,028 thousand FY 18; $84,703 thousand FY 19; $88,199 thousand FY 20; $94,690 thousand FY 21; $98,338 thousand FY 22; $109,551 thousand FY 23; $129,323 thousand FY 24; $129,323 thousand FY 25; $163,127 thousand FY 26A; $137,082 thousand FY 26B.

(A) Budget Authority: $79,279 thousand FY 17; $84,679 thousand FY 18; $87,366 thousand FY 19; $90,879 thousand FY 20; $97,419 thousand FY 21; $101,127 thousand FY 22; $112,447 thousand FY 23; $132,521 thousand FY 24; $166,358 thousand FY 26A; $140,472 thousand FY 26B.

(2) Care of Building and Grounds: $14,868 thousand FY 17; $16,153 thousand FY 18; $15,999 thousand FY 19; $15,590 thousand FY 20; $10,618 thousand FY 21; $14,434 thousand FY 22; $29,246 thousand FY 23; $20,688 thousand FY 24; $20,688 thousand FY 25; $11,388 thousand FY 26A; $21,929 thousand FY 26B.

(ii) Total Supreme Court, Discretionary: $91,536 thousand FY 17; $98,181 thousand FY 18; $100,702 thousand FY 19; $103,789 thousand FY 20; $105,308 thousand FY 21; $112,772 thousand FY 22; $138,797 thousand FY 23; $150,011 thousand FY 24; $150,011 thousand FY 25; $174,515 thousand FY 26A; $159,011 thousand FY 26B.

(iii) Total Supreme Court, Budget Authority: $94,147 thousand FY 17; $100,832 thousand FY 18; $103,365 thousand FY 19; $106,469 thousand FY 20; $108,037 thousand FY 21; $115,561 thousand FY 22; $141,693 thousand FY 23; $153,084 thousand FY 24; $153,209 thousand FY 25; $177,746 thousand FY 26A; $162,401 thousand FY 26B.

(3) Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Discretionary: $30,108 thousand FY 17; $31,291 thousand FY 18; $32,016 thousand FY 19; $32,700 thousand FY 20; $33,500 thousand FY 21; $34,280 thousand FY 22; $36,735 thousand FY 23; $36,517 thousand FY 24; $36,735 thousand FY 25; $38,622 thousand FY 26.

(A) Budget Authority: $33,050 thousand FY 17; $34,289 thousand FY 18; $35,057 thousand FY 19; $35,817 thousand FY 20; $36,668 thousand FY 21; $37,521 thousand FY 22; $40,091 thousand FY 23; $40,252 thousand FY 24; $40,366 thousand FY 25; $42,321 thousand FY 26.

(4) Courts of Appeals, District Courts & other Judicial Services; Salaries and Expenses, Discretionary: $4,996,445 thousand FY 17; $5,099,061 thousand FY 18; $5,144,383 thousand FY 19; $5,256,234 thousand FY 20; $5,393,701 thousand FY 21; $5,580,052 thousand FY 22; $5,905,055 thousand FY 23; $5,995,055 thousand FY 24; $5,995,055 thousand FY 25; $6,338,096 thousand FY 26.

(A) Budget Authority: $5,395,707 thousand FY 17; $5,503,336 thousand FY 18; $5,562,608 thousand FY 19; $5,694,050 thousand FY 20; $5,858,734 thousand FY 21; $6,040,277 thousand FY 22; $6,385,096 thousand FY 23; $6,499,896 thousand FY 24; $6,532,163 thousand FY 25; $6,891,630 thousand FY 26.

(B) Vaccine Injury Fund: $6,510 thousand FY 17; $8,230 thousand FY 18; $8,475 thousand FY 19; $9,070 thousand FY 20; $9,900 thousand FY 21; $9,850 thousand FY 22; $9,975 thousand FY 23; $9,975 thousand FY 24; $12,042 thousand FY 26A; $10,873 thousand FY 26B.

(5) Defender Services: $1,044,647 thousand FY 17; $1,078,713 thousand FY 18; $1,150,450 thousand FY 19; $1,335,574 thousand FY 20; $1,316,240 thousand FY 21; $1,343,175 thousand FY 22; $1,382,680 thousand FY 23; $1,450,680 thousand FY 24; $1,450,680 thousand FY 25; $1,766,010 thousand FY 26A; $1,537,721 thousand FY 26B.

(6) Fees of Jurors & Commissioners: $39,929 thousand FY 17; $50,944 thousand FY 18; $49,750 thousand FY 19; $53,545 thousand FY 20; $32,517 thousand FY 21; $32,603 thousand FY 22; $58,239 thousand FY 23; $58,239 thousand FY 24; $58,239 thousand FY 25; $19,108 thousand FY 26.

(7) Court Security: $565,388 thousand FY 17; $586,999 thousand FY 18; $607,110 thousand FY 19; $639,165 thousand FY 20; $664,011 thousand FY 21; $704,800 thousand FY 22; $750,163 thousand FY 23; $750,163 thousand FY 24; $750,163 thousand FY 25; $892,032 thousand FY 26A; $817,678 thousand FY 26B.

(iv) Total Courts of Appeal, District Courts and other Judicial Services, Discretionary: $6,652,919 thousand FY 17; $6,823,947 thousand FY 18; $6,960,168 thousand FY 19; $7,193,588 thousand FY 20; $7,416,369 thousand FY 21; $7,670,480 thousand FY 22; $8,106,112 thousand FY 23; $8,264,113 thousand FY 24; $8,264,112 thousand FY 25; $9,027,288 thousand FY 26A; $8,723,476 thousand FY 26B.

(ivA) Budget Authority: $7,052,181 thousand FY 17; $7,228,222 thousand FY 18; $7,378,393 thousand FY 19; $7,631,404 thousand FY 20; $7,861,402 thousand FY 21; $8,130,705 thousand FY 22; $8,586,153 thousand FY 23; $8,768,953 thousand FY 24; $8,801,220 thousand FY 25; $9,580,822 thousand FY 26A; $9,277,010 thousand FY 26B.

(8) Administrative Office: $87,500 thousand FY 17; $90,423 thousand FY 18; $92,413 thousand FY 19; $94,261 thousand FY 20; $95,675 thousand FY 21; $98,545 thousand FY 22; $102,673 thousand FY 23; $102,673 thousand FY 24; $102,673 thousand FY 25; $110,500 thousand FY 26.

(9) Federal Judicial Center: $28,335 thousand FY 17; $29,265 thousand FY 18; $29,819 thousand FY 19; $30,436 thousand FY 20; $29,015 thousand FY 21; $29,885 thousand FY 22; $34,261 thousand FY 23; $34,261 thousand FY 24; $34,261 thousand FY 25; $34,929 thousand FY 26.

(10) Judicial Retirement Funds, Mandatory: $168,300 thousand FY 17; $195,000 thousand FY 18; $211,700 thousand FY 19; $240,100 thousand FY 20; $262,300 thousand FY 21; $272,600 thousand FY 22; $251,800 thousand FY 23; $251,900 thousand FY 24; $292,900 thousand FY 25; $309,400 thousand FY 26.

(11) Sentencing Commission: $18,100 thousand FY 17; $18,699 thousand FY 18; $18,953 thousand FY 19; $19,670 thousand FY 20; $19,965 thousand FY 21; $20,564 thousand FY 22; $21,641 thousand FY 23; $21,641 thousand FY 24; $21,641 thousand FY 25; $22,513 thousand FY 26.

(v) Total Direct Discretionary, Budget Request: $6,920,450 thousand FY 17; $7,102,465 thousand FY 18; $7,244,478 thousand FY 19; $7,484,938 thousand FY 20; $7,709,932 thousand FY 21; $7,986,376 thousand FY 22; $8,564,004 thousand FY 23; $8,620,718 thousand FY 24; $8,620,718 thousand FY 25; $9,418,699 thousand FY 26A; $9,189,945 thousand FY 26B.

(vi) Vaccine Injury Trust Fund: $6,510 thousand FY 17; $8,230 thousand FY 18; $8,475 thousand FY 19; $9,070 thousand FY 20; $9,900 thousand FY 21; $9,850 thousand FY 22; $9,975 thousand FY 23; $9,975 thousand FY 24; $9,975 thousand FY 25; $12,042 thousand FY 26A; $10,873 thousand FY 26B.

(vii) Total Judiciary, Budget Authority: $7,501,648 thousand FY 17; $7,717,210 thousand FY 18; $7,889,934 thousand FY 19; $8,179,335 thousand FY 20; $8,434,750 thousand FY 21; $8,736,798 thousand FY 22; $9,313,231 thousand FY 23; $9,396,231 thousand FY 24; $9,483,643 thousand FY 25; $10,303,158 thousand FY 26A; $9,984,002 thousand FY 26B.

The Judiciary Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26
(thousands)

Appropriation	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26
Budget Request	6,920,450	7,102,465	7,244,478	7,484,938	7,709,932	7,986,376	8,564,004	8,620,718	8,620,718	9,418,699	9,189,945
U.S. Supreme Court Salaries & Expenses	76,668	82,028	84,703	88,199	94,690	98,338	109,551	129,323	129,323	163,127	137,082
BA	79,279	84,679	87,366	90,879	97,419	101,127	112,447	132,396	132,521	166,358	140,472
Care of Building and Grounds	14,868	16,153	15,999	15,590	10,618	14,434	29,246	20,688	20,688	11,388	21,929
Total, U.S. Supreme Court	91,536	98,181	100,702	103,789	105,308	112,772	138,797	150,011	150,011	174,515	159,011
BA	94,147	100,832	103,365	106,469	108,037	115,561	141,693	153,084	153,209	177,746	162,401
Court	30,10	31,29	32,01	32,70	33,50	34,28	36,73	36,51	36,73	38,62	38,62

of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	8	1	6	0	0	0	5	7	5	2	2
BA	33,050	34,289	35,057	35,817	36,668	37,521	40,091	40,252	40,366	42,321	42,321
Court of International Trade	18,462	18,889	18,882	19,564	20,000	20,600	21,260	21,260	21,260	22,375	22,375
BA	20,035	20,480	20,234	21,178	21,753	22,317	23,050	23,467	23,776	24,928	24,928
Courts of Appeals, District Courts & other Judicial Services											
Salaries and Expenses	4,996,445	5,099,061	5,144,383	5,256,234	5,393,701	5,580,052	5,905,055	5,995,055	5,995,055	6,338,096	6,338,096
BA	5,395,707	5,503,336	5,562,608	5,694,050	5,858,734	6,040,277	6,385,096	6,499,896	6,532,163	6,891,630	6,891,630
Vaccine Injury Fund	6,510	8,230	8,475	9,070	9,900	9,850	9,975	9,975	9,975	12,042	10,873
Total, Salaries and Expenses	5,002,955	5,107,291	5,152,858	5,265,304	5,403,601	5,589,902	5,915,030	6,005,030	6,005,030	6,350,138	6,348,969

BA	5,402,217	5,511,566	5,571,083	5,703,120	5,848,634	6,050,127	6,395,071	6,509,871	6,542,138	6,903,672	6,902,503
Defender Services	1,044,647	1,078,713	1,150,450	1,335,574	1,316,240	1,343,175	1,382,680	1,450,680	1,450,680	1,766,010	1,537,721
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	39,929	50,944	49,750	53,545	32,517	32,603	58,239	58,239	58,239	19,108	19,108
Court Security	565,388	586,999	607,110	639,165	664,011	704,800	750,163	750,163	750,163	892,032	817,678
Total, CAD COJS	6,652,919	6,823,947	6,960,168	7,193,588	7,416,369	7,670,480	8,106,112	8,264,113	8,264,112	9,027,288	8,723,476
BA	7,052,181	7,228,222	7,378,393	7,631,404	7,861,402	8,130,705	8,586,153	8,768,953	8,801,220	9,580,822	9,277,010
Administrative Office	87,500	90,423	92,413	94,261	95,675	98,545	102,673	102,673	102,673	110,500	110,500
Federal Judicial Center	28,335	29,265	29,819	30,436	29,015	29,885	34,261	34,261	34,261	34,929	34,929
Judicial Retirement Funds BA	168,300	195,000	211,700	240,100	262,300	272,600	251,800	251,900	292,900	309,400	309,400
Sentencing Commission	18,100	18,699	18,953	19,670	19,965	20,564	21,641	21,641	21,641	22,513	22,513
Total Direct	6,920,450	7,102,465	7,244,478	7,484,938	7,709,932	7,986,376	8,564,004	8,620,718	8,620,718	9,418,699	9,189,945
Vaccine	6,510	8,230	8,475	9,070	9,900	9,850	9,975	9,975	9,975	12,042	10,873

Injury Trust Fund											
Total, Judiciary BA	7,501,648	7,717,210	7,889,934	8,179,335	8,434,750	8,736,798	9,313,862	9,396,231	9,483,643	10,303,158	9,984,002

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Judiciary Fiscal Year 2019-2026 Congressional Budget Summary. $13,700 thousand Supreme Supplemental Appropriations FY 25 are included in FY 25 Direct. $112,500 thousand Court Security Supplemental Appropriation included in FY 23 Direct; $9,100 thousand Supreme Court Supplemental Appropriation included in FY 22 Direct. FY 20 CARES Act categorically included.

Part 403 Customs 2CFR§403

An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). To request a Customs budget of: $68,394 million FY 2017; $74,348 million FY 2018; $81,046 million FY 2019; $86,262 million FY 2020; $87,816 million FY 2021; $95,627 million FY 2022; $101,798 million FY 2023; $106,557 million FY 2024; $110,992 million FY 2025; $115,578 million FY 2026. To fine Customs $5,305 (2026) for the United States District Court to pay UN Compensation for deportation, a crime against humanity, and forfeit tariff proclamations since 2017 Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) violation 24USC§419(a)(4), with injunctive relief from *Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Project* 582 US _ (2017), pursuant to *Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012) and *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066; *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 (2025). Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Work Cited

Activities effecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388
Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419
Buy American provisions 24USC§225h
Cancelation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b
Concealment, removal, mutilation generally 18USC§2071
Confiscation of property used to aid insurrection 50USC§212
Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987)
Creditors of United States 18USC§914
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Entries and statements generally 18USC§1001
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (2024)
Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration Judge
Fraud and related activities in connection with computers 18USC§1030
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947)
Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers, 566 U.S. 583 (2012)
Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) November 25, 2002
Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Nationals Returned from Foreign Countries 24USC§321 et seq.

Impersonator making arrest or search 18USC§913
Implementing actions in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513
Reno v. Flores 507 US 292 (1993)
Rome Statute (1999)
Safeguarding National Security 19USC§1862
Sanders, Tony J. An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26. Hospitals & Asylums HA-12-6-25
-- Department of Defense, Sequestration FY 16 – FY 26 HA-10-12-15
– Interior Department FY 2017 – FY 2026 HA-10-11-25
-- *International Trade Commission v. Noem,* Cust. Ct. HA-10-5-25
-- USDA FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25
Stalking 18USC§2261A
Supplemental budget estimates and changes 31USC§1106
Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007)
Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Project 582 US _ (2017)
Trump v. J.J.G (2025)
Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592
Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents 18USC§1597
Uruguay Round 19USC§3511
V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump No. 25-00066; *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106
Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974)

(a) Customs is the power of Congress to collect duties regular commerce with foreign Nations and establish uniform Rule of Naturalization pursuant to Title I Sec. 8 of, and Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296), dated November 25, 2002, as an executive department of the U.S. Federal Government. On March 1, 2003 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) inherited the professional workforce, programs and infrastructure of the Coast Guard, Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Transportation Security Administration, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 22 agencies in all.

(1) It is held back, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is a misnomer, falsely impersonated by the FY 2026 Department of Defense Budget Request, who unprofessionally sustains Republican propaganda regarding the immigration system being broken, in acutely lethal violation of 18USC§913, due to the military imperative to "defend the homeland against armed invasion" noted in Department of Defense, Sequestration FY 16 – FY 26 HA-10-12-15. Unauthorized use of the word 'War' has corrupted the Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer and indeed entire Defense Department into terrorist entries and statements generally 18USC§2388 and §1001, specifically overestimation §1033. The FY 26 DHS budget request sustains a historical tendency for moderate hyperinflation of 4.3 percent into FY 2026, that might actually in retrospect, or with due diligence, be reduced to, and stabilized at, three percent, to pay a $5,305 (2026) fine for the United States District Court to pay UN Compensation for deportation, a crime against humanity, and forfeit tariff increases since 2017, with injunctive relief from *Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Project* 582 US _ (2017), pursuant to *Holder v.*

Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers, 566 U.S. 583 (2012) and *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066; *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025.

(2) The Department of Homeland Security Fiscal Year 2026 President's Budget request of $115.6 billion is 4.3 percent more than the previous year, this is more than 3 percent inflation for services, and the agency budget is not deficient and may not be corrupted by Reconciliation overestimates. The Budget claims to provide Customs $63.6 billion in adjusted net discretionary funding, which deceptive $1.4 billion or 2.2 percent decrease from the Fiscal Year 2025 net discretionary funding, does not warrant verification, only vilification of usual ICE hyperinflation FY 2026 and CBP hyper-inflationary level set FY 2023, when Biden's FBI dosed Hamas with DOM amphetamine manufactured from Texas border antidepressants in Oregon, where manufacture was subsequently prohibited, leaving only the military stockpile to be grudgingly disposed of as medical waste to prevent dosing of FBI red flags. The unarmed three-quarters of the moderate hyperinflation in the Fiscal Year 2026 President's Budget is from the $26.5 billion dollars for the Disaster Relief Fund Majors account, a $4.0 billion, 17 percent increase from the previous year, to justify abolishing the $17 billion emergency supplemental FY 2024.

(3) FY 2026 Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Coast Guard inflation is high, but Coast Guard is justified by absorbing Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, and maybe forfeiting one of two proposed new ice-breakers. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) must be fined by the United States District Court for deportation victim compensation, if the responsible party was not another agency. Decreased spending in US Citizenship and Immigration Service is confusingly justified by FY 2025 hyperinflation in immigration examination fees, that goes down FY 2026, but remains elevated. It is proposed to make US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) the government for the Executive Office of Immigration Review from Customs and Border Protection and to transfer Student Exchange Visitor Program fees from ICE to USCIS. USCIS must not betray Arnold Schwarzenegger's fourth of July naturalization ceremony at Mt. Vernon, 2025. FY 2025, DHS claims to have deported 605,000 alleged illegal aliens and another 1.9 million voluntarily self-deported for $1,000 incentive, for a total emigration of 2.5 million. CBP and ICE owe $3.2 billion in fines for their overzealous deportations FY 2025. It remains to be seen the alienation and removal of temporary or unlawful visitors, makes an impact on, or destroys, as DoD and Republicans claim, the fairly accurate immigration statistics since 2001.

(4) The only Customs agency exhibiting sufficient deficiency to qualify for a waiver of sovereign immunity, or supplemental appropriation, in the Department, is to stabilize the often fluctuating or stagnant, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) total budget request at 3 percent inflation for services from $2.9 billion FY 25 to $3.0 billion FY 26, rather than -17.2 percent decrease to $2,378 million FY 2026 under 11USC§106 and 31USC§1106. Whereas total DHS inflation is higher than 3 percent inflation for services, to redress a perceived $622 million deficiency in CISA FY 2026 budget request, CISA is sought to fine Interior Secretary Doug Burgum, in his individual criminal capacity as billionaire Windows 8 software engineer. Burgum should not be a billionaire for destroying maybe half of computers sold in 2014 and extensively hacking half of records predating 2014 and since, including the laws of Congress. Burgum should be fined the amount of $622 million FY 2026 and another $500 million FY 2027, if he is not removed from office by that time, to protect Interior staff and petitioners against peonage, torture and uncounted layoffs that might reduce total wildland firefighter inclusive staff to less than the 70,000 they had just achieved FY 2024 (Rev. 13:5) 18USC§2071. Besides the usual litany regarding deprivation of relief 18USC§246 interfering with Creditors of United States §914, Doug Burgum has enhanced the interference charge by email

blocking Interior staff and petitioners, and cyberstalking them with the only people who like the stupefying effects of his software products, local marijuana prohibiting police protectors and suppliers of stolen precursor drugs to methamphetamine manufacturing facilities, or Louisiana parish, California or Oregon consumer product poisoning cops, food and drugs seized by law enforcement must be promptly documented and disposed as medical waste, and might produce a casualty count rebooting Interior emailer' cellphones with their Burgum fentanyl burghers, pursuant to 18USC§1030 and §2261A(1)(A). Interior Secretary Doug Burgum has sabotaged Trump's megalomaniacal Gulf of America revision to impair Google maps based navigational aids to omit commercial advertisements on the north border and include fake and duplicate commercial posting to conceal widespread 'refoulering of imported foods' on the southern border from such Texas defense attorneys with 16 percent scores on budget request, as the Secretary of USDA FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25. CIA World Fact Book land and water area statistics are due formal cartographic review. Far Out log-in, post comment and urban commercial icons on border trails are compromised. Microsoft Office factory installation. A waiver of sovereign immunity for General Fund to guarantee 3 percent inflation in Interior Department revenues, current appropriations and permanent appropriations, is sought to protect the agency against the anarchic consequences of their revenue overestimation in the Interior Department FY 2017 – FY 2026 HA-10-11-25.

(5) In general, responsible Customs agencies are fined for misconduct to pay deportation victims and their foreign and domestic representation property plus $5,305 (2026) UN Compensation with funds available to agencies under Arts. 2 & 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) for unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents 18USC§1597 and unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592. Deportation is a crime against humanity under Art. 7(1)(d) of the Rome Statute. Customs, with or without the assistance of a magistrate judge from the Department of Justice Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR), may not relocate persons from one United States District to another, let alone out of the country, without the permission of a cosignatory United States District Court Judge pursuant to *Trump v. J.J.G* (2025).

(6) Performance review of immigration detention is mostly based upon release within 48 hours of administrative detention, or judicial review in five days under 24USC§326. This means to detain alleged immigration violators more than 48 hours the immigration prison must file Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration Judge to obtain a judicial extension of time for a period not to exceed five days to commence judicial proceedings under 24USC§326(a)(2). To prevent widespread refouler under Art. 3 of the Convention against Torture (1987), as escalated the Mexican drug war with deported cartel foot soldiers to the level of major war during Trump's first term, or 'refoulered' imported food products in his second term, fair treatment of deported persons requires they be appropriately received at ports of entry and debarkation under 24USC§322. Deported persons must be sufficiently compensated to prevent these badly abused, and less often than not criminally accused persons, from being recruited as foot soldiers in extortion and even cannibal gangs, due to destitution of the individual and malicious intent of the intoxicated institution, of deportation sending and receiving Customs officers. The nation must emphasize the independence of US Customs in the judiciary, whereas the philosophical, but sub-governmental UN Office of Drugs and Crime, in tyrannical contempt of the Rome Statute, fails to document destruction of the stolen drug catalogue at the core of the reporting society for the non-governmental World Customs Union by 'medical waste'.

(7) To avoid conflicting with American customs, the Attorney General is especially obligated to cancel

the removal of an alien from the United States who, among other things, (does not have a more socially acceptable homeland), has held the status of a lawful permanent resident (LPR) for at least five years, or has lived in the United States for at least seven continuous years after admission, in any status (or lack thereof), and has not been convicted of an aggravated felony, or establishes that removal would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien's spouse, parent, or child, who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence for more than 10 years, pursuant to 8USC§1229b, after extensive search for *Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012), to apply *Reno v. Flores* 507 US 292 (1993) for all ages. An American individual or entity that has a bona fide relationship with a particular person seeking to enter the country...can legitimately claim concrete hardship if that person is excluded...But when it comes to refugees who lack any such connection to the United States...the balance tips in favor of the Government's compelling need to provide for the Nation's security *Trump v. International Refugee Assistance Project* 582 US _ (2017).

(8) The Supreme Court is deliberating on Trump's abuse of emergency powers to justify tariff increases in *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025. United States Customs and Border Protection portion of the Budget Request has ceased to corroborate the outrageous overestimate of customs revenues, inaccurately abused by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Bureau of Fiscal Services (BFS) to fool tariff affected farmers, as to the source of their crop insurance, as we speak. The sum of Customs revenues reported in the DHS Budget Overview are entered in Sec. 400(b)(2) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. The Secretary of Treasury fails to justify sustaining emergency tariff increases whereas Sec. 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1963 only provides the President with the prohibition on decrease or elimination of duties or other import restrictions if the President determines that such reduction or elimination would threaten to impair the National Security 19USC§1862.

(9) Sec. 232 is consistent with the prevailing wisdom that tariff increases are obsolete and to achieve the economic growth objective (EGO) "it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade " in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), tariffs must be reduced or eliminated as described by the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007) that provides for -3 percent industrialized -0.3 percent developing nation reductions in tariffs. Trump's secret abolition of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 2010, did not have the consent of the governed, and the President's transitional anticipatory tariff proclamation authority he wrote into the US Mexico Canada Agreement (UNMCA) is not lawful and 19USC§4513 must be repealed and international trade restored to as it was in 2017 pursuant to amendment of Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) .

(10) President Trump damaged global international trade an estimated $2.5 trillion in lost growth in his first term tariffs on China steel. Now that no one does business with the United States anymore, due to dyslexic tariff barriers, UN Conference on Trade and Development report international trade is booming with 7 percent growth, everywhere but in the under-reported, United States. Tariff increases, are too unauthorized, too economically depressing, too arbitrary and capricious, too subject to the greed of a few customs revenue over-estimators, to be an honest or effective emergency power for protecting national security, when imports can be prohibited or limited, for free, to protect domestic manufacturers against dumping (of low priced goods), and to confiscate property used to aid

insurrection 50USC§212 against the FD&CA under Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. Buy American provisions has refoulered into a matter of life and snot, Hashimoto thyroiditis, etc 24USC§225h, Chapter 3: USDA FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25.

(11) Immigration and Customs Enforcement should be abolishedfor Unlawful conduct with respect to immigration documents 18USC§1597 and Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592 in violation of Rules 4 and 41 Fed. Crim. P. This would reduce spending by $11.3 billion in fine FY 26 dollars.

(b) Actual numbers are entered exactly from the Department of Homeland Security budget-in-brief Fiscal Years 2017 – FY 2026.

(1) DHS Budget Request: $68,394 million FY 2017; $74,348 million FY 2018; $81,046 million FY 2019; $86,262 million FY 2020; $87,816 million FY 2021; $95,627 million FY 2022; $101,798 million FY 2023; $106,557 million FY 2024; $110,992 million FY 2025; $115,578 million FY 2026.

(i) Total Expenditures: $68,396 million FY 2017; $73,891 million FY 2018; $80,320 million FY 2019; $85,739 million FY 2020; $87,726 million FY 2021; $95,209 million FY 2022; $101,411 million FY 2023; $106,281 million FY 2024; $110,828 million FY 2025; $115,569 million FY 2026.

(A) Less: Mandatory Fee, and Trust Funds: $13,492 million FY 2017; $14,066 million FY 2018; $14,367 million FY 2019; $12,915 million FY 2020; $13,679 million FY 2021; $14,677 million FY 2022; $15,247 million FY 2023; $16,022 million FY 2024; $17,190 million FY 2025; $17,639 million FY 2026.

(B) Gross Discretionary Budget Authority: $54,902 million FY 2017; $60,281 million FY 2018; $66,678 million FY 2019; $73,347 million FY 2020; $74,138 million FY 2021; $80,950 million FY 2022; $86,551 million FY 2023; $90,535 million FY 2024; $93,802 million FY 2025; $97,939 million FY 2026.

(C) Less: Discretionary Offsetting Fees: $4,281 million FY 2017; $4,544 million FY 2018; $4,965 million FY 2019; $3,068 million FY 2020; $2,491 million FY 2021; $5,003 million FY 2022; $5,476 million FY 2023; $6,694 million FY 2024; $6,081 million FY 2025; $7,812 million FY 2026.

(D) Less: FEMA Disaster Relief – Major Disasters: $6,713 million FY 2017; $7,366 million FY 2018; $12,000 million FY 2019; $17,352 million FY 2020; $17,142 million FY 2021; $18,799 million FY 2022; $19,945 million FY 2023; $20,261 million FY 2024; $22,510 million FY 2025; $26,474 million FY 2026.

(E) Net Discretionary: $50,784 million FY 2017; $55,738 million FY 2018; $49,713 million FY 2019; $52,927 million FY 2020; $54,504 million FY 2021; $57,148 million FY 2022; $61,130 million FY 2023; $63,580 million FY 2024; $65,211 million FY 2025; $63,652 million FY 2026.

(F) Changes in Mandatory Funding: $4 million FY 2017; -$4 million FY 2018; $4 million FY 2019; -$4 million FY 2020; -$12 million FY 2021; -$4 million FY 2022; -$18 million FY 2023; -$4 million FY 2024; -$4 million FY 2025; -$10 million FY 2026.

(G) Less: Rescission to Prior Year Balance: -$1,484 million FY 2017; $489 million FY 2018; $303 million FY 2019; -$521 million FY 2020; -$83 million FY 2021; -$436 million FY 2022; -$394 million FY 2023; -$274 million FY 2024; $163 million FY 2025; 0 FY 2026.

(H) Adjusted Net Budget Authority: $42,421 million FY 2017; $47,716 million FY 2018; $49,406 million FY 2019; $52,402 million FY 2020; $54,410 million FY 2021; $56,708 million FY 2022; $60,718 million FY 2023; $63,303 million FY 2024; $65,045 million FY 2025; $63,643 million FY 2026.

(2) Budget Authority by Organization. Office of the Secretary: $137 million FY 2017; $140 million FY 2018; $141 million FY 2019; $169 million FY 2020; $206 million FY 2021; $348 million FY 2022; $385 million FY 2023; $403 million FY 2024; $405 million FY 2025; $325 million FY 2026.

(3) Management: $674 million FY 2017; $784 million FY 2018; $2,839 million FY 2019; $3,071 million FY 2020; $3,200 million FY 2021; $3,898 million FY 2022; $4,068 million FY 2023; $4,181 million FY 2024; $4,053 million FY 2025; $3,991 million FY 2026.

(4) Analysis and Operations: $264 million FY 2017; $242 million FY 2018; $253 million FY 2019; $294 million FY 2020; $298 million FY 2021; $320 million FY 2022; $316 million FY 2023; $345 million FY 2024; $344 million FY 2025; $388 million FY 2026.

(5) Office of the Inspector General: $175 million FY 2017; $168 million FY 2018; $168 million FY 2019; $190 million FY 2020; $190 million FY 2021; $205 million FY 2022; $215 million FY 2023; $220 million FY 2024; $220 million FY 2025; $234 million FY 2026.

(6) US Customs and Border Protection: $14,440 million FY 2017; $16,315 million FY 2018; $17,253 million FY 2019; $16,381 million FY 2020; $16,299 million FY 2021; $17,854 million FY 2022; $20,828 million FY 2023; $22,853 million FY 2024; $23,092 million FY 2025; $23,010 million FY 2026.

(7) US Immigration & Customs Enforcement: $6,770 million FY 2017; $7,453 million FY 2018; $7,905 million FY 2019; $8,301 million FY 2020; $8,347 million FY 2021; $8,870 million FY 2022; $9,130 million FY 2023; $9,925 million FY 2024; $10,422 million FY 2025; $11,291 million FY 2026.

(8) Transportation and Security Administration: $7,771 million FY 2017; $7,841 million FY 2018; $8,054 million FY 2019; $8,252 million FY 2020; $8,550 million FY 2021; $8,997 million FY 2022; $9,541 million FY 2023; $10,933 million FY 2024; $11,367 million FY 2025; $11,609 million FY 2026.

(9) US Coast Guard: $10,671 million FY 2017; $12,266 million FY 2018; $12,205 million FY 2019; $12,188 million FY 2020; $13,069 million FY 2021; $13,669 million FY 2022; $13,854 million FY 2023; $12,972 million FY 2024; $13,526 million FY 2025; $14,495 million FY 2026.

(10) US Secret Service: $2,311 million FY 2017; $2,272 million FY 2018; $2,508 million FY 2019; $2,680 million FY 2020; $2,707 million FY 2021; $2,874 million FY 2022; $3,086 million FY 2023; $3,349 million FY 2024; $3,356 million FY 2025; $3,548 million FY 2026.

(11) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency: $3,270 million FY 2017; $3,388 million FY 2018; $1,680 million FY 2019; $2,012 million FY 2020; $2,023 million FY 2021; $2,590 million FY 2022; $2,906 million FY 2023; $2,866 million FY 2024; $2,869 million FY 2025; $2,378 million FY 2026.

(12) Federal Emergency Management Administration: $16,232 million FY 2017; $17,333 million FY 2018; $21,643 million FY 2019; $26,676 million FY 2020; $26,451 million FY 2021; $28,570 million FY 2022; $30,125 million FY 2023; $30,443 million FY 2024; $32,279 million FY 2025; $36,224 million FY 2026.

(13) Office of Health Affairs: $124 million FY 2017; $122 million FY 2018; 0 FY 2019 – present.

(14) US Citizenship and Immigration Service: $4,179 million FY 2017; $4,482 million FY 2018; $4,106 million FY 2019; $4,015 million FY 2020; $4,880 million FY 2021; $5,322 million FY 2022; $5,220 million FY 2023; $6,299 million FY 2024; $7,368 million FY 2025; $6,919 million FY 2026.

(15) Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: $243 million FY 2017; $254 million FY 2018; $329 million FY 2019; $351 million FY 2020; $340 million FY 2021; $355 million FY 2022; $406 million FY 2023; $377 million FY 2024; $377 million FY 2025; $398 million FY 2026.

(16) Science and Technology Directorate: $782 million FY 2017; $831 million FY 2018; $819 million FY 2019; $737 million FY 2020; $765 million FY 2021; $886 million FY 2022; $900 million FY 2023; $741 million FY 2024; $742 million FY 2025; $756 million FY 2026.

(17) Domestic Nuclear Detection Office: $353 million FY 2017; 0 FY 2018 – present.

(18) Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2018; $417 million FY 2019; $431 million FY 2020; $401 million FY 2021; $451 million FY 2022; $431 million FY 2023; $374 million FY 2024; $408 million FY 2025; 0 FY 2026.

(19) Total Expenditures: $68,396 million FY 2017; $73,891 million FY 2018; $80,320 million FY 2019; $85,738 million FY 2020; $87,726 million FY 2021; $95,209 million FY 2022; $101,411 million FY 2023; $106,281 million FY 2024; $110,828 million FY 2025; $115,569 million FY 2026.

Customs Budget Request FY17 - FY26
(millions)

Overview	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Total Expenditures	71,666	73,891	80,320	85,738	87,726	95,209	101,411	106,281	110,828	115,569
Budget Request	68,394	74,348	81,046	86,262	87,816	95,627	101,798	106,557	110,992	115,578

Less: Mandatory Fee, and Trust Funds	13,492	14,066	14,367	12,915	13,679	14,677	15,247	16,022	17,190	17,639
Gross Discretionary Budget Authority	54,902	60,281	66,678	73,347	74,138	80,950	86,551	90,535	93,802	97,939
Less: Discretionary Offsetting Fees	4,281	4,544	4,965	3,068	2,491	5,003	5,476	6,694	6,081	7,812
Less: FEMA Disaster Relief – Major Disasters	6,713	7,366	12,000	17,352	17,142	18,799	19,945	20,261	22,510	26,474
Net Discretionary	50,784	55,738	49,713	52,927	54,504	57,148	61,130	63,580	65,211	63,652
Changes in Mandatory Funding	4	-4	4	-4	-12	-4	-18	-4	-4	-10
Less: Rescissions to Prior Year Balances	-1,484	489	303	-521	-83	-436	-394	-274	163	0

Adjusted Net Budget Authority	42,421	47,716	49,406	52,402	54,410	56,708	60,718	63,303	65,045	63,643
Budget Authority by Organization										
Office of the Secretary	137	140	141	169	206	348	385	403	405	325
Management	674	784	2,839	3,071	3,200	3,898	4,068	4,181	4,053	3,991
Analysis and Operations	264	242	253	284	298	320	316	345	344	388
Office of the Inspector General	175	168	168	190	190	205	215	220	220	234
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	14,440	16,315	17,253	16,381	16,299	17,854	20,828	22,853	23,092	23,010
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	6,770	7,453	7,905	8,301	8,347	8,870	9,130	9,925	10,422	11,291
Transportation and Securit	7,771	7,841	8,054	8,252	8,550	8,997	9,541	10,933	11,367	11,609

y Administration										
U.S. Coast Guard	10,671	12,266	12,205	12,188	13,069	13,669	13,854	12,972	13,526	14,495
U.S. Secret Service	2,311	2,272	2,508	2,680	2,707	2,874	3,086	3,349	3,356	3,548
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	3,270	3,388	1,680	2,012	2,023	2,590	2,906	2,866	2,869	2,378
Federal Emergency Management Administration	16,232	17,333	21,643	26,676	26,451	28,570	30,125	30,443	32,279	36,224
Office of Health Affairs	124	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service	4,179	4,482	4,106	4,015	4,880	5,322	5,220	6,299	7,368	6,919
Federal Law Enforcement Traini	243	254	329	351	340	355	406	377	377	398

ng Center										
Science and Technology Directorate	782	831	819	737	765	886	900	741	742	759
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNTO)	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	0	0	417	431	401	451	431	374	408	0
Total Expenditures	68396	73,891	80,320	85,738	87,726	95,209	101,411	106,281	110,828	115,569

Source: Department of Homeland Security Budget-in-brief FY 19 – FY 26

Part 404 Department of Agriculture 2CFR§404

Off-budget CCC and RMA are unaccounted for and FY 26 Budget Summary privatization of Rural Development unopposed. The USDA FY 26 Budget Summary should be considered Supplemented. Proposed cuts are too insufficient to warrant comparative calculation of supplemental appropriations. The President must get 3 percent inflation for services right in his January 2026 Budget Request. To produce an accurate SNAP adjusted USDA Budget Request, one percent population growth justifies competitive 3.02 percent growth in total SNAP spending, for the same round $106.9 billion FY 26. Total SNAP Benefits are $99.9 billion FY 26. Counter-hyper-inflationary measures warrant the limitation of consumer price inflation to 2 percent more than FY 25, whereby the Average individual monthly benefit is $194.40 FY 26. Three percent inflation in SNAP administrative costs reaches $7,011.30 million FY 26, right on time (Rev. 13:5). This third draft charms FSA, NRCS, CNS, FS, AMS and APHIS equally, sustaining 3 percent inflation to respond to epidemics, such as bird flu with eucalyptus tea, sample refoulered imports and test *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin woke #? water. Research, Education and Economics agencies enjoy 3 percent annual inflation from FY 17. Although un-tabulated and due usual three percent inflation, Foreign Agricultural Assistance, P.L. 480 is written into the Budget Summary, and an effort must be made to include it in the total Budget Request. Total

USDA Budget Request: $120,940 million FY 17; $122,445 million FY 18; $117,108 million FY 19; $137,624 million FY 20; $170,715 million FY 21; $184,588 million FY 22; $178,255 million FY 23; $170,380 million FY 24; $173,525 million FY 25; $176,395 million FY 26, 1.6 percent inflation, baseline for 3 percent annual growth to FY 30.

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2. USDA Budget Request 2CFR§404.2
3. Buy American provisions 24USC§225h

Work Cited

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Adulterated food. Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) 21USC§342
Balance available 31USC§1502
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)
Buy American. An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", March 3, 1933, 41USC§8301 et seq.
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Confiscation of property used to aid insurrection 50USC§212
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Foreign government inspections are recognized, FDCA 21USC§384e
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Imports and Exports. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA)21USC§381
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Inspection of foreign food facilities is authorized under 21USC§384c
Monitoring and Enforcement. International Trade Agreements Act of 1979 19USC§2515
Review Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration Judge
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-- An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25
-- Department of State, Foreign Relations and Related Programs FY 26 HA-6-8-25
-- I*n refouler: Jumex, Yucateco, Indian basmati rice imports et al* HA-7-4-25
-- *International Trade Commission v. Kristi Noem, Secretary of Homeland Security* HA-10-5-25
-- Treasury Department FY 17- FY 26 HA-13-7-25
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Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program 7USC§2011 et seq
SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary, Fiscal Year 2025 August 8, 2025
Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007)

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USDA Budget Summary FY 19 – FY 26
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V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077. Court of International Trade. May 28
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106
Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F.Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974)

1. SNAP 2CFR§404.1

(a) Food stamp statistics date to 1969 when $250.5 million fed 2.8 million people. The 2008 farm bill (H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) was enacted May 22, 2008 through an override of the President's veto. The new law increased the commitment to Federal food assistance programs and changed the name of the Federal program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP as of Oct. 1, 2008, and changed the name of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. A State agency may provide assistance under this section through the EBT card system established under section 7 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2016.

(1) The USDA FY 26 Budget Request failed to Request mandatory funding for Foreign Agricultural Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service; this constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 settled Creditors of the United States 18USC§914. Trump owes SNAP compensation 84 months of number of the beast persecution resulting in COVID (Rev. 13:5). SNAP was already humbled FY 24 and is now pegged with the +/-$100 true GWP 2025 first deviated from by Trump. The United States is not Bankrupt. USDA has sufficient balance available in An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25. To ensure the timely payment of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits on November 1, 2025, it is expedient to award money recovery to the beneficiaries and administrators of the Food, Nutrition Service (FNS) pursuant to 11USC§106, 7USC§2011 et seq.

(b) To produce an accurate estimate it is necessary to begin the SNAP calculation with population growth, and not total spending, whereby one percent population growth justifies competitive 3.02 percent inflation from FY 2025 total SNAP spending for the same round $106.9 billion. Three percent inflation in administrative costs reaches $7,011.30 million FY 26, right on time. This means Total Benefits are $99.9 billion FY 26. Average individual monthly benefit of $194.40, is $2,332.8 per capita FY 26; 2 percent consumer price inflation more than FY 25.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics 1969-2025

Fiscal Year	Average Participation	Average	Total Benefits	Administratio	Total Costs

		Benefit		n	
	--Thousands--	--Dollars--	----------Millions of Dollars----------		
1969	2,878	6.63	228.80	21.70	250.50
1970	4,340	10.55	549.70	27.20	576.90
1971	9,368	13.55	1,522.70	53.20	1,575.90
1972	11,109	13.48	1,797.30	69.40	1,866.70
1973	12,166	14.60	2,131.40	76.00	2,207.40
1974	12,862	17.61	2,718.30	119.20	2,837.50
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.50	233.20	4,618.70
1976	18,549	23.93	5,326.50	359.00	5,685.50
1977	17,077	24.71	5,067.00	394.00	5,461.00
1978	16,001	26.77	5,139.20	380.50	5,519.70
1979	17,653	30.59	6,480.20	459.60	6,939.80
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.90	485.60	9,206.50
1981	22,430	39.49	10,629.90	595.40	11,225.20
1982	21,717	39.17	10,208.30	628.40	10,836.70
1983	21,625	42.98	11,152.30	694.80	11,847.10
1984	20,854	42.74	10,696.10	882.60	11,578.80
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.60	959.60	11,703.20
1986	19,429	45.49	10,605.20	1,033.20	11,638.40
1987	19,113	45.78	10,500.30	1,103.90	11,604.20
1988	18,645	49.83	11,149.10	1,167.70	12,316.80
1989	18,806	51.71	11,669.78	1,231.81	12,901.59
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.79	1,304.47	15,447.26
1991	22,625	63.78	17,315.77	1,431.50	18,747.27
1992	25,407	68.57	20,905.68	1,556.66	22,462.34
1993	26,987	67.95	22,006.03	1,646.94	23,652.97
1994	27,474	69.00	22,748.58	1,744.87	24,493.45
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.07	1,856.30	24,620.37
1996	25,543	73.21	22,440.11	1,890.88	24,330.99
1997	22,858	71.27	19,548.86	1,958.68	21,507.55
1998	19,791	71.12	16,890.49	2,097.84	18,988.32
1999	18,183	72.27	15,769.40	2,051.52	17,820.92
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.32	2,070.70	17,054.02
2001	17,318	74.81	15,547.39	2,242.00	17,789.39
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.20	2,380.82	20,637.02
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.28	2,412.01	23,816.28
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.89	2,480.14	27,099.03
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.88	2,504.24	31,072.11
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.35	2,715.72	32,903.06
2007	26,316	96.18	30,373.27	2,800.25	33,173.52
2008	28,223	102.19	34,608.40	3,031.25	37,639.64

2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.92	3,260.09	53,620.01
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.16	3,581.78	68,283.94
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.92	3,875.62	75,686.54
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.34	3,791.27	78,410.61
2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.32	3,866.98	79,933.30
2014	46,536	125.35	69,999.81	4,130.17	74,129.98
2015	45,800	126.83	69,705.77	4,233.42	73,939.19
2016	44,220	125.40	66,539.27	4,374.28	71,913.55
2017	42,317	125.47	63,711.05	4,464.27	68,175.32
2018	40,776	124.50	60,916.85	4,533.60	65,450.46
2019	35,702	129.33	55,622.28	4,773.92	60,396.20
2020	39,887	154.81	74,098.12	4,995.74	79,093.85
2021	41,852	210.07	105,502.20	5,245.53	110,747.73
2022	41,208	230.34	113,902.49	5,554.34	119,456.83
2023	42,177	211.41	106,997.59	6,068.01	113,065.60
2024	41,703	187.17	93,665.74	6,608.82	100,274.57
2025	42,407	190.59	96,988.20	6,807.09	103,795.29
2026	42,831	194.40	99,916.16	7,011.30	106,927.46

Source: USDA Food and Nutrition Service Program Participation and Costs August 8, 2025; SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary, Fiscal Year 2025 August 8, 2025

(1) Average Participation (in thousands): 2,878 thousand (1969); 4,340 thousand (1970); 9,368 thousand (1971); 11,109 thousand (1972); 12,166 thousand (1973); 12,862 thousand (1974); 17,064 thousand (1975); 18,549 thousand (1976); 17,077 thousand (1977); 16,001 thousand (1978); 17,653 thousand (1979); 21,082 thousand (1980); 22,430 thousand (1981); 21,717 thousand (1982); 21,625 thousand (1983); 20,854 thousand (1984); 19,899 thousand (1985); 19,429 thousand (1986); 19,113 thousand (1987); 18,645 thousand (1988); 18,806 thousand (1989); 20,049 thousand (1990); 22,625 thousand (1991); 25,407 thousand (1992); 26,987 thousand (1993); 27,474 thousand (1994); 26,619 thousand (1995); 25,543 thousand (1996); 22,858 thousand (1997); 19,791 thousand (1998); 18,183 thousand (1999); 17,194 thousand (2000); 17,318 thousand (2001); 19,096 thousand (2002); 21,250 thousand (2003); 23,811 thousand (2004); 25,628 thousand (2005); 26,549 thousand (2006); 26,316 thousand (2007); 28,223 thousand (2008); 33,490 thousand (2009); 40,302 thousand (2010); 44,709 thousand (2011); 46,609 thousand (2012); 47,636 thousand (2013); 46,536 thousand (2014); 45,800 thousand (2015); 44,220 thousand (2016); 42,317 thousand (2017); 40,776 thousand (2018); 35,702 thousand (2019); 39,887 thousand (2020); 41,852 thousand (2021); 41,208 thousand (2022); 42,177 thousand (2023); 41,703 thousand (2024); 42,407 thousand (2025); 42,831 thousand (2026).

(2) Average Monthly Benefit (Dollars): $6.63 (1969); $10.55 (1970); $13.55 (1971); $13.48 (1972); $14.60 (1973); $17.61 (1974); $21.40 (1975); $23.93 (1976); $24.71 (1977); $26.77 (1978); $30.59 (1979); $34.47 (1980); $39.49 (1981); $39.17 (1982); $42.98 (1983); $42.74 (1984); $44.99 (1985); $45.49 (1986); $45.78 (1987); $49.83 (1988); $51.71 (1989); $58.78 (1990); $63.78 (1991); $68.57 (1992); $67.95 (1993); $69.00 (1994); $71.27 (1995); $73.21 (1996); $71.27 (1997); $71.12 (1998); $72.27 (1999); $72.62 (2000); $74.81 (2001); $79.67 (2002); $83.94 (2003); $86.16 (2004); $92.89 (2005); $94.75 (2006); $96.18 (2007); $102.19 (2008); $125.31 (2009); $133.79 (2010); $133.85 (2011); $133.41 (2012); $133.07 (2013); $125.35 (2014); $126.83 (2015); $125.40 (2016); $125.47

(2017); $124.50 (2018); $129.33 (2019); $154.81 (2020); $210.07 (2021); $230.34 (2022); $211.41 (2023); (187.17 (2024); $190.59 (2025); $194.40 (2026).

(3) Total Benefits (Millions of Dollars): $228.80 million (1969); $549.70 million (1970); $1,522.70 million (1971); $1,797.30 million (1972); $2,131.40 million (1973); $2,718.30 million (1974); $4,385.50 million (1975); $5,326.50 million (1976); $5,067.00 million (1977); $5,139.20 million (1978); $6,480.20 million (1979); $8,720.90 million (1980); $10,629.90 (1981); $10,208.30 million (1982); $11,152.30 million (1983); $10,696.10 million (1984); $10,743.60 (1985); $10,605.20 (1986); $10,500.30 million (1987); $11,149.10 million (1988); $11,669.78 million (1989); $14,142.79 million (1990); $17,315.77 million (1991); $20,905.68 million (1992); $22,006.03 million (1993); $22,748.58 million (1994); $22,764.07 million (1995); $22,440.11 million (1996); $19,548.86 million (1997); $16,890.49 million (1998); $15,769.40 million (1999); $14,983.32 million (2000); $15,547.39 million (2001); $18,256.20 million (2002); $21,404.28 million (2003); 24,618.89 million (2004); $28,567.88 million (2005); $30,187.35 million (2006); $30,373.27 million (2007); $34,608.40 million (2008); $50,359.92 million (2009); $64,702.16 million (2010); $71,810.93 million (2011); $74,619.34 million (2012); $76,066.32 million (2013); $69,999.81 million (2014); $69,705.77 million (2015); $66,539.27 million (2016); $63,711.05 million (2017); $60,916.85 million (2018); $55,622.28 million (2019); $74,098.12 million (2020); $105,502.20 million (2021); $113,902.49 million (2022); $106,997.59 million (2023); $93,665.74 million (2024); $96,988.20 million (2025); $99,916.16 million (2026).

(4) Administration (Millions of Dollars): $1.70 million (1969); $27.20 million (1970); $53.20 million (1971); $69.40 million (1972); $76.00 million (1973); $119.20 million (1974); $233.20 million (1975); $359.00 million (1976); $394 million (1977); $380.50 million (1978); $459.60 million (1979); $485.60 million (1980); $595.40 million (1981); $628.40 million (1982); $694.80 million (1983); $882.60 million (1984); $959.60 million (1985); $1,033.20 million (1986); $1,103.90 million (1987); $1,167.70 million (1988); $1,231.81 million (1989); $1,304.47 million (1990); $1,431.50 million (1991); $1,556.66 million (1992); $1,646.94 million (1993); $1,744.87 million (1994); $1,856.30 million (1995); $1,890.88 million (1996); $1,958.68 million (1997); $2,097.84 million (1998); $2,051.52 million (1999); $2,070.70 million (2000); $2,242.00 million (2001); $2,380.82 million (2002); $2,412.01 million (2003); $2,480.14 million (2004); $2,504.24 million (2005)l $2,715.72 million (2006); $2,800.25 million (2007); $3,031.25 million (2008); $3,260.09 million (2009); $3,581.78 million (2010); $3,875.62 million (2011)l; $3,791.27 million (2012); $3,866.98 million (2013); $4,130.17 million (2014); $4,233.42 million (2015); $4,374.28 million (2016); $4,464.27 million (2017); $4,533.60 million (2018); $4,773.92 million (2019); $4,995.74 million (2020); $5,245.53 million (2021); $5,554.34 million (2022); $6,068.01 million (2023); $6,608.82 million (2024); $6,07.09 million (2025); $7,011.30 million (2026).

(5) Total Costs (Millions of Dollars): $250.50 million (1969); $576.90 million (1970); $1,575.90 million (1971); $1,866.70 million (1972); $2,207.40 million (1973); $2,837.50 million (1974); $4,618.70 million (1975); $5,685.50 million (1976); $5,461.00 million (1977); $5,519.70 million (1978); $6,939.80 million (1979); $9,206.50 million (1980); $11,225.20 million (1981); $10,836.70 million (1982); $11,847.10 million (1983); $11,578.80 million (1984); $11,703.20 million (1985); $11,638.40 million (1986); $11,604.20 million (1987); $12,316.80 million (1988); $12,901.59 million (1989); $15,447.26 million (1990); $18,747.27 million (1991); $22,462.34 million (1992); $23,652.97 million (1993); $24,493.45 million (1994); $24,620.37 million (1995); $24,330.99 million (1996); $21,507.55 million (1997); $18,988.32 million (1998); $17,820.92 million (1999); !7,054.02 million (2000); $17,789.39 million (2001); $20,637.02 million (2002); $23,816.28 million (2003); $27,099.03

million (2004); $31,072.11 million (2005); $32,903.06 million (2006); $33,173.52 million (2007); $37,639.64 million (2008); $53,620.01 million (2009); $68,283.94 million (2010); $75,686.54 million (2011); $87,410.61 million (2012); $79,933.30 million (2013); $74,129.98 million (2014); $73,939.19 million (2015); $71,913.55 million (2016); $68,175.32 million (2017); $65,450.46 million (2018); $60,396.20 million (2019); $79,093.85 million (2020); $110,747.73 million (2021); $119,456.83 million (2022); $113,065.60 million (2023); $100,274.57 million (2024); $103,795.29 million (2025); $106,927.46 million (2026).

2. USDA Budget Request 2CFR§404.2

(a) The USDA was founded by President Abraham Lincoln's signature of the Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture on May 15, 1862. Since 2017 the USDA was reorganized several times, without authorization of Congress. Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services was divided into Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) governed by a Business Center and Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs with responsibility for the Codex Alimentarius. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is made up of 30 agencies and offices with nearly 100,000 employees who serve the American people at more than 4,500 locations across the country and abroad.

(i) The FY 26 budget request for discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is $23.0 billion, which is slightly more than a 22.55 percent decrease, or $6.7 billion, below the 2025 Enacted (CR) levels. Under current law, USDA’s total outlays for 2026 are estimated at $234 billion. Of that, $42.2 billion, or 18.01 percent, of outlays are for discretionary programs such as: the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), food safety, rural development loans and grants, research and education, soil and water conservation technical assistance, animal and plant health, management of national forests, other Forest Service activities, and domestic and international marketing assistance. Having scored only 16 percent of necessary budget request the unskilled Texas lawyer Secretary and her intimidated Office of Budget and Analysis are subordinated to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). USDA FY 26 Budget utterly failed to request mandatory funding for SNAP and Child Nutrition Service; this constitutes both deprivation of relief 18USC§246 and failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228 to settle Creditors of the United States 18USC§914 with a balance available pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502.

(ii) The 2025 request for discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is $31.6 billion, slightly more than 6.84 percent increase, or $2.16 billion, above the 2024 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) levels. The request also includes $640.5 million in scorekeeping comprised of negative subsides, cancellations, and change in mandatory programs. The 2025 request for mandatory programs is $181.7 billion, a $5.25 billion decrease from 2024 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) levels. USDA is requesting a total of $213.3 billion in 2025 for discretionary and mandatory programs. Compared to 2024 annualized CR, a decrease of around $3.1 billion.

(1) Farm Service Agency was cut FY 25 and grows 3 percent FY 26. (a) The Market Development Program can be considered abolished into the baseline since FY 24 after more than $200 million from the Farm Bill of 2018 FY 23. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and Risk Management Agency (RMA) portfolios are to be independently codified at 4CFR§203.

(2) Natural Resource Conservation Service is reconciled by cancelling the subtracting the actual FY 22 total with the CCC payment that should not have listed as an expenditure FY 24, inclusive of oft

maligned IRA supplement FY 23- FY 25 and 3 percent inflation FY 26 eliminating supplementals by increasing usual Farm Bill programs.

(3) Foreign Agricultural Assistance. In the absence USAID, Foreign Food Assistance can only be interpreted as the sum of McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program and P.L. Title II Donations and with 3 percent inflation into FY 26 and beyond, that must be on the table.

(4) Rural Development cuts are not interfered with due to the large size of their off-budget revenue funded operations.

(5) The Secretary may not exclude payments for Foreign Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service from the budget request under penalty of deprivation of relief 18USC246 that settles Creditors of the United States 18USC§914. SNAP estimates have always been overestimated by the USDA budget, only SNAP adjusted USDA budgets can be used to exactly estimate the USDA Budget Request. Exclusion of Foreign Agricultural Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service from the FY 26 budget and total is criminally negligent and hereby redressed for an early USDA FY 27 budget.

(6) Forest Service. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) advance appropriations for 2024, 2025, 2026 is normalized 3 percent inflation from FY 24 subtracting the $945 million from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) from F Y24 baseline to cost less than the multi-year obligation that must always be rejected by the annual reporting of the agency budget office.

(7) Agricultural Marketing Service and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service requires a 3 percent increase in funding to keep up with epidemics, such as bird flu and refoulered imports.

(8) Research Education and Economics: Agricultural Marketing Service continues to include $200 million from the Farm Bill to sustain three percent inflation to $371 million FY 26. National Institute of Food and Agriculture sustained 3 percent inflation FY 26. Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service is multiplied 1.27 from FY 17, 3 percent inflation, for $111 million ERS and $217 million FY 26 to process +/- $100 trillion GWP 2026. FY 26 is in error to use million to describe ERS and NASS.

(9) Off-budget operations of the Department must be separated from the difficult task of adding on-budget outlays right for the first time, but must swiftly be explained in full to 4CFR§203 before relevant outlay statistics from Off-budget accounts can be added to the budget request, in a consolidated balance sheet.

(b) USDA FY 27 budget request is charged with producing one table in the appendix, that exactly adds-up to the total discretionary and mandatory Budget Request to be reported to the Federal Register for the annual update of 2CFR§303.1.

(i) Total USDA Budget Request: $120,940 million FY 17; $122,445 million FY 18; $117,108 million FY 19; $137,624 million FY 20; $170,715 million FY 21; $184,588 million FY 22; $178,255 million FY 23; $170,380 million FY 24; $173,525 million FY 25; $176,395 million FY 26, 1.6 percent more than the previous year, baseline for 3 percent annual growth to FY 30.

(1) Farm Service Agency: $1,458 million FY 17; $2,035 million FY 18; $2,232 million FY 19; $1,241

million FY 20; $1,240 million FY 21; $1,270 million FY 22; $1,811 million FY 23; $1,606 million FY 24; $1,606 million FY 25; $1,654 million FY 26.

(2) Natural Resource Conservation Service: $4,520 million FY 17; $5,202 million FY 18; $5,750 million FY 19; $6,267 million FY 20; $4,625 million FY 21; $6,986 million FY 22; $4,522 million FY 23; $4,914 million FY 24; $5,310 million FY 25; $5,469 million FY 26.

(3) Farm Production and Conservation Business Center: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $216 million FY 19; $220 million FY 20; $231 million FY 21; $238 million FY 22; $249 million FY 23; $244 million FY 24; $244 million FY 25; $214 million FY 26.

(4) Foreign Agricultural Service; Salaries and Expenses: $197 million FY 17; $206 million FY 18; $214 million FY 19; $220 million FY 20; $222 million FY 21; $229 million FY 22; $237 million FY 23; $227 million FY 24; $227 million FY 25; $222 million FY 26.

(5) Market Development Programs: $278 million FY 17; $282 million FY 18; $277 million FY 19; $305 million FY 20; $305 million FY 21; $305 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(6) Foreign Food Assistance: $1,802 million FY 17; $1,867 million FY 18; $1,851 million FY 19; $1,925 million FY 20; $1,870 million FY 21; $1,800 million FY 22; $1,993 million FY 23; $2,024 million FY 24; $2,024 million FY 25; $2,043 million FY 26.

(7) Rural Utilities Service: $696 million FY 17; $1,774 million FY 18; $880 million FY 19; $1,225 million FY 20; $1,301 million FY 21; $1,237 million FY 22; $1,111 million FY 23; $809 million FY 24; $668 million FY 25; $266 million FY 26.

(8) Rural Housing Service: $2,068 million FY 17; $1,996 million FY 18; $2,020 million FY 19; $2,102 million FY 20; $2,765 million FY 21; $2,309 million FY 22; $2,627 million FY 23; $2,310 million FY 24; $2,349 million FY 25; $2,191 million FY 26.

(9) Rural Business Cooperative Service: $177 million FY 17; $178 million FY 18; $234 million FY 19; $341 million FY 20; $223 million FY 21; $301 million FY 22; $212 million FY 23; $104 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $60 million FY 26.

(10) Rural Development Salaries and Expenses: $227 million FY 17; $231 million FY 18; $237 million FY 19; $248 million FY 20; $264 million FY 21; $367 million FY 22; $378 million FY 23; $389 million FY 24; $365 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(11) Food and Nutrition Service: $7,048 million FY 17; $6,992 million FY 18; $6,789 million FY 19; $6,728 million FY 20; $6,824 million FY 21; $6,638 million FY 22; $6,675 million FY 23; $7,728 million FY 24; $8,331 million FY 25; $7,583 million FY 26.

(12) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: $68,175 million 2017; $65,451 million 2018; $60,396 million 2019; $79,094 million 2020; $110,748 million 2021; $119,457 million 2022; $113,065 million 2023; $100,275 million 2024; $103,795 million 2025; $106,928 million 2026.

(13) Child Nutrition Programs: $22,794 million FY 17; $24,254 million FY 18; $23,141 million FY 19; $23,615 million FY 20; $25,124 million FY 21; $26,889 million FY 22; $28,545 million FY 23; $33,328 million FY 24; $31,800 million FY 25; $32,754 million FY 26.

(14) Food Safety Inspection Service: $1,032 million FY 17; $1,056 million FY 18; $1,049 million FY 19; $1,087 million FY 20; $1,076 million FY 21; $1,166 million FY 22; $1,200 million FY 23; $1,109 million FY 24; $1,214 million FY 25; $1,205 million FY 26.

(15) Forest Service: $5,631 million FY 17; $5,956 million FY 18; $6,105 million FY 19; $7,450 million FY 20; $8,371 million FY 21; $9,161 million FY 22; $9,436 million FY 23; $9,446 million FY 24; $9,729 million FY 25; $10,021 million FY 26.

(16) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: $1,085 million FY 17; $1,055 million FY 18; $1,242 million FY 19; $1,055 million FY 20; $1,079 million FY 21; $1,105 million FY 22; $1,138 million FY 23; $1,169 million FY 24; $1,155 million FY 25; $1,345 million FY 26.

(17) Agricultural Marketing Service : $235 million FY 17; $263 million FY 18; $298 million FY 19; $381 million FY 20; $339 million FY 21; $352 million FY 22; $366 million FY 23; $366 million FY 24; $360 million FY 25; $371 million FY 26.

(18) Agricultural Research Service: $1,299 million FY 17; $1,410 million FY 18; $1,708 million FY 19; $1,627 million FY 20; $1,566 million FY 21; $1,795 million FY 22; $1,895 million FY 23; $1,847 million FY 24; $1,790 million FY 25 $1,700 million FY 26.

(19) National Institute of Food and Agriculture: $1,533 million FY 17; $1,564 million FY 18; $1,727 million FY 19; $1,730 million FY 20; $1.,782 million FY 21; $2,137 million FY 22; $1,963 million FY 23; $1,698 million FY 24; $1,699 million FY 25; $1,750 million FY 26.

(20) Economic Research Service: $87 million FY 17 – FY 19; $85 million FY 20; $62 million FY 21; $96 million FY 22; $99 million FY 23; $91 million FY 24; $91 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26.

(21) National Agricultural Statistics: $171 million FY 17; $191 million FY 18; $174 million FY 19; $180 million FY 20; $184 million FY 21; $194 million FY 22; $211 million FY 23; $188 million FY 24; $188 million FY 25; $217 million FY 26.

(22) Office of the Secretary: $52 million FY 17; $57 million FY 18; $57 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $41 million FY 22; $83 million FY 23; $89 million FY 24; $89 million FY 25; $54 million FY 26.

(23) Office of Civil Rights: $24 million FY 17 – FY 20; $23 million FY 21; $29 million FY 22; $30 million FY 23; $37 million FY 24; $37 million FY 25; $30 million FY 26.

(24) All Other Staff: $253 million FY 17; $216 million FY 18; $302 million FY 19; $355 million FY 20l $369 million FY 21; $346 million FY 22; $296 million FY 23; $270 million FY 24; $272 million FY 25; $262 million FY 26.

(25) Office of the Inspector General: $98 million FY 17 – FY 20; $101 million FY 21; $110 million FY

22; $113 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $112 million FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

United States Department of Agriculture Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Total USDA Budget Request	120,940	122,445	117,108	137,624	170,715	184,588	178,255	170,380	173,525	176,395
Farm Production and Conservation										
Farm Service Agency	1,458	2,035	2,232	1,241	1,240	1,270	1,811	1,606	1,606	1,654
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4,520	5,202	5,750	6,267	4,625	6,986	4,522	4,914	5,310	5,469
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center	0	0	216	220	231	238	249	244	244	214
Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs										
Foreign Agricultural Service										
Salaries	197	206	214	220	222	229	237	227	227	222

and Expenses										
Market Development Programs	278	282	277	305	305	305	0	0	0	0
Foreign Food Assistance	1,802	1,867	1,851	1,925	1,870	1,800	1,993	2,024	2,024	2,043
Rural Development										
Rural Utilities Service	696	1,774	880	1,225	1,301	1,237	1,111	809	668	266
Rural Housing Service	2,068	1,996	2,020	2,102	2,765	2,309	2,627	2,310	2,349	2,191
Rural Business Cooperative Service	177	178	234	341	223	301	212	104	70	60
Rural Development Salaries and Expenses	227	231	237	248	264	367	378	389	365	0
Food Nutrition and Consumer Services										

Food and Nutrition Service	7,048	6,992	6,789	6,728	6,824	6,638	6,675	7,728	8,331	7,583
SNAP	68,175	65,451	60,396	79,094	110,748	119,457	113,065	100,275	103,795	106,928
Child Nutrition Programs	22,794	24,254	23,141	23,615	25,124	26,889	28,545	33,328	31,800	32,754
Food Safety and Inspection Service										
FSIS	1,032	1,056	1,049	1,087	1,076	1,166	1,200	1,109	1,214	1,205
Natural Resources and Environment										
Forest Service	5,631	5,956	6,105	7,450	8,371	9,161	9,436	9,446	9,729	10,021
Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP)										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,085	1,055	1,242	1,055	1,079	1,105	1,138	1,169	1,155	1,190
Agricultural Marketi	235	263	298	381	339	352	366	366	360	371

ng Service										
Research Education and Economics										
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	1,299	1,410	1,708	1,627	1,566	1,795	1,895	1,847	1,790	1,700
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,533	1,564	1,727	1,730	1,782	2,137	1,963	1,698	1,699	1,750
Economic Research Service	87	87	87	85	62	96	99	91	91	111
National Agricultural Statistics Service	171	191	174	180	184	194	211	188	188	217
Departmental Offices										
Office of the Secretary	52	57	57	21	21	41	83	89	89	54
Office of Civil Rights	24	24	24	24	23	29	30	37	37	30

All Other Staff Offices	253	216	302	355	369	346	296	270	272	262
Office of Inspect or General	98	98	98	98	101	110	113	112	112	100

Source: USDA Budget Summary FY 19 – FY 26

3. Buy American Provisions 24USC§225h

(a) Economic growth objective written into the otherwise obtuse General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), states at Art. XII(3)(a) "it is desirable so far as possible (3 percent inflation) to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade (the economy / the budget)". The price elasticity of tariffs is that they must date from 2017 rates, when Trump abrogated the -3 percent industrialized -0.3 percent developing nation Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007).

(1) The North American Free Trade Agreement and tariffs must be restored to 2017 rates. For the economy to grow and not devolve, Trump must reverse his international slave trade dyslexia. Trump must (i) update Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) means 2017 tariff rates, (ii) repeal Implementing action in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, and (iii) amend Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and Title 22 of the United States Code, Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee).

(2) "Refouler" is prevented by Deferral of removal under the Convention against Torture 8CFR§1208.17 by Review Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration (magistrate) Judge, government Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) not Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to keep Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the US District Court, *Trump v. J.G.G.* (2025). Broken zippers are repaired by snugly, squeezing them with pliars, according to new expert appearing when Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F.Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974) was cited regarding a tent warranty; *International Trade Commission v. Kristi Noem, Secretary of Homeland Security.* US Customs Court HA-10-5-25. Sentenced for Unlawful conduct with respect to (South Sudan, Venezuela etc.) immigration documents 18USC§1597 to prevent or redress escalation to Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592

(3) Wash dry nose. Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu. Eucalyptus, echinacea and to a lesser extent lavender are known to cure both influenza and COVID. Eucalyptus is the gold standard for influenza and SARS treatment because there is obviously a sufficient supply of leaves to cure any global COVID or flu pandemic. Unpretentious, Eucalyptus Leaves, in 1 Gallon bucket, Herbal Tea, Cut & Sifted, Dried cost $19.49 at Amazon on Feb. 20, 2025. Millions of chickens were slaughtered before the *<$3 egg order – Eucalyptus cures avian influenza* (and COVID HA-20-2-25 - reduced the price from $7 to

$5 at the Dollar Store. To restore US chicken quality and quantity to good health and low price, the effectiveness of eucalyptus aromatherapy at treating avian influenza must not be kept secret from the public. If any valuable constituent (public knowledge that eucalyptus cures avian influenza) has been in whole (+) or in part (-) omitted... it (the avian flu farming industry) shall be considered (at risk of being) adulterated (by consumers) under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) 21USC§342(b)(1).

(4) Walmart and the Dollar Stores need to test their imported and especially hispanic foods and make non-procurement decisions under 48CFR9.403. Pertussis or wheat rust snot, green tomato Hashimoto thyroiditis, rat excrement encephalitis, *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin woke #? agricultural runoff, sundry, are sought to be detected in samples with laboratory tests open to anything that might disturb the healthy digestion of human test subjects. Samples of articles alleged to have been manufactured, processed, or packed under insanitary conditions shall be subjected to laboratory testing and cause the destruction of any such article refused admission Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) under 21USC§381, 50USC§212 and Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. Inspection of foreign food facilities is authorized under 21USC§384c and foreign government inspections are recognized under 21USC§384e. *In refouler: Jumex, Yucateco, Indian basmati rice imports et al* HA-7-4-25. Tariffs are refunded if imported goods are destroyed.

(b) Buy American Provisions 24USC§225h. The term "Buy American Act" means title III of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1933, 41USC§8301 et seq. No contract or subcontract made with funds authorized under this subchapter 2 may be awarded for the procurement of an article, material, or supply produced or manufactured in a foreign country whose government unfairly maintains in government procurement a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against United States products or services which results in identifiable harm to United States businesses, as identified by the President pursuant to 3 (g)(1)(A) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 19USC§2515(g)(1)(A). Any such determination shall be made in accordance with section 305.

(2) Prohibition against fraudulent use of "Made in America" labels has been effective at identifying mislabeling in Article 3.A.4 of USMCA Grain 2. No Party shall require that a country of origin statement be issued on a quality grade certificate for originating wheat imported from the territory of the other Party, recognizing that phytosanitary or customs requirements may require such a statement. (Ukraine) wheat is especially suspected of being infected with pertussis or antibiotic deactivated pertussis. USMCA is in error to intentionally affix a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States under 24USC§225h(f)

(3) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, that person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract under this subchapter, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations under 24USC§225h(f).

(4) *Unfair trade practices* means the commission of any...knowingly false statement regarding a material element of a certification concerning the foreign content of an item of supply, as determined

by the Secretary of the Department or the head of the agency to which such certificate was furnished under 48CFR9.403.Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles...or in the sale of such articles by the owner, importer, or consignee, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States... is unlawful, and when found by the (International Trade) Commission to exist shall be dealt with under 19USC§1337(a)(1)(A)(i) and (2). It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for foreign policy purposes give special emphasis to the need to control exports of goods and substances hazardous to the public health and the environment which are banned or severely restricted for use in the United States, and which, if exported, could affect the international reputation of the United States as a responsible trading partner under 50USC App 2401(10).

Part 405 Department of Commerce 2CFR§405

A waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 is wanted to support supplemental appropriations and changes able to sustain 3 percent inflation for services for all programs, from FY 2017 for NOAA pursuant to 31USC§1116. Hyperinflationary categories of Bureau of Industry and Security and US Census Bureau are not worth 60 percent and 20 percent inflation, respectively, and would be morally harmed by the overestimate 18USC§1033. Census must re-authorize the Annual Statistical Abstract, discontinued in 2011, and nenceforth sustainably publish a more accurate and less voluminous United States Atlas of statistics. Budget Request: $9,336 million FY 17; $11,543 million FY 18; $12,317 million FY 19; $17,139 million FY 20; $9,853 million FY 21; $11,254 million FY 22; $12,476 million FY 23; $10,822 million FY 24; $10,217 million FY 25; $12,292 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Department of Commerce Budget in Brief. Fiscal Year 2019 – 2025
Department of Labor FY 17 – FY 26 HA-20-11-25
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Sanders Tony J. United States Atlas. Hospitals & Asylums HA-28-2-25
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1116
Waiver of sovereign immunity under 11USC§106.

(a) The US Census is authorized by Art. I Sec. 2 of the US Constitution and conducted its first census in 1790, in such a manner as they shall by law direct, and every 10 years since then. Congress enacted legislation creating a permanent Census Office within the Department of the Interior on March 6, 1902. In 1903, the Census Office was moved to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. It remained within Commerce when Commerce and Labor split. The United States Department of Commerce and Labor was created on February 14, 1903. It was subsequently renamed the Department of Commerce on March 4, 1913, as the bureaus and agencies specializing in labor were transferred to the new Department of Labor.

(1) The US Department of Commerce website does not respond to searches; their website is advertised by USA.gov. The FY 2026 Budget Summary Discretionary Control Table is much easier to use than prior Department of Commerce Budget in Brief. Fiscal Years 2019 – 2025 nonetheless Mr. Lutnick is ruled a failure to appear on the all-important topic of producing a FY 2026 Budget-in-brief. Traditional

review of the Commerce Budget in brief must mine through vasts quantities of worthless mandatory appropriations, probably derived from the activity of the Economic Development Administration, to find for the Actual numbers found in the Comparison of Estimate with FY 20-- Actual and FY 20-- Annualized CR table, towards the end of the budget in brief.

(2) The Department of Commerce FY 26 Budget Request must be charged with the civil rights crime of deprivation of relief 18USC§246 interfering Creditors of the United States 18USC§914 pursuant to a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 for supplemental appropriations and changes able to sustain 3 percent inflation for services, from FY 2017 for NOAA pursuant to 31USC§1116. Hyperinflationary categories of Bureau of Industry and Security and US Census Bureau are not worth 60 percent and 20 percent inflation, respectively, and would be morally harmed by the overestimate 18USC§1033. Census must re-authorize the Annual Statistical Abstract, discontinued in 2011, and nenceforth sustainably publish a more accurate and less voluminous United States Atlas HA-28-2-25.

(3) The President's proposal to reorganize the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Census Bureau at the Department of Commerce, is as unlikely to pass as Trump's prior proposal to transfer the Secret Service to the Treasury. Sec. Lutnick has failed to propose to pay fair market price for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, $580 million in the unsatisfactory Budget Control Table is insufficient. The FY 2026 Department of Labor Budget proposes to reorganize the BLS, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis into a single statistical agency at the Department of Commerce, under the policy direction of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. The Department of Labor and Unemployment Trust Fund are charged with supplementation to the level of 3 percent inflation for BLS by the Labor Department FY 17 – FY 26 HA-20-11-25.

(b) Department of Commerce's budget for FY 2026 is part of the larger Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill**.** FY 2026 proposal for the orderly closedown of the Economic Development Administration and its grants and loans does not pass.

(i) Total Department of Commerce Budget Request: $9,336 million FY 17; $11,543 million FY 18; $12,317 million FY 19; $17,139 million FY 20; $9,853 million FY 21; $11,254 million FY 22; $12,476 million FY 23; $10,822 million FY 24; $10,217 million FY 25; $12,292 million FY 26.

(1) Departmental Management: $62 million FY 17; $108 million FY 18; $63 million FY 19; $82 million FY 20; $94 million FY 21; $111 million FY 22; $131 million FY 23; $86 million FY 24; $96 million FY 25; $99 million FY 26.

(2) Inspector General: $33 million FY 17; $33 million FY 18; $33 million FY 19; $33 million FY 20; $34 million FY 21; $36 million FY 22; $48 million FY 23; $50 million FY 24 $50 million FY 24; $52 million FY 25.

(3) Economic Development Administration: $276 million FY 17; $302 million FY 18; $914 million FY 19; $1,833 million FY 20; $949 million FY 21; $590 million FY 22; $453 million FY 23; $433 million FY 24; $408 million FY 25; $420 million FY 26.

(4) Bureau of the CensusL: $1,470 million FY 17; $2,814 million FY 18; $3,821 million FY 19; $7,558 million FY 20; $1,107 million FY 21; $1,350 million FY 22; $1,485 million FY 23; $1,373 million FY 24; $1,383 million FY 25; $1,424 million FY 26.

(5) Bureau of Economic Analysis: $107 million FY 17; $99 million FY 18; $101 million FY 19; $108 million FY 20; $112 million FY 21; $116 million FY 22; $130 million FY 23; $125 million FY 24; $125 million FY 25; $129 million FY 26.

(6) International Trade Administration: $483 million FY 17; $482 million FY 18; $484 million FY 19; $510 million FY 20; $530 million FY 21; $559 million FY 22; $613 million FY 23; $623 million FY 24; $573 million FY 25; $590 million FY 26.

(7) Bureau of Industry and Security: $115 million FY 17; $114 million FY 18; $118 million FY 19; $128 million FY 20; $133 million FY 21; $141 million FY 22; $191 million FY 23; $191 million FY 24; $191 million FY 25; $196 million FY 26.

(8) Minority Business Development Agency: $32 million FY 17; $39 million FY 18; $37 million FY 19; $52 million FY 20; $73 million FY 21; $55 million FY 22; $69 million FY 23; $68 million FY 24; $68 million FY 25; $70 million FY 26.

(9) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: $5,774 million FY 17; $6,314 million FY 18; $5,721 million FY 19; $5,697 million FY 20; $5,740 million FY 21; $7,014 million FY 22; $7,600 million FY 23; $6,365 million FY 24; $6,110 million FY 25; $7,333 million FY 26.

(10) Patent and Trademark Office: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; -$3 million FY 24; -$3 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(11) National Institute of Standards and Technology: $952 million FY 17; $1,198 million FY 18; $985 million FY 19; $1,100 million FY 20; $1,035 million FY 21; $1,232 million FY 22; $1,694 million FY 23; $1,452 million FY 24; $1,158 million FY 25; $1,193 million FY 26.

(12) National Telecommunications and Information Administration: $32 million FY 17; $40 million FY 18; $40 million FY 19; $38 million FY 20; $46 million FY 21; $50 million FY 22; $62 million FY 23; $59 million FY 24; $59 million FY 25; $61 million FY 26.

Department of Commerce, Budget Request FY 17 - FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Actual	FY 24 Est.	FY 25 Est.	FY 26 Under	FY 26 Est.
Total Budget Request	9,336	11,543	12,317	17,139	9,853	11,254	12,476	10,822	10,217	8,412	12292
Departmental Management	62	108	63	82	94	111	131	86	96	96	99

Inspector General	33	33	33	33	34	36	48	50	50	50	52
Economic Development Administration	276	302	914	1,833	949	590	453	433	408	-155	420
Bureau of the Census	1,470	2,814	3,821	7,558	1,107	1,350	1,485	1,373	1,383	1,662	1,424
Bureau of Economic Analysis	107	99	101	108	112	116	130	125	125	116	129
Bureau of Labor Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	725
International Trade Administration	483	482	484	510	530	559	613	623	573	420	590
Bureau of Industry and Security	115	114	118	128	133	141	191	191	190	303	196
Minority Business Development	32	39	37	52	73	55	69	68	68	7	70

Agency											
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	5,774	6,314	5,721	5,697	5,740	7,014	7,600	6,365	6,110	4,456	7,333
Patent and Trademark Office,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	0
National Institute of Standards and Technology	952	1,198	985	1,100	1,035	1,232	1,694	1,452	1,158	833	1,193
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	32	40	40	38	46	50	62	59	59	47	61

Source: Ross, L. Wilbur; Raimondo, Gina M. Department of Commerce Budget in Brief. Fiscal Year 2019 – 2025. Actual numbers derived from Comparison of Estimate with FY 20-- Actual and FY 20-- Annualized CR

Part 406 Department of Defense – Military Programs 2CFR§406

Do not murder or bear false witness (Exodus 20:13 & 16)(Deuteronomy 5:17 &-20). DoD is the most expensive military in the world and may not defy sequestration. The $113 billion Reconciliation bill may be fined $75,739 million FY 2026 to reduce the deficit and confirm a $886 billion FY 2026 DoD baseline for three percent inflation 24USC§419(a)(4). DoD's 11.8 percent FY 2026 hyper-inflation demand must be dismissed with extreme prejudice against the self-declared Secretary of War, Pete Hegseth's involuntary manslaughter conviction corrupting 77 years of peace in the voluntarism of the US Navy and the lame duck, whose General Fund is sought to be reimbursed over six years by DOE for $31.5 billion lump sum earthquake insurance benefits today. Prohibiting nuclear weapon purchase by DoD until the President can be counted upon to comply with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, is the most effective cost reduction strategy to precisely eliminate hyperinflation in excess of 3 percent in the FY 2026 Navy R&D and Air Force procurement budgets pursuant to section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. DoD Budget Request is sequestered: $565,370 million FY 16; $606,000 million FY 17; $670,600 million FY 18; $685,000 million FY 19; $723,200 million FY 20; $704,700 million FY 21; $742,200 million FY 22; $851,700 million FY 23; $875,600 million FY 24; $860,054 million FY 25; 11.8 percent inflation to $961,595 million FY 2026 and -0.4 percent cut to $848,295 million FY 2026 are overruled by three percent inflation to $885,856 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388
Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419
Atomic Energy Act of 1954. Prohibitions governing atomic weapons 42USC§2122
Crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969)
Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2021
Department of the Army Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2020
Department of the Navy FY 2019 – FY 2020
Laundering of Monetary Instruments 18USC§1956
Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2026
Restriction on direct participation by military personnel 10USC§375
Sanders, Tony J. Hospitals & Asylums
- An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
- Department of Energy FY 2017 – FY 2026, 2CFR§307.1 HA-8-12-25
- International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. John Phalon, Secretary of the Navy HA-3-12-25
Statements or entries generally 18USC§1001
Use of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force as posse comitatus 18USC§1385

(a) The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were established in 1775, in concurrence with the American Revolution. On June 30, 1775, the Second Continental Congress established 69 Articles of War to govern the conduct of the Continental Army. The War Department was established in 1789 and was renamed the Department of Defense (DoD) in the Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 of July 22, 1949. It is held DoD has a duty to change its name to Military Department (MD).

(1) Since its creation during the Revolutionary War, the United States has been engaged in 13 major wars and numerous smaller conflicts, especially the Indian Wars (1622-1888). Since its foundation the US military is recorded to have suffered over 1,128,100 casualties, 1.3 Million US Military Deaths (1775-2009). 1. Revolutionary War 1775-1783 4,435. 2. War of 1812 1812-1815 2,260. 3. Mexican War 1846-1848 13,283. 4. Civil War 1861-1865 364,511 Union 133,821 Confederate (estimated). 5.

Spanish American War 1898-1902 2,446. 6. Philippine War (1899-1902). 7. World War I 1917-1918 116,516 . 8. World War II 1941-1945 405,399. 9. Korean War 1950-1953 36,574. 10. Vietnam War 1964-1971 58,200. 11. Persian Gulf War 1990-1991 382. 12. Afghan War (2001 – 2021) >900. 13. Iraq War (2003 – 2009) >4 ,000.

(2) The Department of Defense (DoD) may not defy sequestration. DoD is the most expensive military in the world. Prohibiting nuclear weapon purchase by DoD until the President of the United States is able to exactly count compliance with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, is the most effective cost reduction strategy to precisely eliminate hyperinflation in excess of 3 percent from FY 2025, in Navy R&D and Air Force procurement budgets, now that Ukraine spending by the conventional Army has moderated, pursuant to section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122 as cited 18USC§1956. The alcoholic Secretary wants to be removed for treason, 11.8 percent inflation in defense spending, corrupting 77 years of non-violence in the Navy and Trumps first proliferating but non-violent other than refoulering and secret North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) abolition without the consent of the governed term that stole his 2020 re-election/nuclear proliferation, to murder as a lame duck, without any remorse, or individual or collective self-defense against hostile fire, a crime against humanity, more akin to mass deportation and refouler, than willful killing, a war crime.

(3) It is necessary for DoD to clarify the Defense is obligated to Defend the Homeland against (Armed) Invasion by restraining the military armed services from invading, without proper training and judicially prosecuted employment, civilian law enforcement, customs and court jurisdictions pursuant to the Posse Comitatus Act, as codified at 18USC§1385 and 10USC§375. It must be held against the President, whose America walking victims are more popular than the Beatles', 'British invasion', the US Armed Services are the armed invaders when it comes to the US Customs duties of the Department of Homeland Security misnomer, to be amended to US Customs, in conjunction with the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). This is consistent with Sec. Lloyd Austin's disciplined finding the greatest threat to the United States comes from within. The greatest physical threat to the US military is the White House nuclear weapons attache is high on drugs and estimates, ie. worth more than publishing erroneous OMB Historical Budget Tables again and again, (nothing), as much as 'medical waste' $10 million in Executive Office of the President budget request.

(4) Having delayed and retarded with incredible 11.8 percent DoD inflation, the Undersecretary of Defense Comptroller/Chief Financial Office, Sec. Hegseth's virtual attempt to change the name of the Department of Defense (DoD) back to Department of War, abolished in the 1948 Reorganization, reconciliation of the 9 month tardy FY 2026 Defense budget request must be meticulously reviewed to charge the terrorism offender, Secretary Pete Hegseth, to be laid off. It should not be difficult to find a qualified replacement from the many Admirals and Generals he laid off without the reason he doted on Admiral Bradley's order to fire on “speed” boats. Involuntary manslaughter at sea, where the Navy has been at peace for 77 years, is not worth a preposterous 11.8 percent inflation elder scam FY 2025 – FY 2026. Sec. Hegseth must be charged with three percent inflation for services 'willfully making or conveying false reports or false statements (generally)' regarding activities affecting armed forces during 'war' under 18USC§2388 and §1001. DoD FY 2024 and especially FY 2026 reconciliation overestimates are a crime by or affecting persons engaged in the (three percent inflation for services) business of (earthquake) insurance 18USC§1033. The path of least resistance seems to be to fine the

$113 billion Reconciliation bill $75,739 million FY 2026 to confirm a $885,857 FY 2026 DoD baseline for three percent inflation and reduce the deficit pursuant to 24USC§419(a)(4).

(5) The FY 2026 budget request quotes President Donald J. Trump ringing the alarm bell, '$1 trillion (including non-DoD). Nobody has seen anything like it...We are getting a very, very powerful (invasive) military.' As the result of the recreational $113 billion reconciliation subsidy, DoD spending is projected to increase 11.8 percent from the post Ukraine and Israel supplement baseline of $860,054 million FY 2025 to $961,595 million FY 2026. Due to ephedral discretionary funding cuts, without the reconciliation overestimate, DoD spending was projected to decrease -0.4 percent to $848,295 million FY 2026. Usual 3 percent inflation from FY 2025 would be $885,856 million FY 2026, assuming this checks out with the FY 2025 Budget Request, this seems like the right number to actually propose to reduce, in future DoD budget requests, by totally prohibiting nuclear weapon procurement and R & D FY 2026 until nuclear weapon modernization can be counted upon to comply with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit that brought Obama's military two years of zero fatalities.

(6) Donald J. Trump's violation of the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit is his greatest downfall, from day one of seven percent actual military inflation FY 2017 to justify more number of the beast in 42 month sustained increases of super expensive nuclear weapons purchases, of 10.6 percent FY 2018, 2.2 percent FY 2019 and 5.5 percent FY 2020 to achieve $723 billion DoD spending FY 2021 within 42 months (Rev. 13:5). Passing the number of the beast with ultra-expensive DoD, while punishing the Education Department with a $66 billion limit, ultimately cost Trump his entire, poorly counted nuclear proliferation, when the 2020 elections were stolen by the unknown nuker of Haiti in 2010, the largest single day casualty even in history, Biden. Then to make matters worse, Trump instantly became a murderer in his second, lame duck term and besides sinking “speed” boats, is charged with nuking Afghanistan two or three times, Myanmar and Philippines in 2025, and the Department of Energy (DOE) is obligated to pay one fifth damages caused by Trump's Alleged Nuclear Tests of the Seismic Code FY 2026 before they can begin to pay one fifth of the damages caused by Biden, 75 percent to Haiti, FY 2027 – FY 2032. The essential principle of a trial is non-repetition. Trump must not betray nuclear non-proliferation, non-aggression or non-self-incrimination with his Republican dyslexia again. Agreeing to be reimbursed by DOE National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) over the next six years, the United States could immediately disburse the lump sum of $31.5 billion to the UN to disburse to all the victims of deadly earthquakes, since the Big Bang in Haiti 2010.

(7) The FY 2025 Budget Request FY 2023 includes supplemental funding for Ukraine ($35.7 billion) and Natural Disaster Relief ($147 million); FY 2024 includes supplemental funding for Ukraine **(**$44.4 billion), Israel ($10.6 billion) and U.S. Submarine Industrial Base ($3.3 billion). The FY 2026 request for FY 2024 includes slightly higher estimates for supplemental funding for Ukraine ($48.4 billion), Israel ($13.0 billion) and Indo-Pacific/U.S. Submarine Industrial Base (SIB) ($5.9 billion). The $909,631 million FY 2024 total DoD Budget Request in the FY 2026 request is 3.9 percent higher than the $875,600 million DoD total, including supplemental, in FY 2024 Continuing Resolution in the FY 2025 request, that seems more authentic. $860 billion FY 2025 is a -1.7 percent spending reduction from $875 billion FY 2024 or -5.5 percent reduction from $910 billion FY 2024. Three percent inflation for three years, nine percent growth from FY 2022, before there were any large and unusual Ukraine and Israel supplementals, comes to only $809 billion FY 2025. Taking into consideration the VA Class cost increases and SIB ($5.7 billion); National Security System risk reduction ($913 million), and Natural Disasters ($5.2 billion); the $860 billion FY 2025 baseline is vulnerable to downward adjustment in the long term, although it is adequate in the medium term transition from FY 2025 to FY

2026 budgets, it cannot sustain anything more than 3 percent inflation for services from FY 2025 to FY 2026. It is a Republican crime against the business of earthquake insurance the Administration overestimates at least $150 billion for defense will be enacted in a reconciliation bill later this year in addition to discretionary resources with approximately $113.3 billion spent in FY 2026 for DoD activities and $6 billion for National Nuclear Security Administration 18USC§1033.

(8) DoD FY 2026 spending must be sequestered to a limit of $886 billion FY 2026, and prohibited nuclear weapons procurement and R & D to save an estimated $38 billion FY 2026, and more in the future, pursuant to up to $60 billion in savings from eliminating Cold War nuclear weapon systems with the even lower than 2,200 nuclear warhead arsenal advised in the Korb report, and achieve a new baseline for three percent inflation for services, that might be as low as the original, un-reconciled FY 2026 estimate of $848 billion FY 2026. $886 billion is less than $1 trillion. The FY 2026 estimate of $961.6 billion Defense plus $50.3 billion Non-Defense equals $1,011.9 billion National Defense spending. The overestimate building on FY 2024 overestimates, is a particular type of 'willfully making or conveying false reports or false statements (generally)' pursuant to activities affecting armed forces during (the falsest of all killer immunizing statements) “war” 18USC§2388 and §1001 it is a crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of (earthquake) insurance 18USC§1033. Trump must pay total damages the deadly earthquakes since he took office in 2025, $31.5 billion, to afford one-fifth of the damages of he and his predecessor combined. This is the only way Trump, who sold his education to the devil to win the election twice, can make a convincing case for non-repetition and reparation that might convince Israel to immediately pay Palestine at least one-fifth of more than $50 billion total damages, $10 billion, Palestine pay Israel $10 million, Russia pay Ukraine more than $10 billion, Ukraine pay Russia more than $1 billion, and maybe that would be enough reparation for FY 2026 pursuant to Art. 26 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

(b) Before Sec. Lloyd Austin took office in 2021, the Defense Budget request had to audited by the reviewing the Army, Navy and Air Force budget requests to calculate undistributed offsetting receipts, Defense-wide = congressional budget request - army - navy - air force. Now the Green Book is laundered Congressional Budget Request = Defense-wide + Army + Navy + Air Force. The method of accounting is much improved, over the previous system of undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts, but the failure to acknowledge all payments are derived from the three military departments is a material deficiency of internal control, mathematically moot but evading corroboration of the undistributed offsetting receipts, surplus security program, usually called advanced appropriations but is equally authentic when called Defense-wide, by the original customer. The deductive reasoning is Defense-wide funding is available in case of war, most popularly to secure contracts for the next year and to coordinate moral loyalty to reducing the federal deficit, has left the Department vulnerable to FY 2026 hyperinflation. The large increase in Air Force spending FY 21 is attributed to Space command budget stabilization and Air Force responsibility for being the secret source of funding (and drones) for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) whose national land and sea surface area reporting is admirable but not yet entirely authorized by, or consistent with official cartographic review. Department of Defense-Military Programs total congressional budget request is entered in Sec. 1,000(b)(5); Defense-wide estimates are entered as undistributed offsetting receipts to secure advance appropriations for the new fiscal year and reduce the deficit pursuant to Sec. 2,000(b)(6) and (c) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. Sec. 1,000(b)(5) provides, Department of Defense-Military Programs, most expensive military in the world, passed (Rev: 13:5) within 42 months (2017-2019); now limited to 3% growth, must reduce spending on by complying with the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit and terminating foreign military bases: $606 billion FY 17; $671 billion FY 18; $685 billion FY 19; $723 billion FY 20; $704 billion FY 21; $777 billion FY 22; $800 billion FY 23; $824 billion FY 24; $849 billion FY 25; $875 billion FY 26. Mission accomplished. Additional sections on DoD FTEs and the National Defense Budget Request, by Appropriation, may be drafted, at a later date.

(i) DoD Budget Request: $565,370 million FY 16; $606,000 million FY 17; $670,600 million FY 18; $685,000 million FY 19; $723,200 million FY 20; $704,700 million FY 21; $742,200 million FY 22; $851,700 million FY 23; $875,600 million FY 24; $860,054 million FY 25; $885,856 million FY 26.

(1) Army: $148,000 million FY 16; $159,000 million FY 17; $179,000 million FY 18; $181,000 million FY 19; $186,000 million FY 20; $173,600 million FY 21; $174,100 million FY 22; $185,300 million FY 23; $185,200 million FY 24; $185,104 million FY 25; $190,657 million FY 26.

(2) Navy: $170,300 million FY 16; $174,100 million FY 17; $190,500 million FY 18; $197,600 million FY 19; $210,000 million FY 20; $206,900 million FY 21; $220,100 million FY 22; $255,800 million FY 23; $247,400 million FY 24; $262,877 million FY 25; $270,763 million FY 26.

(3) Air Force: $163,075 million FY 16; $168,939 million FY 17; $183,600 million FY 18; $194,200 million FY 19; $168,122 million FY 20; $204,500 million FY 21; $221,000 million FY 22; $247,300 million FY 23; $247,400 million FY 24; $258,765 million FY 25; $266,528 million FY 26.

(ii) Total DoD Expenditures: $481,375 million FY 16; $502,039 million FY 17; $553,100 million FY 18; $572,800 million FY 19; $564,122 million FY 20; $585,000 million FY 21; $615,200 million FY 22; $688,400 million FY 23; $676,100 million FY 24; $706,746 million FY 25; $727,948 million FY 26.

(iv) DoD Budget Request: $565,370 million FY 16; $606,000 million FY 17; $670,600 million FY 18; $685,000 million FY 19; $723,200 million FY 20; $704,700 million FY 21; $742,200 million FY 22; $851,700 million FY 23; $875,600 million FY 24; $860,054 million FY 25; $885,856 million FY 26.

(v) Defense-wide, advanced appropriations and federal undistributed offsetting receipts: $83,995 million FY 16; $103,961 million FY 17; $117,500 million FY 18; $112,200 million FY 19; $159,078 million FY 20; $118,700 million FY 21; $127,000 million FY 22; $138,700 million FY 23; $141,400 million FY 24; $153,308 million FY 25; $157,908 million FY 26.

Military Programs Budget Request, by Department FY 16 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24 CR	FY 24 Actual	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26 Rec.	FY 26 Seq.
Army	148,000	159,000	179,000	181,000	186,000	173,600	174,100	185,300	185,200	206,104	185,104	192,055	197,409	190,657
Navy	170,3	174,1	190,5	197,6	210,0	206,9	220,1	255,8	247,4	262,7	262,8	248,	292,	270,7

	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	44	77	915	233	63
Air Force	163,075	168,939	183,600	194,200	168,122	204,500	221,000	247,300	247,400	263,054	258,765	262,517	301,078	266,528
Total DOD Expenditures	481,375	502,039	553,100	572,800	564,122	585,000	615,200	688,400	676,100	731,902	706,746	703,487	790,720	727,948
DoD Budget Request	-565,370	-606,000	-670,600	-685,000	-723,200	-704,700	-742,200	-851,700	-875,600	-909,631	-860,054	-848,295	-961,595	-885,856
Defense-wide	-83,995	-103,961	-117,500	-112,200	-159,078	-118,700	-127,000	-138,700	-141400	-177,729	-153,308	-144,808	-170,876	-157,908

Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2026. Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2020l Army Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2020. Department of the Navy FY 2022 President's Budget FY 2019 – FY 2020. Department of Defense-Military Programs total congressional budget request is entered in Sec. 1,000(b)(5); Defense-wide estimates are entered as undistributed offsetting receipts to secure advance appropriations for the new fiscal year and reduce the deficit pursuant to Sec. 2,000(b)(6) and (c) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

Part 407 Department of Education 2CFR§407

Arrears for 3 percent inflation for services are presumed to overrule cuts to states and Office of Civil Rights expands to process deprivation of relief 18USC§246. The ED budget summary is diagnosed with ADD (Attention Deficit Disorder). ED is obligated to report accurate historical Total on-budget requests from the passage of Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96–88, Oct. 17, 1979, 93 Stat 669, 20USC§3401 *et seq*. Off-budget student loan data is to be excluded from the on-budget total, to accurately add-up the Budget Request. Student loan outlays estimates may be used to add-up Total Budget Authority. Federal Student Aid (FSA) must report revenues, outlays and General Fund borrowing in their Annual Report to ED. Student loan collections are fined $1,000 forgiveness 24USC§154 to trespass unlawful intrusion into borrowers earning less than 150 percent of poverty line pursuant to income based repayment 20USC§1098e(a)(3)(b). Budget Request: $80,294 million FY 17; $83,147 million FY 18; $83,248 million FY 19; $85,401 million FY 20; $85,420 million FY 21; $87,426 million FY 22; $90,012 million FY 23; $90,801 million FY 24; $96,873 million FY 25; $98,631 million FY 26.

Contents

1. ED On-Budget Request [2CFR§407.1]
2. ED On-Budget Detail [2CFR§407.2]
Appendix: ED Off-budget Student Loan Accounts [4CFR§407]

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 [HA-12-6-25]
Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Definitions for certain provisions; general provision 18USC§1515
Department of Education Organization Act, P.L. 96–88, Oct. 17, 1979, 93 Stat 669, 20USC§3401 *et seq*.
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Federal Credit Reform Act of of 1990 P.L. 101-508, 2USC§661a
Income based repayment 20USC§1098e
Obstruction of pending proceeding 18USC§1505
Public money, property or records 18USC§641
Student assistance 20USC§1070 et seq.
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1116
Unlawful intrusion violation of rules and regulations 24USC§154
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. ED On-Budget Request 2CFR§407.1

(a) The original Education Department (ED) was created in 1867 to collect information on schools and teaching that would help the States establish effective school systems and re-established as a Cabinet level agency in the Department of Education Re-organization Act P.L. 96–88, Oct. 17, 1979, 93 Stat 669, May 4, 1980 20USC§3401 *et seq*. ED's mission is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access. Today, the Department's early learning, elementary, and secondary education programs annually serve approximately 18,328 school districts and more than 55 million students attending more than 98,000 public and 34,000 private schools. Department programs also provide grant, loan, and work-study assistance to more than 12 million postsecondary students at approximately 6,000 institutions of higher education. At $11,000 per pupil United States has the second highest education spending per capita in the world. However, with the highest rate of child poverty in industrialized nations, low estimate on child Census, and hyperinflation in college tuition, it is a constant battle to sustain primary and secondary education funding and reorganize higher education. Nations have an internationally recognized treaty obligation to provide everyone with free elementary and secondary school and progressively free higher education, opposed to hyperinflation.

(1) Arrears for 3 percent ED inflation, in all categories of spending, shall be withheld from the General Fund, termed "restitution" in prosecutions of subsequent offense, for which the Secretary is facing up to two years in prison, for failure to pay legal child support obligations under 18USC§228(d), that supercedes the sentence for obstruction in 18USC§1505 and §1515, deprivation of relief 18USC§246, public money, property or records §641, creditors of the United States §914. The Court has granted a waiver of sovereign immunity for all state assistance and there has been growth in the Office of Civil

Rights process cuts to the federal Department of Education 11USC§106. FUY 26 cuts are illegal. FY 25 ED budget will serve as the baseline for 3 percent annual inflation pursuant to supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1116.

(2) It is not possible to understand why a President under the influence of statin drugs, might be compelled to 'dismantle' the Department of Education, when 'dismantling' nuclear weapons has resulted in DoD burying warheads underground for detonation by the President causing deadly earthquakes in urban areas. The detailed ED budget is 25 pages long and ED must make an effort to accurately report total on-budget spending, excluding off-budget student loan outlays, to spare the President's failing heart, the cruel and unusual treatment, he is prescribed mind-shrinking statin drugs to treat.

(3) Before the Treasury Interest Payment overestimate began FY 23, ED usually exhibited the largest margin of error in outlay reporting by any Cabinet agency, and remains the most compromised and difficult agency budget to review. ED does not, and has never accurately reported on-budget outlay totals. ED and Federal Student Aid are furthermore obligated to report the actual amount of off-budget outlays for student loans pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act of of 1990 P.L. 101-508, 2USC§661a(5), although they have never produced consistent annual reporting of critical revenue, outlay and General Fund borrowing activity statistics pursuant to Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008).

(4) Trump said 'Today, we take a very historic action that was 45 years in the making. In a few moments, I will sign an executive order to begin eliminating the federal Department of Education once and for all...After 45 years, the United States spends more money on education by far than any other country and spends likewise by far more money per pupil than any country. And yet (I) rank near the bottom of the list in terms of success.' In 2019, the United States was reported by National Center for Education Statistics to have spent $15,500 per full-time-equivalent (FTE) student on elementary and secondary education, which was 38 percent higher than the average of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries of $11,300 (in constant 2021 U.S. dollars). At the postsecondary level, the United States spent $37,400 per FTE student, which was more than double the average of OECD countries ($18,400; in constant 2021 U.S. Dollars).

(b) To report total outlays, add up I. Elementary and Secondary Education and II. Higher Education subtotals, excluding Student Loans. Advanced appropriations, must also be monitored to add-up undistributed offsetting receipts.

(i) Budget Request: $80,294 million FY 17; $83,147 million FY 18; $83,248 million FY 19; $85,401 million FY 20; $85,420 million FY 21; $87,426 million FY 22; $90,012 million FY 23; $90,801 million FY 24; $96,873 million FY 25; $98,631 million FY 26.

(1) Elementary and Secondary: $38,616 million FY 17; $40,344 million FY 18; $40,725 million FY 19; $42,006 million FY 20; $42,515 million FY 21; $44,566 million FY 22; $44,965 million FY 23; $44,965 million FY 24; $45,200 million FY 25; $46,460 million FY 26.

(2) Post-secondary: $41,678 million FY 17; $42,803 million FY 18; $42,523 million FY 19; $43,395 million FY 20; $42,905 million FY 21; $42,860 million FY 22; $45,047 million FY 23; $45,836 million FY 24; $51,673 million FY 25; $52,171 million FY 26.

(3) Mandatory: $10,640 million FY 17; $11,013 million FY 18; $10,541 million FY 19; $11,020 million FY 20; $10,257 million FY 21; $9,297 million FY 22; $10,437 million FY 23; $11,219 million FY 24; $14,413 million FY 25; $14,571 million FY 26.

(4) Discretionary: $69,654 million FY 17; $72,134 million FY 18; $72,707 million FY 19; $74,381 million FY 20; $75,163 million FY 21; $78,129 million FY 22; $73,089 million FY 23; $72,618 million FY 24; $72,313 million FY 25; $83,880 million FY 26.

(5) Advance appropriation: $24,250 million FY 17; $24,278 million FY 18; $24,278 million FY 19; $24,278 million FY 20; $24,278 million FY 21; $24,278 million FY 22; $24,155 million FY 23; $24,155 million FY 24; $24,155 million FY 25; $25,007 million FY 26.

(6) Current: $56,044 million FY 17; $58,869 million FY 18; $58,970 million FY 19; $61,123 million FY 20; $61,142 million FY 21; $63,148 million FY 22; $65,857 million FY 23; $66,646 million FY 24; $72,718 million FY 25; $73,624 million FY 26.

Education Department, Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26 Supp.
Total	80,294	83,147	83,248	85,401	85,420	87,426	90,012	90,801	96,873	77,580	98,631
I. Elementary and Secondary	38,616	40,344	40,725	42,006	42,515	44,566	44,965	44,965	45,200	36,194	46,460
II. Post-Secondary	41,678	42,803	42,523	43,395	42,905	42,860	45,047	45,836	51,673	41,386	52,171
Total Outlays	80,294	83,147	83,248	85,401	85,420	87,426	90,012	90,801	96,873	77,580	98,631
Mandatory	10,640	11,013	10,541	11,020	10,257	9,297	10,437	11,219	14,413	12,888	14,571
Discretionary	69,654	72,134	72,707	74,381	75,163	78,129	73,089	72,618	72,313	56,308	83,880
Total Outlays	80,294	83,147	83,248	85,401	85,420	87,426	90,012	90,801	96,873	77,580	98,631
Advan	24,250	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,155	24,155	24,155	24,155	25,007

ce approp riation											
Curren t	56,044	58,869	58,970	61,123	61,142	63,148	65,857	66,646	72,718	53,425	73,624

Source: Table 2 Department of Education, Detailed Budget FY 19 – FY 26

2. ED On-Budget Detail 2CFR§407.2

(a) ED detailed budget FY 17 – FY 26 is codified I. Elementary and Secondary Education: A. Education for the Disadvantaged; B. Impact Aid (ESEA VII); C. School Improvement Programs; D. Indian Education (ESEA VI); E. Innovation and Improvement; F. Safe Schools and Citizenship Education; G. English Language Acquisition (ESEA III-A); H. Special Education.

II. Higher Education: A. Rehabilitation Services; B. American Printing House for the Blind (20USC§101 et seq.); C. National Technical Institute for the Deaf (EDA I-B and section 207); D. Gallaudet University (EDA I-A and section 207); E. Career, Technical and Adult Education; F. Student Financial Assistance; G. Student Aid Administration (HEA I-D and IV-D, section 458); H. Higher Education; I. Howard University; K. Program Administration (DEOA); L. Office for Civil Rights (DEOA, section 203); M. Office of the Inspector General (DEOA, section 211); N. Student Financial Assistance debt collection.

Appendix: Student Loans: General Fund Receipts stand alone as the only source of credible citation sustained in Sec. 30 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. II. Higher Education, G. Student Aid Administration pursuant to a right interpretation of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). Student Loans (removed to appendix not worthy of III until outlays, receipts and General Fund borrowing is reported by ED budget and FSA): A. TEACH Grants (HEA IV-A-9); B. Federal Direct Student Loans Program Account (HEA IV-D); C. Federal Family Education Loans Program Account (HEA IV-B); D. Federal Family Education Loans Liquidating Account (HEA IV-B); E. Health Education Assistance Loans Program Account; F. Health Education Assistance Loans Liquidating Account; furthermore; G. College Housing and Academic Facilities Loan Program Account (HEA section 121); H. College Housing and Academic Facilities Loan Liquidating Account (HEA section 121); I. Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program Account (HEA III-D); J. Higher Education Facilities Loans Liquidating Account (HEA section 121); K. College Housing Loans Liquidating Account (HEA section 121); L. Office of the Inspector General (DEOA, section 211). Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP) and Rescissions also stand alone, but are unnecessary because it would be easier to reduce any overestimates to the desired amount, and is also devolved to the Appendix with extreme prejudice against the Iron Law of Wages and outright contempt of consumer price inflation enforced by section 110(a) of the Rehabilitation Act and 3 percent inflation for services.

(b) ED Detailed Budget is entered exactly as reported by the ED Budget Requests FY 19 – FY 26, and contested FY 26.

I. Elementary and Secondary; A. Education for the Disadvantaged;

1. Grants to local educational agencies (ESEA I-A)

(a) Basic grants (section 1124)

Annual Appropriations: $4,618,625 thousand FY 17; $4,918,625 thousand FY 18; $5,018,625 thousand FY 19; $5,468,625 thousand FY 20; $5,695,625 thousand FY 21; $5,696,625 thousand FY 22; $5,695,625 thousand FY 23; 5,695,626 thousand FY 24; 5,695,626 thousand FY 25; $5,866,494 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $1,828,275 thousand FY 17; $1,540,776 thousand FY 18; $1,440,776 thousand FY 19; $990,776 thousand FY 20; $763,776 thousand FY 21; $763,776 thousand FY 22; $763,776 thousand FY 23; $763,776 thousand FY 24; $763,776 thousand FY 25; $786,689 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal: $6,446,900 thousand FY 17; $6,459,401 thousand FY 18; $6,459,401 thousand FY 19; $6,459,401 thousand FY 20; $6,459,401 thousand FY 21; $6,459,401 thousand FY 22; $$6,459,401 thousand FY 23; $6,459,401 thousand FY 24; $6,459,401 thousand FY 25; $6,653,183 thousand FY 26.

(b) Concentration grants (section 1124A)

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $1,353,050 thousand FY 17; $1,362,301 thousand FY 18; $1,362,301 thousand FY 19; $1,362,301 thousand FY 20; $1,362,301 thousand FY 21; $1,362,301 thousand FY 22; $1,362,301 thousand FY 23; $1,362,301 thousand FY 24; $1,362,301 thousand FY 26; $1,403,170 thousand FY 26.

(c) Targeted grants (section 1125)

Annual appropriation: $500,000 thousand FY 22; $915,000 thousand FY 23; $915,000 thousand FY 24; $1,025,000 thousand FY 25; $1,025,000 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $4,357,550 thousand FY 23; $4,357,550 thousand FY 24; $4,357,550 thousand FY 25; $4,488,277 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal: $5,282,550 thousand FY 23; $5,282,550 thousand FY 24; $5,382,550 thousand FY 25; $5,513,277 thousand FY 26.

(d) Education finance incentive grants (section 1125A)

Annual appropriations: 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $925,000 thousand FY 23; $925,000 thousand FY 24; $1,025,000 thousand FY 25; $1,025,000 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $3,793,115 thousand FY 17; $3,969,050 thousand FY 18; $4,019,050 thousand FY 19; $4,244,050 thousand FY 20; $4,357,550 thousand FY 21; $4,357,550 thousand FY 22; $4,357,550 thousand FY 23; $4,357,550 thousand FY 24; $5,382,550 thousand FY 25; $5,513,277 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Grants to LEAs (ESEA I-A): $15,386,180 thousand FY 17; $15,759,802 thousand FY 18; $15,859,802 thousand FY 19; $16,309,802 thousand FY 20; $16,536,802 thousand FY 21; $17,636,802 thousand FY 22; $18,386,802 thousand FY 23; $18,386,802 thousand FY 24; $18,586,802 thousand FY 25; $19,082,907 thousand FY 26.

2. Comprehensive literacy state development grants (ESEA II-B-2, section 2222): $190,000 thousand FY 17; $190,000 thousand FY 18; $190,000 thousand FY 19; $192,000 thousand FY 20; $192,000 thousand FY 21; $192,000 thousand FY 22; $194,000 thousand FY 23; $194,000 thousand FY 24; $194,000 thousand FY 25; $199,820 thousand FY 26.

3. Innovative approaches to literacy (ESEA II-B-2, section 2226): $27,000 thousand FY 17; $27,000 thousand FY 18; $27,000 thousand FY 19; $27,000 thousand FY 20; $28,000 thousand FY 21; $29,000 thousand FY 22; $30,000 thousand FY 23; $30,000 thousand FY 24; $30,000 thousand FY 25; $30,000 thousand FY 26.

4. State agency programs:

(a) Migrant (ESEA I-C): $374,751 thousand FY 17; $374,751 thousand FY 18; $374,751 thousand FY 19; $374,751 thousand FY 20; $375,626 thousand FY 21; $375,626 thousand FY 22; $375,626 thousand FY 23; $375,626 thousand FY 24; $375,626 thousand FY 25; $386,895 thousand FY 26.

(b) Neglected delinquent and at-risk children and youth (ESEA I-D): $47,614 thousand FY 17; $47,614 thousand FY 18; $47,614 thousand FY 19; $47,614 thousand FY 20; $48,239 thousand FY 21; $48,239 thousand FY 22; $49,239 thousand FY 23; $49,239 thousand FY 24; $49,239 thousand FY 25; $50,716 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, State agency programs: $422,365 thousand FY 17; $422,365 thousand FY 18; $422,365 thousand FY 19; $422,365 thousand FY 20; $423,865 thousand FY 21; $423,865 thousand FY 22; $424,865 thousand FY 23; $424,865 thousand FY 24; $424,865 thousand FY 25; $437,611 thousand FY 26.

5. Special programs for migrant students (HEA-IV-A-5): $44,623 thousand FY 17; $44,623 FY 18; $44,623 thousand FY 19; $45,623 thousand FY 20; $46,123 thousand FY 21; $48,123 thousand FY 22; $52,123 thousand FY 23; $52,123 thousand FY 24; $52,123 thousand FY 25; $53,687 thousand FY 26.

Total, Education for the Disadvantaged: $16,070,168 thousand FY 17; $16,443,790 thousand FY 18; $16,543,790 thousand FY 19; $16,996,790 thousand FY 20; $17,226,790 thousand FY 21; $18,230,790 thousand FY 22; $19,087,790 thousand FY 23; $19,087,790 thousand FY 24; $19.,287,790 thousand FY 25; $19,804,025 thousand FY 26.

Current: $5,302,613 thousand FY 17; $5,602,613 thousand FY 18; $5,702,613 thousand FY 19; $6,155,613 thousand FY 20; $6,385,613 thousand FY 21; $7,388,613 thousand FY 22; $8,246,613 thousand FY 23; $8,246,613 thousand FY 24; $8,446,613 thousand FY 25; $7,612,612 thousand FY 26.

Prior year's advance: $10,841,177 thousand FY 23; $10,841,177 thousand FY 24; $10,841,177 thousand FY 25; $12,191,413 thousand FY 26.

B. Impact Aid (ESEA VII)

1. Payments for federally connected children (section 7003):

(a) Basic support payments (section 7003(b)): $1,189,233 thousand FY 17; $1,270,242 thousand FY 18; $1,301,242 thousand FY 19; $1,340,242 thousand FY 20; $1,354,242 thousand FY 21; $1,409,242 thousand FY 22; $1,468,242 thousand FY 23; $1,468,242 thousand FY 24; $1,468,242 thousand FY 25; $1,512,289 thousand FY 26.

(b) Payments for children with disabilities (section 7003(d): $48,316 thousand FY 17; $48,316 FY 18; $48,316 thousand FY 19; $48,316 thousand FY 20; $48,316 thousand FY 21; $48,316 thousand FY 22; $48,316 thousand FY 23; $48,316 thousand FY 24; $48,316 thousand FY 25; $49,766 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Impact Aid (ESEA VII): $1,237,549 thousand FY 17; $1,318,558 thousand FY 18; $1,349,558 thousand FY 19; $1,388,558 thousand FY 20; $1,402,558 thousand FY 21; $1,457,558 thousand FY 22; $1,516,558 thousand FY 23; $1,516,558 thousand FY 24; $1,516,558 thousand FY 25; $1,562,055 thousand FY 26.

2. Facilities maintenance (section 7008): $4,835 thousand FY 17; $4,835 thousand FY 18; $4,835 thousand FY 19; $4,835 thousand FY 20; $4,835 thousand FY 21; $4,835 thousand FY 22; $4,835 thousand FY 23; $4,835 thousand FY 24; $4,835 thousand FY 25; $4,980 thousand FY 26.

3. Construction (section 7007): $17,406 thousand FY 17; $17,406 thousand FY 18; $17,406 thousand FY 19; $17,406 thousand FY 20; $17,406 thousand FY 21; $17,406 thousand FY 22; $18,406 thousand FY 23; $18,406 thousand FY 24; $18,406 thousand FY 25; $18,958 thousand FY 26.

4. Payments for Federal property (section 7002): $66,813 thousand FY 17; $73,313 thousand FY 18; $74,313 thousand FY 19; $75,313 thousand FY 20; $76,313 thousand FY 21; $77,313 thousand FY 22; $78,313 thousand FY 23; $78,313 thousand FY 24; $78,313 thousand FY 25; $81,379 thousand FY 26.

Total Impact Aid (ESEA VII): $1,326,603 thousand FY 17; $1,414,112 thousand FY 18; $1,446,112 thousand FY 19; $1,486,112 thousand FY 20; $1,501,112 thousand FY 21; $1,557,112 thousand FY 22; $1,618,112 thousand FY 23; $1,618,112 thousand FY 24; $1,618,112 thousand FY 25; $1,667,363 thousand FY 26.

C. School Improvement Programs

1. Supporting effective instruction State grants (ESEA II-A):

Annual appropriations: $374,389 thousand FY 17; $374,389 thousand FY 18; $374,389 thousand FY 19; $450,389 thousand FY 20; $461,639 thousand FY 21; $488,639 thousand FY 22; $508,639 thousand FY 23; $508,639 thousand FY 24; $508,639 thousand FY 25; $523,898 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding year: $1,670,022 thousand FY 17; $1,681,441 thousand FY 18; $1,681,441 thousand FY 19; $1,681,441 thousand FY 20; $1,681,441 thousand FY 21; $1,681,441 thousand FY 22; $1,681,441 thousand FY 23; $1,681,441 thousand FY 24; $1,681,441 thousand FY 25; $1,731,884

thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, State grants: $2,044,411 thousand FY 17; $2,055,830 thousand FY 18; $2,055,830 thousand FY 19; $2,131,830 thousand FY 20; $2,143,080 thousand FY 21; $2,170,080 thousand FY 22; $2,190,080 thousand FY 23; $2,190,080 thousand FY 24; $2,190,080 thousand FY 25; $2,255,782 thousand FY 26.

2. 21st century community learning centers (ESEA IV-B): $1,191,673 thousand FY 17; $1,211,673 thousand FY 18; $1,221,673 thousand FY 19; $1,249,673 thousand FY 20; $1,259,673 thousand FY 21; $1,289,673 thousand FY 22; $1,329,673 thousand FY 23; $1,329,673 thousand FY 24; $1,329,673 thousand FY 25; $1,369,563 thousand FY 26.

3. State assessment (ESEA I-B, section 1201-1203): $369,100 thousand FY 17; $378,000 thousand FY 18; $378,000 thousand FY 19; $378,000 thousand FY 20; $378,000 thousand FY 21; $390,000 thousand FY 22; $390,000 thousand FY 23; $390,000 thousand FY 24; $390,000 thousand FY 25; $401,700 thousand FY 26.

4. Education for homeless children and youths (MVHAA Title VII-B): $77,000 thousand FY 17; $85,000 thousand FY 18; $93,500 thousand FY 19; $101,500 thousand FY 20; $106,500 thousand FY 21; $114,000 thousand FY 22; $129,000 thousand FY 23; $129,000 thousand FY 24; $129,000 thousand FY 25; $132,870 thousand FY 26.

5. Native Hawaiian Education (ESEA VI-B): $44,397 thousand FY 17; $36,397 thousand FY 18; $36,397 thousand FY 19; $36,897 thousand FY 20; $37,397 thousand FY 21; $38,897 thousand FY 22; $45,897 thousand FY 23; $45,897 thousand FY 24; $45,897 thousand FY 25; $47,274 thousand FY 26.

6. Alaska Native education (ESEA VI-C): $32,453 thousand FY 17; $35,453 thousand FY 18; $35,453 thousand FY 19; $35,953 thousand FY 20; $36,453 thousand FY 21; $37,953 thousand FY 22; $44,953 thousand FY 23; $44,953 thousand FY 24; $4,953 thousand FY 25; $46,302 thousand FY 26.

7. Training and advisory services (CRA IV): $6,575 thousand FY 17; $6,575 thousand FY 18; $6,575 thousand FY 19; $6,575 thousand FY 20; $6,575 thousand FY 21; $6,575 thousand FY 22; $6,575 thousand FY 23; $6,575 thousand FY 24; $6,575 thousand FY 25; $6,772 thousand FY 26.

8. Rural education (ESEA V-B): $175,840 FY 17; $180,840 FY 18; $180,840 FY 19; $185,840 FY 20; $187,840 FY 21; $195,000 FY 22; $215,000 FY 23; $215,000 FY 24; $215,000 FY 25; $221,450 FY 26.

9. Supplemental education grants (Compact of Free Association Act): $16,699 thousand FY 17; $16,699 thousand FY 18; $16,699 thousand FY 19; $16,699 thousand FY 20; $16,699 thousand FY 21; $19,657 thousand FY 22; $24,464 thousand FY 23; $24,464 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25- FY 26.

10. Comprehensive centers (ETAA section 203): $50,000 thousand FY 17; $52,000 thousand FY 18; $52,000 thousand FY 19; $52,000 thousand FY 20; $52,000 thousand FY 21; $54,000 thousand FY 22; $55,000 thousand FY 23; $55,000 thousand FY 24; $50,000 thousand FY 25; $51,500 thousand FY 26.

11. Student support and academic enrichment grants (ESEA IV-A): $400,000 thousand FY 17;

$1,100,000 thousand FY 18; $1,170,000 thousand FY 19; $1,210,000 thousand FY 20; $1,220,000 thousand FY 21; $1,280,000 thousand FY 22; $5,810,642 thousand FY 23; $5,810,642 thousand FY 24; $5,781,178 thousand FY 25; $5,954,613 thousand FY 26.

Total, School Improvement Programs: $4,397,148 thousand FY 17; $5,158,467 thousand FY 18. $5,246,967 thousand FY 19; $5,404,967 thousand FY 20; $5,444,217 thousand FY 21; $5,595,835 thousand FY 22; $5,810,642 thousand FY 23; $5,810,642 thousand FY 24; $5,781,178 thousand FY 25; $5,954,613 thousand FY 26.

Current: $2,727,126 thousand FY 17; $3,477,026 thousand FY 18; $3,565,526 thousand FY 19; $3,723,526 thousand FY 20; $3,762,776 thousand FY 21; $3,914,394 thousand FY 22; $4,129,201 thousand FY 23; $4,129,201 thousand FY 24; $4,099,737 thousand FY 25; $4,222,729 thousand FY 26.

Prior year's advance: $1,670,022 thousand FY 17; $1,681,441 thousand FY 18; $1,681,441 thousand FY 19; $1,681,441 thousand FY 20; $1,681,441 thousand FY 21; $1,681,441 thousand FY 22; $1,681,441 thousand FY 23; $1,681,441 thousand FY 24; $1,681,441 thousand FY 25; $1,731,884 thousand FY 26.

D. Indian Education (ESEA VI):

1. Grants to local educational agencies Part A-1): $100,381 thousand FY 17; $105,381 thousand FY 18; $105,381 thousand FY 19; $105,381 thousand FY 20; $105,381 thousand FY 21; $109,881 thousand FY 22; $110,381 thousand FY 23; $110,381 thousand FY 24; $110,381 thousand FY 25; $113,692 thousand FY 26.

2. Special programs for Indian children (Part A-2): $57,993 thousand FY 17; $63,993 thousand FY 18; $67,993 thousand FY 19; $67,993 thousand FY 20; $67,993 thousand FY 21; $70,000 thousand FY 22; $72,000 thousand FY 23; $72,000 thousand FY 24; $72,000 thousand FY 25; $74,160 thousand FY 26.

3. National Activities (Part A-3): $6,565 FY 17, $6,865 FY 18; $6,865 FY 19; $7,365 FY 20; $7,865 FY 21; $9,365 FY 22; $12,365 FY 23; $12,365 FY 24; $12,365 FY 25; $12,736 FY 26.

E. Innovation and Improvement

1. Education innovation and research (ESEA IV-F-1): $100,000 thousand FY 17; $120,000 thousand FY 18; $130,000 thousand FY 19; $190,000 thousand FY 20; $194,000 thousand FY 21; $234,000 thousand FY 22; $284,000 thousand FY 23; $284,000 thousand FY 24; $269,000 thousand FY 25; $277,070 thousand FY 26.

2. Teacher and school leader incentive grants (ESEA II-B-1): $200,000 thousand FY 17; $200,000 thousand FY 18; $200,000 thousand FY 19; $200,000 thousand FY 20; $200,000 thousand FY 21; $173,000 thousand FY 22; $173,000 thousand FY 23; $173,000 thousand FY 24; $173,000 thousand FY 25; $178,190 thousand FY 26.

3. American history and civics education (ESEA II-B-3): $3,515 thousand FY 17; $3,515 thousand FY 18; $4,815 thousand FY 19; $4,815 thousand FY 20; $5,250 thousand FY 21; $7,750 thousand FY 22;

$23,000 thousand FY 23; $23,000 thousand FY 24; $23,000 thousand FY 25; $23,690 thousand FY 26.

4. Supporting effective educator development (SEED)(ESEA II-B04, section 2242): $65,000 thousand FY 17; $75,000 thousand FY 18; $75,000 thousand FY 19; $80,000 thousand FY 20; $80,000 thousand FY 21; $85,000 thousand FY 22; $90,000 thousand FY 23; $90,000 thousand FY 24; $90,000 thousand FY 25; $92,700 thousand FY 26.

4a. School leader recruitment and support (ESEA II-B-4, section 2243): $14,500 FY 17; 0 FY 18 – present.

5. Charter school grants (ESEA IV-C): $342,172 thousand FY 17; $400,000 thousand FY 18; $427,859 thousand FY 19; $440,000 thousand FY 20; $440,000 thousand FY 21; $440,000 thousand FY 22; $440,000 thousand FY 23; $440,000 thousand FY 24; $400,000 thousand FY 25; $412,000 thousand FY 26.

6. Magnet schools assistance (ESEA IV-D): $97,647 thousand FY 17; $105,000 thousand FY 18; $113,701 thousand FY 19; $107,000 thousand FY 20; $109,000 thousand FY 21; $124,000 thousand FY 22; $139,000 thousand FY 23; $139,000 thousand FY 24; $139,000 thousand FY 25; $143,170 thousand FY 26.

7. Ready to learn programming (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4643): $25,741 thousand FY 17; $27,741 thousand FY 18; $27,741 thousand FY 19; $29,000 thousand FY 20; $29,500 thousand FY 21; $30,500 thousand FY 22; $31,000 thousand FY 23; $31,000 thousand FY 24; $31,000 thousand FY 25; $31,930 thousand FY 26.

8. Arts in education (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4642): $27,000 thousand FY 17; $29,000 thousand FY 18; $29,000 thousand FY 19; $30,000 thousand FY 20; $30,500 thousand FY 21; $36,500 thousand FY 22; $36,500 thousand FY 23; $36,500 thousand FY 24; $36,500 thousand FY 25; $37,595 thousand FY 26.

9. Javits gifted and talented education (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4644): $12,000 thousand FY 17; $12,000 thousand FY 18; $12,000 thousand FY 19; $13,000 thousand FY 20; $13,500 thousand FY 21; $14,500 thousand FY 22; $16,500 thousand FY 23; $16,500 thousand FY 24; $16,500 thousand FY 25; $16,995 thousand FY 26.

10. Statewide family engagement centers (ESEA IV-E): 0 FY 17; $10,000 thousand FY 18; $15,440 thousand FY 19; $10,000 thousand FY 20; $12,500 thousand FY 21; $15,000 thousand FY 22; $20,000 thousand FY 23; $20,000 thousand FY 24; $20,000 thousand FY 25; $20,600 thousand FY 26.

11. Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed Spending: 0 FY 17 – FY 21 $140,480 thousand FY 22; $200,443 thousand FY 23; $200,443 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

Total, Innovation and Improvement Programs: $887,575 thousand FY 17; $982,256 thousand FY 18; $1,035,556 thousand FY 19; $1,103,815 thousand FY 20; $1,114,250 thousand FY 21; $1,300,730 thousand FY 22; $1,453,443 thousand FY 23; $1,453,443 thousand FY 24; $1,208,000 thousand FY 25; $1,233,940 thousand FY 26.

F. Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

1. School safety national activities (ESEA IV-F-3, section 4631): $68,000 thousand FY 17; $90,000 thousand FY 18; $95,000 thousand FY 19; $105,000 thousand FY 20; $106,000 thousand FY 21; $201,000 thousand FY 22; $216,000 thousand FY 23; $216,000 thousand FY 24; $216,000 thousand FY 25; $222,480 thousand FY 26.

2. Promise neighborhoods (ESEA IV-F-2, section 4624): $73,254 thousand FY 17; $78,254 thousand FY 18; $78,254 thousand FY 19; $80,000 thousand FY 20; $81,000 thousand FY 21; $85,000 thousand FY 22; $91,000 thousand FY 23; $91,000 thousand FY 24; $91,000 thousand FY 25; $93,730 thousand FY 26.

3. Full-service community schools (ESEA IV-F-2, section 4625): $10,000 thousand FY 17; $17,500 thousand FY 18; $17,500 thousand FY 19; $25,000 thousand FY 20; $30,000 thousand FY 21; $75,000 thousand FY 22; $150,000 thousand FY 23; $150,000 thousand FY 24; $200,000 thousand FY 25; $200,000 thousand FY 26.

Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education: $151,254 thousand FY 17; $185,754 thousand FY 18; $190,754 thousand FY 19; $210,000 thousand FY 20; $217,000 thousand FY 21; $361,000 thousand FY 22; $457,000 thousand FY 23; $457,000 thousand FY 24; $457,000 thousand FY 25; $516,210 thousand FY 26.

G. English Language Acquisition (ESEA III-A): $737,400 thousand FY 17; $737,400 thousand FY 18; $737,400 thousand FY 19; $787,400 thousand FY 20; $797,400 thousand FY 21; $831,400 thousand FY 22; $890,000 thousand FY 23; $890,000 thousand FY 24; $940,000 thousand FY 25; $940,000 thousand FY 26.

H. Special Education

1. State grants:

(a) Grants to States (IDEA B-611):

Annual appropriations: $2,719,465 thousand FY 17; $2,994,465 thousand FY 18; $3,081,009 thousand FY 19; $3,481,009 thousand FY 20; $3,654,074 thousand FY 21; $4,060,321 thousand FY 22; $4,910,321 thousand FY 23; $4,910,321 thousand FY 24; $5,110,321 thousand FY 25; $5,263,631 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $9,220,340 thousand FY 17; $9,283,383 thousand FY 18; $9,283,383 thousand FY 18; $9,283,383 thousand FY 19; $9,283,383 thousand FY 20; $9,283,383 thousand FY 21; $9,283,383 thousand FY 22; $9,283,383 thousand FY 23; $9,283,383 thousand FY 24; $9,283,383 thousand FY 25; $9,561,885 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, State grants: $11,939,805 thousand FY 17; $12,277,848 thousand FY 18; $12,364,392 thousand FY 19; $12,764,392 thousand FY 20; $12,937,457 thousand FY 21; $13,343,704 thousand FY 22; $14,193,704 thousand FY 23; $14,193,704 thousand FY 24; $14,393,704 thousand FY 25; $14,825,516 thousand FY 26.

(b) Pre-school grants (IDEA B-619): $368,238 thousand FY 17; $381,120 thousand FY 18; $391,120 thousand FY 19; $394,120 thousand FY 20; $397,620 thousand FY 21; $409,549 thousand FY 22; $420,000 thousand FY 23; $420,000 thousand FY 24; $425,000 thousand FY 25; $437,750 thousand FY 26.

(c) Grants for infants and families (IDEA C): $458,556 thousand FY 17; $470,000 thousand FY 18; $470,000 thousand FY 19; $477,000 thousand FY 20; $481,850 thousand FY 21; $496,306 thousand FY 22; $540,000 thousand FY 23; $540,000 thousand FY 24; $545,000 thousand FY 25; $561,350 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, State grants: $12,766,599 thousand FY 17; $13,128,968 thousand FY 18; $13,225,512 thousand FY 19; $13,635,512 thousand FY 20; $13,816,927 thousand FY 21; $14,249,559 thousand FY 22; $15,153,704 thousand FY 23; $15,153,704 thousand FY 24; $15,363,704 thousand FY 25; $15,824,616 thousand FY 26.

2. National activities (IDEA D)

(a) State personnel development (subpart 1): $38,630 thousand FY 17; $38,630 thousand FY 18; $38,630 thousand FY 19; $38,630 thousand FY 20; $38,630 thousand FY 21; $38,630 thousand FY 22; $38,630 thousand FY 23; $38,630 thousand FY 24; $38,630 thousand FY 25; $38,789 thousand FY 26.

(b) Technical assistance and dissemination (section 663): $44,345 thousand FY 17; $44,345 thousand FY 18; $44,345 thousand FY 19; $44,345 thousand FY 20; $44,345 thousand FY 21; $44,345 thousand FY 22; $45,345 thousand FY 23; $45,345 thousand FY 24; $45,345 thousand FY 25; thousand$46,705 FY 26.

(c) Personnel preparation (section 662): $83,700 thousand FY 17; $83,700 thousand FY 18; $87,2000 thousand FY 19; $89,700 thousand FY 20; $90,200 thousand FY 21; $95,000 thousand FY 22; $115,000 thousand FY 23; $115,000 thousand FY 24; $125,000 thousand FY 25; $128,750 thousand FY 26.

(d) Parent information centers (sections 671-673): $27,411 thousand FY 17; $27,411 thousand FY 18; $27,411 thousand FY 19; $27,411 thousand FY 20; $27,411 thousand FY 21; $30,152 thousand FY 22; $33,152 thousand FY 23; $33,152 thousand FY 24; $33,152 thousand FY 25; $34,147 thousand FY 26.

(e) Educational technology, media, and material (section 674): $28,047 thousand FY 17; $28,047 thousand FY 18; $28,047 thousand FY 19; $29,547 thousand FY 20; $29,547 thousand FY 21; $30,433 thousand FY 22; $31,433 thousand FY 23; $31,433 thousand FY 24; $31,433 thousand FY 25; $32,376 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, National activities: $222,133 thousand FY 17; $222,133 thousand FY 18; $225,633 thousand FY 19; $229,633 thousand FY 20; $230,133 thousand FY 21; $238,560 thousand FY 22; $263,560 thousand FY 23; $263,560 thousand FY 24; $273,560 thousand FY 25; $281,767 thousand FY 26.

3. Special Olympics education programs (Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act): $12,583 FY 17; $15,083 FY 18; $17,583 FY 19; $20,083 FY 20; $23,683 FY 21; $31,000 FY 22; $36,000 FY 23; $36,000 FY 24; $36,000 FY 25; $37,080 FY 26.

Total, Special Education, Discretionary: $13,001,315 thousand FY 17; $13,366,184 thousand FY 18; $13,468,728 thousand FY 19; $13,885,228 thousand FY 20; $14,070,743 thousand FY 21; $14,519,119 thousand FY 22; $15,453,264 thousand FY 23; $15,453,264 thousand FY 24; $15,453,264 thousand FY 25; $16,143,463 thousand FY 26.

Current: $3,780,975 thousand FY 17; $4,082,801 thousand FY 18; $4,185,345 thousand FY 19; $4,601,845 thousand FY 20; $4,787,360 thousand FY 21; $5,235,736 thousand FY 22; $6,169,881 thousand FY 23; $6,169,881 thousand FY 24; $6,169,881 thousand FY 25; $6,581,578 thousand FY 26.

Prior year's advance: $9,283,383 thousand FY 17; $9,283,383 thousand FY 18; $9,283,383 thousand FY 19; $9,283,383 thousand FY 20; $9,283,383 thousand FY 21; $9,283,383 thousand FY 22; $9,283,383 thousand FY 23; $9,283,383 thousand FY 24; $9,283,383 thousand FY 25; $9,561,885 thousand FY 26.

Total, Discretionary Elementary and Secondary: $38,615,874 thousand FY 17; $40,343,793 thousand FY 18; $40,725,137 thousand FY 19; $42,006,142 thousand FY 20; $42,514,592 thousand FY 21; $44,566,066 thousand FY 22; $44,964,997 thousand FY 23; $44,964,997 thousand FY 24; $45,200,090 thousand FY 25; $46,460,202 thousand FY 26.

Current: $15,151,270 thousand FY 17; $16,856,351 thousand FY 18; $17,237,695 thousand FY 19; $18,237,695 thousand FY 20; $19,027,150 thousand FY 21; $21,078,624 thousand FY 22; $21,601,202 thousand FY 23; $21,601,202 thousand FY 24; $21,836,295 thousand FY 25; $22,268,136 thousand FY 26.

Advance appropriation: $23,464,604 thousand FY 17; $23,487,442 thousand FY 18; $23,487,442 thousand FY 19; $23,487,442 thousand FY 20; $23,487,442 thousand FY 21; $23,487,442 thousand FY 22; $23,363,795 thousand FY 23; $23,363,795 thousand FY 24; $23,363,795 thousand FY 25; $24,192,066 thousand FY 26.

II. Post-Secondary

A. Rehabilitation Services

1. Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants

(a) Grants to States, Mandatory (RA Title I-A, sections 110 and 111): $3,121,054 thousand FY 17; $3,184,849 thousand FY 18; $3,260,627 thousand FY 19; $3,351,798 thousand FY 20; $3,414,895 thousand FY 21; $3,668,471 thousand FY 22; $3,899,057 thousand FY 23; $4,200,219 thousand FY 24; $4,200,219 thousand FY 25; $4,326,226 thousand FY 26.

(b) Grants to Indians, Mandatory (RA Title I-C): $43,000 thousand FY 17; $40,189 thousand FY 18; $43,000 thousand FY 19; $45,250 thousand FY 20; $50,650 thousand FY 21; $50,650 thousand FY 22; $50,650 thousand FY 23; $53,615 thousand FY 24; $53,615 thousand FY 25; $55,224 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, State grants, Mandatory: $3,164,054 thousand FY 17; $3,225,038 thousand FY 18;

$3,303,627 thousand FY 19; $3,397,048 thousand FY 20; $3,465,545 thousand FY 21; $3,719,121 thousand FY 22; $3,949,707 thousand FY 23; $4,253,834 thousand FY 24; $4,253,834 thousand FY 25; $4,381,450 thousand FY 26.

2. Client assistance State grants (RA section 112): $13,000 thousand FY 17; $13,000 thousand FY 18; $13,000 thousand FY 19; $13,000 thousand FY 20; $13,000 thousand FY 21; $13,000 thousand FY 22; $13,000 thousand FY 23; $13,000 thousand FY 24; $13,000 thousand FY 25; $13,390 thousand FY 26.

3. Training (RA section 302): $29,388 thousand FY 17; $29,388 thousand FY 18; $29,388 thousand FY 19; $29,388 thousand FY 20; $29,388 thousand FY 21; $29,388 thousand FY 22; $29,388 thousand FY 23; $29,388 thousand FY 24; $29,388 thousand FY 25; $30,270 thousand FY 26.

4. Demonstrations and training programs (IRA section 303): $5,796 thousand FY 17; $5,796 thousand FY 18; $5,796 thousand FY 19; $5,796 thousand FY 20; $5,796 thousand FY 21; $5,796 thousand FY 22; $5,796 thousand FY 23; $5,796 thousand FY 24; $11,796 thousand FY 25; $11,796 thousand FY 26.

5. Protection and advocacy of individual rights (RA section 509): $17,650 thousand FY 17; $17,650 thousand FY 18; $17,650 thousand FY 19; $17,650 thousand FY 20; $18,150 thousand FY 21; $19,150 thousand FY 22; $20,150 thousand FY 23; $20,150 thousand FY 24; $20,150 thousand FY 25; $20,755 thousand FY 26.

6. Supported employment State grants (RA VI): $27,548 thousand FY 17; $22,548 thousand FY 18; $22,548 thousand FY 19; $22,548 thousand FY 20; $22,548 thousand FY 21; $22,548 thousand FY 22; $22,548 thousand FY 23; $22,548 thousand FY 24; $22,548 thousand FY 25; $23,224 thousand FY 26.

7. Independent living services for older blind individuals (RA VII, Chapter 2): $33,317 thousand FY 17; $33,317 thousand FY 18; $33,317 thousand FY 19; $33,317 thousand FY 20; $33,317 thousand FY 21; $33,317 thousand FY 22; $33,317 thousand FY 23; $33,317 thousand FY 24; $33,317 thousand FY 25; $34,317 thousand FY 26.

8. Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults (HKNCA): $10,336 thousand FY 17; $12,500 thousand FY 18; $13,500 thousand FY 19; $16,000 thousand FY 20; $17,000 thousand FY 21; $18,000 thousand FY 22; $19,000 thousand FY 23; $19,000 thousand FY 24; $19,000 thousand FY 25; $19,570 thousand FY 26.

9. Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed spending: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $2,325 thousand FY 22; 0 FY 23 – present.

Total, Rehabilitation Services: $3,301,089 thousand FY 17; $3,359,237 thousand FY 18; $3,438,826 thousand FY 19; $3,534,747 thousand FY 20; $3,604,744 thousand FY 21; $3,862,645 thousand FY 22; $4,092,906 thousand FY 23; $4,397,033 thousand FY 24; $4,403,033 thousand FY 25; $4,534,772 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary $137,035 thousand FY 17; $134,199 thousand FY 18; $135,199 thousand FY 19; $137,699 thousand FY 20; $139,199 thousand FY 21; $143,534 thousand FY 22; $143,199 thousand FY 23; $143,199 thousand FY 24; $143,199 thousand FY 25; $153,322 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $3,164,054 thousand FY 17; $3,225,038 thousand FY 18; $3,303,627 thousand FY 19; $3,397,048 thousand FY 20; $3,465,545 thousand FY 21; $3,719,121 thousand FY 22; $3,949,707 thousand FY 23; $4,253,834 thousand FY 24; $4,259,834 thousand FY 25; $4,381,450 thousand FY 26.

B. American Printing House for the Blind (20USC§101 et seq.): $25,431 thousand FY 17; $27,431 thousand FY 18; $30,431 thousand FY 19; $32,431 thousand FY 20; $40,431 thousand FY 21; $43,431 thousand FY 23; $43,431 thousand FY 24; $43,431 thousand FY 25; $44,734 thousand FY 26.

C. National Technical Institute for the Deaf (EDA I-B and section 207): $70,016 thousand FY 17; $73,000 thousand FY 18; $77,500 thousand FY 19; $79,500 thousand FY 20; $81,500 thousand FY 21; $88,500 thousand FY 22; $92,500 thousand FY 23; $92,500 thousand FY 24; $92,500 thousand FY 25; $95,275 thousand FY 26.

D. Gallaudet University (EDA I-A and section 207): $121,275 thousand FY 17; $128,000 thousand FY 18; $134,361 thousand FY 19; $137,361 thousand FY 20; $140,361 thousand FY 21; $146,361 thousand FY 22; $165,361 thousand FY 23; $165,361 thousand FY 24; $165,361 thousand FY 25; $170,322 thousand FY 26.

E. Career Technical and Adult Education:

1. Career and technical education (Carl D. Perkins CTEA):

(a) State grants (Title I):

Annual appropriations: $326,598 thousand FY 17; $401,598 thousand FY 18; $471,598 thousand FY 19; $491,598 thousand FY 20; $543,848 thousand FY 21; $588,848 thousand FY 22; $638,848 thousand FY 23; $638,848 thousand FY 24; $638,848 thousand FY 25; $699, 213 thousand FY 26.

Advance for succeeding fiscal year: $785,628 thousand FY 17; $791,000 thousand FY 18; $791,000 thousand FY 19; $791,000 thousand FY 20; $791,000 thousand FY 21; $791,000 thousand FY 22; $791,000 thousand FY 23; $791,000 thousand FY 24; $791,000 thousand FY 25; $814,730 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal: $1,112,226 thousand FY 17; $1,192,598 thousand FY 18; $1,262,598 thousand FY 19; $1,282,598 thousand FY 20; $1,334,848 thousand FY 21; $1,379,848 thousand FY 22; $1,429,848 thousand FY 23; $1,429,848 thousand FY 24; $1,469,848 thousand FY 25; $1,513,943 thousand FY 26.

(b) National programs (section 114): $7,421 thousand FY 17; $7,421 thousand FY 18; $7,421 thousand FY 19; $7,421 thousand FY 20; $7,421 thousand FY 21; $7,421 thousand FY 22; $32,421 thousand FY 23; $32,421 thousand FY 24; $64,421 thousand FY 25; $64,421 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Discretionary Career and technical education: $1,119,647 thousand FY 17; $1,200,019 thousand FY 18; $1,270,019 thousand FY 19; $1,290,019 thousand FY 20; $1,342,269 thousand FY 21; $1,387,269 thousand FY 22; $1,462,269 thousand FY 23; $1,462,269 thousand FY 24; $1,534,269 thousand FY 25; $1,578,364 thousand FY 26.

2. Adult education:

(a) Adult basic and literacy education State grants (AEFLA): $581,955 thousand FY 17; $616,955 thousand FY 18; $641,955 thousand FY 19; $656,955 thousand FY 20; $674,955 thousand FY 21; $690,455 thousand FY 22; $715,455 thousand FY 23; $715,455 thousand FY 24; $715,455 thousand FY 25; $736,919 thousand FY 26.

(b) National leadership activities (AEFLA section 242): $13,712 thousand FY 17; $13,712 thousand FY 18; $13,712 thousand FY 19; $13,712 thousand FY 20; $13,712 thousand FY 21; $13,712 thousand FY 23; $13,712 thousand FY 24; $13,712 thousand FY 25; $14,123 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Adult education: $595,667 thousand FY 17; $630,667 thousand FY 18; $655,667 thousand FY 19; $670,667 thousand FY 20; $688,667 thousand FY 21; $704,167 thousand FY 22; $729,167 thousand FY 23; $729,167 thousand FY 24; $729,167 thousand FY 25; $751,042 thousand FY 26.

Total, Career, technical and adult education: $729,167 thousand FY 23; $729,167 thousand FY 24; $729,167 thousand FY 25; $751,042 thousand FY 26.

Current: $929,686 thousand FY 17; $1,039,686 thousand FY 18; $1,134,686 thousand FY 19; $1,.169,686 thousand FY 20; $1,239,936 thousand FY 21; $1,300,436 thousand FY 22; $1,400,436 thousand FY 23; $1,400,436 thousand FY 24; $1,472,436 thousand FY 25; $1,514,676 thousand FY 26.

Prior year's advance: $785,628 thousand FY 17; $791,000 thousand FY 18; $791,000 thousand FY 19; $791,000 thousand FY 20; $791,000 thousand FY 21; $791,000 thousand FY 22; $791,000 thousand FY 23; $791,000 thousand FY 24; $791,000 thousand FY 25; $814,730 thousand FY 26.

F. Student financial assistance:

1. Federal Pell grants (HEA IV-A-1):

(a) Discretionary Pell grants: $22,475,352 thousand FY 17; $22,475,352 thousand FY 18; $22,475,352 thousand FY 19; $22,475,352 thousand FY 20; $22,475,352 thousand FY 21; $22,475,352 thousand FY 22; $22,475,352 thousand FY 23; $22,475,352 thousand FY 24; $24,576,352 thousand FY 25; $24,576,352 thousand FY 26.

(b) Mandatory Pell grants: $5,680,400 thousand FY 17; $5,977,380 thousand FY 18; $5,388,040 thousand FY 19; $5,738,000 thousand FY 20; $5,167,582 thousand FY 21; $4,010,920 thousand FY 22; $5,150,720 thousand FY 23; $5,629,000 thousand FY 24; $8,743,000 thousand FY 25; $8,743,000 thousand FY 26.

(c) Mandatory funding for Discretionary program costs: $1,320,000 thousand FY 17; $1,334,000 thousand FY 18; $1,370,000 thousand FY 19; $1,405,000 thousand FY 20; $1,142,000 thousand FY 21; $1,085,000 thousand FY 22; $1,095,000 thousand FY 23; $1,095,000 thousand FY 24; $1,155,000 thousand FY 25; $1,189,650 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Federal Pell grants: $29,475,752 thousand FY 17; $29,786,732 thousand FY 18; $29,233,392 thousand FY 19; $29,618,352 thousand FY 20; $28,784,934 thousand FY 21; $27,571,272 thousand FY 22; $28,721,072 thousand FY 23; $29,199,352 thousand FY 24; $34,474,352 thousand FY 25; $34,509,002 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $22,475,352 thousand FY 17; $22,475,352 thousand FY 18; $22,475,352 thousand FY 19; $22,475,352 thousand FY 20; $22,475,352 thousand FY 21; $22,475,352 thousand FY 22; $22,475,352 thousand FY 23; $22,475,352 thousand FY 24; $24,576,352 thousand FY 25; $24,576,352 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $7,000,400 thousand FY 17; $7,311,380 thousand FY 18; $6,758,040 thousand FY 19; $7,143,000 thousand FY 20; $6,309,582 thousand FY 21; $5,095,920 thousand FY 22; $6,245,720 thousand FY 23; $6,724,000 thousand FY 24; $9,898,000 thousand FY 25; $9,932,650 thousand FY 26.

2. Campus-based programs:

(a) Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A-3): $733,130 thousand FY 17; $840,000 thousand FY 18; $840,000 thousand FY 19; $865,000 thousand FY 20; $880,000 thousand FY 21; $895,000 thousand FY 22; $910,000 thousand FY 23; $910,000 thousand FY 24; $910,000 thousand FY 25; $937,300 thousand FY 26.

(b) Federal work-study (HEA IV-C): $989,728 thousand FY 17; $1,130,000 thousand FY 18; $1,130,000 thousand FY 19; $1,180,000 thousand FY 20; $1,190,000 thousand FY 21; $1,210,000 thousand FY 22; $1,230,000 thousand FY 23; $1,230,000 thousand FY 24; $1,230,000 thousand FY 25; $1,266,900 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Campus-based programs: $1,722,858 thousand FY 17; $1,970,000 thousand FY 18; $1,970,000 thousand FY 19; $2,045,000 thousand FY 20; $2,070,000 thousand FY 21;l $2,105,000 thousand FY 22; $2,140,000 thousand FY 23; $2,140,000 thousand FY 24; $2,140,000 thousand FY 25; $2,204,200 thousand FY 26.

3. Iraq and Afghanistan service grants (P.L. 111-39): $401 thousand FY 17; $329 thousand FY 18; $403 thousand FY 19; $463 thousand FY 20; $589 thousand FY 21; $576 thousand FY 22; $664 thousand FY 23; $530 thousand FY 24; $30 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

Total Student Financial Assistance: $31,199,011 thousand FY 17; $31,757,061 thousand FY 18; $31,203,795 thousand FY 19; $31,663,815 thousand FY 20; $30,855,523 thousand FY 21; $29,676,848 thousand FY 22; $30,861,736 thousand FY 23; $31,339,882 thousand FY 24; $36,614,382 thousand FY 25; $36,713,202 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $24,198,210 thousand FY 17; $24,445,352 thousand FY 18; $24,445,352 thousand FY 19; $24,520,352 thousand FY 20; $245,545,352 thousand FY 21; $24,580,352 thousand FY 22; $23,615,352 thousand FY 23; $24,615,352 thousand FY 24; $26,716,352 thousand FY 25; $26,780,552 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $7,000,801 thousand FY 17; $7,311,709 thousand FY 18; $6,758,443 thousand FY 19; $7,143,463 thousand FY 20; $6,310,171 thousand FY 21; $5,096,496 thousand FY 22; $6,246,382 thousand FY 23; $6,724,530 thousand FY 24; $9,898,030 thousand FY 25; $9,932,650 F thousand Y 26.

G. Student Aid Administration (HEA I-D and IV-D section 458):

1. Salaries and expenses: $716,253 thousand FY 17; $781,327 thousand FY 18; $850,066 thousand FY 19; $911,843 thousand FY 20; $981,954 thousand FY 21; $1,0587,943 thousand FY 22; $1,058,943 thousand FY 23; $1,058,943 thousand FY 24; $1,334,743 thousand FY 25; $1,364,115 thousand FY 26.

2. Servicing activities: $860,601 thousand FY 17; $897,616 thousand FY 18; $828,877 thousand FY 19; $857,100 thousand FY 20; $871,989 thousand FY 21;l $975,000 thousand FY 22; $975,000 thousand FY 23; $975,000 thousand FY 24; $1,324,383 thousand FY 25; $1,364,115 thousand FY 26.

Total (HEA I-D and IV-D, section 458): $1,576,854 thousand FY 17; $1,678,943 thousand FY 18; $1,678,943 thousand FY 19; $1,768,943 thousand FY 20; $1,853,943 thousand FY 21; $2,033,943 thousand FY 22; $2,033,943 thousand FY 23; $2,033,943 thousand FY 24; $2,659,126 thousand FY 25; $2,738,900 thousand FY 26.

H. Higher Education

1. Aid for institutional development

(a) Strengthening institutions (HEA III-A, section 311): $86,534 thousand FY 17; $98,886 thousand FY 18; $99,875 thousand FY 19; $107,854 thousand FY 20; $109,007 thousand FY 21; $110,070 thousand FY 22; $122,070 thousand FY 23; $122,070 thousand FY 24; $140,000 thousand FY 25; $140,000 thousand FY 26.

(b) Strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities (HEA III-A, section 316): $27,599 thousand FY; 17; $31,539 thousand FY 18; $31,854 thousand FY 19; $36,633 thousand FY 20; $38,080 thousand FY 21; $43,896 thousand FY 22; $51,549 thousand FY 23; $51,549 thousand FY 24; $56,408 thousand FY 25; $56,408 thousand FY 26.

(c) Mandatory strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities (HEA III-F, section 371): $27,930 thousand FY 17; $28,020 thousand FY 18; $28,140 thousand FY 19; $28,230 thousand FY 20; $28,290 thousand FY 21; $28,290 thousand FY 22; $28,290 thousand FY 23; $28,290 thousand FY 24; $30,000 thousand FY 25; $30,900 thousand FY 26.

(d) Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian serving institutions (HEA III-A, section 317): $13,802 thousand FY 17; $15,772 thousand FY 18; $15,930 thousand FY 19; $18,320 thousand FY 20; $19,044 thousand FY 21; $21,371 thousand FY 22; $24,433 thousand FY 23; $24,433 thousand FY 24; $25,840 thousand FY 25; $26,615 thousand FY 26.

(e) Mandatory strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions: $13,965 thousand FY 17; $14,010 thousand FY 18; $14,070 thousand FY 19; $14,115 thousand FY 20; $14,145 thousand FY 21; $14,145 thousand FY 22; $14,145 thousand FY 23; $14,145 thousand FY 24; $15,000 thousand FY 25; $15,450 thousand FY 26.

(f) Strengthening HBCUs (HEA III-B, section 323): $244,694 thousand FY 17; $279,624 thousand FY 18; $282,420 thousand FY 19; $324,792 thousand FY 20; $337,619 thousand FY 21; $362,823 thousand FY 22; $395,986 thousand FY 23; $395,986 thousand FY 24; $431,585 thousand FY 25; $431,585 thousand FY 26.

(g) Mandatory strengthening HBCUs (HEA III-F, section 371): $79,135 thousand FY 17; $79,390 thousand FY 18; $79,730 thousand FY 19; $79,985 thousand FY 20; $80,155 thousand FY 21; $80,155 thousand FY 22; $80,155 thousand FY 23; $80,155 thousand FY 24; $85,000 thousand FY 25; $85,000 thousand FY 26.

(h) Strengthening historically Black graduate institutions (HEA III-B, section 326): $63,281 thousand FY 17; $72,314 thousand FY 18; $73,037 thousand FY 19; $83,995 thousand FY 20; $87,313 thousand FY 21; $93,129 thousand FY 22; $100,782 thousand FY 23; $100,782 thousand FY 24; $108,462 thousand FY 25; $108,462 thousand FY 26.

(i) Strengthening HBCU masters program (HEA Title VII, section 723): $7,500 thousand FY 17; $8,571 thousand FY 18; $8,657 thousand FY 19; $9,956 thousand FY 20; $10,956 thousand FY 21; $15,834 thousand FY 22; $19,937 thousand FY 23; $19,937 thousand FY 24; $21,369 thousand FY 25; $21,907 thousand FY 26.

(j) Strengthening predominantly Black Institutions (HEA III-A, section 318): $9,942 thousand FY 17; $11,361 thousand FY 18; $11,475 thousand FY 19; $13,197 thousand FY 20; $14,218 thousand FY 21; $17,708 thousand FY 22; $22,300 thousand FY 23; $22,300 thousand FY 24; $23,672 thousand FY 25; $24,381 thousand FY 26.

(k) Mandatory strengthening predominantly Black institutions (HEA III-F, section 371): $13,965 thousand FY 17; $14,040 thousand FY 18; $14,070 thousand FY 19; $14,115 thousand FY 20; $14,145 thousand FY 21; $14,145 thousand FY 22; $14,145 thousand FY 23; $14,145 thousand FY 24; $15,000 thousand FY 25; $15,000 thousand FY 26.

(l) Strengthening Asian-American and Native American Pacific Islanders- serving institutions (HEA III-A, section 320): $3,348 thousand FY 17; $3,826 thousand FY 18; $3,864 thousand FY 19; $4,444 thousand FY 20; $5,120 thousand FY 21; $10,936 thousand FY 22; $18,589 thousand FY 23; $18,589 thousand FY 24; $19,899 thousand FY 25; $20,496 thousand FY 26.

(m) Mandatory strengthening Asian-American Pacific Islander-serving institutions (HEA III-F, section 371): $4,655 FY 17; $4,670 FY 18; $4,690 FY 19; $4,705 FY 20; $4,715 FY 21; $4,715 FY 22; $4,715 FY 23; $4,715 FY 24; $5,000 FY 25; $5,150 FY 26.

(n) Strengthening Native American serving non-tribal institutions (HEA III-A, section 319): $3,348 thousand FY 17; $3,826 thousand FY 18; $3,864 thousand FY 19; $4,444 thousand FY 20; $5,120 thousand FY 21; $7,834 thousand FY 22; $11,405 thousand FY 23; $11,405 thousand FY 24; $11,595 thousand FY 25; $11,943 thousand FY 26.

(o) Mandatory strengthening Native American – serving non-tribal institutions (HEA III-F, section 371): $4,655 thousand FY 17; $4,670 thousand FY 18; $4,690 thousand FY 19; $4,705 thousand FY 20; $4,715 thousand FY 21; $4,715 thousand FY 22; $4,715 thousand FY 23; $4,715 thousand FY 24; $5,000 thousand FY 25; $5,150 thousand FY 26.

(p) Minority science and engineering improvement (HEA III-E-1): $9,648 thousand FY 17; $11,025 thousand FY 18; $11,135 thousand FY 19; $12,635 thousand FY 20; $13,370 thousand FY 21; $14,539 thousand FY 22; $16,370 thousand FY 23; $16,370 thousand FY 24; $16,370 thousand FY 25. $16,861 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Aid for institutional development: $614,001 thousand FY 17; $681,514 thousand FY 18; $687,501 thousand FY 19; $762,125 thousand FY 20; $786,012 thousand FY 21; $843,305 thousand FY 22; $929,586 thousand FY 23; $929,586 thousand FY 24; $1,010,100 thousand FY 25; $1,015,320 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $469,696 thousand FY 17; $536,744 thousand FY 18; $542,111 thousand FY 19; $616,270 thousand FY 20; $639,847 thousand FY 21; $697,140 thousand FY 22; $783,421 thousand FY 23; $783,421 thousand FY 24; $855,100 thousand FY 25; $858,670 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $144,305 thousand FY 17; $144,770 thousand FY 18; $145,390 thousand FY 19; $145,855 thousand FY 20; $146,165 thousand FY 21; $146,165 thousand FY 22; $146,165 thousand FY 23; $146,165 thousand FY 24; $155,000 thousand FY 25; $156,650 thousand FY 26.

2. Aid for Hispanic – serving institutions:

(a) Developing Hispanic – serving institutions (HEA V-A): $107,795 thousand FY 17; $123,183 thousand FY 18; $124,415 thousand FY 19; $143,081 thousand FY 20; $148,732 thousand FY 21; $182,854 thousand FY 22; $227,751 thousand FY 23; $227,751 thousand FY 24; $246,547 thousand FY 25; $246,547 thousand FY 26.

(b) Mandatory developing HSI STEM and articulation programs (HEA III-F, section 371(b)(2)(B)): $93,100 thousand FY 17; $93,400 thousand FY 18; $93,800 thousand FY 19; $94,100 thousand FY 20; $94,300 thousand FY 21; $94,300 thousand FY 22; $94,300 thousand FY 23; $94,300 thousand FY 24; $100,000 thousand FY 25; $100,000 thousand FY 26.

(c) Promoting post-baccalaureate opportunities for Hispanic American (HEA V, section 512): $9,671 thousand FY 17; $11,052 thousand FY 18; $11,163 thousand FY 19; $12,838 thousand FY 20; $14,845 thousand FY 21; $19,661 thousand FY 22; $27,314 thousand FY 23; $27,314 thousand FY 24; $29,769 thousand FY 25; $29,769 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Aid for Hispanic – serving institutions: $210,566 thousand FY 17; $227,635 thousand FY 18; $229,378 thousand FY 19; $250,019 thousand FY 20; $256,877 thousand FY 21; $296,815 thousand FY 22; $349,365 thousand FY 23; $349,365 thousand FY 24; $376,316 thousand FY 25; $376,316 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $117,466 thousand FY 17; $134,235 thousand FY 18; $135,578 thousand FY 19; $155,919 thousand FY 20; $162,577 thousand FY 21; $202,515 thousand FY 22; $255,065 thousand

FY 23; $255,065 thousand FY 24; $276,316 thousand FY 25; $276,316 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $93,100 thousand FY 17; 93,400 thousand FY 18; $93,800 thousand FY 19; $94,100 thousand FY 20; $94,300 thousand FY 21; $94,300 thousand FY 22; $94,300 thousand FY 23; $94,300 thousand FY 24; $100,000 thousand FY 25; $100,000 thousand FY 26.

3. Other Aid for Institutions

(a) International education and foreign language studies:

(1) Domestic programs (HEA VIU-A and B): $65,103 thousand FY 17; $65,103 thousand FY 18; $65,103 thousand FY 19; $68,103 thousand FY 20; $69,353 thousand FY 21; $71,853 thousand FY 22; $75,353 thousand FY 23; $75,353 thousand FY 24; $73,282 thousand FY 25; $75,481 thousand FY 26.

(2) Overseas programs (MECEA section 102(b)(6)): $7,061 thousand FY 17; $7,061 thousand FY 18; $7,061 thousand FY 19; $8,061 thousand FY 20; $8,811 thousand FY 21; $9,811 thousand FY 22; $10,311 thousand FY 23; $10,311 thousand FY 24; $8,249 thousand FY 25; $8,497 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, $72,164 thousand FY 17; $72,164 thousand FY 18; $72,164 thousand FY 19; $76,164 thousand FY 20; $78,164 thousand FY 21; $81,664 thousand FY 22; $85,664 thousand FY 23; $85,664 thousand FY 24; $81,531 thousand FY 25; $83,978 thousand FY 26.

(b) Model transition programs for students with intellectual disabilities into higher education (HEA VII-D-2): $11,800 thousand FY 17; $11,800 thousand FY 18; $11,800 thousand FY 19; $11,.800 thousand FY 20; $13,800 thousand FY 21; $13,800 thousand FY 22; $13,800 thousand FY 23; $13,800 thousand FY 24; $13,800 thousand FY 25; $14,214 thousand FY 26.

(c) Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institutions (CTEA section 117): $8,286 thousand FY 17; $9,469 thousand FY 18; $9,564 thousand FY 19; $10,000 thousand FY 20; $10,634 thousand FY 21; $11,953 thousand FY 22; $11,953 thousand FY 23; $11,953 thousand FY 24; $11,953 thousand FY 25; $12,312 thousand FY 26.

4. Assistance for students

(a) Federal TRIO programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1): $950,000 thousand FY 17; $1,010,000 thousand FY 18; $1,060,000 thousand FY 19; $1,090,000 thousand FY 20; $1,097,000 thousand FY 21; $1,137,000 thousand FY 22; $1,191,000 thousand FY 23; $1,191,000 thousand FY 24; $1,211,000 thousand FY 25; $1,247,330 thousand FY 26.

(b) Gaining early awareness and readiness for undergraduate programs (GEAR UP)(HEA IV-A02, Chapter 2): $339,754 thousand FY 17; $350,000 thousand FY 18; $360,000 thousand FY 19; $365,000 thousand FY 20; $368,000 thousand FY 21; $378,000 thousand FY 22; $388,000 thousand FY 23; $388,000 thousand FY 24; $398,000 thousand FY 25; $409,940 thousand FY 26.

(c) Graduate assistance in areas of national need (HEA VII-A-2): $28,047 thousand FY 17; $23,047 thousand FY 18; $23,047 thousand FY 19; $23,047 thousand FY 20; $23,547 thousand FY 21; $23,547 thousand FY 22; $23,547 thousand FY 23; $23,547 thousand FY 24; $23,547 thousand FY 25; $24,253

thousand FY 26.

(d) Child care access means parents in school (NEA IV-A-7): $15,134 FY 17; $50,000 thousand FY 18; $50,000 thousand FY 19; $53,000 thousand FY 20; $55,000 thousand FY 21; $65,000 thousand FY 22; $75,000 thousand FY 23; $75,000 thousand FY 24; $80,000 thousand FY 25; $80,000 thousand FY 26.

5. Fund for the improvement of post-secondary education (FIPSE)(HEA VII-B): 0 FY 17; $6,000 thousand FY 18; $5,000 thousand FY 19; $24,500 thousand FY 20; $41,000 thousand FY 21; $76,000 thousand FY 22; $184,000 thousand FY 23; $184,000 thousand FY 24; $262,000 thousand FY 25; $262,000 thousand FY 26.

6. Teacher quality partnership (HEA II-A): $43,092 thousand FY 17; $43,092 thousand FY 18; $43,092 thousand FY 19; $50,092 thousand FY 20; $52,092 thousand FY 21; $59,092 thousand FY 22; $70,000 thousand FY 23; $70,000 thousand FY 24; $95,000 thousand FY 25; $95,000 thousand FY 26.

7. Hawkins Centers of Excellence (HEA II-B-2): 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $15,000 thousand FY 23; $15,000 thousand FY 24; $30,000 thousand FY 25; $30,000 thousand FY 26.

8. Community Project Funding: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $249,400 thousand FY 22; $439,587 thousand FY 23; $429,587 thousand FY 24; $202,344 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

Total, Higher Education: $2,292,944 thousand FY 17; $2,484,721 thousand FY 18; $2,551,546 thousand FY 19; $2,715,747 thousand FY 20; $2,872,126 thousand FY 21; $3,234,576 thousand FY 22; $3,766,502 thousand FY 23; $3,766,502 thousand FY 24; $3,598,247 thousand FY 25; $3,650,642 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $2,055,439 thousand FY 17; $2,246,551 thousand FY 18; $2,312,356 thousand FY 19; $2,475,792 thousand FY 20; $2,541,661 thousand FY 21; $2,994,111 thousand FY 22; $3,526,037 thousand FY 23; $3,526,037 thousand FY 24; $3,342,247 thousand FY 25; $3,394,002 thousand FY 26.

I. Howard University:

1. General support (20USC§121 et seq.): $194,496 thousand FY 17; $205,193 thousand FY 18; $209,193 thousand FY 19; $212,693 thousand FY 20; $216,693 thousand FY 21; $216,693 thousand FY 22; $226,693 thousand FY 23; $226,693 thousand FY 24; $226,693 thousand FY 25; $233,494 thousand FY 26.

2. Howard University Hospital (20USC§128): $27,325 thousand FY 17; $27,325 thousand FY 18; $27,325 thousand FY 19; $27,325 thousand FY 20; $34,325 thousand FY 21; $127,325 thousand FY 22; $127,325 thousand FY 23; $127,325 thousand FY 24; $70,325 thousand FY 25; $72,435 thousand FY 26.

Total, Howard University: $221,821 thousand FY 17; $232,518 thousand FY 18; $236,518 thousand FY 19; $240,018 thousand FY 20; $252,018 thousand FY 21; $344,018 thousand FY 22; $354,018 thousand FY 23; $354,018 thousand FY 24; $297,018 thousand FY 25; $305,929 thousand FY 26.

J. Institute of Education Sciences:

1. Research and statistics

(a) Research development and dissemination (ESRA I-A, B and D, except section 174): $187,500 thousand FY 17; $192,695 thousand FY 18; $192,695 thousand FY 19; $195,877 thousand FY 20; $197,877 thousand FY 21; $204,877 thousand FY 22; $245,000 thousand FY 23; $245,000 thousand FY 24; $245,000 thousand FY 25; $252,350 thousand FY 26.

(b) Statistics (ESRA I-C): $109,500 thousand FY 17; $109,500 thousand FY 18; $109,500 thousand FY 19; $110,500 thousand FY 20; $111,500 thousand FY 21; $111,500 thousand FY 22; $121,500 thousand FY 23; $121,500 thousand FY 24; $121,500 thousand FY 25; $125,145 thousand FY 26.

2. Regional educational laboratories (ESRA section 174): $54,423 thousand FY 17; $55,423 thousand FY 18; $55,423 thousand FY 19; $56,022 thousand FY 20; $57,022 thousand FY 21; $58,733 thousand FY 22; $58,733 thousand FY 23; $58,733 thousand FY 24; $58,733 thousand FY 25; $60,495 thousand FY 26.

3. Assessment (NAEPAA):

(a) National assessment (section 303): $149,000 thousand FY 17; $149,000 thousand FY 18; $151,000 thousand FY 19; $153,000 thousand FY 20; $165,000 thousand FY 21; $180,000 thousand FY 22; $185,000 thousand FY 23; $185,000 thousand FY 24; $185,000 thousand FY 25; $190,550 thousand FY 26.

(b) National Assessment Governing Board (section 302): $7,745 thousand FY 17; $7,745 thousand FY 18; $7,745 thousand FY 19; $7,745 thousand FY 20; $7,745 thousand FY 21; $7,745 thousand FY 22; $7,799 thousand FY 23; $7,799 thousand FY 24; $8,299 thousand FY 25; $8,548 thousand FY 26.

Subtotal, Assessment: $156,745 thousand FY 17; $156,745 thousand FY 18; $158,745 thousand FY 19; $160,745 thousand FY 20; $172,745 thousand FY 21; $187,745 thousand FY 22; $192,799 thousand FY 23; $192,799 thousand FY 24; $193,299 thousand FY 25; $199,098 thousand FY 26.

4. Research in special education (ESRA, Part E): $54,000 thousand FY 17; $56,000 thousand FY 18; $56,000 thousand FY 19; $56,500 thousand FY 20; $58,500 thousand FY 21; $60,255 thousand FY 22; $64,255 thousand FY 23; $64,255 thousand FY 24; $193,299 thousand FY 25; $199,098 thousand FY 26.

5. Statewide longitudinal data system (ETAA section 208): $32,281 thousand FY 17; $32,281 thousand FY 18; $32,281 thousand FY 19; $33,000 thousand FY 20; $33,500 thousand FY 21; $33,500 thousand FY 22; $38,500 thousand FY 23; $38,500 thousand FY 24; $38,500 thousand FY 25; $39,655 thousand FY 26.

6. Special education studies and evaluations (IDEA, section 664): $10,818 thousand FY 17; $10,818 thousand FY 18; $10,818 thousand FY 19; $10,818 thousand FY 20; $11,318 thousand FY 21; $13,318 thousand FY 22; $13,318 thousand FY 23; $13,318 thousand FY 24; $13,318 thousand FY 25; $13,718

thousand FY 26.

7. Program administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $67,093 thousand FY 22; $73,500 thousand FY 23; $73,500 thousand FY 24; $80,850 thousand FY 25; $83,276 thousand FY 26.

Total, Institute of Education Sciences: $605,267 thousand FY 17; $613,462 thousand FY 18; $615,464 thousand FY 19; $623,462 thousand FY 20; $642,462 thousand FY 21; $737,021 thousand FY 22; $807,605 thousand FY 23; $807,605 thousand FY 24; $815,455 thousand FY 25; $839,920 thousand FY 26.

K. Program Administration (DEOA):

1. Salaries and expenses: $432,000 thousand FY 17; $430,000 thousand FY 18; $430,000 thousand FY 19; $430,000 thousand FY 20; $430,000 thousand FY 21; $387,907 thousand FY 22; $419,907 thousand FY 23; $419,907 thousand FY 24; $476,846 thousand FY 25; $91,151 thousand FY 26.

2. Building Modernization: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $7,000 thousand FY 22; $7,000 thousand FY 23; $7,000 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

Total, Program administration: $432,000 thousand FY 17; $430,000 thousand FY 18; $430,000 thousand FY 19; $430,000 thousand FY 20; $430,000 thousand FY 21; $394,907 thousand FY 22; $426,907 thousand FY 23; $426,907 thousand FY 24; $476,846 thousand FY 25; $491,151 thousand FY 26.

L. Office of Civil Rights (DEOA, section 203): $108,500 thousand FY 17; $117,000 thousand FY 18; $125,000 thousand FY 19; $130,000 thousand FY 20; $131,000 thousand FY 21; $135,500 thousand FY 22; $140,000 thousand FY 23; $140,000 thousand FY 24 $162,359 thousand FY 25; $167,230 thousand FY 26.

M. Office of the Inspector General (DEOA, section 211): 0 FY 17; $61,143 thousand FY 18; $61,143 thousand FY 19; $63,000 thousand FY 20; $63,000 thousand FY 21; $64,000 thousand FY 22; $67,500 thousand FY 23; $67,500 thousand FY 24; $77,497 thousand FY 25; $79,822 thousand FY 26.

M1. Contributions: $301 thousand FY 17; $58 thousand FY 18; $14 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20 – present.

N. Student Financial Assistance debt collection: $7,966 thousand FY 17; $10,059 thousand FY 18; $13,850 thousand FY 19; $14,850 thousand FY 20; $4,000 thousand FY 21; $10,000 thousand FY 22; $2,755 thousand FY 23; $10,000 thousand FY 24; $10,000 thousand FY 25; $10,000 thousand FY 26.

Total, II. Post-Secondary: $41,677,689 thousand FY 17; $42,803,319 thousand FY 18; $42,523,077 thousand FY 19; $43,394,560 thousand FY 20; $42,905,044 thousand FY 21; $42,860,186 thousand FY 22; $45,046,600 thousand FY 23; $45,836,118 thousand FY 24; $51,673,691 thousand FY 25; $52,171,315 thousand FY 26.

Mandatory: $10,639,666 thousand FY 17; $11,013,087 thousand FY 18; $10,540,450 thousand FY 19; $11,020,421 thousand FY 20; $10,256,646 thousand FY 21; $9,296,547 thousand FY 22; $10,436,556 thousand FY 23; $11,218,829 thousand FY 24; $14,412,864 thousand FY 25; $14,570,750 thousand FY 26.

Discretionary: $31,038,023 thousand FY 17; $31,790,232 thousand FY 18; $31,982,627 thousand FY 19; $32,374,139 thousand FY 20; $32,648,398 thousand FY 21; $33,563,639 thousand FY 22; $34,610,044 thousand FY 23; $34,617,289 thousand FY 24; $37,260,827 thousand FY 25; $37,600,565 thousand FY 26.

Advance Appropriation: $785,628 thousand FY 17; $791,000 thousand FY 18; $791,000 thousand FY 20; $791,000 thousand FY 21; $7981,000 thousand FY 22; $791,000 thousand FY 23; $791,000 thousand FY 24; $791,000 thousand FY 25; $814,730 thousand FY 26.

Department of Education, Detailed Budget FY 23 – FY 26
(000)

	2023	2024	2024 Final	2025	2026 Request	2026 Supplemental
I. Elementary and Secondary						
A. Education for the Disadvantaged						
1. Grants to local educational agencies (ESEA I-A)						
(a) Basic grants (section 1124)						
Annual appropriation	5,695,625	5,695,625	5,695,625	5,695,625	5,695,625	5,866,494
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	763,776	763,776	763,776	763,776	763,776	786,689
Subtotal	6,459,401	6,459,401	6,459,401	6,459,401	6,459,401	6,653,183
(b) Concentration grants						

(section 1124A)						
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,403,170
(c) Targeted grants (section 1125)						
Annual appropriation	925,000	925,000	935,000	1,025,000	935,000	1,025,000
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,488,277
Subtotal	5,282,550	5,282,550	5,292,550	5,382,550	5,292,550	5,513,277
(d) Education finance incentive grants (section 1125A)						
Annual appropriation	925,000	925,000	935,000	1,025,000	935,000	1,025,000
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,357,550	4,488,277
Subtotal, Education finance incentive grants (section 1125A)	5,282,550	5,282,550	5,292,550	5,382,550	5,292,550	5,513,277
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs (ESEA I-A)	18,386,802	18,386,802	18,406,802	18,586,802	18,406,802	19,082,907
2. Comprehensive literacy state	194,000	194,000	194,000	194,000	0	199,820

development grants (ESEA II-B, section 2222)						
3. Innovative approaches to literacy (ESEA II-B-2, section 2226)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
4. State agency programs:						
(a) Migrant (ESEA I-C)	375,626	375,626	375,626	375,626	0	386,895
(b) Neglected, delinquent and at-risk children and youth (ESEA I-D)	49,239	49,239	49,239	49,239	0	50,716
Subtotal, State agency programs	424,865	424,865	424,865	424,865	0	437,611
5. Special programs for migrant students (HEA IV-A-5)	52,123	52,123	52,123	52,123	0	53,687
Total, Education for Disadvantaged	19,087,790	19,087,790	19,107,790	19,287,790	18,406,302	19,804,025
Discretionary	19,087,790	19,087,790	19,107,790	19,287,790	18,406,802	19,804,025
Current	8,246,613	8,246,613	8,266,613	8,446,613	7,565,625	7,612,612
Prior year's advance	10,841,177	10,841,177	10,841,177	10,841,177	10,841,177	12,191,413
B. Impact Aid (ESEA						

VII)						
1. Payments for federally connected children (section 7003):						
(a) Basic support payments (section 7003(b))	1,468,242	1,468,242	1,474,000	1,468,242	1,474,000	1,512,289
(b) Payments for children with disabilities (section 7003(d))	48,316	48,316	48,316	48,316	48,316	49,766
Subtotal, Impact Aid (ESEA VII)	1,516,558	1,516,558	1,522,316	1,516,558	1,522,316	1,562,055
2. Facilities maintenance (section 7008)	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,980
3. Construction (section 7007)	18,406	18,406	19,000	18,406	19,000	18,958
4. Payments for Federal property (section 7002)	78,313	78,313	79,000	78,313	79,000	81,370
Total, Impact Aid (ESA VII)	1,618,112	1,625,112	1,625,151	1,618,112	1,625,151	1,667,363
C. School Improvement Programs						
1. Supporting effective						

instruction State grants (ESEA II-A)						
Annual appropriation	508,639	508,639	508,639	508,639	0	523,898
Advance for succeeding year	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,681,441	0	1,731,884
Subtotal, State grants	2,190,080	2,190,080	2,190,080	2,190,080	0	2,255,782
2. 21 st century community learning centers (ESEA IV-B)	1,329,673	1,329,673	1,329,673	1,329,673	0	1,369,563
3. State assessment (ESEA I-B, section 1201-1203)	390,000	390,000	380,000	390,000	0	401,700
4. Education for homeless children and youths (MVHAA Title VII-B)	129,000	129,000	129,000	129,000	0	132,870
5. Native Hawaiian Education (ESEA VI-B)	45,897	45,897	45,897	45,897	0	47,274
6. Alaska Native education (ESEA VI-C)	44,953	44,953	44,953	44,953	0	46,302
7. Training and advisory services (CRA IV)	6,575	6,575	6,575	6,575	0	6,772

8. Rural education (ESEA V-B)	215,000	215,000	220,000	215,000	0	221,450
9. Supplemental education grants (Compact of Free Association Act)	24,464	24,464	0	0	0	0
10. Comprehensive centers (ETAA section 203)	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000	0	51,500
11. Student support and academic enrichment grants (ESEA IV-A)	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	0	1,421,400
Total, School Improvement Programs	5,810,642	5,810,642	5,776,178	5,781,178	2,000,000	5,954,613
Current	4,129,201	4,129,201	4,094,737	4,099,737	318,559	4,222,729
Prior year's advance	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,681,441	1,731,884
D. Indian Education (ESEA VI)						
1. Grants to local educational agencies (Part A-1)	110,381	110,381	110,381	110,381	110,381	113,692
2. Special programs for Indian children (Part A-2)	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	74,160

3. National activities (Part A-3)	12,365	12,365	12,365	12,365	12,365	12,736
Total Appropriation, Indian Education (ESEA VI)	194,746	194,746	194,746	194,746	194,746	200,588
E. Innovation and Improvement						
1. Education innovation and research (ESEA IV-F-1)	284,000	284,000	259,000	269,000	0	277,070
2. Teacher and school leader incentive grants (ESEA II-B-1)	173,000	173,000	60,000	173,000	0	178,190
3. American history and civics education (ESEA II-B-3)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	0	23,690
4. Supporting effective educator development (SEED) (ESEA II-B-4, section 2242)	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	0	92,700
5. Charter school grants (ESEA IV-C)	440,000	440,000	440,000	400,000	500,000	412,000
6. Magnet schools	139,000	139,000	139,000	139,000	0	143,170

assistance (ESEA IV-D)						
7. Ready to learn programming (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4643)	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	0	31,930
8. Arts in education (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4642)	36,500	36,500	36,500	36,500	0	37,595
9. Javits gifted and talented education (ESEA IV-F-4, section 4644)	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	0	16,995
10. Statewide family engagement centers (ESEA IV-E)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	20,600
11. Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed Spending	200,443	200,443	88,084	0	0	0
Total, Innovation and Improvement	1,453,443	1,453,443	1,203,084	1,208,000	500,000	1,233,940
F. Safe Schools and Citizenship Education						
1. School safety	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	0	222,480

national activities (ESEA IV-F-3, section 4631)						
2. Promise neighborhoods (ESEA IV-F-2, section 4624)	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	0	93,730
3. Full-service community schools (ESEA IV-F-2, section 4625)	150,000	150,000	150,000	200,000	0	200,000
Total, Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	457,000	457,000	457,000	507,000	0	516,210
G. English Language Acquisition (ESEA III-A)	890,000	890,000	890,000	940,000	0	940,000
H. Special Education						
1. State grants:						
(a) Grants to States (IDEA B-611)						
Annual appropriation	4,910,321	4,910,321	4,930,321	5,110,321	5,607,881	5,263,631
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,561,885
Subtotal, State grants	14,193,704	14,193,704	14,213,704	14,393,704	14,891,264	14,825,516
(b) Pre-school grants	420,000	420,000	420,000	425,000	0	437,750

(IDEA B-619)						
(c) Grants for infants and families (IDEA C)	540,000	540,000	540,000	545,000	540,000	561,350
Subtotal, State grants	15,153,704	15,153,704	15,173,704	15,363,704	15,431,264	15,824,616
2. National activities (IDEA D)						
(a) State personnel development (subpart 1)	38,630	38,630	38,630	38,630	0	39,789
(b) Technical assistance and dissemination (section 663)	45,345	45,345	39,345	45,345	0	46,705
(c) Personnel preparation (section 662)	115,000	115,000	115,000	125,000	0	128,750
(d) Parent information centers (sections 671-673)	33,152	33,152	33,152	33,152	0	34,147
(e) Educational technology, media, and materials (section 674)	31,433	31,433	31,433	31,433	0	32,376
Subtotal, National activities	263,560	263,560	257,560	273,560	0	281,767
3. Special Olympics education programs	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	37,080

(Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act)						
Total, Special Education	15,453,264	15,453,264	15,467,264	15,673,264	15,467,264	16,143,463
Discretionary	15,453,264	15,453,264	15,467,264	15,673,264	15,467,264	16,143,463
Current	6,169,881	6,169,881	6,183,881	6,389,881	6,183,881	6,581,578
Prior year's advance	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,561,885
Total, Discretionary Elementary and Secondary	44,964,997	44,964,997	44,721,213	45,200,090	36,193,963	46,460,202
Current	21,601,202	21,601,202	21,357,418	21,836,295	12,830,168	22,268,136
Advance appropriation	23,363,795	23,363,795	23,363,795	23,363,795	23,363,795	24,192,066
II. Post-Secondary						
A. Rehabilitation Services						
1. Vocational rehabilitation State grants:						
(a) Grants to States (RA Title I-A, sections 110 and 111)	3,899,057	4,200,219	4,203,184	4,200,219	4,453,446	4,326,226
(b) Grants to Indians (RA Title I-C)	50,650	53,615	50,650	53,615	50,650	55,224
Subtotal, State grants	3,949,707	4,253,834	4,253,834	4,253,834	4,504,096	4,381,450
2. Client assistance	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	13,390

State grants (RA section 112)						
3. Training (RA section 302)	29,388	29,388	29,388	29,388	0	30,270
4. Demonstrations and training programs (IRA section 303)	5,796	5,796	5,796	11,796	0	11,796
5. Protection and advocacy of individual rights (RA section 509)	20,150	20,150	20,150	20,150	0	20,755
6. Supported employment State grants (RA VI)	22,548	22,548	22,548	22,548	0	23,224
7. Independent living services for older blind individuals (RA VII, Chapter 2)	33,317	33,317	33,317	33,317	33,317	34,317
8. Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults (HKNCA)	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,570
9. Community Project Funding / Congressiona	0	0	0	0	0	0

lly Directed spending						
Total, Rehabilitation Services	4,092,906	4,397,033	4,397,033	4,403,033	4,556,413	4,534,772
Discretionary	143,199	143,199	143,199	143,199	52,317	153,322
Mandatory	3,949,707	4,253,834	4,253,834	4,259,834	4,504,096	4,381,450
B. American Printing House for the Blind (20USC§101 et seq.)	43,431	43,431	43,431	43,431	43,431	44,734
C. National Technical Institute for the Deaf (EDA I-B and section 207)	92,500	92,500	92,500	92,500	92,500	95,275
D. Gallaudet University (EDA I-A and section 207)	165,361	165,361	167,361	165,361	167,361	170,322
E. Career, Technical and Adult Education						
1. Career and technical education (Carl D. Perkins CTEA):						
(a) State grants (Title I)						
Annual appropriation	638,848	638,848	648,848	678,848	648,848	699,213
Advance for	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	814,730

succeeding fiscal year						
Subtotal	1,429,848	1,429,848	1,439,848	1,469,848	1,439,848	1,513,943
(b) National programs (section 114)	32,421	32,421	12,421	64,421	10,152	64,421
Subtotal, Discretionary Career and technical education	1,462,269	1,462,269	1,452,269	1,534,269	1,450,000	1,578,364
2. Adult education:						
(a) Adult basic and literacy education State grants (AEFLA)	715,455	715,455	715,455	715,455	0	736,919
(b) National leadership activities (AEFLA section 242)	13,712	13,712	13,712	13,712	0	14,123
Subtotal, Adult education	729,167	729,167	729,167	729,167	0	751,042
Total, Career, technical and adult education	2,191,436	2,191,436	2,181,436	2,263,436	1,450,000	2,329,406
Current	1,400,436	1,400,436	1,390,436	1,472,436	659,000	1,514,676
Prior year's advance	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	814,730
F. Student Financial Assistance						
1. Federal Pell grants (HEA IV-A-						

1):						
(a) Discretionary Pell grants	22,475,352	22,475,352	22,475,352	24,576,352	22,475,352	24,576,352
(b) Mandatory Pell grants	5,150,720	5,629,000	5,970,360	8,743,000	5,531,000	8,743,000
(c) Mandatory funding for Discretionary Program Costs	1,095,000	1,095,000	1,170,000	1,155,000	2,598,000	1,189,650
Subtotal, Federal Pell grants	28,721,072	29,199,352	29,615,712	34,474,352	30,604,352	34,509,002
Discretionary	22,475,352	22,475,352	22,475,352	24,576,352	22,475,352	24,576,352
Mandatory	6,245,720	6,724,000	7,140,360	9,898,000	8,129,000	9,932,650
2. Campus-based programs:						
(a) Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A-3)	910,000	910,000	910,000	910,000	0	937,300
(b) Federal work-study (HEA IV-C)	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	250,000	1,266,900
Subtotal, Campus-based programs	2,140,000	2,140,000	2,140,000	2,140,000	250,000	2,204,200
3. Iraq and Afghanistan service grants (P.L. 111-39)	664	530	635	30	0	0
Total, Student	30,861,736	31,339,882	31,756,347	36,614,382	30,854,352	36,713,202

Financial Assistance						
Discretionary	24,615,352	24,615,352	24,615,352	26,716,352	22,725,352	26,780,552
Mandatory	6,246,384	6,724,530	7,140,995	9,898,030	8,129,000	9,932,650
G. Student Aid Administration (HEA I-D and IV-D, section 458)						
1. Salaries and expenses	1,058,943	1,058,943	1,058,943	1,334,743	1,058,943	1,374,785
2. Servicing activities	975,000	975,000	1,000,000	1,324,383	1,000,000	1,364,115
Total (HEA I-D and IV-D, section 458)	2,033,943	2,033,943	2,058,943	2,659,126	2,058,943	2,738,900
H. Higher Education						
1. Aid for institutional development						
(a) Strengthening institutions (HEA III-A, section 311)	122,070	122,070	112,070	140,000	0	140,000
(b) Strengthening tribally controlled colleges and universities (HEA III-A, section 316)	51,549	51,549	51,807	56,408	51,807	56,408
(c) Mandatory strengthening tribally controlled	28,290	28,290	28,290	30,000	30,000	30,900

colleges and universities (HEA III-F, section 371)						
(d) Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions (HEA III-A, section 317)	24,433	24,433	24,555	25,840	24,555	26,615
(e) Mandatory strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions (HEA III-F, section 371)	14,145	14,145	14,145	15,000	15,000	15,450
(f) Strengthening HBCUs (HEA III-B, section 323)	395,986	395,986	400,966	431,585	400,966	431,585
(g) Mandatory strengthening HBCUs (HEA III-F, section 371)	80,155	80,155	80,156	85,000	85,000	85,000
(h) Strengthening historically Black graduate institutions (HEA III-B, section 326)	100,782	100,782	101,286	108,462	101,286	108,462

(i) Strengthening HBCU masters program (HEA Title VII, section 723)	19,937	19,937	20,037	21,269	20,037	21,907
(j) Strengthening predominantly Black Institutions (HEA III-A, section 318)	22,300	22,300	22,412	23,672	22,412	24,382
(k) Mandatory strengthening predominantly Black institutions (HEA III-F, section 371)	14,145	14,145	14,145	15,000	15,000	15,000
(l) Strengthening Asian-American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions (HEA III-A, section 320)	18,589	18,589	18,682	19,899	18,682	20,496
(m) Mandatory strengthening Asian American – and Native American Pacific	4,715	4,715	4,715	5,000	5,000	5,150

Islander-serving institutions (HEA III-F, section 371)						
(n) Strengthening Native American-serving non-tribal institutions (HEA III-A, section 319)	11,405	11,405	11,462	11,595	11,462	11,943
(o) Mandatory strengthening Native American -serving non-tribal institutions (HEA III-F, section 371)	4,715	4,715	4,715	5,000	5,000	5,150
(p) Minority science and engineering improvement (HEA III-E-1)	16,370	16,370	16,370	16,370	16,370	16,861
Subtotal, Aid for institutional development	929,586	929,586	925,812	1,010,100	822,577	1,015,320
Discretionary	783,421	783,421	779,647	855,100	667,577	858,670
Mandatory	146,165	146,165	146,165	155,000	155,000	156,650
2. Aid for Hispanic-serving institutions						
(a) Developing Hispanic-	227,751	227,751	228,890	246,547	228,890	246,547

serving institutions (HEA V-A)						
(b) Mandatory developing HSI STEM and articulation programs (HEA III-F, section 371(b)(2)(B))	94,300	94,300	94,300	100,000	100,000	100,000
(c) Promoting post-baccalaureate opportunities for Hispanic Americans (HEA V, section 512)	27,314	27,314	27,451	29,769	27,451	29,769
Subtotal, Aid for Hispanic – serving institutions	349,365	349,365	350,641	376,316	356,341	376,316
Discretionary	255,065	255,065	256,341	276,316	256,341	276,316
Mandatory	94,300	94,300	94,300	100,000	100,000	100,000
3. Other Aid for Institutions						
(a) International education and foreign language studies:						
(1) Domestic programs (HEA VIU-A and B)	75,353	75,353	75,353	73,282	0	75,481

(2) Overseas programs (MECEA section 102(b)(6))	10,311	10,311	10,311	8,249	0	8,497
Subtotal	85,664	85,664	85,664	81,531	0	83,978
(b) Model transition programs for students with intellectual disabilities into higher education (HEA VII-D-2)	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	13,800	14,214
(c) Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institutions (CTEA section 117)	11,953	11,953	11,953	11,953	11,953	12,312
4. Assistance for students						
(a) Federal TRIO programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)	1,191,000	1,191,000	1,191,000	1,211,000	0	1,247,330
(b) Gaining early awareness and readiness for undergraduate programs (GEAR UP) (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 2)	388,000	388,000	388,000	398,000	0	409,940
(c) Graduate assistance in	23,547	23,547	23,547	23,547	0	24,253

areas of national need (HEA VII-A-2)						
(d) Child care access means parents in school (NEA IV-A-7)	75,000	75,000	75,000	80,000	0	80,000
5. Fund for the improvement of post-secondary education (FIPSE) (HEA VII-B)	184,000	184,000	171,000	262,000	0	262,000
6. Teacher quality partnership (HEA II-A)	70,000	70,000	70,000	95,000	0	95,000
7. Hawkins Centers of Excellence (HEA II-B-2)	15,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	0	30,000
8. Community Project Funding	429,587	429,587	202,344	0	0	0
Total, Higher Education	3,766,502	3,766,502	3,523,762	3,598,247	1,204,671	3,650,642
Discretionary	3,526,037	3,526,037	3,283,297	3,343,247	949,671	3,394,002
Mandatory	240,465	240,465	240,465	255,000	255,000	256,650
I. Howard University						
1. General support (20USC§121 et seq)	226,693	226,693	226,693	226,693	226,693	233,494
2. Howard	127,325	127,325	77,325	70,325	13,325	72,435

University Hospital (20USC§128)						
Total, Howard University	354,018	354,018	304,018	297,018	240,018	305,929
J. Institute of Education Sciences						
1. Research and statistics						
(a) Research, development and dissemination (ESRA I-A, B and D, except section 174)	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	0	252,350
(b) Statistics (ESRA I-C)	121,500	121,500	121,500	121,500	0	125,145
2. Regional educational laboratories (ESRA section 174)	58,733	58,733	53,733	58,733	0	60,495
3. Assessment (NAEPAA):						
(a) National assessment (section 303)	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	129,900	190,550
(b) National Assessment Governing Board (section 302)	7,799	7,799	8,300	8,299	7,430	8,548
Subtotal, Assessment	192,799	192,799	193,300	193,299	137,330	199,098
4. Research	64,255	64,255	64,255	64,255	0	66,183

in special education (ESRA, Part E)						
5. Statewide longitudinal data systems (ETAA section 208)	38,500	38,500	28,500	38,500	0	39,655
6. Special education studies and evaluations (IDEA, section 664)	13,318	13,318	13,318	13,318	0	13,718
7. Program administration	73,500	73,500	73,500	80,850	123,970	83,276
Total, Institute of Education Sciences	807,605	807,605	793,106	815,455	261,300	839,920
K. Program Administration (DEOA)						
1. Salaries and expenses	419,907	419,907	419,907	476,846	293,007	491,151
2. Building Modernization	7,000	7,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Program Administration	426,907	426,907	419,907	476,846	293,007	491,151
L. Office for Civil Rights (DEOA, section 203)	140,000	140,000	140,000	162,359	91,000	167,230
M. Office of the Inspector General (DEOA,	67,500	67,500	67,500	77,497	63,000	79,822

section 211)						
Contributions (DEOA, section 42`)	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Student Financial Assistance debt collection	2,755	10,000	3,050	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total, II. Post-Secondary	45,046,600	45,836,118	45,948,394	51,673,691	41,385,996	52,171,315
Mandatory	10,436,556	11218829	11,635,294	14,412,864	12,888,096	14,570,750
Discretionary	34,610,044	34,617,289	34,313,100	37,260,827	28,497,900	37,600,565
Advance Appropriation	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	791,000	814,730

Source: Cardona, Miguel; Trump, Donald J (McMahon, Linda E.) US Department of Education. Fiscal Year 2025 and 2026 Budget Summary.

Appendix: ED Off-budget Student Loans 4CFR§207

(a) Student assistance is legislated at 20USC§1070 et seq. Federal Student Aid (FSA) must make an effort to report student lending revenues, outlays and borrowing from the General Fund in their Annual Report. Off-budget student loan operations do not contribute to the total ED Budget Request. Off-budget student loan outlays contribute total ED Budget Authority.

(1) To safeguard against unlawful intrusion of borrowers earning less than 150 percent of poverty line pursuant to income based repayment 20USC§1098e(a)(3)(b) student loan collections are to be fined $1,000 forgiveness 24USC§154 .

(b) The General Fund in Sec. 30(e)(1) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25 has been edited to acknowledge the reporting of Student loan contribution as General Fund receipts by the ED budget: n/a FY 20 and FY 21; $29 billion FY 22; $13.7 billion FY 23; $5.4 billion FY 24; $2.1 billion FY 25; $3.5 billion FY 26.

General Fund Receipts FY 17 – FY 26
(000)

General Funds Receip	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 Final	2025	2026 Request

ts											
1. Perkins loan repayments	-200,577	-528,208	-90,162	-1,496,475	-866,025	-842,908	-580,193	-454,174	-520,000	-285,130	-155,000
2. FDSL, downward reestimate of loan subsidies	-6,989,061	-15,554,834	-2,309,401	-1,436,592	-838,915	-13,701,756	-10,049,156	-1,682,552	0	0	0
3. FFEL downward reestimate of loan subsidies	-370,011	-236,304	-2,098,813	-6,865,204	-588,521	0	-899,176	-2,339,384	0	0	0
4. FDSL downward modification/negative loan subsidies	-11,859,922	-10,984,255	-7,896,820	-4,107,472	-3,970,428	-13,632,499	-2,109,824	-885,105	-885,105	-546,530	-1,892,164
5.HBCU capital financing downward reestimate	-55,318	-8,810	-6,011	0	-206,773	-288,505	-38,713	-41,956	-1,682,552	0	0

of loan subsidies											
6. FFEL downward modification/negative loan subsidies	0	0	0	-197	0	-545,900	0	0	-2,339,384	0	0
7. HEAL downward reestimate of loan subsidies	-18,421	-7,760	-34,077	0	-25,368	-54	0	-13,071	-13,071	0	0
8. TEACH downward reestimate of loan subsidies	0	0	-1,092	0	-3,225	0	-11,325	-15,483	-41,956	0	0
9. TEACH downward modification/negative loan subsidi	0	0	0	0	0	-1,843	-51,645	0	-15,483	0	0

es											
10. CHAFL downward reestimate of loan subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	-2,385	0	0	0	0	0
Total	-19,493,310	-27,320,171	-12,436,376	13,905,940	-6,499,255	-29,015,850	-13,740,032	-5,431,725	-5,497,551	-831,660	-2,047,164

Source: Cardona, Miguel; Trump, Donald J (McMahon, Linda E) US Department of Education. Fiscal Year 2025 and 2026 Budget Summary

(c) Without clear and convincing reporting of on-budget and off-budget outlays, and 3 percent inflation for established services, all proposed ED legislation fails. 22(h)(i) of the Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel (1997) holds institutions accountable for (h) ensuring that higher education personnel are not impeded in their work in the classroom or in their research capacity by violence, intimidation or harassment; (i) honest and open accounting.

School Readiness : $25 million FY 25
Fostering Diverse Schools: $10 million FY 25
Free Community College
1. Free Community College $90 billion FY 25
2. Advancing Affordability for Students $30 billion FY 25
3. Accelerated Success Free Community College 0
Total
Discretionary 0
Mandatory $120 billion FY 25
Reducing the Costs of College Fund $12 billion FY 25
K-12 Academic Acceleration Grants $8 billion FY 25
Graduate Fellowships to Prepare Faculty in High-need Areas at Colleges of Education $5 million FY 25

K-12 Simplified Funding Program $2 billion FY 26
Subtotal, K-12 Simplified Funding Program$2.8 billion FY 26
Total Appropriations, School Improvement Programs $5,776,178 FY 24, $2 billion FY 25

The K-12 Simplified Funding Program could support activities from the following programs: Comprehensive literacy state development grants; Innovative approaches to literacy; Neglected, delinquent, and at-risk children and youth; Supporting effective instruction State grants; 21st century community learning centers; State assessments; Education for homeless children and youths; Native

Hawaiian education; Alaska Native education; Rural education; Student support and academic enrichment grants; American history and civics education; Magnet schools assistance; Arts in education; Javits gifted and talented education; Statewide family engagement centers; School safety national activities; and Promise neighborhoods. Grants to States funding could support activities from the following programs: Grants to States; Preschool grants; State personnel development; Technical assistance and dissemination; Personnel preparation; Parent information centers; and Educational technology, media, and materials.

(d) Reporting of loan re-estimates must be excluded from the ED budget request total. Loan re-estimates do not provide any meaningful information regarding the General Fund, and have confused the General Fund into bankruptcy twice. Loan re-estimates are authorized by Congress and could be reported by Federal Student Aid to Accounting 4CFR§207.

Student Loan Revision Reporting FY 17 – FY 26
(000)

Student Loans	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 CR	2022	2023	2024	2024 Final	2025	2026 Request
A. TEACH Grants (HEA IV-A-9)												
1. New loan subsidy	14,930	30,121	29,049	28,637	27,285	34,980	34,980	34,171	38,920	0	39,188	0
2. Upward reestimate of existing loans	138,412	44,826	5,082	10,858	78,281	69,344	69,343	24,093	22,801	0	0	0
3. Downward reesti	0	0	-1,092	-36,231	-3,225	-3,590	-3,589	-11,352	-15,483	0	0	0

mate of existing loans (non-add)												
4. Net reestimate of existing loans (non-add)	138,412	44,826	3,990	-25,373	75,056	65,754	65,754	12,741	7,318	0	0	0
5. Upward modification of existing loans	0	0	0	0	46,870	3,722	71,589	12,548	0	0	0	0
6. Downward modification of existing loans	0	0	0	0	0	-1,843	-1,843	-51,645	0	0	0	0
7. Net modification of existing loans (non-add)	0	0	0	0	46,870	1,879	69,746	-39,097	0	0	0	0
Subtot	153,3	74,94	34,13	39,49	152,4	108,0	175,9	70,81	61,72	0	39,18	0

al, loan subsidies, Total	42	7	1	5	36	46	12	2	1		8	
Subtotal, new loan subsidies and net reestimate/modification non-add	153,342	74,947	33,039	3,264	149,211	102,613	179,480	7,815	46,238	0	39,188	0
B. Federal Direct Student Loans Program Account (HEA IV-D)												
1. New loan subsidies	10,119,114	8,053,553	4,842,627	11,829,410	5,196,638	9,414,992	11,477,191	20,973,978	33,538,043	0	42,266,917	0
2. New net subsidy (non-add)	-1,178,905	-4,141,874	-1,646,411	8,473,200	413,686	6,042,991	8,239,325	19,290,143	32,986,256	0	42,266,917	0

3. Upward reestimate of existing loans	35,419,293	4,017,163	28,619,834	64,642,541	53,674,813	26,706,610	26,706,610	8,131,676	65,842,936	0	0	0
4. Downward reestimate of existing loans (non-add)	-6,989,061	-15,554,834	-2,309,401	-1,436,593	-838,915	-13,701,756	-13,701,756	-10,049,156	-1,682,552	0	0	0
5. Net reestimate of existing loans (non-add)	28,430,232	-11,537,671	26,310,433	63,205,948	52,835,898	13,004,854	13,004,854	-1,917,480	64,160,384	0	0	0
6. Upward modification of existing loans	0	419,680	350,000	484,996	70,861,525	12,319,087	435,937,468	116,808,248	0	0	0	0
7. Net modification of existing	0	419,680	0	0	70,861,525	2,221,570	425,839,951	-202,558,349	0	0	0	0

loans (non-add)												
8. Temporary Expanded Public Service Loan Forgiveness	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, loan subsidies	45,538,407	12,490,396	33,812,461	76,956,947	129,732,976	48,440,689	474,121,269	145,913,902	99,380,979	0	42,266,917	0
Subtotal, new loan subsidies and net reestimate/modification (non-add)	27,251,327	-15,239,865	25,014,022	72,164,143	128,894,061	24,641,416	450,321,996	-185,185,686	97,146,640	0	42,266,917	0
Total	45,538,407	12,490,396	33,812,461	79,956,947	129,782,976	48,490,689	474,121,269	145,913,902	99,380,979	0	42,266,917	0
Discretionary	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory	45,538,407	12,490,396	33,812,461	79,956,947	129,682,976	48,390,689	474,121,269	145,913,902	99,380,979	0	42,266,917	0
C.												

Federal Family Education Loans Program Account (HEA IV-B)												
1. Upward reestimate of existing loans	11,155,845	0	3,661,416	13,150,794	3,780,632	9,797,237	9,797,237	2,924,909	11,976,626	0	0	0
2. Downward reestimate of existing loans (non-add)	-370,011	0	-2,098,813	-6,865,204	-588,521	0	0	-899,176	-2,339,384	0	0	0
3. Net re-estimate of existing loans (non-add)	10,785,834	0	1,562,603	6,285,591	3,192,111	9,797,237	9,797,237	2,025,733	9,637,242	0	0	
4. Upwar	0	0	0	108,970	6,112,293	2,703,306	25,099,142	9,082,129	0	0	0	0

d modification of existing loans												
5. Downward modification of existing loans (non-add)	0	0	0	0	0	-545,899	-545,900	-13,647,235	0	0	0	0
6. Net modification of existing loans (non-add)	0	0	0	108,773	6,112,293	2,157,407	24,553,242	-4,565,106	0	0	0	0
Total, FFEL Program Account	11,155,845	0	3,661,416	13,259,764	9,892,925	12,500,543	34,896,379	12,007,038	11,976,626	0	0	0
Total, new loan subsidies and net reestimate (non-add)	10,785,834	0	1,562,603	6,394,364	9,304,404	11,954,644	34,350,479	2,025,733	9,637,242	0	0	0

D. Federal Family Education Loans Liquidating Account (HEA IV-B)												
1. Pre-1992 student loans	0	0	-237,229	-182,492	-73,374	-142,991	-2,297	0	-212,174		-170,300	0
E. Health Education Assistance Loans Program Account												
1. Upward reestimate of existing loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,129	10,836	409	409	0	0
2. Upward modification of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,499	923	0	0	0	0

existing loans												
Total, HEAL Program Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,628	11,759	409	409	0	-2
F. Health Education Assistance Loans Liquidating Account	-1,718	-5,029	-7,059	-5,029	-2,000	-2,000	-5,029	-5,029	-2,000	0	-2,000	-2,000
G. College Housing and Academic Facilities Loan Program Account (HEA section 121)												
1. Federal administration (FCR	434	435	435	435	435	435	435	298	298	298	328	298

A section 505(e))												
2. Reestimate of existing loan subsidies	54	0	-10	-38	145	0	0	2,562	234	234	0	234
Total	488	435	425	397	580	435	435	2,860	532	532	328	298
Discretionary	434	435	435	435	435	435	435	298	298	298	328	298
Mandatory	54	0	-10	-38	145	0	0	2,562	234	234	0	0
H. College Housing and Academic Facilities Loan Liquidating Account (HEA section 121)	-364	-364	-2,452	-3,452	-3,015	-3,015	-1,515	-3,015	-1,000	-1,808	-3,015	-3,015
I. Historically Black College and University												

Capital Financing Program Account (HEA III-D)												
1. Federal administration (FCRA section 505(e)	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	528	528	528	581	528
2. Loan subsidies	20,112	30,150	20,150	20,150	22,150	22,150	20,150	20,150	20,150	20,150	20,150	20,150
3. Modification of existing loan subsidies		71,076	20,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	283,436	62,421	27,551	27,551	0	0
Loan forgiveness	0	0	0	0	1,695,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reestimate of existing loan subsidies	201,110	157,773	7,678	-41,708	17,914	283,436	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	221,5	188,2	48,16	4,776	1,761,	331,9	303,9	83,09	48,22	48,22	20,73	20,67

	56	57	2		398	20	20	9	9	9	1	8
Discretionary	20,446	101,560	40,484	4,776	48,484	48,484	20,484	20,678	20,678	20,678	20,731	20,678
Mandatory	201,110	86,697	40,484	46,484	1,712,914	283,436	283,436	62,421	27,551	27,551	0	0
J. Higher Education Facilities Loans Liquidating Account (HEA section 121)	-227	-227	-601	-650	-585	-585	-585	-585	0	0	0	0
K. College Housing Loans Liquidating Account (HEA section 121)	-1,176	-1,176	-3,434	-3,452	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-1,760	-5,000	-10	-2,500	-2,500
Total Cost	57,066,153	12,747,239	71,118,281	170,023,251	271,242,557	109,721,971	983,623,626	160,112,629	121,143,976	47,352	42,358,837	13,459

Source: Cardona, Miguel; Trump, Donald J (McMahon, Linda E) US Department of Education. Fiscal Year 2024, 2025 and 2026 Budget Summary; FY 2024 contains harmfully bankrupting fraud estimating lending to be $984 billion.

Pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112- 25), for most mandatory programs, with the exception of Pell Grants, Credit Liquidating, and Credit Re-estimates, the levels shown in the 2023 and 2024. Appropriation columns reflect the 5.7 percent reduction that went into effect on October 1, 2022 and October 1, 2023, respectively. The Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants program is a mandatory appropriated entitlement; therefore, under an FY 2024 annualized CR, the program is entitled to all statutory adjustments provided for in section 110(a) of the Rehabilitation Act, including the statutory Consumer Price Index increase. The 2025 Request excludes the statutory Consumer Price Index increase of $136,123 thousand. 3 The 2025 Request includes the CHIMP of - $128,364 thousand, which equals the statutory Consumer Price Index increase reduced by sequestration (5.7%).

Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP) and Rescissions FY 22- FY 26
(000)

	2022	2023	2024	2024 Final	2025	2026
Change in Mandatory Program (CHIMP) and Rescissions						
1. Rehabilitation Services: Vocational Rehabilitation State grants CHIMP		0	0	-286,792	-128,364	-522,789
2. Student Financial Assistance: Federal Pell Grants Rescission		-360,000	-360,000	0	0	0
3. Institute of Education Services: Regional Educational Laboratories Rescission		0	0	0	-15,000	0
4. Institute of Education Services: State Longitudinal Data System		0	0	0	-10,000	0

Rescission						
Total		-360,000	-360,000	-286,792	-153,364	-522,789
Total Discretionary Appropriations with Rescissions and CHIMP	73,036,533	79,233,262	79,233,262		82,363,612	67,225
Total Discretionary Appropriation without Rescission and CHIMP	73,536,533	79,593,262	79,595,262	79,052,238	82,516,976	66,702,839

Source: Cardona, Miguel; Trump, Donald J (McMahon, Linda E) US Department of Education. Fiscal Year 2025 and 2026 Budget Summary

The CHIMP and other Rescissions are removed from the equation because they are unnecessary and discriminatory. Any reductions to outlays should be reduced from the outlays. The ED budget has more important outlay totals to add-up, that developing any fancy new accounting tics.

Pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), most mandatory programs, with the exception of Pell Grants, Credit Liquidating, and Credit Reestimates, the levels shown in the 2019 Appropriation column reflect the 6.2 percent reduction that went into effect on October 1, 2018; and the levels shown in the 2020 Appropriation column reflect the 5.9 percent reduction that went into effect on October 1, 2019.

Part 408 Department of Energy 2CFR§408

To reduce Department of Energy (DOE) Budget Request to the agreed upon $46.3 billion FY 26, the National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) Weapons Program is sentenced to be fined $6.5 billion FY 26 or pay one fifth of the damages to Trump's victims of “Alleged Nuclear Tests of the Seismic Code” and $5 billion annually FY 27 – FY 32 to pay for Biden's, and Department of Defense (DoD) must forfeit the radioactive fuel from all nuclear warheads in excess of the 2,200 nuclear warhead limit to civilian electricity generating nuclear reactors under 24USC§419(a)(4) and 42USC§2073. DOE Budget Request: $30,087 million FY 2017; $34,518 million FY 2018; $35,534 million FY 2019; $38,534 million FY 2020; $41,893 million FY 2021; $44,261 million FY 2022; $47,817 million FY 2023; $50,000 million FY 2024; $49,807 million FY 2025; $46,319 million FY 2026; earthquake insured $51,101 million FY 2026.

Work Cited

Anti-Trust provisions governing licenses 42USC§2135

Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419
Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2121-2222
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) 1996
Domestic distribution of special nuclear material 42USC§2073
Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the (Weapons) Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy A. Res. 1(1)(1946)
Laundering of Monetary Instruments 18USC§1956
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 18USC§1961 et seq.
Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303
Sanders, Tony J. An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
- Biden-Blinken East Anatolian Fault Nuclear Trial in Türkiye HA-16-2-23
- Good Faith Nuclear Weapon Recycling. Hospitals & Asylums HA-15-10-22
- International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. John Phalon, Secretary of the Navy HA-20-29-25
- Los Alamos Parks HA-13-10-23
- Permanent Relocation Appeal of Train Derailment Chemical Spill in East Palestine HA-18-2-23
- United Nations Atlas HA-9-12-24
Treaty on the Prohibition of Hostile Environmental Modification (ENMOD) 1977
Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (2021)

(a) To reduce Department of Energy (DOE) Budget Request to the agreed upon $46.3 billion FY 26, the National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) Weapons Program is fined $6.5 billion FY 26, and $5 billion annually for five years FY 27 – FY 32, and Department of Defense (DoD) must forfeit all nuclear warheads in excess of the 2,200 to civilian electricity generating nuclear reactors under 24USC§419(a)(4). The NNSA budget request will stabilize at 3 percent inflation from the reduced cost of $23.5 billion FY 26. The United States may either use the fine to pay earthquake victims or reduce the deficit. The US General Fund is authorized to have sufficient funds to pay $250 billion UN Compensation including $100 billion for the 2010 Haiti quake and $88 billion to conclude the invasion of Iraq, and Pakistan R-410A phaseout flooding, and seeks DOE agency to pay one fifth of the total damage bond, to ensure non-repetition and pay random international victims an average of more than $50,000 to neutralize the military and economic threat of US nuclear weapon misconduct.

(1) The United States seeks DOE agency to publicly pay $6.5 billion FY 2026 UN Compensation, 21 percent of $31 billion total damages estimated to have been caused by earthquakes worldwide in 2025. Casualty total 10,068 dead, 19,872 injured, a total of 29,940 benefits, costing $154,191,000. The remaining $6.3 billion could be distributed to some 120,000 displaced persons claiming $30 billion in property damage, $18.5 billion in Philippines (61%), $11 billion in Myanmar (37%) and $500 million in Afghanistan (2%), distributed along theses ratios favoring Afghanistan, $3.7 billion Philippines; $2.3 billion Myanmar; $250 million Afghanistan, for Trump to come clean. An average of $54,166 per displaced property owner, about one fifth of national disaster insurance estimates, seems like a fair price for these "Alleged Nuclear Tests of the Seismic Code" Presidents Biden and now Trump, are charged with murder, to update the United Nations Atlas for 2025 HA-9-12-24.

(2) To make a convincing case for Israel to pay Palestine more than $50 billion, Palestine to pay Israel $50 million; Russia to pay Ukraine more than $100 billion and Ukraine to pay Russia maybe $10 billion UN Compensation, Trump must pay the UN Compensation he owes. Trump must not only pay

one fifth of $30 billion for the quakes he detonated, killing nearly 10,000, Trump is obligated to pay one fifth of the $125 billion total uncompensated property damage caused by his peculiar predecessor Biden, who nuked an estimated 287,160 career kills, 220,000 (2010) Haiti, an additional $25 billion billion to distribute to victims whose property was displaced by "Alleged Nuclear Tests of the Seismic Code", over the next five years, when, the same amount of money, $5 billion annually, would be free to finance civilian energy spending to overtake weapons spending in the 3 percent inflation of DOE budget growth.

(3) For Ukraine and Western Europe to make peace with Russia, it is essential that the NNSA publicly, peacefully and accurately count the number of active nuclear warheads held by the President of the United States nuclear weapons attache software, and conducts an investigation into those lost or stolen warheads that were detonated in violation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1996 and any buried nuclear warheads that continue to threaten cities and nations around the world in violation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Hostile Environmental Modification (ENMOD) of 1977. To regain control of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) from Biden, and the proliferators own inability to exactly count to 2,200, or any accurate number of nuclear warheads, Trump must publicly report good faith compliance with Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit in his annual report on the US nuclear weapons program before authorizing any...production of atomic weapons, or atomic weapon parts...shall be carried on only to the extent that the express consent and direction of the President of the United States has been obtained, which consent and direction shall be obtained at least once each year under 42USC§2121(a)(2).

(A) Total DOE Budget Request: $30,087,193 thousand FY 2017; $34,517,657 thousand FY 2018; $35,533,628 thousand FY 2019; $38,533,916 thousand FY 2020; $41,892,625 thousand FY 2021; $44,261,291 thousand FY 2022; $47,817,100 thousand FY 2023; $49,999,980 thousand FY 2024; $49,806,924 thousand FY 2025; $46,319,000 FY 2026; earthquake insured $51,101,000 thousand FY 2026.

(B) Defense (050): $19,113,555 thousand FY 2017; $21,497,000 thousand FY 2018; $22,259,000 thousand FY 2019; $24,019,000 thousand FY 2020; $27,228,000 thousand FY 2021; $28,786,000 thousand FY 2022; $30,958,599 thousand FY 2023; $32,945,000 thousand FY 2024; $32,972,000 thousand FY 2025; $38,628,000 thousand FY 2026.

(C) Non-Defense (Non-050): $10,953,295 thousand FY 2017; $14,668,952 thousand FY 2018; $13,274,628 thousand FY 2019; $14,514,916 thousand FY 2020; $14,664,625 thousand FY 2021; $15,475,291 thousand FY 2022; $16,858,501 thousand FY 2023; $17,054,980 thousand FY 2024; $16,834,924 thousand FY 2025; $12,483,000 thousand FY 2026.

(4) It shall be unlawful.. for any person, inside or outside of the United States, to knowingly participate in the development of, manufacture, produce, transfer, acquire, receive, possess, import, export, or use, or possess and threaten to use, any atomic weapon pursuant to section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122, 18USC§1956. No United States person, especially the unique absolute power alienated President of said United States, hyper-inflationary NNSA and no foreign person may engage in any prohibited activity involving the use, development, production, stockpiling, or other acquisition of any nuclear explosive device without being sanctioned pursuant to the Prohibition on assisting nuclear proliferation through provision of financing 22USC§6303. To prevent more loss of life to murder by the absolutely corrupt President of the United States, the United States is prohibited and

cannot be allowed to manufacture, or modernize, any more nuclear warheads, until the United States has disposed of all nuclear warheads in excess of the exact amount of 2,200 nuclear warheads, by converting the radioactive material in old nuclear warheads for free or discount use in civilian electricity generating nuclear reactors pursuant to 42USC§2073, Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (2021), Isiah (2:4) and Good Faith Nuclear Weapon Recycling HA-15-10-22.

(5) It is highly incriminating, the United States of America is the only nation who has ever made hostile use of nuclear weapons, and the President of the United States is therefore the only person who has ever been convicted of murder for detonating a nuclear weapon. Compensation for murder or manslaughter is purposefully treated to protect “the principle of non-repetition” in some depth by *IMO v. Phalon* HA-20-29-25. The first UN General Assembly resolution was Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the (Weapons) Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy A. Res. 1(1)(1946). Although the Russian nuclear arsenal is twice as large as the United States their nuclear weapons program declares only three casualties. At the dawn of the nuclear era, the United States killed some 250,000 bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Subsequently, Biden became held responsible for detonating Obama's nuclear warhead in a borehole beneath the 2010 Haiti earthquake, that took the lives of 200,000, the largest single day casualty event in known history. Subsequently, National Nuclear Security Administration hyperinflation is morally bankrupted by $250 billion in UN Compensation for the victims of Biden's deadly earthquakes, including $88 billion for Bush's invasion of Iraq and the R-410A phaseout flooding in Pakistan. Due to the inability of the President to report any sort of competent control over the US nuclear arsenal he criminally finances and is the only person who can detonate, since Biden's suspected nuclear tests of the seismic code, the United States is defenseless against claims for UN Compensation incidental to deadly earthquakes worldwide, of nearly $190 billion value to the United Nations Atlas HA-9-12-24, Los Alamos Parks HA-13-10-23, Good Faith Nuclear Weapon Recycling HA-15-10-22, Biden-Blinken East Anatolian Fault Nuclear Trial in Türkiye HA-16-2-23, Permanent Relocation Appeal of Train Derailment Chemical Spill in East Palestine HA-18-2-23.

(6) Trump and NNSA are sanctioned to reverse Congresses' unlawful hyper-inflationary policy of financing a proliferation of nuclear warhead manufacturing by NNSA under penalty of UN Compensation for thousands of deaths in Afghanistan, Mynamar and Philippines in his second term corrupted by Secretary (of War) Hegseth under 22USC§6303. Trump's 2020 election was stolen almost exclusively due to his weakness for nuclear weapon manufacturing, and now he is permanently not innocent of the crime of murder, a crime against humanity, whether against “speed” boats or Asian cities, for which UN Compensation must be sought to ensure non-repetition. Unfortunately, Trump, who had his undocumented nuclear weapons buildup stolen by Biden-Harris ballot stuffing in the 2020 elections, was corrupted by Defense Secretary Hegseth, and besides his nuking of the Philippines incidental to his use of the “n-word” at Hegseth's congregation of Admirals and Generals, is also held responsible for detonating the nuclear warheads responsible for the Myanmar quake and two quakes in Afghanistan. It is the United States nuclear weapons program who needs to be inspected by the 100 percent US trained NPT and International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) inspectors and consequential to the unique and absolute corruption of the US nuclear program, US trained inspectors do not have the standing to inspect the nuclear programs of foreign countries, and all their opinions subject “Anti-Trust” provisions governing licenses 42USC§2135.

(7) The Department of Energy’s (DOE) Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 discretionary Budget Request provides $46.3 billion in budget authority for FY 2026, a decrease of $3.5 billion, or 7 percent, from the FY

2025 Enacted Level. Including Reconciliation resources, the Budget for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) provides $30.0 billion, a neoplastic increase of 25 percent, fined $6.5 billion to reduce NNSA budget request to $23.5 billion FY 26. The Budget request proposes cancelling a total of $15.2 billion of (nothing) un-obligated balances from the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act, $6.5 billion of which are comprised of FY 2026 advanced appropriations, equalling nothing to the deficit calculation, and both an estimate of $6.5 billion fine to victims and $23.5 billion FY 26 baseline for NNSA budget. Advance appropriations are unskillfully used to attempt to reduce total DOE current appropriations from $50.1 billion to $46.3 billion FY 2026. DOE has actually incriminated the energy agency to cut overfunding of NNSA to reduce total DOE spending to $46.3 billion FY 2026. Unlike European and Asian climate change motivated multi-year investments in engineering, the United States is not advised to shed any tears for proposed cuts to civilian energy programs and due to their peculiar Republican dyslexia of right and wrong are especially enjoined not to shed any tears for cuts to NSSA nuclear weapons programs pursuant to civil forfeiture of radioactive material to civilian electricity generating nuclear reactors. Due to the profit, extortion and evil tendencies associated with energy corporations, in general, incommunicable fight with energy price inflation, and also due to the large size of the European bribe to civilian energy by Biden, the world's most prolific nuclear weapons murderer, followed by Trump, the manufacturer, whose nuclear weapons were stolen by the 2020 elections, before he was corrupted by Hegseth in his second term.

(8) Within the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), the Budget provides a historic investment of over $30 billion (including $4.8 billion in Reconciliation resources) in the Nation's nuclear security enterprise to be fined $6.5 billion to modernize the Nation's nuclear deterrent and protect the American people. The Budget supports a safe, secure, reliable, and effective nuclear stockpile and makes necessary investments to reduce global nuclear threats, provide safe and effective integrated nuclear propulsion systems for the U.S. Navy, and modernize the Nuclear Security Enterprise, including recapitalizing essential scientific and production facilities. The FY 2026 Request includes $25 billion to support the current nuclear stockpile, warhead modernization programs, production facilities and capabilities modernization efforts, the scientific tools necessary to execute these efforts, and recapitalization of physical infrastructure and essential facilities to ensure the deterrent remains viable. If $23.5 billion is a hardship for nuclear security $25 billion is the maximum amount NNSA may be authorized to establish a baseline for 3 percent annual inflation from FY 2026. NNSA hyperinflation is not a win for civilian energy, whose subsidies do not enjoy any of the defenses against budget cuts of other civilian agencies, usually granted by HA review, due to the severe corruption of nuclear weapons crime, profits and misconduct of energy corporations in general Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 18USC§1961 et seq.

(b) Energy Department Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2026 Congressional Budget Request, Budget-in-Briefs are reviewed with alarm regarding hyper-inflation in NNSA budget requests that is fined $6.5 billion FY 2026 to reduce NNSA spending to $23.5 billion FY 2026 NNSA Weapons programs spending from $24.9 billion to $18.4 billion FY 26, nearly 5 percent less than $19.3 billion FY 25. This $6.5 billion fine communicates with the DOE budget request that is otherwise mathematically in order, whereas DOE civilian budget cuts are not argued with due to prioritization of victim compensation over civilian departmental corruption by nuclear warhead abuse 18USC§1961 et seq. DOE budget request is entered exactly as presented in the Energy Department Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2026 Congressional Budget Request, Budget-in-Briefs. This costs slightly less than projected $30 billion FY 17; $30 billion FY 18; $36 billion FY 19; $39 billion FY 20; $42 billion FY 21; $46 billion FY 22; $48 billion FY 23; $49 billion FY 24; $51 billion FY 25; $52 billion FY 26 in Sec. 1,000(b)(7) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(i) DOE Budget Function: $30,087,193 thousand FY 2017; $34,517,657 thousand FY 2018; $35,533,628 thousand FY 2019; $38,533,916 thousand FY 2020; $41,892,625 thousand FY 2021; $44,261,291 thousand FY 2022; $47,817,100 thousand FY 2023; $49,999,980 thousand FY 2024; $49,806,924 thousand FY 2025; $51,101,000 thousand FY 2026; uncompensated $46,319,000 thousand FY 2026.

(1) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: $2,034,582 thousand FY 2017; $2,321,778 thousand FY 2018; $2,379,000 thousand FY 19; $2,777,277 thousand FY 20; $2,861,760 thousand FY 21; $3,200,000 thousand FY 22; $3,460,000 thousand FY 23; $3,460,000 thousand FY 2024; $3,460,000 thousand FY 2025; $888,000 FY 2026.

(2) Electricity: $229,585 thousand FY 2017; $261,329 thousand FY 2018; $156,000 thousand FY 2019; $190,000 thousand FY 2020; $211,720 thousand FY 2021; $277,000 thousand FY 2022; $350,000 thousand FY 2023; $280,000 thousand FY 2024; $280,000 thousand FY 2025; $193,000 thousand FY 2026.

(3) Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response: 0 FY 2017; $120,000 thousand FY 2019; $156,000 thousand FY 2020; $156,000 thousand FY 2021; $185,800 thousand FY 2022; $200,000 thousand FY 2023; $200,000 thousand FY 2024; $200,000 thousand FY 2025; $150,000 thousand FY 2026.

(4) Strategic Petroleum Reserve: $222,605 thousand FY 2017; $260,716 thousand FY 2018; $235,000 thousand FY 2019; $195,000 thousand FY 2020; $188,000 thousand FY 2021; $219,000 FY 2022; $207,175 thousand FY 2023; $213,390 thousand FY 2024; $213,390 thousand FY 2025; $206,325 thousand FY 2026.

(5) Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves: $12,005 thousand FY 2018; $4,900 thousand FY 2018; $10,000 thousand FY 2019; $14,000 thousand FY 2020; $13,006 thousand FY 2021; $13,650 thousand FY 2022; $13,004 thousand FY 2023; $13,010 thousand FY 2024; $13,010 thousand FY 2025; $13,000 thousand FY 2026.

(6) SPR Petroleum Account: $8,400 thousand FY 2018; $10,000 thousand FY 2019; $10,000 thousand FY 2020; $1,000 thousand FY 2021; $7,350 thousand FY 2022; $100 thousand FY 2023; $100 thousand FY 2024; $100 thousand FY 2025; $100 thousand FY 2026.

(7) Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve: $6,497 thousand FY 2017; $6,500 thousand FY 2018; $10,000 thousand FY 2019; $10,000 thousand FY 2020; $6,500 thousand FY 2021; $6,500 thousand FY 2022; $7,000 thousand FYU 2023; $7,150 thousand FY 2024; $7,150 thousand FY 2025; $3,575 thousand FY 2026.

(ii) Total, Petroleum Reserve Accounts: $241,107 thousand FY 2017; $280,516 thousand FY 2018; $265,000 thousand FY 2019; $229.,000 thousand FY 2020; $208,506 thousand FY 2021; $246,500 thousand FY 2022; $227,279 thousand FY 2023.; $233,650 thousand FY 2024; $233,650 thousand FY 2025; $223,000 thousand FY 2026.

(8) Nuclear Energy (270): $1,015,821 thousand FY 2017; $1,205,056 thousand FY 2018; $1,180,000 thousand FY 19; $1,340,000 thousand FY 2020; $1,357,800 thousand FY 2021; $1,505,000 thousand FY 2022; $1,623,000 thousand FY 2023; $1,525,000 thousand FY 2024; $1,525,000 thousand FY 2025; $1,210,000 thousand FY 2026.

(9) Fossil Energy: $421,154 thousand FY 2017; $726,817 thousand FY 2018; $740,000 thousand FY 2019; $750,000 thousand FY 2020; $750,000 thousand FY 2021; $825,000 thousand FY 2022; $890,000 thousand FY 2023; $865,000 thousand FY 2024; $865,000 thousand FY 2025; $595,000 thousand FY 2026.

(10) Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (UED&D): $767,929 thousand FY 2017; $840,000 thousand FY 2018; $841,129 thousand FY 2019; $881,000 thousand FY 2020; $841,000 thousand FY 2021; $860,000 thousand FY 2022; $879,052 thousand FY 2023; $855,000 thousand FY 2024; $855,000 thousand FY 2025; $814,380 thousand FY 2026.

(11) Energy Information Administration: $122,000 thousand FY 2017; $125,000 thousand FY 2018; $125,000 thousand FY 2019; $126,800 thousand FY 2020; $126,800 thousand FY 2021; $128,087 thousand FY 2022. $135,000 thousand FY 2023; $135,000 thousand FY 2024; $135,000 thousand FY 2025; $135,000 thousand FY 2026.

(12) Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup: $246,762 thousand FY 2017; $298,400 thousand FY 2018; $310,000 thousand FY 2019; $319,200 thousand FY 2020; $319,200 thousand FY 2021; $33,863 thousand FY 2022; $358,583 thousand FDY 2023; $342,000 thousand FY 2024; $342,000 thousand FY 2025; $322,371 thousand FY 2026.

(13) Science: $5,390,972 thousand FY 2017; $6,259,903 thousand FY 2018; $6,585,000 thousand FY 2019; $7,000,000 thousand FY 2020; $7,026,000 thousand FY 2021; $7,475,000 thousand FY 2022; $8,100,000 thousand FY 2023; $8,240,000 thousand FY 2024. $8,240,000 thousand FY 2025; $7,092,000 thousand FY 2026.

(14) Office of Technology Commercialization: 0 FY 2017; 0 FY 2019 – FY 2021; $19,470 thousand FY 2022; $22,098 thousand FY 2023; $20,000 thousand FY 2024; $20,000 thousand FY 2025; 0 FY 2026.

(15) Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2021; $20,000 thousand FY 2022; $89,000 thousand FY 2023; $50,000 thousand FY 2024; $50,000 thousand FY 2025; 0 FY 2026.

(16) Grid Deployment: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2023; $60,000 thousand FY 2024; $60,000 thousand FY 2025; $15,000 thousand FY 2026.

(17) Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2025; $15,000 thousand FY 2026.

(18) Advance Research Projects Agency – Energy: $305,245 thousand FY 2017; $353,314 thousand FY 2018; $366,000 thousand FY 2019; $425,000 thousand FY 2020; $427,000 thousand FY 2021; $450,000 thousand FY 2022; $470,000 thousand FY 2023; $460,000 thousand FY 2024; $460,000 thousand FY 2025; $200,000 thousand FY 2026.

(19) Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2020; $27,500 thousand FY 2021; $27,500 thousand FY 2022; $10,205 thousand FY 2023; $12,040 thousand FY 2024; $12,040 thousand FY 2025; $12,040 thousand FY 2026.

(20) Departmental Administration: $120,692 thousand FY 2017; $189,652 thousand FY 2018; $165,858 thousand FY 2019; $161,000 thousand FY 2020; $166,000 thousand FY 2021; $240,000 thousand FY 2022; $283,000 thousand FY 2023; $286,500 thousand FY 2024; $286,500 thousand FY 2025; $174,926 thousand FY 2026.

(21) Indian Energy Policy and Programs: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2018; $18,000 thousand FY 2019; $22,000 thousand FY 2020; $22,000 thousand FY 2021; $58,000 thousand FY 2022; $75,000 thousand FY 2023; $70,000 thousand FY 2024; $70,000 thousand FY 2025; $50,000 thousand FY 2026.

(22) Inspector General: $44,424 thousand FY 2017; $49,000 thousand FY 2018; $51,330 thousand FY 2019; $54,215 thousand FY 2020; $57,739 thousand FY 2021; $78,000 thousand FY 2022; $86,000 thousand FY 2023; $86,000 thousand FY 2024; $86,000 thousand FY 2025; $90,000 thousand FY 2026.

(23) Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee: $139 thousand FY 2017; $30,892 thousand FY 2018; $12,311 thousand FY 2019; $29,000 thousand FY 2020; $29,000 thousand FY 2021; $29,000 thousand FY 2022; -$136,018 thousand FY 2023; $58,719 thousand FY 2024; -$121,000 thousand FY 2025; $682,588 thousand FY 2026.

(24) Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program: $3,883 thousand FY 2017; $5,000 thousand FY 2018; $5,000 thousand FY 2019; $5,000 thousand FY 2020; $5,000 thousand FY 2021; $5,000 thousand FY 2022; $9,800 thousand FY 2023; $13,000 thousand FY 2024; $13,000 thousand FY 2025; $9,500 thousand FY 2026.

(25) Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program: $9,000 thousand FY 2017; $1,000 thousand FY 2018; $1,000 thousand FY 2019; $2,000 thousand FY 2020; $2,000 thousand FY 2021; $2,000 thousand FY 2022; $4,000 thousand FY 2023; $6,300 thousand FY 2024; $6,300 thousand FY 2025; -$12,000 thousand FY 2026.

(iii) Total Credit Programs: $13,022 thousand FY 2017; $36,892 thousand FY 2018; $18,311 thousand FY 2019; $36,000 thousand FY 2020; $36,000 thousand FY 2021; $36,000 thousand FY 2022; -$122,218 thousand FY 2023; $78,019 thousand FY 2024; -$101,700 thousand FY 2025; $680,088 thousand FY 2026.

(26) Energy Projects: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2022; $221,969 thousand FY 2023; $83,724 thousand FY 2024; 0 FY 2025 – FY 2026.

(27) Critical and Emerging Technologies: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2025; $2,000 thousand FY 2026.

(iv) Total Energy Programs: $10,953,295 thousand FY 2017; $14,668,952 thousand FY 2018; $13,320,628 thousand FY 2019; $14,467,492 thousand FY 2020; $14,595,025 thousand FY 2021; $15,966,224 thousand FYU 2022; $17,357,968 thousand FY 2023; $17,341,933 thousand FY 2024;

$17,078,490 thousand FY 2025; $12,861,805 thousand FY 2026.

(28) Weapons Activities: $9,240,739 thousand FY 2017; $10,642,138 thousand FY 2018; $11,100,000 thousand FY 2019; $12,457,097 thousand FY 2020; $15,345,000 thousand FY 2021; $15,920,000 thousand FY 2022; $17,116,119 thousand FY 2023; $19,108,000 thousand FY 2024; $19,293,000 thousand FY 2025; $24,856,400 thousand FY 2026.

(29) Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation: $1,879,738 thousand FY 2017; $1,999,219 thousand FY 2018; $1,930.000 thousand FY 2019; $2,164,408 thousand FY 2020; $2,260,000 thousand FY 2021; $2,354,000 thousand FY 2022; $2,490,000 thousand FY 2023; $2,581,000 thousand FY 2024; $2,396,000 thousand FY 2025; $2,284,600 thousand FY 2026.

(30) Naval Reactors: $1,419,792 thousand FY 2017; $1,620,000 thousand FY 2018; $1,788,618 thousand FY 2019; $1,648,396 thousand FY 2020; $1,684,000 thousand FY 2021; $1,918,000 thousand FY 2022; $2,081,445 thousand FY 2023; $1,946,000 thousand FY 2024; $1,946,000 thousand FY 2025; $2,346,000 thousand FY 2026.

(31) Federal Salaries and Expenses: $387,366 thousand FY 2017; $407,595 thousand FY 2018; $410,000 thousand FY 2019; $434,699 thousand FY 2020; $443,200 thousand FY 2021; $464,000 thousand FY 2022; $475,000 thousand FY 2023; $500,000 thousand FY 2024; $500,000 thousand FY 2025; $555,000 thousand FY 2026.

(32) NNSA Rescissions: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2021; -$288,133 thousand FY 2022; 0 FY 2023 – FY 2026.

(v) Total, National Nuclear Security Administration: $12,927,635 thousand FY 2017; $14,668,952 thousand FY 2018; $15,228,618 thousand FY 2019; $16,704,592 thousand FY 2020; $19,732,200 thousand FY 2021; $20,367,867 thousand FY 2022; $22,162,564 thousand FY 2023; $24,135,000 thousand FY 2024; $24,135,000 thousand FY 2025; $30,042,000 thousand FY 2026.

(33) Defense Environmental Cleanup: $5,404,217 thousand FY 2017; $5,988,048 thousand FY 2018; $6,024,000 thousand FY 2019; $6,255,000 thousand FY 2020; $6,426,000 thousand FY 2021; $6,710,000 thousand FY 2022; $7,025,000 thousand FY 2023; $7,285,000 thousand FY 2024; $7,285,000 thousand FY 2025; $6,956,000 thousand FY 2026.

(34) Other Defense Activities: $781,703 thousand FY 2017; $840,000 thousand FY 2018; $860,292 thousand FY 2019; $906,000 thousand FY 2020; $920,000 thousand FY 2021; $985,000 thousand FY 2022; $1,035,000 thousand FY 2023; $1,080,000 thousand FY 2024; $1,107,000 thousand FY 2025; $1,182,000 thousand FY 2026.

(35) Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2021; $573,333 thousand FY 2022; $586,035 thousand FY 2023; $285,000 thousand FY 2024; $285,000 thousand FY 2025; $278,000 thousand FY 2026.

(vi) Total, Environment and Other: $6,185,920 thousand FY 2017; $6,828,048 thousand FY 2018; $6,884,292 thousand FY 2019; $7,161,000 thousand FY 2020; $7,346,000 thousand FY 2021; $8,268,333 thousand FY 2022; $8,6436,035 thousand FY 2023; $8,650,000 thousand FY 2024; $8,677,000 thousand FY 2025; $8,416,000 thousand FY 2026.

(36) Nuclear Energy (050): 0 FY 2017 – FY 2018; $146,090 FY 2019; $153,408 thousand FY 2020; $149,800 thousand FY 2021; $149,800 thousand FY 2022; $150,000 thousand FY 2023; $160,000 thousand FY 2024; $160,000 thousand FY 2025; $160,000 thousand FY 2026.

(vii) Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities: $19,113,555 thousand FY 2017; $21,497,000 thousand FY 2018; $22,259,000 thousand FY 2019; $24,019,000 thousand FY 2020; $27,228,000 thousand FY 2021; $28,786,000 thousand FY 2022; $30,958,599 thousand FY 2023; $32,945,000 thousand FY 2024; $32,972,000 thousand FY 2025; $38,618,000 thousand FY 2026.

(37) Southeastern Power Administration: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2026.

(38) Southwestern Power Administration: $11,057 thousand FY 2017; $11,400 thousand FY 2018; $10,400 thousand FY 2019; $10,400 thousand FY 2020; $10,400 thousand FY 2021; $10,400 thousand FY 2022; $10,608 thousand FY 2023; $11,440 thousand FY 2024; $11,440 thousand FY 2025; $10,400 thousand FY 2026.

(39) Western Area Power Administration: $94,742 thousand FY 2017; $93,372 thousand FY 2018; $89,372 thousand FY 2019; $89,195 thousand FY 2020; $89,372 thousand FY 2021; $90,772 thousand FY 2022; $98,732 thousand FY 2023; $99,872 thousand FY 2024; $99,872 thousand FY 2025; $63,372 thousand FY 2026.

(40) Falcon and Amistad Operating and Maintenance Fund: $232 thousand FY 2017; $228 thousand FY 2018 – FY 2026.

(41) Colorado River Basins Marketing Fund: -$23,000 thousand FY 2017; -$23,000 thousand FY 2018; 0 FY 2019; -$21,400 thousand FY 2020; -$21,400 thousand FY 2021; 0 FY 2022 – FY 2026.

(viii) Total Power Marketing Administration: $83,031 thousand FY 2017; $82,000 thousand FY 2018; $100,000 thousand FY 2019; $87,424 thousand FY 2020; $78,600 thousand FY 2021; $101,400 thousand FY 2022; $109,568 thousand FY 2023; $111,540 thousand FY 2024; $111,540 thousand FY 2025; $74,000 thousand FY 2026.

(ix) Total Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies: $30,149,881 thousand FY 2017; $34,526,657 thousand FY 2018; $35,656,628 thousand FY 2019; $38,564,916 thousand FY 2020; $41,901,625 thousand FY 2021; $44,853,624 thousand FY 2022; $48,426,135 thousand FY 2023; $50,398,473 thousand FY 2024; $50,162,030 thousand FY 2025; $51,553,805 thousand FY 2026.

(42) Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC: -$16,645 thousand FY 2017; -$9,000 thousand FY 2018; -$16,000 thousand FY 2019; -$16,000 thousand FY 2020; -$9,000 FY 2021 – FY 2026.

(43) Title XVII Loan Guar Prog Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy Report: -$46,000 thousand FY 2017; 0 FY 2018; -$107,000 thousand FY 2019; -$15,000 thousand FY 2020; 0 FY 2021; -$10,000 thousand FY 2022 -$14,000 thousand FY 2023; -$6,493 thousand FY 2024; -$61,106 thousand FY 2025; -$65,805 thousand FY 2026.

(44) UED&D Fund Offset: 0 FY 2017 - FY 2020; -$9,000 thousand FY 2021; -$573,333 thousand FY

2022; -$586,035 thousand FY 2023; -$285,000 thousand FY 2024; -$285,000 thousand FY 2025; -$278,000 thousand FY 2026.

(45) Sale of Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve: 0 FY 2017 – FY 2023; -$98,000 thousand FY 2024; 0 FY 2025 – FY 2026.

(46) Sale of Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve: 0 FY 2018 – FY 2025; -$100,000 thousand FY 2026.

(47) Defense Programs Rescission of Balances (Undistributed): -$43 thousand FY 2017; 0 FY 2018 – FY 2026.

(x) Total DOE Budget Request: $30,087,193 thousand FY 2017; $34,517,657 thousand FY 2018; $35,533,628 thousand FY 2019; $38,533,916 thousand FY 2020; $41,892,625 thousand FY 2021; $44,261,291 thousand FY 2022; $47,817,100 thousand FY 2023; $49,999,980 thousand FY 2024; $49,806,924 thousand FY 2025; $46,319,000 FY 2026; earthquake insured $51,101,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xi) NNSA Defense (050) Total: $12,927,635 thousand FY 2017; $14,668,952 thousand FY 2018; $15,228,618 thousand FY 2019; $16,704,592 thousand FY 2020; $19,732,200 thousand FY 2021; $20,367,867 thousand FY 2022; $22,162,564 thousand FY 2023; $24,135,000 thousand FY 2024; $24,135,000 thousand FY 2025; $30,042,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xii) Non-NNSA Defense (050) Total: $6,185,920 thousand FY 2017; $6,828,048 thousand FY 2018; $7,030,382 thousand FY 2019; $7,314,408 thousand FY 2020; $7,495,800 thousand FY 2021; $8,418,133 thousand FY 2022; $8,796,035 thousand FY 2023; $8,810,000 thousand FY 2024; $8,.837,000 thousand FY 2025; $8,576,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xiii) Defense (050): $19,113,555 thousand FY 2017; $21,497,000 thousand FY 2018; $22,259,000 thousand FY 2019; $24,019,000 thousand FY 2020; $27,228,000 thousand FY 2021; $28,786,000 thousand FY 2022; $30,958,599 thousand FY 2023; $32,945,000 thousand FY 2024; $32,972,000 thousand FY 2025; $38,628,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xiv) Science (250): $5,390,972 thousand FY 2017; $6,259,903 thousand FY 2018; $6,585,000 thousand FY 2019; $7,000,000 thousand FY 2020; $7,026,000 thousand FY 2021; $7,475,000 thousand FY 2022; $8,100,000 thousand FY 2023; $8,240,000 thousand FY 2024; $8,240,000 thousand FY 2025; $7,092,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xv) Energy (270): $5,562,323 thousand FY 2017; $8,409,049 thousand FY 2018; $6,689,628 thousand FY 2019; $7,514,916 thousand FY 2020; $7,638,625 thousand FY 2021; $8,000,291 thousand FY 2022; $8,758,501 thousand FY 2023; $8,.814,980 thousand FY 2024; $8,594,924 thousand FY 2025; $5,391,000 thousand FY 2026.

(xvi) Non-Defense (Non-050): $10,953,295 thousand FY 2017; $14,668,952 thousand FY 2018; $13,274,628 thousand FY 2019; $14,514,916 thousand FY 2020; $14,664,625 thousand FY 2021; $15,475,291 thousand FY 2022; $16,858,501 thousand FY 2023; $17,054,980 thousand FY 2024; $16,834,924 thousand FY 2025; $12,483,000 thousand FY 2026.

Energy Department, Budget Request FY19- FY26
(000)

Appropriation	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
DOE Budget Function	35,533,628	38,533,916	41,892,625	44,261,291	47,817,100	49,999,980	49,806,924	51,101,000
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	2,379,000	2,777,277	2,861,760	3,200,000	3,460,000	3,460,000	3,460,000	888,000
Electricity	156,000	190,000	211,720	277,000	350,000	280,000	280,000	193,000
Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response	120,000	156,000	156,000	185,800	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	235,000	195,000	188,000	219,000	207,175	213,390	213,390	206,325
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	10,000	14,000	13,006	13,650	13,004	13,010	13,010	13,000
SPR Petroleum Account	10,000	10,000	1,000	7,350	100	100	100	100
Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	10,000	10,000	6,500	6,500	7,000	7,150	7,150	3,575
Total,	265,000	229,000	208,506	246,500	227,279	233,650	233,650	223,000

Petroleum Reserve Accounts								
Nuclear Energy (270)	1,180,000	1,340,000	1,357,800	1,505,000	1623000	1,525,000	1,525,000	1,210,000
Fossil Energy	740,000	750,000	750,000	825,000	890,000	865,000	865,000	595,000
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning (UED&D)	841,129	881,000	841,000	860,000	879,052	855,000	855,000	814,380
Energy Information Administration	125,000	126,800	126,800	128,087	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup	310,000	319,200	319,200	333,863	358,583	342,000	342,000	322,371
Science	6,585,000	7,000,000	7,026,000	7,475,000	8,100,000	8,240,000	8,240,000	7,092,000
Office of Technology Commercialization	0	0	0	19,470	22,098	20,000	20,000	0
Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations	0	0	0	20,000	89,000	50,000	50,000	0
Grid Deployment	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	60,000	15,000

Office of Manufacturing and Energy Supply Chains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy	366,000	425,000	427,000	450,000	470,000	460,000	460,000	200,000
Nuclear Waste Disposal Fund	0	0	27,500	27,500	10,205	12,040	12,040	12,040
Departmental Administration	165,858	161,000	166,000	240,000	283,000	286,500	286,500	174,926
Indian Energy Policy and Programs	18,000	22,000	22,000	58,000	75,000	70,000	70,000	50,000
Inspector General	51,330	54,215	57,739	78,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	90,000
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee	12,311	29,000	29,000	29,000	-136,018	58,719	-121,000	682,588
Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	9,800	13,000	13,000	9,500
Tribal Energy Loan	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	6,300	6,300	-12,000

Guarantee Program								
Total Credit Programs	18,311	36,000	36,000	36,000	-122,218	78,019	-101,700	680,088
Energy Projects	0	0	0	0	221,969	83,724	0	0
Critical and Emerging Technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Total, Energy Programs	13,320,628	14,467,492	14,595,025	15,966,224	17,357,968	17,341,933	17,078,490	12,861,805
Weapons Activities	11,100,000	12,457,097	15,345,000	15,920,000	17,116,119	19,108,000	19,293,000	24,856,400
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	1,930,000	2,164,408	2,260,000	2,354,000	2,490,000	2,581,000	2,396,000	2,284,600
Naval Reactors	1,788,618	1,648,396	1,684,000	1,918,000	2,081,445	1,946,000	1,946,000	2,346,000
Federal Salaries and Expenses	410,000	434,699	443,200	464,000	475,000	500,000	500,000	555,000
NNSA Rescissions	0	0	0	-288,133	0	0	0	0
Total, National Nuclear Security Administration	15,228,618	16,704,592	19,732,200	20,367,867	22,162,564	24,135,000	24,135,000	30,042,000
Defense Environmental Cleanup	6,024,000	6,255,000	6,426,000	6,710,000	7,025,000	7,285,000	7,285,000	6,956,000
Other	860,292	906,000	920,000	985,000	1,035,000	1,080,000	1,107,000	1,182,000

Defense Activities								
Defense Uranium Enrichment D&D	0	0	0	573,333	586,035	285,000	285,000	278,000
Total, Environment and Other Defense Activities	6,884,292	7,161,000	7,346,000	8,268,333	8,646,035	8,650,000	8,677,000	8,416,000
Nuclear Energy (050)	146,090	153,408	149,800	149,800	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Total, Atomic Energy Defense Activities	22,259,000	24,019,000	27,228,000	28,786,000	30,958,599	32,945,000	32,972,000	38,618,000
Southeastern Power Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwestern Power Administration	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,608	11,440	11,440	10,400
Western Area Power Administration	89,372	89,195	89,372	90,772	98,732	99,872	99,872	63,372
Falcon and Amistad Operating & Maintenance Fund	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
Colorado	0	-21,400	-21,400	0	0	0	0	0

River Basins Marketing Fund								
Total Power Marketing Administration	100,000	78,424	78,600	101,400	109,568	111,540	111,540	74,000
Total, Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	35,656,628	38,564,916	41,901,625	44,853,624	48,426,135	50,398,473	50,162,030	51,553,805
Excess Fees and Recoveries, FERC	-16,000	-16,000	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000	-9,000
Title XVII Loan Guar. Prog Section 1703 Negative Credit Subsidy Report	-107,000	-15,000	0	-10,000	-14,000	-6,493	-61,106	-65,805
UED&D Fund Offset	0	0	-9,000	-573,333	-586,035	-285,000	-285,000	-278,000
Sale of Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	-98,000	0	0
Sale of Northeast Home		0	0	0	0	0	0	-100,000

Heating Oil Reserve								
Total Funding by Appropriation	35,533,628	38,533,916	41,892,625	44,261,291	47,817,100	49,999,980	49,806,924	51,101,000
Total Discretionary Funding	35,533,628	38,533,916	41,892,625	44,261,291	47,817,100	49,999,980	49,806,924	46,319,000
DOE Budget Function	35,533,628	38,533,916	41,892,625	44,261,291	47,817,100	49,999,980	49,806,924	51,101,000
NNSA Defense (050) Total	15,228,618	16,704,592	19,732,200	20,367,867	22,162,564	24,135,000	24,135,000	30,042,000
Non-NNSA Defense (050) Total	7,030,382	7,314,408	7,495,800	8,418,133	8,796,035	8,810,000	8,837,000	8,576,000
Defense (050)	22,259,000	24,019,000	27,228,000	28,786,000	30,958,599	32,945,000	32,972,000	38,628,000
Science (250)	6,585,000	7,000,000	7,026,000	7,475,000	8,100,000	8,240,000	8,240,000	7,092,000
Energy (270)	6,689,628	7,514,916	7,638,625	8,000,291	8,758,501	8,814,980	8,594,924	5,391,000
Non-Defense (Non-050)	13,274,628	14,514,916	14,664,625	15,475,291	16,858,501	17,054,980	16,834,924	12,483,000

Source: Energy Department Fiscal Year 2019 – FY 2026 Congressional Budget Request. Budget-in-Brief. Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Part 409 Department of Health and Human Services 2CFR§409

750 CMS FTEs are wanted FY 2026 to sequester Medicare from 2022, and Medicaid from 2024, sustain the 3 percent inflation for Public Health Services and negotiate 2 percent premium inflation for a reasonable ACA subsidy less than $89 billion FY 2025, that would be paid by CMS for the first time

FY 2026. Budget Request: $877,891 million FY 17; $885,284 million FY 18; $940,870 million FY 19; $1,019,761 million FY 20; $1,103,917 million FY 21; $1,177,244 million FY 22; $1,187,711 million FY 23; $1,153,171 million FY 24; $1,225,835 million FY 25; $1,360,293 million FY 26.

1. HHS Budget in brief 2CFR§409.1
2. CMS, CPI 2CFR§409.2
3. Medicare Sequestration 2CFR§409.3

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Appropriations to cover government contributions and contingency reserve Sec. 1844 of the Social Security 42USC§1395w
Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Situation - September. November 20, 2025
Concealment, removal or mutilation generally 18US§2071
Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Crime by or affecting persons in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Enforcing discretionary spending limits 2USC§901
Failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228
Fraud and related activities in connection with computers 18USC§1030
Freedom of Information Act Request 45CFR§5.2 and 5USC§552
Limitations on expending and obligating amounts. Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341 as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018
Mandatory statements and information 21CFR§99.103
Sanders, Tony J. Medicine. Hospitals & Asylums HA-17-3-21
– Treasury FY 17 – FY 26. Hospitals & Asylums HA-13-7-25
– United States Department of Agriculture FY 17 – FY 26. Hospitals & Asylums HA-5-11-25
The baseline 2USC§907
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. HHS Budget in brief, 2CFR§409.1

(a) he foundation of the public health service is typically attributed to July 16, 1798, when President John Adams signed a bill into law that created what we now know as the U.S. Public Health Service by establishing the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, predecessor to today's U.S. Public Health Service, to provide health care to sick and injured merchant seamen under 24USC§14. In 1870, the Marine Hospital Service was reorganized as a national hospital system with centralized administration under a medical officer, the Supervising Surgeon, who was later given the title of Surgeon General. Another law passed in 1902, the Biologics Control Act, gave the Service regulatory authority over the production and sale of vaccines, serums, and other biological products. The increasing involvement of the Service in public health activities led to its name being changed again in 1912 to the Public Health Service (PHS). PHS was given clear legislative authority to investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of the navigable streams and lakes of the United States. The Cabinet-level Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created under President Eisenhower, officially coming into existence April 11, 1953. In 1979, the Department of Education Organization

Act was signed into law, providing for a separate Department of Education. HEW became the Department of Health and Human Services, officially on May 4, 1980.

(1) 750 CMS FTEs are wanted FY 2026 to sequester Medicare from 2022, and Medicaid from 2024, sustain the 3 percent inflation for Public Health Services and negotiate 2 percent premium inflation for a reasonable ACA subsidy less than $89 billion FY 2025, that would be paid by CMS for the first time FY 2026, for the relief of the refundable premium cost sharing reductions from the Treasury FY 17 – FY 26 HA-13-7-25 pursuant to a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 for 'covered lapse of employment' under the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. The Medicare Trust Funds annual report data must be excluded from the budget request total until overestimation is explained - (i) zero administrative cost, benefit spending and (ii) deficit reduction transfer from Part A to B and D to explain exact amount of Payments to Health Care Trust Funds by CMS Justification of Estimates to Appropriation Committees. Sequestration is tainted and Medicare sequestration must be reformulated from depressing reality with a 2 percent reduction in benefit payments, to limit consumer price inflation (CPI) in premiums and benefit spending to 2 percent CPI. Economic growth objective is essential to any sustainable fiscal strategy whereby: "it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract", in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). Reality is with fewer CMS staff, fewer benefits are paid and no overestimates are corrected. Medical bankruptcy for health insurance companies only, to liberate non-paying health care consumers from the Fair Credit Reporting Act 15USC§1681a(x)(1).

(2) Medicare Trust Funds must be sequestered, the information in their Annual Reports is overestimated and cannot be used to compute the actual federal deficit, until it explains how it exactly adheres to the lower estimate of Payments to Health Care Trust Funds in the CMS Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees – the official sequestration of overestimates 18USC§1033. Medicare Actuary is challenged to (i) explain the deficit reduction transfer to Part B and D from the Part A actuarial surplus between 5 percent average annual growth in HI payroll tax and <2 percent inflation for Part A benefits produce and (ii) limit inflation in government contributions to Part B and D to 3 percent annual inflation from 2022 baseline, the last year Medicare was sequestered, <2 percent going into effect 2026 under 2USC§907. Part D can sustain an actuarial surplus with 3 percent annual spending increases. Effective sequestration limits actual CPI of medical procedures, products and premiums, to less than one percent, to increase trade volume within the 2 percent CPI limit on total benefit spending growth. The bottom line is that Payment to Health Care Trust Funds must be limited to 2 percent inflation beginning FY 26; the actuarial surplus will not be entirely evident until FY 27, until after sequestration of Medicare after 2022 and Medicaid beginning FY 24 to three percent is brought to price control at 2 percent consumer price inflation for Payments to Health Care Trust Funds.

(3) Medicaid, became high FY 2024, absurdly so in 2026 and must be sequestered. Medicare Trust Funds that have not been sequestered since the feebleminded, statin and ephedra small-brained Republicans won the majority in 2022 2USC§901, 18USC§1033. The FY 2026 HHS Budget in brief failure to estimate mandatory spending for Administration for Children and Families constitutes failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228 and mandatory spending must be re-estimated 3 percent inflation for services. Cuts to 3 percent inflation for the Public Health Service and CMS constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 both cruelly aggravated by the number of the beast (Rev. 13:5) and must be re-estimated 3 percent inflation for services pursuant to a waiver of sovereign immunity by the United States District Court under 11USC§106.

(4) HHS archive of Budget in Brief .pdf are not available from FY 2005 – FY FY 2007 and FY 2015 – FY 2025 due to a viral 'Pagefreeze' that infects searching computers, causing disability and file destruction, ie. hhsfy26 and tragically healthfy26, due to 'insufficient user rights'; a Freedom of Information Act Request is in order pursuant to 45CFR§5.2 and 5USC§552. Failing to redress the issue it is necessary to disqualify Robert F. Kennedy Jr. from holding office due to concealment, removal or mutilation generally 18US§2071. Pagefreeze software fraud and related activities in connection with computers 18USC§1030, is subject to confiscation by the US Attorney webmaster to suppress insurrection pursuant to 50USC§212 and Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. The United States District Court may grant a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106. Back-pay for the government shutdown, unjustified layoffs and budget cuts are due process pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. Secretary Kennedy's actual history is as incomplete as his medical education: Medicine HA-17-3-21.

(5) COVID and flu vaccine subsidies should be prohibited, like mRNA research, because they are not effective. Manufacturers of COVID and flu vaccines shall permanently affix to their monographs and other statements: This information concerns the use of subsidies for COVID and flu vaccines are no longer approved by the Food and Drug Administration, pursuant to the disclosure of mandatory statements and information by manufacturers and medical providers to, "Wash dry nose, Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu, wet cough" 21CFR§99.103. Buy American provisions, affecting the treatment of imports under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act, are explained in chapter 3 of United States Department of Agriculture FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25.

(b) HS archive of Budget in Brief .pdf are not available from FY 2005 – FY FY 2007 and FY 2015 – FY 2025 due to a viral 'Pagefreeze' that infects searching computers, causing disability and file destruction, ie. hhsfy26 and tragically healthfy26, due to 'insufficient user rights'; a Freedom of Information Act Request is in order pursuant to 45CFR§5.2 and 5USC§552. HA historical CMS adjusted HHS Budget in brief records date from FY 2019 and FY 2022 and the HHS Budget in brief FY 2024 .pdf can be found by online search, to be compared with FY 2026. Usually, irregular spending is consolidated in the Department Management subtotal. The Administration for a Healthy America transition can be transcribed FY 26, however 3 percent inflation for services previously, provided by HRSA and SAMHSA, deserve a waiver of sovereign immunity for fair market price 11USC§106.

(i) Health and Human Services Budget Request: $877,891 million FY 17; $885,284 million FY 18; $940,870 million FY 19; $1,019,761 million FY 20; $1,103,917 million FY 21; $1,177,244 million FY 22; $1,187,711 million FY 23; $1,153,171 million FY 24; $1,225,835 million FY 25; $1,360,293 million FY 26.

(1) Administration for a Healthy America: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $21,165 million FY 24; $20,202 million FY 25; $20,808 million FY 26.

(A) Health Resources Services Administration: $6,003 million FY 17; $5,975 million FY 18; $6,835 million FY 19; $7,047 million FY 20; $7,218 million FY 21; $7,834 million FY 22; $8,069 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – present.

(B) Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration: $4,111 million FY 17; $4,091 million FY 18; $5,588 million FY 19; $5,737 million FY 20; $5,870 million FY 21; $9,587 million FY 22; $9,879 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – present.

(2) Food and Drug Administration: $2,811 million FY 17; $2,675 million FY 18; $3,249 million FY 19; $3,266 million FY 20; $3,311 million FY 21; $3,635 million FY 22; $3,749 million FY 23; $3,576 million FY 24; $3,576 million FY 25; $3,683 million FY 26.

(3) Indian Health Service: $5,039 million FY 17; $5,011 million FY 18; $5,804 million FY 19; $6,047 million FY 20; $6,236 million FY 21; $8,471 million FY 22; $8,724 million FY 23; $7,158 million FY 24; $7,107 million FY 25; $8,068 million FY 26.

(4) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: $6,368 million FY 17; $5,732 million FY 18; $6,543 million FY 19; $6,916 million FY 20; $7,040 million FY 21; $7,458 million FY 22; $7,809 million FY 23; $8,043 million FY 24; $8,285 million FY 25; $8,533 million FY 26.

(5) National Institutes of Health: $33,188 million FY 17; $33,020 million FY 18; $38,557 million FY 19; $40,073 million FY 20; $41,282 million FY 21; $43,815 million FY 22; $45,224 million FY 23; $46,584 million FY 24; $47,982 million FY 25; $49,421 million FY 26.

(6) Department Management: $3,430 million FY 17; $3,051 million FY 18; $3,128 million FY 19; $4,084 million FY 20; $4,209 million FY 21; $5,097 million FY 22; $5,250 million FY 23; $5,40

(ii) Public Health Service, subtotal: $60,950 million FY 17; $59,555 million FY 18; $69,704 million FY 19; $73,170 million FY 20; $75,166 million FY 21; $85,897 million FY 22; $88,277 million FY 23; $87,437 million FY 24; $90,529 million FY 25; $91,863 million FY 26.

(7) Administration for Children and Families: $54,852 million FY 17; $56,510 million FY 18; $61,877 million FY 19; $60,777 million FY 20; $61,704 million FY 21; $67,947 million FY 22; $70,231 million FY 23; $72,291 million FY 24; $74,460 million FY 25; $87,498 million FY 26.

(8) Administration for Community Living: $1,896 million FY 17; $1,931 million FY 18; $2,130 million FY 19; $2,687 million FY 20; $2,834 million FY 21; $2,987 million FY 22; $3,160 million FY 23; $3,324 million FY 24; $3,424 million FY 25; $3,526 million FY 26.

(iii) Human Services, subtotal: $56,748 million FY 17; $58,441 million FY 18; $64,007 million FY 19; $63,464 million FY 20; $64,538 million FY 21; $70,934 million FY 22; $73,391 million FY 23; $75,615 million FY 24; $77,884 million FY 25; $80,220 million FY 26.

(iv) Health Insurance (10) Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, subtotal: $710,193 million FY 17; $767,288 million FY 18; $807,159 million FY 19; $883,127 million FY 20; $964,213 million FY 21; $1,020,413 million FY 22; $1,025,616 million FY 23; $990,119 million FY 24; $1,057,422 million FY 25; $1,188,210 million FY 26.

(iv) Health and Human Services Total: $877,891 million FY 17; $885,284 million FY 18; $940,870 million FY 19; $1,019,761 million FY 20; $1,103,917 million FY 21; $1,177,244 million FY 22; $1,187,711 million FY 23; $1,153,171 million FY 24; $1,225,835 million FY 25; $1,338,711 million FY 26.

Health and Human Services, Budget Request FY 17 - FY 26
(millions)

	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Est.	FY 23 Cor.	FY 24 Over.	FY 24 Cor.	FY 25 Est.	FY 25 Cor.	FY 26 Est.	FY 26 Sup.
Health and Human Services Total	940,870	1,019,761	1,103,917	1,177,244	1,187,711	1,187,711	1,271,541	1,153,171	1,323,126	1,225,835	1,458,645	1,360,293
Discretionary												
Administration for a Healthy America	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,165	0	20,202	20,202	14,058	20,808
Health Resources Services Administration	6,835	7,047	7,218	7,834	8,069	8,069	0	8,311	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse Mental Health	5,588	5,737	5,870	9,587	9,879	9,879	0	10,180	0	0	0	0

Services Administration												
Food and Drug Administration	3,249	3,266	3,311	3,635	3,749	3,749	3,576	3576	3,576	3,576	3,167	3,683
Indian Health Service	5,804	6,047	6,236	8,471	8,724	8,724	7,158	7158	7,107	7,107	8,068	8068
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	6,543	6,916	7,040	7,458	7,809	7,809	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,116	4,806
National Institutes of Health	38,557	40,073	41,282	43,815	45,224	45,224	44,750	46,584	44,470	47982	27,506	49421
Department Management	3,128	4,084	4,209	5,097	5,250	5,250	6,962	6,962	6,996	6,996	5,077	5,077
Public	69,704	73,170	75,166	85,897	88,704	88,704	88,277	87,437	87,017	90,529	61,992	91,863

Health Service, subtotal												
Human Services												
Administration for Children and Families	61,877	60,777	61,704	67,947	70,231	70,231	36,516	72,291	36,516	74,460	29,331	76,694
Administration for Community Living	2,130	2,687	2,834	2,987	3,160	3,160	0	3,324	0	0	0	3,424
Human Services, Subtotal	64,007	63,464	64,538	70,934	73,391	73,391	36,516	75,615	36,516	77,884	29,331	80,220
Health Insurance												
Centers for Medi	807,159	883,127	964,213	1,020,413	1,025,616	1,025,616	1,146,748	990,119	1,199,593	1,057,422	1,367,322	$1,166,628.00

care & Medicaid Services, subtotal												
Health and Human Services Total	940,870	1,019,761	1,103,917	1,177,244	1,187,711	1,187,711	1,271,541	1,153,171	1,323,126	1,225,835	1,458,645	1,338,711

Source: HHS Budget-in-Brief FY 19, FY 22 , FY 24 and FY 26; CMS Agency Justifications of Estimates for Appropriations Committees FY 19 - FY 26

2. CMS, CPI, 2CFR§409.2

(a) Medicare and Medicaid, came into being in 1965 as part of President Johnson's "Great Society" legislation that established both Medicare and Medicaid. The Social Security Act of 1965 H.R. 6675, in five Social Security Amendments, established the Federal Hospital Insurance (HI) Trust Fund and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance (SMI) Trust Fund as separate accounts in the U.S. Treasury and the Medicaid Program. Medicare the health insurance program for the elderly began on July 1, 1966. Medicare is available to any United States citizen over 65 years of age who is eligible for Social Security or certain other government benefits. In 1973 the program was extended to cover younger disabled people who had been eligible for Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits for at least 24 months, most people with end-stage kidney disease, and some aged people who did not otherwise qualify who wished to pay a premium to join the program. Most persons aged 65 and older and many disabled individuals under age 65 are insured for HI benefits without payment of any premium, however to avoid excessive copayments and deductibles coinsurance is necessary. The Medicaid Program provides medical benefits to groups of low-income people, some who may have no medical insurance or inadequate medical insurance. Medicaid is the largest source of funding for medical and health-related services for America's low-income population.

(1) The FY 2026 Medicaid appropriations request is $769.2 billion, an increase of $57.5 billion above the FY 2025 level, consisting of $508.1 billion for FY 2026 and $261.1 billion in advance appropriation from FY 2025. The FY 2026 Medicaid budget request is red flagged for overestimation 18USC§1033, like the FY 2025 Medicaid advance appropriation request, the year before. $769.2 billion - $57.5 billion = $711.7; actually $135.7 billion more than $633.5 billion FY 25 request. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) Refundable Premium Cost Sharing Reduction cost only $89 billion in 2025 and HHS must negotiate premium inflation less than 2 percent, and take over responsibility for the fentanyl prescribing program that has caused a reduction in the life expectancy of the working age it purports to insure.since 2010.

(2) The FY 2025 Medicaid mandatory appropriations request was $633.5 billion, a 1.7 percent increase of $11.2 billion relative to the FY 2024 request level of $622.3 billion. This appropriation was comprised of $249.9 billion in an authorized advance appropriation for FY 2024 and a remaining appropriation of $383.6 billion for FY 2025. 2 percent inflation from the FY 2025 request overrules FY 2026 request overestimate for FY 2025.

(3) Consumer price inflation in health insurance premiums must be limited to not more than 2 percent annually. (A) Although held harmless by extortionate comparative prices of private competition to rich retirees, an effort must be made to limit Medicare Part B premium increases to no more than 2 percent annually to stop the government subsidized program from distorting industrial inflationary expectations and correct huge donut holes in Part BY FY 2026 premium revenue overestimation, that runs over into government contribution overestimation, and covets the 5 to 6 percent growth in HI payroll tax, although SMI government contribution growth is limited to 3 percent inflation, 2 percent with heightened scrutiny of CPI expenditures such as health insurance benefits and premiums, in this section. (B) CMS Affordable Care Act FTEs number 579 (2024), 491 (2025), and 485 (2026). (C) Treasury Department FY 17- FY 26 HA-13-7-25 provides for Sec. (f)(T) Refundable Premium Tax Credit: $45,629 million FY 17; $39,909 million FY 18; $59,178 million FY 19; $60,672 million FY 20; $68,721 million FY 21; $85,486 million FY 22; $99,281 million FY 23; $86,787 million FY 24; $82, 147 million FY 25; $82,147 million FY 26, unchanged from the previous year, until less than 2 percent annual inflation in premium price is negotiated, hopefully in the range of 0 – 1.0 percent.

(b) Actual numbers in including Payments to Trust Fund are entered exactly from the CMS Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees FY 17 – FY 26. Records currently only date to FY 2020. Payments to Trust Funds as reported by CMS Justification of Estimates are hundreds of billions of dollars lower than attempting to sequester Government Contributions to Trust Funds as reported in the Annual Report of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Funds oneself. To enforce the law it is necessary to sequester Medicare Trust Fund estimates according to the much lower CMS Justification of Estimates regarding Payments to Trust Funds. Enforcing 3 percent inflation in benefit spending, equally in all programs, Comingling HI payroll tax actuarial surplus with Government contributions to Part B and duplicate reporting of CMS Administrative Costs disqualify Trust Fund overestimates from the distorting the CMS spending total. FY 2024 and FY 2025 increases in advanced appropriations are ruled moot and the hyperinflation in Annual Appropriations of Grants to States both Medicaid spending categories must be redressed at 3 percent annual inflation from FY 23 because neither inflation, nor insured population growth justify the overestimate.

(i) Total CMS Budget Request: $710,193 million FY 17; $767,288 million FY 18; $807,159 million FY 19; $883,127 million FY 20; $964,213 million FY 21; $1,020,413 million FY 22; $1,025,616 million FY 23; $1,146,748 million FY 24; $1,199,593 million FY 25; $1,166,628 million FY 26.

(1) Program Management: $3,966 million FY 17; $3,948 million FY 18; $3,966 million FY 19; $3,975 million FY 20; $3,975 million FY 21; $4,316 million FY 22; $4,446 million FY 23; $4,137 million FY 23; $4,137 million FY 24; $4,858 million FY 25.

(2) HCFAC- Discretionary: $725 million FY 17; $725 million FY 18; $765 million FY 19; $786 million FY 20; $807 million FY 21; $837 million FY 22; $862 million FY 23; $915 million FY 24;

$941 million FY 25; $941 million FY 26.

(3) Annual Appropriations for Grants to States for Medicaid: $262,004 million FY 17; $284,798 million FY 18; $276,236 million FY 19; $329,638 million FY 20; $380,014 million FY 21; $368,666 million FY 22; $309,384 FY 23; $318,666 million FY 24; $328,226 million FY 25; $334,791 million FY 26.

(4) Advanced Appropriations: $115,583 million FY 17; $125,220 million FY 18; $134,848 million FY 19; $137,932 million FY 20; $139,903 million FY 21; $148,732 million FY 22; $153,194 million FY 23; $157,800 million FY 24; $162,524 million FY 25; $165,775 million FY 26.

(ii) Medicaid, subtotal: $377,587 million FY 17; $410,018 million FY 18; $411,084 million FY 19; $467,570 million FY 20; $519,917 million FY 21; $517,398 million FY 22; $462,578 million FY 23; $476,456 million FY 24; $490,750 million FY 25; $500,566 million FY 26.

(5) Payments to Health Care Trust Funds: $3127,915 million FY 17; $352,597 million FY 18; $391,344 million FY 19; $410,796 million FY 20; $439,514 million FY 21; $497,862 million FY 22; $557,730 million FY 23; $508,196 million FY 24; $561,015 million FY 25; $593,817 million FY 26.

(6) Affordable Care Act refundable premium cost sharing reduction: 0 FY 17 – FY 15; $88,000 million FY 26 est.

(iii) Total CMS Budget Request: $710,193 million FY 17; $767,288 million FY 18; $807,159 million FY 19; $883,127 million FY 20; $964,213 million FY 21; $1,020,413 million FY 22; $1,025,616 million FY 23; $1,146,748 million FY 24; $1,199,593 million FY 25; $1,166,628 million FY 26.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Accounts	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Actual	FY 23 Cor.	FY 24	FY 24 Cor.	FY 25	FY 25 Cor.	FY 26	FY 26 Cor.
Total CMS Budget Request	807,159	883,127	964,213	1,020,413	1,025,616	1,025,616	1,146,748	990,119	1,199,593	1,057,422	1,367,322	1,188,210
Program Management	3,966	3,975	3,975	4,316	4,446	4,446	4,137	4,579	4,137	4,716	3,464	4,858
HCFA	765	786	807	837	862	862	915	915	941	941	941	941

C - Discretionary												
Annual Appropriations for Grants to States for Medicaid	276,236	329,638	380,014	368,666	309,384	309,384	383,600	318,666	383,600	328,226	508,100	334,791
Advanced Appropriation	134,848	137,932	139,903	148,732	153,194	153,194	249,900	157,800	249,900	162,524	261,000	165,775
Medicaid, subtotal	411,084	467,570	519,917	517,398	462,578	462,578	633,500	476,456	633,500	490,750	769,100	500,566
Payments to Health Care Trust Funds	391,344	410,796	439,514	497,862	557,730	557,730	508,196	508,196	561,015	561,015	593,817	572,235
ACA Refundable Premium Cost Sharing Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,000
Total CMS Budget	807,159	883,127	964,213	1,020,413	1,025,616	1,025,616	1,146,748	990,119	1,199,593	1,057,422	1,367,322	1,166,628

Reque st												

Source: CMS Agency Justifications of Estimates for Appropriations Committees FY 19 - FY 26

3. Medicare Sequestration, 2CFR§409.3

(a) Total spending of the HI Payroll Tax Government Contribution commingled Trust Funds adds up to so much more, than Payments to Trust Funds reported by the CMS Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees, that the Annual Report of the Boards of Trustees totals must be sequestered, excluded from the CMS total estimate, to reduce the deficit until Medicare sequestration explains the difference between the Payments to Trust Funds by the CMS Justification of Estimates and sum of HI Tax and Government Contributions. Deficit Reduction Transfer (DRT) from Part A to Part B could be accounted for. With 5 percent average annual payroll tax growth, Medicare benefit expenditures should be limited to two or three percent annual growth to distribute the actuarial surplus as Government Contributions to Parts A, B & D, thereby reducing the deficit. CMS Justification of Estimate for Appropriations Committees Payments to Health Care Trust Funds and Medicare Total of HI Payroll Tax and Part B & D Government Contributions are irreconcilable. The difference is calculated to see if the Medicare sequestration by CMS Payments to Health Care Trust Funds can be quantified - Deficit Reduction Transfer (DRT) theory.

(A) CMS Justification of Estimate for Appropriations Committees Payments to Health Care Trust Funds: $327,915 million FY 17; $352,597 million FY 18; $391,344 million FY 19; $410,796 million FY 20; $439,514 million FY 21; $497,862 million FY 22; $557,730 million FY 23; $508,196 million FY 24; $561,015 million FY 25; $572,235 million FY 26; un-sequestered $593,817 million FY 26.

(B) Medicare Total of HI Payroll Tax and Part B & D Government Contributions: $552,000 million FY 17; $589,300 million FY 18; $623,500 million FY 19; $717,000 million FY 20; $706,400 million FY 21; $774,900 million FY 22; $802,000 million FY 23; $844,300 million FY 24; $861,200 million FY 25; $895,000 million FY 26 or un-sequestered $894,000 million FY 24; $940,400 million FY 25; $1,029,200 million FY 26.

(C) Differential Deficit Reduction Theory: $224,085 million FY 17; $236,703 million FY 18; $232,156 million FY 19; $306,204 million FY 20; $266,886 million FY 21; $277,038 million FY 22; $245,270 million FY 23; $336,104 million FY 24; $300,185 million FY 25; $279,601 million FY 26, or un-sequestered $385,804 million FY 24; $379,385 million FY 25; $435,383 million FY 26.

(1) The HI Payroll Tax and Income from Taxation of Benefits intermediate projections are overestimated for 2026. HI payroll tax revenue growth tends towards underestimation counterbalanced by overestimation every three years. Recalculated; Payroll tax benefit growth % = average wage growth % + employment growth %. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings are reported to have increased by 3.8 percent by the September Employment Situation released November 20, 2025. Table A.1 reports: Over the past twelve months the percent growth in employment was only 1.1 percent, rising from not seasonally adjusted, civilian labor force employment of 162.1 million in September 2024 to 163.9 million September 2025. Therefore total HI payroll tax and taxation of benefits are re-estimated to grow at 4.8 percent in 2026 and expenditures limited to 4.5 percent.

(2) Appropriations to cover government contributions and contingency reserve for 2026 shall have to be redetermined pursuant to Sec. 1844 of the Social Security 42USC§1395w, aiming to re-calculate Part B government contributions and total expenditures at 3 percent annual inflation, until brought back under control by 2 percent CPI sequestration in 2026 – 2% CPI applies equally to CMS Payment to Health Care Trust Funds to achieve price control.

(3) The standard 2025 Medicare Part B premium is $185 per month, which is an increase of $10.30 (5.9 percent) from $174.7 in 2024. SMI Part B revenue overestimates are skyrocketing 10.5 percent into FY 2026, far more than extortionate premium price increases of 5.9 percent justify, due to the huge donut hole from being held harmless.

(4) Medicare Part D Drug Benefit government contributions are sequestered to 3 percent inflation, thanks to reasonably high rates of other income growth reported, Part D can sustain 3 percent inflation in expenditures.

(b) Medicare Total of HI Payroll Tax and Part B & D Government Contributions: $552,000 million FY 17; $589,300 million FY 18; $623,500 million FY 19; $717,000 million FY 20; $706,400 million FY 21; $774,900 million FY 22; $802,000 million FY 23; $844,300 million FY 24; $861,200 million FY 25; $895,000 million FY 26 un-sequestered $894,000 million FY 24; $940,400 million FY 25; $1,029,200 million FY 26.

(1) Medicare Part A: Hospital Insurance.

(A) Hospital Insurance Payroll Tax: $261,500 million FY 17; $268,300 million FY 18; $285,100 million FY 19; $303,300 million FY 20; $302,500 million FY 21; $352,800 million FY 22; $367,200 million FY 23; $396,400 million FY 24; $399,900 million FY 25; $419,900 million FY26, un-sequestered $423,100 million FY 26.

(B) Other HI Income: $37,900 million FY 17; $40,300 million FY 18; $37,400 million FY 19; $34,900 million FY 20; $43,800 million FY 21; $48,100 million FY 22; $54,800 million FY 23; $57,400 million FY 24; $60,500 million FY 25; un-sequestered $70,100 FY 26.

(C) Part A Benefit Expenditures: $293,300 million FY 17; $303,000 million FY 18; $322,800 million FY 19; $397,700 million FY 20; $323,600 million FY 21; $337,400 million FY 22; $354,300 million FY 23; $372,000 million FY 24; $390,900 million FY 25; $410,100 million FY 26; un-sequestered $397,500 million FY 23; $416,300 million FY 24; $443,200 million FY 25; $478,700 million FY 26.

(D) Part A Fund at End of Year: $202,000 million FY 17; $200,400 million FY 18; $194,600 million FY 19; $134,100 million FY 20; $142,700 million FY 21; $196,600 million FY 22; $269,800 million FY 23; $349,400 million FY 24; $416,100 million FY 25; $486,400 million FY 26; un-sequestered $342,100 million FY 23; $386,000 million FY 24; $423,500 million FY 25; $483,900 million FY 26.

(2) Medicare Part B: Supplemental Medical Insurance

(A) Part B Government Contribution: $217,300 million FY 17; $253,200 million FY 18; $268,200 million FY 19; $336,000 million FY 20; $318,600 million FY 21; $329,700 million FY 22; $339,600 million FY 23; $349,800 million FY 24; $360,300 million FY 25; $371,100 million FY 26; un-sequestered $342,100 million FY 23; $386,000 million FY 24; $423,500 million FY 25; $483,900 million FY 26.

(B) Part B Premiums and Interest: $88,300 million FY 17; $100,400 million FY 18; $105,300 million FY 19; $116,300 million FY 20; $116,900 million FY 21; $137,900 million FY 22; $138,800 million FY 23; $146,900 million FY 24; $155,700 million FY 25; $163,500 million FY 26; un-sequestered $188,300 million FY 26.

(C) Part B Benefit Expenditures: $308,600 million FY 17; $333,000 million FY 18; $365,700 million FY 19; $414,100 million FY 20; $400,500 million FY 21; $431,600 million FY 22; $444,600 million FY 23; $457,900 million FY 24; $471,600 million FY 25; $481,100 million FY 26; un-sequestered $497,400 million FY 23; $547,800 million FY 24; $573,000 million FY 25; $643,700 million FY 26.

(D) Part B Fund at End of Year: $79,900 million FY 17; $96,300 million FY 18; $99,600 million FY 19; $133,300 million FY 20; $163,300 million FY 21; $194,200 million FY 22; $228,000 million FY 23; $266,800 million FY 24; $311,200 million FY 25; $364,700 million FY 26; un-sequestered $172,200 million FY 23; $151,700 million FY 24; $151,800 million FY 25; $180,300 million FY 26.

(3) Medicare Part D: Supplemental Medical Insurance, Drug Benefit Program.

(A) Part D Government Contribution: $73,200 million FY 17; $67,800 million FY 18; $70,200 million FY 19; $77,700 million FY 20; $85,300 million FY 21; $92,400 million FY 22; $95,200 million FY 23; $98,100 million FY 24; $101,000 million FY 25; $104,000 million FY 26; un-sequestered $93,700 million FY 23; $111,600 million FY 24; $117,000 million FY 25; $122, 200 million FY 26.

(B) Part D Premiums, Transfer from States, Interest: $27,000 million FY 17; $27,600 million FY 18; $28,500 million FY 19; $28,100 million FY 20; $29,400 million FY 21; $31,900 million FY 22; $34,400 million FY 23; $37,700 million FY 24; $39,600 million FY 25; $41,500 million FY 26.

(C) Part D Benefit Expenditures: $100,100 million FY 17; $94,700 million FY 18; $97,000 million FY 19; $104,600 million FY 20; $104,500 million FY 21; $125,200 million FY 22; $130,200 million FY 23; $134,100 million FY 24; $138,100 million FY 25; $142,200 million FY 26; un-sequestered $145,700 million FY 24; $154,500 million FY 25; $162,400 million FY 26.

(D) Part D Fund at End of Year: $7,800 million FY 17; $8,000 million FY 18; $9,200 million FY 19; $10,000 million FY 20; $19,700 million FY 21; $18,300 million FY 22; $17,700 million FY 23; $19,400 million FY 24; $21,900 million FY 25; $25,200 million FY 26; un-sequestered $15,700 million FY 23; $18,800 million FY 24; $17,500 million FY 25; $18,200 million FY 26.

(i) Total Government Contributions to Medicare: $552,000 million FY 17; $589,300 million FY 18; $623,500 million FY 19; $717,000 million FY 20; $706,400 million FY 21; $774,900 million FY 22; $802,000 million FY 23; $844,300 million FY 24; $861,200 million FY 25; $895,000 million FY 26 or un-sequestered $894,000 million FY 24; $940,400 million FY 25; $1,029,200 million FY 26.

(ii) Total Medicare Revenues: $705,200 million FY 17; $747,600 million FY 18; $794,700 million FY 19; $899,800 million FY 20; $887,600 million FY 21; $988,500 million FY 22; $1,023,300 million fY 23; $1,083,700 million FY 24; $1,113,900 million FY 25; $1,160,500 million FY 26; un-sequestered

$1,024,300 million FY 23; $1,133,400 million FY 24; $1,193,100 million fY 25; $1,329,100 million FY 26.

(iii) Total Medicare Expenditures: $702,000 million FY 17; $730,700 million FY 18; $785,500 million FY 19; $916,400 million FY 20; $828,600 million FY 21; $894,200 million FY 22; $929,100 million FY 23; $964,000 million FY 24; $1,000,300 million FY 25; $1,033,400 million FY 26; un—sequestered $1,025,100 million FY 23; $1,109,800 million FY 24; $1,170,700 million FY 25; $1,284,800 million FY 26.

(iv) Total Medicare Funds at End of Year: $289,700 million FY 17; $304,700 million FY 18; $303,400 million FY 19; $277,400 million FY 20; $325,700 million FY 21; $409,100 million FY 22; $515,500 million FY 23; $635,600 million FY 24; $749,200 million FY 25; $876,300 million FY 26; un-sequestered $396,700 million FY 23; $408,000 million FY 24; $415,400 million FY 25; $451,300 million FY 26.

Medicare, Government Contributions and Operations 2017 - 2026
(millions)

Program	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2023 Cor.	2024	2024 Cor.	2025	2025 Cor.	2026	2026 Cor.
Total Government Contributions to Medicare	552,000	589,300	623,500	717,000	706,400	774,900	803,000	802,000	894,000	844,300	940,400	861,200	1,029,200	895,000
Hospital Insurance Payroll Tax	261,500	268,300	285,100	303,300	302,500	352,800	367,200	367,200	396,400	396,400	399,900	399,900	423,100	419,900
Other HI Income	[37,900]	[40,300]	[37,400]	[38,400]	[34,900]	[43,800]	[48,100]	[48,100]	[54,800]	[54,800]	[57,400]	[57,400]	[70,100]	[60,500]
Part	[293,	[303,	[322,	[397,	[323,	[337,	[397,	[354,	[416,	[372,	[443,	[390,	[478,	[410,

A Benefit Expenditures	300]	000]	800]	700]	600]	400]	500]	300]	300]	000]	200]	600]	700]	100]
Part A Fund at end of Year	[202,000]	[200,400]	[194,600]	[134,100]	[142,700]	[196,600]	[208,800]	[269,800]	[237,500]	[349,400]	[246,100]	[416,100]	[252,800]	[486,400]
Part B Government contribution	217,300	253,200	268,200	336,000	318,600	329,700	342,100	339,600	386,000	349,800	423,500	360,300	483,900	371,100
Part B Premiums and Interest,	[88,300]	[100,400]	[105,300]	[116,300]	[116,900]	[137,900]	[138,800]	[138,800]	[146,900]	[146,900]	[155,700]	[155,700]	[188,300]	[163,500]
Part B Benefit Expenditures	[308,600]	[333,000]	[365,700]	[414,100]	[400,500]	[431,600]	[497,400]	[444,600]	[547,800]	[457,900]	[573,000]	[471,600]	[643,700]	[481,100]
Part B Fund at end of Year	[79,900]	[96,300]	[99,600]	[133,300]	[163,300]	[194,200]	[172,200]	[228,000]	[151,700]	[266,800]	[151,800]	[311,200]	[180,300]	[364,700]
SMI Part	73,200	67,800	70,200	77,700	85,300	92,400	93,700	95,200	111,600	98,100	117,000	101,000	122,200	104,000

D Government contribution														
Part D Premiums, Transfers from States, Interest	[27,000]	[27,600]	[28,500]	[28,100]	[29,400]	[31,900]	[34,400]	[34,400]	[37,700]	[37,700]	[39,600]	[39,600]	[41,500]	[41,500]
Part D Benefit Expenditures	[100,100]	[94,700]	[97,000]	[104,600]	[104,500]	[125,200]	[130,200]	[130,200]	[145,700]	[134,100]	[154,500]	[138,100]	[162,400]	[142,200]
Part D Fund at End of Year	[7,800]	[8,000]	[9,200]	[10,000]	[19,700]	[18,300]	[15,700]	[17,700]	[18,800]	[19,400]	[17,500]	[21,900]	[18,200]	[25,200]
Total Government Contributions to Medicare	552,000	589,300	623,500	717,000	706,400	774,900	803,000	802,000	894,000	844,300	940,400	861,200	1,029,200	895,000
Total Medi	705,200	757,600	794,700	899,800	887,600	988,500	1,024,300	1,023,300	1,133,400	1,083,700	1,193,100	1,113,900	1,329,100	1,160,500

care Revenues														
Total Medicare Expenditures	702,000	730,700	785,500	916,400	828,600	894,200	1,025,100	929,100	1,109,800	964,000	1170700	1,000,300	1,284,800	1,033,400
Total Medicare Funds at End of Year	289,700	304,700	303,400	277,400	325,700	409,100	396,700	515,500	408,000	635,600	415,400	749,200	451,300	876,300

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Funds. June 18, 2025. Table III.B.4 Operations of the HI Trust Fund; Table III.C4.—Operations of the Part B Account in the SMI Trust Fund (Cash Basis) during Calendar Years 1970–2034; Table III.D3.—Operations of the Part D Account in the SMI Trust Fund (Cash Basis) during Calendar Years 2004–2034. Unrealistic estimates corrected 2026. Historical overestimates open for review. Benefit expenditures are listed, rather than moot total spending, but administrative duplication is not preliminarily factored into Funds at End of Year.

Part 410 Department of Housing and Urban Development 2CFR§410

In the five years between FY 20 and FY 24 HUD outlays increased by 37.5 percent, 7.5 percent average annual inflation, 2.5 times the lawful 3 percent inflation for services. HUD is sentenced to 1% inflation for 8.25 years from $71.8 billion FY 25, or until their 3% inflation for services is pardoned. Budget Request $51,037 million FY 17; $52,607 million FY 18; $53,688 million FY 19; $57,137 million FY 20; $61,528 million FY 21; $65,206 million FY 22; $70,427 million FY 23; $77,003 million ($76,996 million) FY 24; $84,156 (082) million ($71,836 million) FY 25; $70,919 million ($72,597 million) FY 26.

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Department of Housing and Urban Development Congressional Justifications FY 2019-2026
Discount rate 12USC§248
Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 2USC§661a
International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I

(a) The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was created at the end of the Great Depression in the Housing Act of 1937 shortly after the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created in 1934 to give homebuyers access to reasonably priced mortgages under fair terms. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 created HUD as Cabinet-level agency. HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all.

(1) HUD Budget review must produce an estimate of outlays for inclusion in the Outlays by Agency. The HUD budget overview does not reliably provide OMB with the exact number of outlays. Unless the methodology of the overview is redone to precisely report HUD outlays to OMB, it would be better for the Agency review to abolish the overview entirely. and instead add-up the Budget Outlays by Program, Comparative Summary Fiscal Years FY 2024-26, table to overrule Sec. 1,000(b)(10) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(2) Subtotal, HUD Discretionary Outlays (Gross): $51,037 million FY 17; $52,607 million FY 18; $53,688 million FY 19; $57,137 million FY 20; $61,528 million FY 21; $65,206 million FY 22; $70,427 million FY 23; $77,003 million ($76,996 million) FY 24; $84,156 (082) million ($71,836 million) FY 25; $70,919 million ($72,597 million) FY 26.

(A) HUD Discretionary Outlays (Gross) Inflation: 3.1% FY 18; 1.9% FY 19; 6.5% FY 20; 7.7% FY 21; 6.0% FY 22; 8.0% FY 23; 9.3% FY 24; 9.3% (1%) FY 25; -15.8% (1%) FY 26.

(B) HUD has not enjoyed 3 percent inflation since FY 18. A FY 19 cut preceded an age of excessive compensation. In the five years between FY 20 and FY 24 HUD outlays increased by 37.5 percent, 7.5 percent average annual inflation, 2.5 times the lawful 3 percent inflation for services.

(C) HUD is sentenced to 1% inflation for 8.25 years from $71.8 billion FY 25, or until their 3% inflation for services is pardoned.

(4) Settlement is complicated by the extremely high amount of inflation HUD has been overestimating. 3 percent annual inflation in the seven years between FY 17 and FY 24 is only $61,755 million FY 24. However, HUD has smuggled their 66 offices to more than $70 billion in record time of two years, and in the absence of proof, do not believe HUD administrates as much as they claim to (Rev 13:5-10). It is held inflation should be limited to 1% annual growth, from $70,427 million FY 23, beginning $71,131 million FY 25, for the 8.25 year duration of their punishment, until the real world catches up with their overspending and non-reporting of rental income. Convinced of overestimates FY 2020-24 an increase in public housing inventory is sought to be negotiated with 1% inflation. To ease inflationary pressure contract renewals must be limited to 1% inflation and HUD shall convince the Federal Reserve to normalize consumer lending costs on the basis of a 2% discount rate 12USC§248(r)(2)(A)(iii), §343(3) and §357.

(5) HUD Full Time Equivalent Employment employment skyrocketed at the end of the last administration to 8,682 FY 24 from 8,018 FY 23. FY 25 layoffs to 8,597 are agreed with. Reductions are sought to bottom out at 8,500 FY 26, to protect American jobs against excessive punishment for the errors of the accountant, before increasing at a slow annual rate of 0.5% and up to the usual rate of 1.0% when 3% inflation services is pardoned. Laid off HUD employees should be re-assigned to

(6) The Organization for Economic Cooperation and "Development" has been cited for overestimates pertaining to official development assistance (ODA). Failure to reduce the cost of multi-year obligations on a annualized basis is presumed. Consistent annual reporting is required by Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008) and Rule 66 of the International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I. Financial statements shall be presented at least annually. When an entity's reporting date changes and the annual statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity shall disclose, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements: (a) The reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (b) The fact that comparative amounts for certain statements such as the statement of financial performance statement of changes in net assets/equity, cash flow statement, and related notes are not entirely comparable.

(b) Best available data pertaining to the exact amount of federal outlays for HUD is described as HUD Discretionary Outlays (Gross), subtotal. The organization of the following table is consistent with its current format. Government outlays are held responsible only for administrative and loan guaranty costs. All other lending costs and "negative subsidies" and off-budget spending, should not have any incidental effects on the tabulation of governmental receipts or outlays 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). Having studied the HUD budget in its entirety, the only source of revenue they truly declare is the Manufactured Housing Fee, and they have stopped declaring it FY 24. Mandatory lending programs are otherwise believed to be self-sustaining, and must not subtract from HUD outlays or General Fund, they do not contribute to. This artifice, confusingly expressed in the overview, has served to conceal growth in excess of 3% annual inflation for services, for which it is proposed that HUD be punished with 1% inflation from FY 23 beginning current year FY 25, theoretically until the OASI Trust Fund is depleted in 2033 unless pardoned, for their clear and convincing 3% inflation.

(1) Public and Indian Housing:

(A) Tenant Based Rental Assistance: $20,584 million FY 17; $21,384 million FY 18; $22,208 million FY 19; $24,632 million FY 20; $25,022 million FY 21; $26,126 million FY 22; $28,819 million FY 23; $32,789 million FY 24; President's Budget $34,588 million FY 25; Supplement stopping August-September to pay $29,395 million FY 25; President's Budget $34,430 million FY 26; Supplement $29,689 million FY 26.

(B) Public Housing Fund: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; $4,458 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; $3,573 million FY 21; $6,084 million FY 22; $7,087 million FY 23; $7,877 million FY 24; President's Budget $7,801 million FY 25; Supplement $7,229 million FY 25; President's Budget $5,176 million FY 26; Supplement $7,301 million FY 26.

(C) Native American Programs: $620 million FY 17; $635 million FY 18; $657 million FY 19; $627 million FY 20; $822 million FY 21; $761 million FY 22; $873 million FY 23; $1,074 million FY 24; President's Budget $1,374 million FY 25; Supplement $890 million FY 25; President's Budget $1,331 million FY 26; Supplement $899 million FY 26.

(D) Public Housing Capital Fund: $1,755 million FY 17; $1,896 million FY 18; $2,150 million FY 19; $2,220 million FY 20; $2,085 million FY 21; $1,470 million FY 22; $1,086 million FY 23; $625 million FY 24; President's Budget $180 million FY 25; Supplement $1,108 million FY 26; President's Budget $210 million FY 26; Supplement $1,119 million FY 26.

(E) Choice Neighborhoods: $36 million FY 17; $58 million FY 18; $109 million FY 19; $124 million FY 20; $72 million FY 21; $89 million FY 22; $129 million FY 23; $154 million FY 24; President's Budget $183 million FY 25; Supplement $132 million FY 25; President's Budget $206 million FY 26; Supplement $133 million FY 26.

(F) Self-Sufficiency Programs: $73 million FY 17; $71 million FY 18; $71 million FY 19; $77 million FY 20; $81 million FY 21; $98 million FY 22; $117 million FY 23; $142 million FY 24; President's Budget $203 million FY 25; Supplement $119 million FY 25; President's Budget $201 million FY 26; $121 million FY 26.

(G) Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants (President's Budget unopposed by wildfire FY 2024-26): $6 million FY 17; $2 million FY 18; $1 million FY 19; $1 million FY 20; $4 million FY 21; $2 million FY 22; $4 million FY 23; $14 million FY 24; $14 million FY 25; $12 million FY 26.

(H) Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund: $6 million FY 17; $3 million FY 18; $2 million FY 19; $1 million FY 20; $2 million FY 21; $3 million FY 22; $3 million FY 23; $2 million FY 24; $3 million FY 25; $4 million FY 26.

(I) Revitalization of the Severely Distressed: $56 million FY 17; $18 million FY 18; $13 million FY 19; $4 million FY 20; $1 million FY 21; $2 million FY 22; $3 million FY 23; $3 million FY 24; $2 million FY 25; $2 million FY 26.

(J) Housing Certificate Fund: $213 million FY 17; $121 million FY 18; $132 million FY 19; $120 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $10 million FY 22; $24 million FY 23; $61 million FY 24;

(K) Public Housing Operating Fund: $4,316 million FY 17; $4,382 million FY 18; 0 FY 19; $4,580 million FY 20; $1,620 million FY 21; $154 million FY 22; $19 million FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; $41 million FY 26.

(l) Subtotal – Public and Indian Housing (PHI): $27,665 million FY 17; $28,570 million FY 18; $29,801 million FY 19; $32,386 million FY 20; $33,303 million FY 21; $34,799 million FY 22; $38,164 million FY 23; $42,741 million FY 24; President's Budget $44,355 million FY 25; Supplement $38,905 million FY 25; President's Budget $41,613 million FY 26; $39,280 million FY 26.

(2) Community Planning and Development (CPD):

(A) Community Development Fund: $5,616 million FY 17; $5,889 million FY 18; $5,178 million FY 19; $5,235 million FY 20; $6,759 million FY 21; $7,515 million FY 22; $8,774 million FY 23; $9,434 million FY 24; President's Budget $12,978 million FY 25; Supplement $8,950 million FY 25; President's Budget $13,429 million FY 26; Supplement $9,030 million FY 26.

(B) Homeless Assistance Grants: $1,992 million FY 17; $2,054 million FY 18; $2,169 million FY 19; $2,212 million FY 20; $3,215 million FY 21; $4,189 million FY 22; $3,642 million FY 23; $3,230 million FY 24; President's Budget $3,901 million FY 25; Supplement $3,715 million FY 25; $3,908 million FY 26; $3,752 million FY 26.

(C) HOME Investment Partnership Program: $1,104 million FY 17; $944 million FY 18; $939 million FY 19; $827 million FY 20; $863 million FY 21; $860 million FY 22; $950 million FY 23; $1,172 million FY 24; President's Budget $1,562 million FY 25; Supplement $969 million FY 25; President's Budget $1,521 million FY 26; Supplement $979 million FY 26.

(D) Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): $306 million FY 17; $352 million FY 18; $358 million FY 19; $317 million FY 20; $375 million FY 21; $395 million FY 22; $417 million FY 23; $489 million FY 24; President's Budget $486 million FY 25; Supplement $425 million FY 25; President's Budget $508 million FY 26; $430 million FY 26.

(E) Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Habitat: $44 million FY 17; $43 million FY 18; $41 million FY 19; $45 million FY 20; $46 million FY 21; $42 million FY 22; $44 million FY 23; $50 million FY 24; President's Budget $67 million FY 25; Supplement $45 million FY 25; President's Budget $70 million FY 26; Supplement $45 million FY 26.

(F) Community Development: $1 million FY 17; $1 million FY 18; $1 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; President's Budget $27 million FY 26; Supplement $1 million FY 26.

(G) Brownfields Redevelopment: 0 FY 17; $2 million FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 24; $1 million FY 25; $1 million FY 26.

(H) Other: $2 million FY 17; $1 million FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 22; $5 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 - FY 26.

(J) Community Planning and Development (CPD): $9,065 million FY 17; $9,286 million FY 18; $8,686 million FY 19; $8,636 million FY 20; $11,258 million FY 21; $13,001 million FY 22; $13,832 million FY 23; $14,375 million FY 24; President's Budget $18,995 million FY 25; Supplement $14,105 million FY 25; President's Budget $19,464 million FY 26; Supplement $14,247 million FY 26.

(3) Housing Programs:

(A) Project-Based Rental Assistance: $11,194 million FY 17: $11,768 million FY 18; $12,207 million FY 19; $12,904 million FY 20; $13,5421 million FY 21; $13,905 million FY 22; $14,534 million FY 23; $15,638 million FY 24; President's Budget $16,139 million FY 25; Supplement $14,825 million FY 25; $5,957 million FY 26; $14,973 million FY 26.

(B) Housing for the Elderly (Section 202): $703 million FY 17; $728 million FY 18; $735 million FY 19; $758 million FY 20; $783 million FY 21; $794 million FY 22; $880 million FY 23; $902 million FY 24; President's Budget $962 million FY 25; Supplement $898 million FY 25; President's Budget $505 million FY 26; Supplement $908 million FY 26.

(C) Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Sec. 811): $170 million FY 17; $178 million FY 18; $187 million FY 19; $200 million FY 20; $211 million FY 21; $220 million FY 22; $225 million FY 23; $240 million FY 24; President's Budget $295 million FY 25; Supplement $230 million FY 25; President's Budget $269 million FY 26; Supplement $232 million FY 26.

(D) FHA-Mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account: $106 million FY 17; $110 million FY 18; $112 million FY 19; $112 million FY 20; $126 million FY 21; $136 million FY 22; $148 million FY 23; $149 million FY 24; President's Budget $155 million FY 25; Supplement $151 million FY 25; President's Budget $158 million FY 26; Supplement $153 million FY 26.

(E) Housing Counseling Assistance: $43 million FY 17; $51 million FY 18; $43 million FY 19; $54 million FY 20; $45 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; $55 million FY 23; $60 million FY 24; President's Budget $62 million FY 25; Supplement $56 million FY 25; $62 million FY 26; $57 million FY 26.

(F) Other Assisted Housing: $153 million FY 17; $111 million FY 18; $86 million FY 19; $65 million FY 20; $64 million FY 21; $50 million FY 22; $40 million FY 23; $34 million FY 24; President's Budget $34 million FY 25; Supplement $41 million FY 25; President's Budget $31 million FY 26; $41 million FY 26.

(G) Manufactured Housing Standards Program: $9 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $12 million FY 19; $10 million FY 20; $10 million FY 21; $11 million FY 22; $11 million FY 23; $9 million FY 24; President's Budget $14 million FY 25; Supplement $11 million FY 25; President's Budget $17 million FY 26; Supplement $11 million FY 26.

(H) Minus Flexible Subsidy: -$48 million FY 17; -$41 million FY 18; -$39 million FY 19; -$31 million FY 20; -$24 million FY 21; -$22 million FY 22; -$23 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(I) Subtotal; Housing Programs: $12,330 million FY 17; $12,913 million FY 18; $13,343 million FY 19; $14,072 million FY 20; $14,757 million FY 21; $15,134 million FY 22; $15,870 million FY 23; $17,032 million FY 24; President's Budget $17,661 million FY 25; Supplement $16,212 million FY 25; President's Budget $6,999 million FY 26; Supplement $16,374 million FY 26.

(4) Government National Mortgage Association. Mortgage-Backed Securities Program Account: $27 million FY 17; -$102 million FY 18; -$112 million FY 19; $30 million FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $41 million FY 22; $46 million FY 23; $53 million FY 24; President's Budget $62 million FY 25; Supplement $47 million FY 25; President's Budget $56 million FY 26; Supplement $47 million FY 26.

(5) Policy Development and Research. Research and Technology: $61 million FY 17; $83 million FY 18; $76 million FY 19; $68 million FY 20; $73 million FY 21; $52 million FY 22; $121 million FY 23; $135 million FY 24; President's Budget $158 million FY 25; Supplement $123 million FY 25; President's Budget $157 million FY 26; Supplement $125 million FY 26.

(6) Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Fair Housing Activities: $64 million FY 17; $62 million FY 18; $61 million FY 19; $65 million FY 20; $66 million FY 21; $63 million FY 22; $83 million FY 23; $68 million FY 24; President's Budget $89 million FY 25; Supplement $85 million FY 25; $97 million FY 26; $86 million FY 26.

(7) Lead Hazard Control. Lead Hazard Reduction. $102 million FY 17; $95 million FY 18; $95 million FY 19; $81 million FY 20; $90 million FY 21; $115 million FY 22; $148 million FY 23; $183 million FY 24; President's Budget $418 million FY 25; Supplement $151 million FY 25; President's Budget

$397 million FY 26; Supplement $153 million FY 26.

(8) Management and Administration (M&A):

(A) Salaries and Expenses,, HUD: $1,319 million FY 17; $1,300 million FY 18; $1,306 million FY 19; $1,378 million FY 20; $1,458 million FY 21; $1,546 million FY 22; 0 FY 23- FY 26.

(B) Program Offices: 0 FY 17- FY 22; $1,019 million FY 23; $1,160 million FY 24; President's Budget $1,093 million FY 25; Supplement $1,030 million FY 25; President's Budget $908 million FY 26; $1,050 million FY 26.

(C) Administrative Support Offices: $629 million FY 23; $664 million FY 24; President's Budget $643 million FY 25; Supplement $642 million FY 25; President's Budget $619 million FY 26; Supplement $648 million FY 26.

(D) Information Technology Fund: $238 million FY 17; $255 million FY 18; $240 million FY 19; $294 million FY 20; $344 million FY 21; $312 million FY 22; $299 million FY 23; $336 million FY 24; President's Budget $361 million FY 25; Supplement $305 million FY 25; President's Budget $339 million FY 26; Supplement $308 million FY 26.

(E) Salaries and Expenses, OIG: $131 million FY 17; $126 million FY 18; $127 million FY 19; $127 million FY 20; $140 million FY 21; $144 million FY 22; $140 million FY 23; $160 million FY 24; President's Budget $150 million FY 25; Supplement $143 million FY 25; President's Budget $147 million FY 26; Supplement $$144 million FY 26.

(F) Working Capital Fund: 09 FY 17; $1 million FY 18; -$1 million FY 19; -$2 million FY 20; $5 million FY 21; -$1 million FY 22; $59 million FY 23; $67 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; Supplement $72 million FY 26.

(G) Executive Offices: 0 FY 17 - FY 22; $17 million FY 23; $18 million FY 24; $18 million FY 25; $18 million FY 26.

(H) Community Planning and Development: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $4 million FY 24; $4 million FY 25; $4 million FY 26.

(I) Subtotal, Management and Administration (M&A): $1,688 million FY 17; $1,682 million FY 18; $1,672 million FY 19; $1,797 million FY 20; $1,947 million FY 21; $2,001 million FY 22; $2,163 million FY 23; $2,409 million FY 24; President's Budget $2,339 million FY 25; Supplement $2,221 million FY 25; President's Budget $2,107 million FY 26; Supplement $2,244 million FY 26.

(9) HUD Transformative Initiatives: $35 million FY 17; $18 million FY 18; $7 million FY 19; $2 million FY 20; $1 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(10) Subtotal, HUD Discretionary Outlays (Gross): $51,037 million FY 17; $52,607 million FY 18; $53,628 million FY 19; $57,137 million FY 20; $61,528 million FY 21; $65,206 million FY 22; $70,427 million FY 23; $76,996 million FY 24; President's Budget $84,082 million FY 25; Supplement $71,836 million FY 25; President's Budget $70,919 million FY 26; $72,556 million FY 26.

(11) Full Time Employment: 7,911 FY 17; 7,572 FY 18; 7,394 FY 19; 7,509 FY 20; 7,822 FY 21; 8,018 FY 22; 8,290 FY 23; 8,682 FY 24; 8,597 FY 25; President's Budget 6,340 FY 26; Supplement 8,500 FY 26.

Budget Request by Program FY 2017 - FY26
(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Actual	FY 24 Actual	FY 25 President's Budget	FY 25 Supplemental	FY 26 President's Budget	FY 26 Supplemental
Public and Indian Housing												
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	20,584	21,384	22,208	24,632	25,022	26,126	28,819	32,789	34,588	29,395	34,430	29,689
Public Housing Fund	0	0	4,458	0	3,573	6,084	7,087	7,877	7,801	7,229	5,176	7,301
Native American Programs	620	635	657	627	822	761	873	1,074	1,374	890	1,331	899
Public Housing Capital Fund	1,755	1,896	2,150	2,220	2,085	1,470	1,086	625	180	1,108	210	1,119
Choice Neighborhoods	36	58	109	124	72	89	129	154	183	132	206	133

Self-Sufficiency Programs	73	71	71	77	81	98	117	142	203	119	201	121
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grants	6	2	1	1	4	2	4	14	14	14	12	12
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund	6	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
Revitalization of the Severely Distressed	56	18	13	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Housing Certificate Fund	213	121	132	120	21	10	24	61	7	7	0	0
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,316	4,382	0	4,580	1,620	154	19	0	0	0	41	41
PIH, subtotal	27,665	28,570	29,801	32,386	33,303	34,799	38,164	42,741	44,355	38,900	41,613	39,321
Community												

Planning and Development											
Community Development Fund	5,616	5,889	5,178	5,235	6,759	7,515	8,774	9,434	12,978	8,950	13,429	9,039
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,992	2,054	2,169	2,212	3,215	4,189	3,642	3,230	3,901	3,715	3,908	3,752
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1,104	944	939	827	863	860	950	1,172	1,562	969	1,521	979
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	306	352	358	317	375	395	417	489	486	425	508	430
Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Habitat	44	43	41	45	46	42	44	50	67	45	70	45
Community	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1

Development												
Brownfields Redevelopment	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
CPD, subtotal	9,065	9,286	8,686	8,636	11,258	13,001	13,832	14,375	18,995	14,105	19,464	14,247
Housing Programs												
Project-Based Rental Assistance	11,194	11,768	12,207	12,904	13,542	13,905	14,534	15,638	16,139	14,825	5,957	14,973
Housing for Elderly (Section 202)	703	728	735	758	783	794	880	902	962	898	505	907
Housing for Persons with Disabilities Sec. 811	170	178	187	200	211	220	225	240	295	230	269	232
FHA-Mutual Mortgage Insura	106	110	112	112	126	136	148	149	155	151	158	153

nce Program Account												
Housing Counseling Assistance	43	51	43	54	45	40	55	60	62	56	62	57
Other Assisted Housing	153	111	86	65	64	50	40	34	34	41	31	41
Manufactured Housing Standards Program	9	8	12	10	10	11	11	9	14	11	17	11
Flexible Subsidy	-48	-41	-39	-31	-24	-22	-23	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Housing Program	12,330	12,913	13,343	14,072	14,757	15,134	15,870	17,032	17,661	16,212	6,999	16,374
Government National Mortgage Association												

Mortgage-Backed Securities Program Account	27	-102	-112	30	33	41	46	53	62	47	56	47
Policy Development and Research												
Research and Technology	61	83	76	68	73	52	121	135	158	123	157	125
Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity												
Fair Housing Activities	64	62	61	65	66	63	83	68	89	85	97	86
Lead Hazard Control												
Lead Hazard Reduction	102	95	95	81	90	115	148	183	418	151	397	153
Managemen												

t and Administration												
Salaries and Expenses, HUD	1,319	1,300	1,306	1,378	1,458	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019	1,160	1,093	1,039	908	1,050
Administrative Support Offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	664	643	642	619	648
Information Technology Fund	238	255	240	294	344	312	299	336	361	305	339	308
Salaries and Expenses, OIG	131	126	127	127	140	144	140	160	150	143	147	144
Working Capital Fund	0	1	-1	-2	5	-1	59	67	70	70	72	72
Executive Offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	18	18	18	18
Community Planning and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4

Development												
M&A, subtotal	1,688	1,682	1,672	1,797	1,947	2,001	2,163	2,409	2,339	2,221	2,107	2,244
HUD Transformation Initiatives	35	18	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, HUD Discretionary Outlays (Gross)	51,037	52,607	53,689	57,137	61,528	65,206	70,427	76,996	84,082	71,836	70,919	72,597
Total HUD Full-Time Equivalent	7,911	7,572	7,394	7,509	7,822	8,018	8,290	8,682	8,597	8,597	6,340	8,500

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development FY 2019-2026 Congressional Justifications. HUD Budget Outlays by Program, Comparative Summary; Public Housing Fund and Public Housing Operating Fund Consolidated FY 24; Full Time Equivalent Employment.

Part 411 Department of the Interior 2CFR§411

The Interior Department Budget in Brief has been botched, baked and is now being butchered by the Windows 8 software engineer. Uncounted staffing cuts must not dip below 70,000 inclusive of wildland firefighters. Revenue and budget authority overestimates of the prior Secretary must be corrected. Accurate revenue and surplus reporting is needed to guarantee Budget Authority = Budget Request: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $28,105 million FY 23; $28,948 million FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27. Surplus: $3,909 million FY 17; $5,735 million FY 18; $3,210 million FY 19; $1,500 million FY 20; -$335 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 24; $2,239 million FY 25; $2,306 million FY 26; $2,374 million FY 27.

Contents

1. Surplus or Deficit 4CFR§211.1
2. Current Appropriations 2CFR§411.1
3. Revenues 4CFR§211.2
4. Budget Authority 2CFR§411.2
5. Public Land 4CFR§211.3
6. Staff 2CFR411.3
7. Questions

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Balance available 31USC§1502
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58)
Concealment, removal, mutilation generally 18USC§2071
Confiscation of property used to aid insurrection under 50USC§212
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117–328)
Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (2024)
Fraud and related activity in connection with computers 18USC§1030
Fraud and related activity in connection with email 18USC§1037
Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) dated March 15, 2025
Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18 - FY 26
Interior Department Wildland Fire Annual Reports 2019-2023
Limitations on spending and obligating amounts 31USC§1341
Sanders, Tony J. Customs. Hospitals & Asylums HA-15-12-25
– Department of Interior. Hospitals & Asylums HA-10-11-25
Stalking 18USC§2261A
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. Surplus or Deficit 4CFR§211.1

(a) The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and was transferred to the Department of the Interior, originally created by Congress as the Home Department March 3, 1849. Interior manages more than 480 million acres, more than 671 million acres including 191 million acres of National Forests, or about 20 to 28 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land in seven marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages 417 units of the national park system, 566 national wildlife refuges, 153 national forests, 72 fish hatcheries, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 27 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands.

(1) The Interior Department (ID) budget has been botched, baked and is now being butchered. Sec. Doug Burgum the Windows 8 software engineer, has failed to reproduce either the three year budget

projection of Budget Highlights on page BH-3 of the FY 25 ID budget, or staffing he purports to maliciously cut below 70,000 including wildland firefighters. The Department of the Interior must pay for 'covered lapse of employment' pursuant to the limits of the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018 and set by An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25. Whereas there is a balance available 31USC§1502 a waiver of sovereign immunity must be granted 11USC§106 a waiver of sovereign immunity must be granted 11USC§106 to pay for 'covered lapse of employment' pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018.

(3) Do not email the Interior Department. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum turns out to be the Windows 8 software engineer, former Microsoft Business Solutions Vice President, at the time the whistleblower was released. Interior Department Postmaster impersonates auto-responses with "i-cloud phisher email block with cell phone reboot", ie. fentanyl burgher with two illegal u-turns, cellphone reboot. Interior Secretary Doug Burgum turns out to be the Windows 8 software engineer, former Microsoft Business Solutions Vice President, at the time the whistleblower was released. To the usual Trump Cabinet charge of deprivation or relief 18USC§246 settled Creditors of the United States §914, must be added Stalking 18USC§2261A and Fraud and related activity in connection with computers §1030. The ID Postmaster message could be ruled Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail, although tens of thousands of Interior Department emails may be blocked, and a block is a far more malicious and damaging virus than the zombie spam that carried it §1037. Confiscation of (software) property used to aid insurrection under 50USC§212 and Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. seems to be the way for the US Attorney to unblock email

(4) To minimize future misunderstandings Interior Department must put the current appropriations + revenues – budget authority = surplus equation at the top of Budget in Brief, pursuant to consistent annual reporting of a surplus under Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008). Surpluses are treated as undistributed offsetting receipts, that are used to reduce the federal deficit and pay the first ID current appropriations in the new year, and are entered as such in Sec. 2,000(b)(5) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(b) Not all variables in the Interior Department surplus or deficit equation are certain. Current appropriations are accurate. Revenues remain highly overestimated, and Total Revenues are estimated 3 percent inflation from FY 21 to fill in the blanks. An effort must be made to guarantee Budget Authority does not exceed true Revenues. Interior Department should aim to declare a $3 billion surplus at the end of the fiscal year, to be used as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay for the first current appropriations of the new fiscal year. Having been confused by Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, and other dubious expenses, Office of the Secretary is prohibited any Permanent appropriations from FY 25. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to correct Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21, and Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24. Substituting 3 percent annual inflation in Total Revenues for incredibly high revenue overestimates, since FY 2021, it is possible for the General Fund to guarantee Permanent appropriations FY 25 – FY 27 a surplus.

(1) Total Revenues, estimate: $29,860 million FY 25; $30,756 million FY 26; $31,678 million FY 27.

(2) Total Budget Authority: $27,621 million FY 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(3) Surplus: $2,239 million FY 25; $2,306 million FY 26; $2,374 million FY 27.

Interior Department Surplus or Deficit FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	CR 25	FY 26	FY 27
Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,187	17,591
Receipts	9,579	11,922	?	10,340	10,859	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total Interior Revenues	23,155	25,457	24,241	26,816	26,530	27,326	28,146	28,990	29,860	30,756	31,678
Total Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	?	?	27,621	28,450	29,304
Surplus or Deficit	3,909	5,735	3,210	1,500	-335	40	?	?	2239	2306	2374

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied); Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb. Burgum, Doug (failure to appear on revenue overestimate reporting alone); The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18 - FY 26; Improper reporting of Multi-year MY 22 legislation obligations FY 23-24, sustain 3 percent inflation for services from FY 22 and review revenues, that are presumed to be overestimated. To calculate the surplus or deficit, in the absence of believable ONRR estimates since FY 22 original estimates, until FY 25 preliminary data, the highly charitable 6.6 percent average annual growth is overruled by 3 percent annual inflation since FY 2021, to estimate total revenues.

2. Current Appropriations 2CFR§411.1

(a) Current Appropriations are received from the US Treasury by Bureau pursuant to Acts of Congress. Sec. Haaland overestimated demand for current appropriations in excess of compensation due for her appropriations cutting predecessors. These overestimates were reigned in pursuant to Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) dated March 15, 2025. Underwriting FY 24 by the FY 26 Budget-in-brief is prohibited as ex post facto law pursuant to the law titled, An Act Making further continuing appropriations and other extensions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025. Further, unauthorized reductions in current appropriations proposed for FY 26 are criminally insane, the right thing to do is calculate 3 percent inflation for services from the approved FY 25 appropriations. Going forward it should suffice to calculate 3 percent inflation from P.L. 119-4 current appropriations for CR 25, as adjusted.

(1) The Bureau of Reclamation hyperinflation FY 23 – FY 24 needs to be reviewed for their $25 million damn removals, after claiming to benefit from FY 24 budget highlights notes report, the 2022 Actual, 2023 Enacted, and 2024 Request columns include the extortionate amount of $18.9 billion (not received), $2.3 billion, and $2.3 billion (received only by the Bureau of Reclamation), respectively, in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117–58). The 2023 Enacted column includes $2.4 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117–328). $2.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding provided in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58).

(2) The 2026 Request column for $6.5 billion shows amounts for the new U.S. Wildland Fire Service to be established in the Department of the Interior through consolidation of Interior's current wildland fire management program with the wildland fire management activities and resources of the USDA FS. The Administration will transfer additional operational capacity and budgetary resources supporting wildland fire management from USDA FS to Interior in the future. Thumbs down. ID must count the number of wildfire fighters they identify as receiving a minimum wage from ID contributions, to instantly achieve more than 70,000 employees FY 26. Payment in Lieu of Taxation is too high and needs to inflate 3 percent from FY 24. Central Utah Completion project needs to be investigated for draining the Great Salt Lake, and is proposed to be terminated FY 27. Current appropriations grow 3 percent annually from CR 25 punishment round, except Bureau of Reclamation, whose 3 percent inflation begins FY 27.

(b) Current appropriations disputes are resolved by Actual numbers and stare decisis pursuant to Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4) March 15, 2025, as adjusted by the ID FY 26 Budget in Brief, are selected for codification.

(i) Current Appropriations: $13,576 million FY 17; $13,535 million FY 18; $11,961 million FY 19; $16,476 million FY 20; $15,671 million FY 21; $16,050 million FY 22; $18,174 million FY 23; $18,931 million FY 24; $17,082 million FY 25; $17,187 million FY 26.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,260 million FY 17; $1,259 million FY 18; $1,038 million FY 19; $1,386 million FY 20; $1,326 million FY 20; $1,326 million FY 21; $1,431million FY 22; $1,521 million FY 23; $1,529 million FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26.

(2) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: $118 million FY 17; $112 million FY 18; $129 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $128 million FY 21; $164 million FY 22; $183 million FY 23; $163 million FY 24; $156 million FY 25; $161 million FY 26.

(3) Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: $103 million FY 17; $98 million FY 18; $132 million FY 19; $150 million FY 20; $125 million FY 21; $157 million FY 22; $174 million FY 23; $162 million FY 24; $153 million FY 25; $158 million FY 26.

(4) Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation: $253 million FY 17; $251 million FY 18; $122 million FY 19; $258 million FY 20; $223 million FY 21; $268 million FY 22; $290 million FY 23; $290 million FY 24; $279 million FY 25; $287 million FY 26.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,085 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $860 million FY 1`9; $1,271 million FY 20; $1,316 million FY 21; $1,394 million FY 22; $1,497 million FY 23; $1,497 million FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26.

(6) Fish and Wildlife Service: $1,520 million FY 17; $1,509 million FY 18; $1,226 million FY 19; $1,648 million FY 20; $1,584 million FY 21; $1,646 million FY 22; $1,773 million FY 23; $1,773 million FY 24; $1,.678 million FY 25; $1,728 million FY 26.

(7) National Park Service: $2,932 million FY 17; $2,924 million FY 18; $2,730 million FY 19; $3,371 million FY 20; $3,113 million FY 21; $3,263 million FY 22; $3,473 million FY 23; $3,472 million FY 24; $3,337 million FY 25; $3,437 million FY 26.

(8) Bureau of Indian Affairs: $2,860 million FY 17; $2,.842 million FY 18; $2,398 million FY 19; $2,580 million FY 20; $2,115 million FY 21; $2,301 million FY 22; $2,448 million FY 23; $2,597 million FY 24; $2,496 million FY 25; $2,571 million FY 26.

(9) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $1,367 million FY 20; $1,647 million FY 21; $1,232 million FY 22; $1,353 million FY 23; $1,.401 million FY 24; $1,366 million FY 25; $1,407 million FY 26.

(10) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $109 million FY 20; $108 million FY 21; $110 million FY 22; $111 million FY 23; $111 million FY 24; $100 million FY 25; $103 million FY 26.

(11) Departmental Offices; Office of the Secretary: $271 million FY 17; $269 million FY 18; $135 million FY 19; $287 million FY 20; $103 million FY 21; $134 million FY 22; $134 million FY 23; $136 million FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26.

(12) Office of Insular Affairs: $108 million FY 17; $108 million FY 18; $195 million FY 19; $166 million FY 20; $115 million FY 21; $129 million FY 22; $129 million FY 23; $129 million FY 24; $124 million FY 25; $128 million FY 26.

(13) Office of the Solicitor: $66 million FY 17; $65 million FY 18; $66 million FY 19; $67 million FY 20; $87 million FY 21; $101 million FY 22; $101 million FY 23; $101 million FY 24; $98 million FY 25; $101 million FY 26.

(14) Office of the Inspector General: $50 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $52 million FY 19; $57 million FY 20; $59 million FY 21; $67 million FY 22; $67 million FY 23; $67 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $72 million FY 26.

(15) Office of the Special Trustee of Native Americans: $139 million FY 17; $138 million FY 18; $107 million FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(16) Payments in Lieu of Taxes: $465 million FY 17; $462 million FY 18; $516 million FY 19; $517 million FY 20; $525 million FY 21; $579 million FY 22; $579 million FY 23; $635 million FY 24; $643 million FY 25; $511 million FY 26.

(17) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $138 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $148 million FY 21; $175 million FY 22; $175 million FY 23; $175 million FY 24; $168 million FY 25; $173 million FY 26.

(18) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: $10 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $10 million FY 19; $22 million FY 20; $10 million FY 21; $10 million FY 22; $10 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; $10 million FY 25; $10 million FY 26.

(19) Energy Community Revitalization: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $5 million FY 22; $5 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $5 million FY 25; $5 million FY 26.

(20) Wildland Fire Management: $943 million FY 17; $986 million FY 18; $989 million FY 19; $1,302 million FY 20; $1,303 million FY 21; $1,029 million FY 22; $1,095 million FY 23; $1.,093 million FY 24; $1,507 million FY 25; $1,552 million FY 26.

(21) Natural Resource Damage and Assessment: $8 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $5 million FY 19; $8 million FY 20; $8 million FY 21; $8 million FY 22; $8 million FY 23; $8 million FY 24; $8 million FY 25; $9 million FY 26.

(23) Working Capital Fund: $67 million FY 17; $67 million FY 18; $56 million FY 19; $56 million FY 20; $61 million FY 21; $91 million FY 22; $112 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $108 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26.

(24) Central Utah Project Completion: $11 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $8 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $23 million FY 22; $23 million FY 23; $23 million FY 24; $23 million FY 25; $24 million FY 26.

(25) Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$59 million FY 20; -$57 million FY 21; -$57 million FY 22; -$59 million FY 23; -$67 million FY 24; -$67 million FY 25; -$67 million FY 26.

(26) Adjustments for Discretionary Receipts Offsets: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$82 million FY 20; -$67 million FY 21; -$84 million FY 22; -$102 million FY 23; -$85 million FY 24; -$93 million FY 25; -$93 million FY 26.

Interior Department, Current Appropriations by Bureau FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	MY22	FY 23	FY 24	CR 25	FY 26
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,187
Bureau of	1,260	1,259	1,038	1,386	1,326	1,431	1,521	1,529	1,450	1,494

Land Management (BLM)										
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	112	129	147	128	164	183	163	156	161
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)	103	98	132	150	125	157	174	162	153	158
Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation (OSMR)	253	251	122	258	223	268	290	290	279	287
US Geological Survey (USGS)	1,085	1,078	860	1,271	1,316	1,394	1,497	1,497	1,450	1,494
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	1,520	1,509	1,226	1,648	1,584	1,646	1,773	1,773	1,678	1,728

National Park Service (NPS)	2,932	2,924	2,730	3,371	3,113	3,263	3,473	3,472	3,337	3,437
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,860	2,842	2,398	2,580	2,115	2,301	2,448	2,597	2,496	2,571
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	1,647	1,232	1,353	1,401	1,366	1,407
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)	0	0	0	109	108	110	111	111	100	103
Department Offices										
Office of the Secretary (OS)	271	269	135	287	103	134	134	136	147	151
Office Insular Affairs (OIA)	108	108	195	166	115	129	129	129	124	128
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	101	101	101	98	101
Office of the Inspector	50	50	52	57	59	67	67	67	70	72

General (OIG)										
Office of the Special Trustee of American Indians (OSTAI)	139	138	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department-wide Programs										
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	579	579	635	643	511
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	175	175	175	168	173
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10	10	10
Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
Wildland Fire	943	986	989	1,302	1,303	1,029	1,095	1,093	1,507	1,552

Management										
Natural Resource Damage and Assessment (NRDA)	8	8	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	112	112	108	111
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,307	1,289	1,049	1,680	1,670	1,874	3,074	3,594	1,866	1,660
Central Utah Project Completion	11	10	8	21	21	23	23	23	23	24
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,617	15,795	16,191	18,335	19,083	17,242	17,344
Adjustment for Mandatory Current Accounts	0	0	0	-59	-57	-57	-59	-67	-67	-67
Adjustments for Discretionary Receipt	0	0	0	-82	-67	-84	-102	-85	-93	-93

s Offsets										
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,535	11,961	16,476	15,671	16,050	18,174	18,931	17,082	17,184

Source: Current Appropriations by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb; Burgum, Doug. The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 18-26. Wildland Fire Management and Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund are combined. MY 22 and CR 25 selected.

3. Revenues 4CFR§211.2

(a) Revenues are believed to have been overestimated since the original estimates of the FY 22 Interior Department Budget-in-brief. The Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) homepage reports FY 25 revenues of $13.4 billion and disbursements of $13.3 billion October – August 2025, factoring in one more month of revenues would bring FY 25 total revenues to $14.5 billion. $14.5 billion is much lower than either Sec. Burgum's $20.1 billion estimate or Sec. Haaland's $22.3 billion estimates for the same FY 25. $14.5 billion is 20 percent higher, 6.66 percent average annual inflation higher, than the high amount of $12.1 billion reported in the FY 22 Budget-in-brief, the last year in which revenue reporting by the Secretary was at all credible. To compute surplus or deficit, it is minimally necessary to secure revised total revenues from ONRR. ONRR will have to be held responsible for fixing the Budget-in-brief revenue estimates in the Appendix. Their flashing AI, that does not remain on the computer screen, nor have credible supporting data tables, except for a graph, however seems to be stuck reporting $22 billion FY 22 after $9 billion FY 21. Duplicate to quadruplicate entry of energy revenues is highly suspected since FY 22 original estimates, whereas revenue reporting is nearly exactly twice as high as believable, and energy revenues are reported three times as rents and bonuses, royalties and and all control over data entry has been lost since FY 22 Budget-in-brief. To calculate the surplus or deficit, in the absence of believable ONRR estimates since FY 22 original estimates, until FY 25 preliminary data, the highly charitable 6.6 percent average annual growth is used to estimate total revenues, whereas it is believed to be true the US has become the largest petroleum producer, whereby intermediate superceding ID revenue estimates are reported, where lower numbers are not available: estimates of $11,135 million FY 17; $11,922 million FY 18; $16,233 million FY 19; are overruled by lower numbers provided FY 18 – FY 22, FY 18 – FY 19 budget in briefs are no longer available online; $9,579 million FY 17; $10,799 million FY 18; $13,246 million FY 19; $10,340 million FY 20; $10,859 million FY 21; $12,103 million FY 22; $12,902 million FY 23; $13,754 million FY 24; $14,661 million FY 25; $15,629 FY 26.

(b) Actual Offsetting Receipts for Oil and Gas Royalties, Offsetting Earnings on Investments, All Other Offsetting Receipts (FY 23 – FY 24) and Undistributed Proprietary Receipts for the FY 24 distinguished Oil and Gas and Renewable Energy subcategories of Royalties, have been overestimated since CR 22 was overestimated by the FY 24 Budget in brief and more research is needed to answer ? FY 19 Offsetting Receipts, Oil and Gas Royalties, and all neoplastic categories FY 22 – FY 26, with only Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, Royalties resolved FY 25 – FY 26.

(1) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, Rents and Bonuses:

(A) Oil and Gas: $244,098 thousand FY 18; $574,024 thousand FY 19; $178,964 thousand FY 20; $229,141 thousand FY 21; $219,720 thousand FY 22; $157,539 thousand FY 23; $151,886 thousand FY 24; $104, 841 thousand FY 25; $124,226 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: 0 FY 18 – FY 19; $64,155 thousand FY 20; $33,686 thousand FY 21; $39,519 thousand FY 22; $14,763 thousand FY 23; $16,763 thousand FY 24; $19,564 thousand FY 25; $21,564 thousand FY 26.

(C) Coal: $7,739 thousand FY 18; $19,868 thousand FY 19; $10,785 thousand FY 20; $17,399 thousand FY 21; $16,904 thousand FY 22; $4,282 thousand FY 23; $4,328 thousand FY 24; $4,347 thousand FY 25; $6,714 thousand FY 26.

(D) Geothermal: $1,239 thousand FY 18; $2,512 thousand FY 19; $10,785 thousand FY 20; $17,399 thousand FY 21; $16,904 thousand FY 22; $4,282 thousand FY 23; $4,328 thousand FY 24; $4,347 thousand FY 25 $6,714 thousand FY 26.

(E) Oil Shale: 0 FY 18; $2 thousand FY 19; $2 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; $2 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) All Other: $711 thousand FY 18; $1,731 thousand FY 19; $45 thousand FY 20; $4,659 thousand FY 21; $4,658 thousand FY 22; $310 thousand FY 23; $404 thousand FY 24; $2,586 thousand FY 25; $2,587 thousand FY 26.

(G) Adjustments: $7 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $2 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; -$1,793 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(2) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, Royalties:

(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(B) Coal: $473,892 thousand FY 18; $656,616 thousand FY 19; $348,325 thousand FY 20; $407,063 thousand FY 21; $408,939 thousand FY 22; $496,363 thousand FY 23; $560,225 thousand FY 24; $629,681 thousand FY 25; $555,656 thousand FY 26.

(C) Geothermal: $13,114 thousand FY 18; $34,690 thousand FY 19; $15,059 thousand FY 20; $12,396 thousand FY 21; $12,696 thousand FY 22; $19,030 thousand FY 23; $14,828 thousand FY 24; $14,417 thousand FY 25; $15,844 thousand FY 26.

(D) All Other: $73,289 thousand FY 18; $193,675 thousand FY 19; $16,465 thousand FY 20; $67,056 thousand FY 21; $67,056 thousand FY 22; $33,872 thousand FY 23; $55,213 thousand FY 24; $52,861 thousand FY 25; $52,861 thousand FY 26.

(E) Adjustments: $39,605 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $60,885 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; $36,833 thousand FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ?

FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(4) Offsetting Receipts, Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts:

(A) Noncompetitive Filing Fees: $179 thousand FY 18; $85 thousand FY 19; $24 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(B) Grazing Fees: $18,241 thousand FY 18; $18,189 thousand FY 19; $16,787 thousand FY 20; $19,050 thousand FY 21; $19,217 thousand FY 22; $20,469 thousand FY 23; $19,395 thousand FY 24; $19,491 thousand FY 25; $19,554 thousand FY 26.

(C) Timber Fees: $50,531 thousand FY 18; $46,465 thousand FY 19; $63,741 thousand FY 20; $58,136 thousand FY 21; $52,971 thousand FY 22; $89,804 thousand FY 23 $93,607 thousand FY 24; $68,500 thousand FY 25; $71,326 thousand FY 26.

(D) Recreation Entrance/Use Fees: $366,084 thousand FY 18; $371,735 thousand FY 19; $280,522 thousand FY 20; $302,493 thousand FY 21; $344,639 thousand FY 22; $397,555 thousand FY 23; $401,310 thousand FY 24; $415,867 thousand FY 25; $426,876 thousand FY 26.

(E) Park Concession Special Accounts and Other Fees: $207,292 thousand FY 18; $196,357 thousand FY 19; $143,781 thousand FY 20; $144,697 thousand FY 21; $160,517 thousand FY 22; $308,651 thousand FY 23; $256,214 thousand FY 24; $279,560 thousand FY 25; $296,167 thousand FY 26.

(F) Rent of Land and Structures: $144,547 thousand FY 18; $135,943 thousand FY 19; $90,659 thousand FY 20; $100,707 thousand FY 21; $97,764 thousand FY 22; $225,774 thousand FY 23; $148,105 thousand FY 24; $126,477 thousand FY 25; $126,109 thousand FY 26.

(G) Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc: $450,776 thousand FY 18; $331,243 thousand FY 19; $431,509 thousand FY 20; $264,860 thousand FY 21; $293,748 thousand FY 22; $409,554 thousand FY 23; $358,493 thousand FY 24; $344,512 thousand FY 25; $386,661 thousand FY 26.

(H) Offsetting Earnings on Investments: $115,940 thousand FY 18; $145,401 thousand FY 19; $156,442 thousand FY 20; $80,899 thousand FY 21; $64,514 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(I) All Other Offsetting Receipts: $497,466 thousand FY 18; $533,066 thousand FY 19; $1,223,484 thousand FY 20; $1,179,657 thousand FY 21; $1,021,180 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $1,216,354 thousand FY 25; $1,243,386 thousand FY 26.

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand

FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(9) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, Escrow Payment Interest: $35,000 FY 18; $39,000 FY 19; $33,346 thousand FY 20; $13,878 thousand FY 21; $14,754 thousand FY 22; $44,793 thousand FY 23; $79,873 thousand FY 24; $69,424 thousand FY 25; $61,005 thousand FY 26.

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

(11) Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts:

(A) Mined Land Reclamation Fee: $155,401 thousand FY 18; $147,934 thousand FY 19; $123,261 thousand FY 20; $115,357 thousand FY 21; 0 FY 22; $94,478 thousand FY 23; $102,182 thousand FY 24; $79,799 thousand FY 25; $70,337 thousand FY 26.

(B) All Other Non-Offsetting Receipts: $1,138,263 thousand FY 18; $1,488,308 thousand FY 19; $1,309,514 thousand FY 20; $1,506,100 thousand FY 21; $1,524,100 thousand FY 22; $1,625,542 thousand FY 23; $1,753,150 thousand FY 24; $1,665,150 thousand FY 25; $1,667,150 thousand FY 26.

(12) Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts [non-add]: [$1,293,664 thousand FY 18; $1,636,242 thousand FY 19; $1,432,775 thousand FY 20; $1,621,457 thousand FY 21; $1,524,100 thousand FY 22; $1,720,020 thousand FY 23; $1,855,332 thousand FY 24; $1,744,949 thousand FY 25; $1,737,487 thousand FY 26]

(13) Undistributed Interfund Receipts, Non-Offsetting Interest: $889,249 thousand FY 18; $27,000 FY 19; -$2,193 thousand FY 20; $88,000 thousand FY 21; $90,000 thousand FY 22; $101,180 thousand FY 23; $81,000 FY 24 ;$91,000 FY 25; $86,000 FY 26.

(14) Total Revenues, Department of the Interior [non-add]: [$11,922,660 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $10,339,635 thousand FY 20; $10,858,619 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 26.

Interior Department Revenues FY 18 – FY 26
(1,000)

Year	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	CR 22	MY22	FY 23	CR 24	FY 24	CR 25	FY 25	FY 26
Offsetting Receipts												
Onshore Energy Leasing												
Rents and Bonuses												
Oil and Gas	244,098	574,024	178,964	229,141	219,720	61,354	157,539	151,886	180,565	141,464	104,841	124,226
Renewable Energy	0	0	64,155	33,686	39,519	13,498	14,763	16,763	24,635	18,763	19,564	21,564
Coal	7,739	19,868	10,785	17,399	16,904	6,206	4,282	4,328	1,757	1,044	4,347	6,714
Geothermal	1,239	2,512	1,725	1,134	1,149	4,021	5,798	1,969	3,235	1,969	7,536	3,121
Oil Shale	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0
All Other	711	1,731	45	4,659	4,658	409	310	404	442	404	2,586	2,587
Adjustments	7	0	2	0	0	-3,748	-1,793	0	-8,262	0	0	0
Royalties												
Oil and Gas	2,406,295	5,839,225	2,127,069	2,434,004	2,623,727	8,113,514	8,072,883	7,006,088	7,144,579	6,995,808	7,271,105	7,717,248
Coal	473,892	656,616	348,325	407,063	408,939	376,584	496,363	560,225	451,970	518,596	629,681	555,656
Geothermal	13,114	34,690	15,059	12,396	12,696	17,958	19,030	14,828	17,947	15,246	14,417	15,844

All Other	73,289	193,675	16,465	67,056	67,056	28,408	33,872	55,213	28,926	55,212	52,861	52,861
Adjustments	39,605	0	60,885	0	0	-106,551	36,833	0	32,729	0	0	0
Subtotal, Onshore energy Leasing	3,259,989	7,322,343	2,823,481	3,206,538	3,394,368	8,511,655	8,839,882	7,811,704	7,878,526	7,748,506	8,106,938	8,499,821
Fees, Land Sale/Rental, Other Offsetting Receipts												
Noncompetitive Filing Fees	179	85	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Fees	18,241	18,189	16,787	19,050	19,217	16,940	20,469	19,395	28,893	19,458	19,491	19,554
Timber Fees	50,531	46,465	63,741	58,136	52,971	93,505	89,804	93,607	56,439	71,199	68,500	71,326
Recreation Entrance/Use Fees	366,084	371,735	280,522	302,493	344,639	388,342	397,555	401,310	419,114	402,318	415,867	426,876
Park Concession Special Accounts and	207,292	196,357	143,781	144,697	160,517	256,387	308,651	256,214	317,409	255,628	279,560	296,167

Other Fees												
Rent of Land and Structures	144,547	135,943	90,659	100,707	97,764	126,448	225,774	148,105	146,911	150,505	126,477	126,109
Sale of Land, Water, Power, Helium, Buildings, etc	450,776	331,243	431,509	264,860	293,748	588,407	409,554	358,493	424,638	381,970	344,512	386,661
Offsetting Earnings on Investments	115,940	145,401	156,442	80,899	64,514	76,018	823,334	956,835	1,368,332	1,023,957	1,112,211	992,488
All Other Offsetting Receipts	497,466	533,066	1,223,484	1,179,657	1,021,180	2,254,620	2,332,295	2,390,236	1,207,745	2,467,390	1,216,354	1,243,386
Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	-17,563	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Fees, Land Sale/ Rental, Other Offsetting	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,607,436	4,624,195	3,969,481	4,772,425	3,582,972	3,562,567

Receipts												
Subtotal, Offsetting Receipts	5,111,045	9,100,827	5,230,430	5,357,037	5,448,918	12,294,759	13,447,318	12,435,899	11,848,007	12,520,931	11,689,910	12,062,388
Undistributed Proprietary Receipts												
OCS Energy Leasing												
Rents and Bonuses, Subtotal	335,048	475,482	356,241	314,320	1,178,056	4,712,724	1,395,456	675,245	582,482	338,010	122,601	468,686
Oil and Gas	0	0	0	0	0	202,072	800,034	420,864	569,488	26,923	25,470	458,479
Renewable Energy	0	0	0	0	0	4,510,652	595,422	254,381	12,994	311,087	97,131	10,207
Royalties	4,257,654	4,954,363	3,289,036	3,463,927	3,847,290	7,114,849		0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Gas Royalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,539,715	7,755,495	6,443,546	7,463,996	6,381,362	6,257,266
Renewable Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,794	2,300	7,513	2,690	10,788

ions												
Subtotal, OCS Energy Leasing Receipts	4,592,702	5,429,846	5,350,311	3,778,247	5,025,346	11,827,573	6,935,171	8,433,534	7,028,328	7,809,519	6,506,653	6,736,740
Escrow Payout Interest	35,000	39,000	33,346	13,878	14,754	34,766	44,793	79,873	45,306	67,339	69,424	61,005
Subtotal, Undistributed Proprietary Receipts	1,293,664	1,636,242	3,678,623	3,792,125	5,040,100	11,862,339	6,979,964	8,513,407	7,073,634	7,876,858	6,576,077	6,797,745
Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts												
Mined Land Reclamation Fee	155,401	147,934	123,261	115,357	0	101,074	94,478	102,182	84,144	95,758	79,799	70,337
All Other Non-Offsetting Recei	1,138,263	1,488,308	1,309,514	1,506,100	1,524,100	1,929,234	1,625,542	1,753,150	1,634,406	1,731,150	1,665,150	1,667,150

pts												
Subtotal, Non-Offsetting Governmental Receipts	1,293,664	1,636,242	1,432,775	1,621,457	1,524,100	2,030,308	1,720,020	1,855,332	1,718,550	1,826,908	1,744,949	1,737,487
Undistributed Interfund Receipts												
Non-Offsetting Interest	889,249	27,000	-2,193	88,000	90,000	114,244	101,180	81,000	90,339	81,000	91,000	86,000
Total, Department of the Interior	11,921,660	16,232,915	10,339,635	10,858,619	12,103,118	26,301,650	22,248,482	22,885,638	20,730,530	22,305,697	20,101,936	20,683,620

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied due to budget cut proposals); Bernhardt, David; Haaland, Deb. Burgum, Doug; The Interior Budget in Brief. FY 20, FY 22, FY 25 - 26; MY 22 actual from FY 24 much higher than FY 23 current year estimates.

4. Budget Authority 2CFR§411.2

(a) Interior Department Total Budget Authority is the sum of Current Appropriations and Permanent Appropriations distributed to agencies, from Revenues, as explained, agency by agency, in the Budget-in-brief and Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR's) unexplained description of Revenues. FY 26 Budget-in-brief has conspicuously neglected to provide non energy revenue producing agencies with any of their usual Permanent Appropriations. Permanent appropriation increases for small energy revenue producing agencies are accepted. It is unlawful to deny Bureau of Land Management and especially the National Parks their hard earned Permanent appropriations. For the sake of the surplus or deficit table total budget authority is to be recalculated at 3 percent inflation for four years, 12 percent growth CR 22 - CR 25 from original FY 22 Budget-in-brief estimates.

(1) The only real offender of Permanent Appropriations seems to be the Office of the Secretary whose Budget Authority is reported in the Budget Highlights to have increased from $2,148 million FY 22 original, to $5,015 million FY 23. Historical review of the Office of the Secretary agency description finds they have historically only reported some of the confusing Permanent Appropriations regarding mostly Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments $3.7 billion FY 25, in the Budget Authority total. Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments hypocrisy is certainly the vast majority of the confusion by the Secretary regarding revenue and expense in the duplicate payment investigation beginning FY 22. Having once been forgiven, for abolishing permanent appropriations FY 25, the Office of the Secretary must forfeit all future permanent appropriations to the respective Bureaus, such as the Indian Arts and Crafts FY 25 to the Bureau of Indian Education, pursuant to 24USC§419(a)(4). Permanent appropriations for the Office of Insular Affair in 2025 to include the Compact of Free Association legislative proposal to increase Permanent appropriations from $589 million CR 24 to $1,951 million FY 25 is certainly rejected for 3 percent annual inflation from CR 24. Permanent appropriations to the Office of the Secretary are prohibited from 0 FY 25, so that Permanent appropriations equals Current appropriations for the Office of the Secretary.

(2) Budget Authority By Bureau is recalculated 3 percent annual growth from FY 17, 24 percent over eight years in CR 25, provided this is a higher number than current appropriations. In the case of BLM that comes to $1,464 million, only $14 million permanent appropriations higher than the reduced price of $1,450 million current appropriations CR 25. In the case of NPS $4,403 million is nearly a billion dollar higher than $3,337 million current appropriations CR 25, so we will stick with the methodology. In the case of hyperinflationary USGS, $1,347 million is less than current appropriations of $1,450 million and budget authority shall be entered as $1,450 million CR 25 plus 3 percent annual inflation.

(2) Bureau of Indian Affairs must be recalculated from FY 20 when the Bureau of Indian Education split. Having suffered current appropriations to be cut, and believed to administrate claims from revenues, that are adjudicated Bureau of Trust Fund Administration, their budget authority increases three percent from FY 24. The hyper-inflationary Office of the Solicitor gets no permanent appropriations, while the Office of Inspector General gets $3 million current appropriations, having suffered $67 million current appropriations more than 42 months, and no permanent appropriations (Rev. 13:5). A cut in confusing permanent appropriations for Bureau of Indian Gaming, to be reviewed under Art. 14 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution. Bureau of Reclamation and Central Utah Completion project budget authority has been over-protected FY 26. Bureau of Reclamation hyperinflation FY 23 – FY 25 must be reviewed to evaluate the true cost of $25 million damn removal projects, ie. Return of the salmon to Klammath 2024, against overestimation of the clean energy and flood control potential of archaic, foul, ditch water, dams. Central Utah Project Completion alleged to drain Great Salt Lake.

(3) Staffing must be studied, the FY 26 Budget in Brief failed to reproduce the staffing by agency table. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should increase to 1 percent annual growth from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, currently uncounted as contractors, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months (Rev. 13:5).

(b) Interior Department Budget Authority is resolved CR 22 and CR 25, but FY 23 – FY 25 are far too overestimated to be codified at this time, pending review of Revenue overestimates. Stare decisis failed to accurately enter actual MY 22 numbers in the FY 24 Budget in Brief. ID will have to redo FY 24 – FY 25 Budget in Brief, Budget Authority for FY 22 – FY 25, in their historical Excel Budget Authority spreadsheet. It is possible to distribute a credible amount of Permanent appropriations with temporary low Revenue estimates based on 3 percent inflation from CR 22, leaving a $3 billion surplus to negotiate Revenue negation. Pending revenue review codification, Budget Authority is impaired by questions regarding overestimation of FY 23 – FY 25 Budget authority, Revenues and especially Office of the Secretary multi-billion dollar confusion regarding Mineral Leasing and Payments, an expense. Half price Mineral Leasing and Payment expenses FY 17 – CR 22 aside, the hyperinflation in Budget Authority FY 20 – CR 22 is justified by COVID subsidized increases in Current appropriations, and is not jeopardized. Subsequent increases FY 23 – FY 25 are incredible, revenue overestimate propaganda, Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24 must be subjected to more review before they can be codified. Agencies are due Arrears for Permanent appropriations FY 25 as re-estimated by CR 25 31USC§1502(b). Using conservative Revenue estimates, and CR 22 Budget Authority base year, a three year budget projection of three percent inflation for Budget Authority can be guaranteed CR 25 – FY 27.

(I) Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19; $1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(2) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: $118 million FY 17; $129 million FY 18; $130 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $128 million FY 21; $170 million FY 22; $183 million FY 23; $163 million FY 24; $211 million FY 25; $217 million FY 26; $224 million FY 27.

(3) Bureau of Environmental Safety: $103 million FY 17; $98 million FY 18; $136 million FY 19; $150 million FY 20; $125 million FY 21; $181 million FY 22; $174 million FY 23; $162 million FY 24; $220 million FY 25; $227 million FY 26; $234 million FY 27.

(4) Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (miner health declaratory judgment FY 20 – FY 24): $730 million FY 17; $888 million FY 18; $826 million FY 19; ? FY 20-FY 24; $905 million FY 25; $932 million FY 26; $960 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(6) Fish and Wildlife Service: $2,935 million FY 17; $2,946 million FY 18; $3,037 million FY 19; $2,952 million FY 20; $3,227 million FY 21; ? FY 22 - FY 24; $3,639 million FY 25; $3,748 million FY 26; $3,860 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19;

$3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(8) Bureau of Indian Affairs: $2,983 million FY 17; $2,974 million FY 18; $3,287 million FY 19; $2,732 million FY 20; $3,151 million FY 21; $2,847 million FY 22; $2,813 million FY 23; $2,919 million FY 24; $3,142 million FY 25; $3,236 million FY 26; $3,333 million FY 27.

(9) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $1,367 million FY 20; $2,497 million FY 21; $1,348 million FY 22; $1,446 million FY 23; $1,402 million FY 24; $1,572 million FY 25; $1,619 million FY 26; $1,668 million FY 27.

(10) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $641 million FY 20; $594 million FY 21; $602 million FY 22; $1,832 million FY 23; $1,911 million FY 24; $2,045 million FY 25; $2,106 million FY 26; $2,169 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(12) Office of Insular Affairs: $652 million FY 17; $629 million FY 18; $658 million FY 19; $734 million FY 20; $645 million FY 21; $684 million FY 22; $656 million FY 23; $718 million FY 24; $808 million FY 25; $832 million FY 26; $857 million FY 27.

(13) Office of the Solicitor: $66 million FY 17; $65 million FY 18; $66 million FY 19; $67 million FY 20; $87 million FY 21; $95 million FY 22; $101 million FY 23; $101 million FY 24; $98 million FY 25; $101 million FY 26; $104 million FY 27.

(14) Office of the Inspector General: $50 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $55 million FY 19; $57 million FY 20; $59 million FY 21; $66 million FY 22; $70 million FY 23; $70 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $72 million FY 26; $74 million FY 27.

(15) Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians: $297 million FY 17; $280 million FY 18; $258 million FY 19; $256 million FY 20; abolished FY 21 – present.

(16) National Indian Gaming Commission: $18 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $19 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $18 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $29 million FY 24; $22 million FY 25; $23 million FY 26; $24 million FY 27.

(17) Department-wide programs; Payments in Lieu of Taxes: $465 million FY 17; $462 million FY 18; $516 million FY 19; $517 million FY 20; $525 million FY 21; $525 million FY 22; $579 million FY 23; $635 million FY 24; $577 million FY 25; $594 million FY 26 $612 million FY 27.

(18) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $138 million FY 19; $147 million FY 20; $148 million FY 21; $170 million FY 22; $175 million FY 23; $175 million FY 24; $171 million FY 25; $176 million FY 26; $181 million FY 27.

(19) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: $10 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $10 million FY 19; $22 million FY 20; $10 million FY 21; $10 million FY 22; $10 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; $10

million FY 25; $11 million FY 26; $11 million FY 27.

(20) Energy Community Revitalization Program: 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $5 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $7 million FY 25; $7 million FY 26; $7 million FY 27.

(21) Wildland Fire Management: $943 million FY 17; $986 million FY 18; $989 million FY 19; $1,302 million FY 20; $1,303 million FY 21; $1,440 million FY 22; $1,711 million FY 23; $1,694 million FY 24; $1,507 million FY 25; $1,552 million FY 26; $1,599 million FY 27.

(22) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration: $586 million FY 17; $354 million FY 18; $575 million FY 19; $544 million FY 20; $616 million FY 21; $618 million FY 22; $616 million FY 23; $70-8 million FY 24; $727 million FY 25; $749 million FY 26; $772 million FY 27.

(23) Working Capital Fund: $67 million FY 17; $67 million FY 18; $56 million FY 19 $56 million FY 20; $61 million FY 21; $91 million FY 22; $143 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $108 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26; $114 million FY 27.

(24) National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,616 million FY 21; $1,527 million FY 22; $1,687 million FY 23; $1,836 million FY 24; $1,858 million FY 25; $1,914 million FY 26; $1,971 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

(26) Central Utah Completion Act, to be terminated FY 27: $21 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $22 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $31 million FY 21; $28 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $26 million FY 24; $26 million FY 25; $27 million FY 26.

Interior Total Budget Authority by Bureau FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

Year	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	CR 22	MY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	CR 25	FY 26
Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	58,668	36,714	34,630	37,080	27,621	28,450
Bureau of Land Man	1,464	1,459	1,617	1,772	1,623	1,959	2,063	1,989	2,031	2,063	1,815	1,870

agement (BLM)												
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	129	130	147	128	170	164	183	163	183	211	217
Bureau of Environmental Safety (BES)	103	98	136	150	125	181	157	174	162	170	220	227
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (OSMR)	730	888	826	2,373	1,114	1,182	12,390	1,477	1,498	1,584	905	932
US Geological Survey (USGS)	1,086	1,078	1,260	1,272	1,317	1,643	1,684	1,608	1,566	1,648	1,450	1,494
Fish	2,935	2,946	3,037	2,952	3,227	3,554	4,087	4,237	3,785	3,999	3,639	3,748

and Wildlife Service (FWS)												
National Park Service (NPS)	3,551	3,632	4,085	3,938	4,146	4,602	5,374	6,244	4,724	4,813	4,403	4,535
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,983	2,974	3,287	2,732	3,151	2,847	5,155	2,813	2,919	3,512	3,142	3,236
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,367	2,497	1,348	1,233	1,446	1,402	1,522	1,572	1,619
Bureau of Trust Fund Administration (BTFA)	0	0	0	641	594	602	1,774	1,832	1,911	1,985	2,045	2,106
Departmental Offices												

Office of the Secretary	1,705	2,195	2,559	2,096	1,915	2,148	5,501	5,015	4,489	4,459	147	151
Insular Affairs (OIA)	652	629	658	734	645	684	662	656	718	2,070	808	832
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	95	95	101	101	108	98	101
Office of the Inspector General (OIS)	50	50	55	57	59	66	158	70	70	79	70	72
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OSTAI)	297	280	258	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National India	18	19	19	21	21	18	21	27	29	31	22	23

n Gaming Commission												
Department-wide Programs												
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	517	525	525	550	579	635	482	577	594
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	170	170	175	175	176	171	176
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	22	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11
Energy Community Revitalization Prog	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	7	7

ram												
Wildland Fire Management	943	986	989	1,302	1,303	1,440	6,185	1,771	1,694	1,901	1,507	1,552
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)	586	354	575	544	616	618	605	616	708	678	727	749
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	61	91	91	143	112	135	108	111
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	0	0	0	0	1,616	1,527	1,527	1,687	1,836	1,884	1,858	1,914
Bureau of Recl	1,396	1,382	1,698	2,122	1,906	1,778	8,924	3,829	3,861	3,561	2,083	2,146

amation (BR)												
Central Utah Completion Act (CUC)	21	19	22	31	31	28	88	27	26	20	26	27
Total Interior Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	25,316	26,865	27,286	58,668	36,714	34,630	37,080	27,621	28,450

Source: Total Budget Authority by Bureau. Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David, Haaland, Deb. FY 18 – FY 25 The Interior Budget in Brief. US Department of Agriculture Budget in Brief FY 21; Wildland Fire Management and Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve Fund are combined.

5. Public Land 4CFR§211.3

(a) Currently 39 percent of the Nation's lands are conserved by the public and 26 percent of its waters are marine protected areas, 3 percent of protected waters are no take marine reserves. 30 percent is less than 39 percent. Although there is considerable development on some of this land 34.7 percent of land is officially protected by federal and state governments in the United States. The moral is to conserve more land and water. The U.S. has 2.3 billion acres of land. However, 375 million acres are in Alaska and not suitable for agricultural production. The land area of the lower 48 states is approximately 1.9 billion acres. To put things in perspective, keep in mind that California is 103 million acres, Montana 94 million acres, Oregon 60 million acres and Maine 20 million acres. Only 66 million acres are considered developed lands. This amounts to 3% of the land area in the US, yet this small land base is home to 75% of the population. Developed and rural residential make up 139 million acres, or 6.1% of total land area in the U.S. About 349 million acres in the U.S. are planted for crops. This is the equivalent of about four states the size of Montana. Four crops -- feeder corn (80 million acres), soybeans (75 million acres), alfalfa hay (61 million acres) and wheat (62 million acres) -- make up 80% of total crop acreage. All but wheat are primarily used for biofuel and to feed livestock. The amount of land used to produce all vegetables in the U.S. is less than 3 million acres. Some 788 million acres, or 41.4% of the U. S. excluding Alaska, are grazed by livestock. More than 309 million acres of federal, state and other public lands are grazed by domestic livestock. Another 140 million acres are forested lands that are grazed. Forest lands comprise 747 million acres. Of these lands, some 501 million acres are primarily forest (minus lands used for grazed forest and other special categories).

(b) The Interior Department and Natural Resources Council of Maine Trust for Public Land City Parks Facts Report 2011 reported Public Land in the United States: 903.4 million acres. 39.9 percent of 2,263 million acres, Total.

(1) Interior Department, [non-add, subtotal]: [485.6 million acres. 21.5 percent of Total]

(A) Bureau of Indian Affairs: 55 million acres. 2.4 percent of Total.
(B) Bureau of Land Management: 245 million acres. 10.8 percent of Total.
(C) Bureau of Reclamation: 6.6 million acres (7.1 million including easement) 0.3 percent of Total
(D) Fish and Wildlife Service: 90 million acres. 4 percent of Total.
(E) National Park Service: 89 million acres. 4 percent of Total.

(i) Wilderness Preservation System [non-add]: [109 million acres. 4.8 percent of Total]

(2) USDA, Forest Service: 181 million acres. 8 percent of Total.

(ii) Federal Protected Land [non-add, subtotal]: [666.6 million acres; 29.5 percent of Total]

(3) Department of Defense: 30 million acres. 1.3 percent of Total.

(4) US Army Corp of Engineers: 7.8 million acres. 0.4 percent of Total.

(iii) Total Federal Lands [non-add, subtotal]: [704.4 million acres. 31.1 percent of Total]

(5) State Lands: 197.5 million acres. 8.7 percent of Total.

(6) City Park: >1.5 million acres. 0.07 percent of Total.

(iii) Public Land, Total: 903.4 million acres. 39.9 percent of 2,263 million acres. Total.

Public Land in the United States, by Agency 2011

Agency	Acres
Interior Department, subtotal	485.6 million
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55 million
Bureau of Land Management	245 million
Bureau of Reclamation	6.6 million (7.1 million inc. easements)
Fish and Wildlife Service	90 million
National Park Service	89 million
Wilderness Preservation System (non-add)	109 million
Forest Service	181 million
Federal Land, subtotal	666.6 million

Department of Defense	30 million
USACE	7.8 million
Total Federal Land,	704.4 million
State Lands	197.5 million
City Park	>1.5 million
Total Public Land in United States	903.4 million

Source: Interior Department. Natural Resources Council of Maine. Trust for Public Land City Parks Facts Report 2011; State by State delayed by Apache Open Office Number Format Error damaging HA records in 2025, with poor protection of the source.

6. Staff 2CFR§411.3

(a) Layoffs were an abuse of discretion. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should grow 1 percent annually from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months in Interior Department employment (Rev. 13:5).

(1) Lay-offs by the interfering lay software engineer Secretary constitute Creditors of the United States 18USC§914 deprived of relief 18USC§246 due to fraud and related activity in connection with computers 18USC§1030 that disqualifies the Windows 8 software engineer to hold federal office, due to concealment, removal and mutilation (of records by international property criminals) generally 18USC§2071. The ID Postmaster email message, shadowing automatic out of office responses, could be ruled Fraud and related activity in connection with electronic mail, although tens of thousands of Interior Department emails may be blocked 18USC§1037. The time to file a motion for new trial based upon newly discovered evidence is increased to three years to compensate under Rule 33 Fed. Crim. P The Interior budget request must include a balance available 31USC§1502 to pay as if the covered lapse of employment had never occurred in violation of the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018.

(b) The FY 26 Budget in Brief aborted the staffing by agency table, while ostensibly authorizing massive layoffs and this is a crime that disqualifies the lay Secretary from holding federal office 18USC§2071. The compelling interest of ID human resources is to employ 70,000, after time immemorial, far more than the 42 month limit, accursed by the number of the beast (Rev. 13:5). Interior Department Wildland Fire Annual Reports 2019-2023 odd years and website to even 2024, reports the total number of federal wildland fire personnel employed by the Interior Department was 5,400 (2019); 6,315 (2021); 5,152 (2023); 5,780 (2024). Unaccounted for staffing cuts may cruelly and unusually plunge the wildland firefighter adjusted total back into peonage to the number of the beast. Layoffs are as serious a crime as employing the Windows 8 software engineer Interior Secretary. Interior Department staff needs to grow out of their extended struggle with the number of the beast. By adding wildland firefighters to the grand total, Interior only needs to exhibit positive employment growth, despite lay-offs, to sustain a staff of more than 70,000.

(i) Interior Department Grand Total: 66,993 FY 19; 66,416 FY 20; 68,342 FY 21; 67,591 FY 22; 68,128 FY 23; 70,727 FY 24; 72,078 FY 25.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: 9,488 FY 19; 9,458 FY 20; 9,527 FY 21; 9,488 FY 22; 9,633 FY 23; 9,777 FY 24; 9,811 FY 25.

(2) Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: 553 FY 19; 561 FY 20; 575 FY 21; 591 FY 22; 599 FY 23; 666 FY 24; 681 FY 25.

(3) Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: 776 FY 19; 762 FY 20; 776 FY 21; 795 FY 22; 819 FY 23; 926 FY 24; 938 FY 25.

(4) Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: 376 FY 19; 354 FY 20; 350 FY 21; 354 FY 22; 384 FY 23; 520 FY 24; 521 FY 25.

(5) Bureau of Reclamation: 5,351 FY 19; 5,279 FY 20; 5,203 FY 21; 5,085 FY 22; 5,257 FY 23; 5,373 FY 24; 5,480 FY 25.

(6) US Geological Survey: 7,556 FY 19; 7,565 FY 20; 7,735 FY 21; 7,792 FY 22; 7,931 FY 23; 7,931 FY 24; 8,000 FY 25.

(7) US Fish and Wildlife Service: 8,058 FY 19; 7,970 FY 20; 8,210 FY 21; 8,420 FY 22; 8,642 FY 23; 8,759 FY 24; 9,183 FY 25.

(8) National Park Service: 18,544 FY 19; 18,060 FY 20; 18,814 FY 21; 18,660 FY 22; 18,905 FY 23; 19,819 FY 24; 19,953 FY 25.

(9) Bureau of Indian Affairs: 6,690 FY 19; 5,741 FY 20; 3,942 FY 21; 4,698 FY 22; 3,661 FY 23; 3,690 FY 24; 4,139 FY 25.

(10) Bureau of Indian Education: 0 FY 19; 661 FY 20; 2,735 FY 21; 2,762 FY 22; 2,794 FY 23; 2,910 FY 24; 2,983 FY 25.

(11) Bureau of Trust Fund Administration: 0 FY 19; 399 FY 20; 406 FY 21; 419 FY 22; 422 FY 23; 439 FY 24; 444 FY 25.

(ii) Departmental Offices.

(12) Office of the Secretary: 783 FY 19; 778 FY 20; 767 FY 21; 763 FY 22; 809 FY 23; 822 FY 24; 637 FY 25.

(13) Office of Insular Affairs: 31 FY 19; 26 FY 20; 29 FY 21; 30 FY 22; 28 FY 23; 36 FY 24; 36 FY 25.

(14) Office of the Solicitor: 411 FY 19; 487 FY 20; 526 FY 21; 539 FY 22; 542 FY 23; 564 FY 24 566 FY 25.

(15) Office of the Inspector General: 251 FY 19; 262 FY 20; 262 FY 21; 271 FY 22; 288 FY 23; 292 FY 24; 319 FY 25.

(iii) Department-wide Programs.

(16) Wildland Fire Management: 27 FY 19; 29 FY 20; 30 FY 21; 34 FY 22; 37 FY 23; 41 FY 24; 42 FY 25.

(17) Payment in Lieu of Taxes: 2 FY 19; 1 FY 20; 1 FY 21; 1 FY 22; 1 FY 23; 2 FY 24; 2 FY 25.

(18) Office of Natural Resource Revenue: 610 FY 19; 585 FY 20; 579 FY 21; 573 FY 22; 574 FY 23; 577 FY 24; 602 FY 25.

(19) Central Hazardous Materials Fund: 3 FY 19; 4 FY 20; 4 FY 21; 4 FY 22; 3 FY 23; 4 FY 24; 4 FY 25.

(20) Energy Community Revitalization Program: 0 FY 19 – FY 21; 1 FY 22; 12 FY 23; 22 FY 24; 30 FY 25.

(21) Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program: 15 FY 19; 16 FY 20; 18 FY 21; 16 FY 22; 17 FY 23; 18 FY 24; 19 FY 25.

(22) Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund: 1,488 FY 19; 1,437 FY 20; 1,420 FY 21; 1,443 FY 22; 1,485 FY 23; 1,607 FY 24; 1,628 FY 25.

(23) National Indian Gaming Commission: 113 FY 19; 113 FY 20; 108 FY 21; 107 FY 22; 121 FY 23; 140 FY 24; 140 FY 25.

(iv) Total, Department of Interior: 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25.

(24) Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account: 4 FY 19; 10 FY 20; 10 FY 21; 11 FY 22; 12 FY 23; 12 FY 24; 12 FY 25.

(v) Combined Total: 61,593 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25.

(25) Wildland Fire Personnel: 5,400 FY 19; 5,835 FY 20; 6,315 FY 21; 5,734 FY 22; 5,152 FY 23; 5,780 FY 24; 5,838 FY 25.

(vi) Grand Total, Interior Department Staff: 66,993 FY 19; 66,416 FY 20; 68,342 FY 21; 67,591 FY 22; 68,128 FY 23; 70,727 FY 24; 72,078 FY 25.

Interior Department Staff FY 2019 - 2025

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Bureau of Land Management	9,488	9,458	9,527	9,488	9,633	9,777	9,811
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	553	561	575	591	599	666	681
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	776	762	776	795	819	926	938
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	376	354	350	354	384	520	521
Bureau of Reclamation	5,351	5,279	5,203	5,085	5,257	5,373	5,480
US Geological Survey	7,556	7,565	7,735	7,792	7,931	7,931	8,000
US Fish and Wildlife Service	8,058	7,970	8,210	8,420	8,642	8,759	9,183
National Park Service	18,544	18,060	18,814	18,660	18,905	19,819	19,953
Bureau of Indian Affairs	6,690	5,741	3,942	3,698	3,661	3,690	4,139

Bureau of Indian Education	0	661	2,735	2,762	2,794	2,910	2,983
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	0	399	406	419	422	439	444
Departmental Offices							
Office of the Secretary	783	778	767	763	809	822	637
Office of Insular Affairs	31	26	29	30	28	36	36
Office of the Solicitor	411	487	526	539	542	564	566
Office of the Inspector General	251	262	262	271	288	292	319
Department-wide Programs							
Wildland Fire Management	27	29	30	34	37	41	42
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	610	585	579	573	574	577	602
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	3	4	4	4	3	4	4

Energy Community Revitalization Program	0	0	0	1	12	22	30
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Program	15	16	18	16	17	18	19
Working Capital Fund and Franchise Fund	1,488	1,437	1,420	1,443	1,485	1,607	1,628
National Indian Gaming Commission	113	113	108	107	121	140	140
Total, Department of the Interior	61,583	60,548	62,017	61,846	62,964	64,935	66,228
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	4	10	10	11	12	12	12
Combined Total	61,593	60,558	62,027	61,857	62,976	64,947	66,240
Wildland Fire Personnel	5,400	5,858	6,315	5,734	5,152	5,780	5,838
Grand Total	66,993	66,416	68,342	67,591	68,128	70,727	72,078

Source: Department of the Interior Budget in Brief FY 2021 – FY 2025; Interior Department Wildland Fire Annual Reports 2019-2023 reports the total number of federal wildland fire personnel employed by the Interior Department in odd years was 5,400 (2019); 6,315 (2021); 5,152 (2023); website 5,780

(2024). Even years extrapolated median of adjacent odd years and one percent growth FY 25 – FY 26.

7. Questions

(a) Not all variables in the Interior Department surplus or deficit equation are certain. Current appropriations are accurate and codified for inclusion in Federal Financial Assistance 2CFR§311.1. Revenues remain highly overestimated, and Total Revenues are estimated 3 percent inflation from FY 21 to fill in the blanks. An effort must be made to guarantee Budget authority does not exceed true Revenues. Interior Department should aim to declare a $3 billion surplus at the end of the fiscal year, to be used as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay for the first current appropriations of the new fiscal year. Having been confused by Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments, and other dubious expenses, Office of the Secretary is prohibited any Permanent appropriations from FY 25. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to correct Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21. Substituting 3 percent annual inflation in Total Revenues for incredibly high revenue overestimates, since FY 2021, it is possible for the General Fund to guarantee Permanent appropriations FY 25 – FY 27 a surplus. The Interior Department and/or their Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) FY 19, are highly obligated to fill in the blanks regarding Revenue overestimates in FY 19 and since FY 21, and Budget Authority FY 23 – FY 24.

Chapter 4 Revenues

(b)(2)(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY

21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

Chapter 5 Budget Authority

(b) Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19; $1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19; $3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

Chapter 3 Revenues

(b)(2)(A) Oil and Gas: $2,406,295 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,127,069 thousand FY 20; $2,434,004 thousand FY 21; $2,623,727 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(3) Offsetting Receipts, Onshore Energy Leasing, [non-add], subtotal: [$3,259,989 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $2,823,481 thousand FY 20; $3,206,538 thousand FY 21; $3,394,368 thousand FY 22; $766,999 thousand FY 23; ? FY 24 - FY 26]

(5) Offsetting Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$5,111,045 thousand FY 18; ? FY 19; $5,230,430 thousand FY 20; $5,357,037 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 26]

(6) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts. Rents and Bonuses; [non-add], subtotal: $335,048 thousand FY 18; $475,482 thousand FY 19; $356,241 thousand FY 20; $314,320 thousand FY 21; [? FY 22 – FY 23; $675,245 thousand FY 24; $122,601 thousand FY 25; $468,686 thousand FY 26]

(A) Oil and Gas: - N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $25,470 thousand FY 25; $458,479 thousand FY 26.

(B) Renewable Energy: N/a FY 18 – FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 24; $97,131 thousand FY 25; $10,207 thousand FY 26.

(7) Royalties: $4,257,654 thousand FY 18; $4,954,363 thousand FY 19; $3,289,036 thousand FY 20; $3,463,927 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 – FY 26.

(8) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], OCS Energy Leasing Receipts: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26]

(10) Undistributed Proprietary Receipts, [non-add], subtotal: [$4,592,702 thousand FY 18; $5,429,846 thousand FY 19; $3,645,277 thousand FY 20; $3,778,247 thousand FY 21; $3,847,290 thousand FY 22; ? FY 23 - FY 26.

Chapter 5 Budget Authority

(a) (3) Staffing must be studied, the FY 26 Budget in Brief failed to reproduce the staffing by agency table. The prevailing Republican business theory that total ID staffing should be reduced is wrong. ID staffing should increase to 1 percent annual growth from a high of 63,071 FY 18 when ID could be said to have begun to have trouble with math, incidental to laying off full time employees. Actual staffing totals, to be paid covered lapse of employment if abused, to ensure their return to work FY 25 – FY 26, are: 63,071 FY 18; 61,583 FY 19; 60,558 FY 20; 62,027 FY 21; 61,857 FY 22; 62,976 FY 23; 64,947 FY 24; 66,240 FY 25; 68,117 FY 26. FY 26 must be marked up to more than 70,000 FY 26 honest, dependable workers, by including ID wildfire fighters identified to be paid, currently uncounted as contractors, whereas the number of the beast has gone on more than 42 months (Rev. 13:5).

(b) Total Interior Department Budget Authority: $19,246 million FY 17; $19,722 million FY 18; $21,997 million FY 19; $25,316 million FY 20; $26,865 million FY 21; $27,286 million CR 22; ? FY 23 – FY 24; $27,621 million CR 25; $28,450 million FY 26; $29,304 million FY 27.

(1) Bureau of Land Management: $1,164 million FY 17; $1,459 million FY 18; $1,617 million FY 19; $1,772 million FY 20; $1,623 million FY 21; ? FY 22- FY 24; $1,815 million FY 25; $1,870 million FY 26; $1,926 million FY 27.

(5) US Geological Survey: $1,086 million FY 17; $1,078 million FY 18; $1,260 million FY 19; $1,272 million FY 20; $1,317 million FY 21; ? FY 22-FY 24; $1,450 million FY 25; $1,494 million FY 26; $1,539 million FY 27.

(7) National Park Service: $3,551 million FY 17; $3,632 million FY 18; $4,0895 million FY 19; $3,938 million FY 20; $4,146 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 24; $4,403 million FY 25; $4,535 million FY 26; $4,671 million FY 27.

(11) Departmental Offices. Office of the Secretary: ? FY 17 – FY 24; $147 million FY 25; $151

million FY 26; $156 million FY 27.

(25) Bureau of Reclamation: $1,396 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,698 million FY 19; $2,122 million FY 20; $1,.906 million FY 21; $1,778 million FY 22; ? FY 23– FY 24; $2,083 million FY 25; $2,146 million FY 26.

(26) Central Utah Completion Act, accused of draining Great Salt Lake, to be terminated FY 27: $21 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $22 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $31 million FY 21; $28 million FY 22; $27 million FY 23; $26 million FY 24; $26 million FY 25; $27 million FY 26.

Part 412 Department of Justice 2CFR§412

3 percent inflation must be enforced for all DOJ agencies, except the FBI and DEA who are slated for abolition and failing that reduction 11USC§106 and 31USC§1116. DOJ actual numbers for FY 24 must be disqualified due to concealment of, purportedly hyper-inflationary FY 22-FY 25 Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation under 18USC§2071. Attempting to abolish Tax Division is especially fined $100,000 for attempting to evade or defeat tax 26USC§7201. DOJ is fined $196 million to "disgorge the $196 million High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas" to forgive the Attorney General for receiving millions of dollars of bribes from the President 18USC§201, §1956. Trump's vicious, new voluntary manslaughter of people smuggling fentanyl into the United States must be prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. US not only has the largest prison population in the world, it increased 8.4 percent to 1,808,100 in 2022 from 2020, after nearly a decade of decline, to a rate of 541 detainees per 100,000 residents in 2022 more than twice the 250 detainee per 100,000 resident legal limit. Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) FY2022-FY 2025 DOJ Budget Request: $28,721 million FY 16; $28,528 million FY 17; $28,277 million FY 18; $30,677 million FY 19; $32,373 million FY 20; $33,408 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $35,207 million FY 22; $38,536 million FY 23; $36,471 million FY 24; $36,091 million FY 25; $33,541 million FY 26; waiver for $33,831 million FY 26.

1. Department of Justice 2CFR§412.1
2. Prison Census 2CFR412.2

Work Cited

An Act to Establish the Department of Justice, ch. 150, 16 Stat. 162 (1870)
Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) FY2022-FY 2025
Attempt to evade or defeat tax 26USC§7201
Blakely v. Washington (2004)
Brown v. Plata et al (2010)
Bribery of witnesses 18USC§201
Concealment, removal mutilation generally 18USC§2071
Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, sec. 35, 1 Stat. 73, 92-93 (1789)
Justice Department Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY 19 - FY 21
Justice Department Budget and Performance Summary FY 26
Laundering of monetary instruments 18USC§1956

Roberson v. Texas (2024)
Rome Statute (1999)
Sanders, Tony J. Department of Energy FY 17 – FY 26 HA-8-12-25
– *International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. Phalon* HA-20-29-25
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming for the abolition of the death penalty
Supplemental budget estimates and changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106
World Prison Brief

1. Department of Justice, 2CFR§412.1

(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).

(1) Justice Management is primarily obligated to legalize marijuana and abolish drug enforcement pursuant to the principle of non-use of force and right of all people to self-determination. Furthermore, the United States has the largest and presumably falsest prison in the world and many innocent persons must be released. Attorney General Bondi has done well reducing spending on enforcement and prison categories, however being comparatively warranted does not justify US Attorney or US Marshall hyperinflation in excess of 3 percent annual inflation from FY 21 baseline, the last year before hyper-inflationary budget material was unprofessionally sequestered by embarrassed jurists. Bondi is not perfect, the budget has received complaints of cuts and must be gone over with the fine tooth comb provided by the novel DOJ FY 26 Budget and Performance Summary. DOJ budget has been punished enough for undocumented FY 23 hyperinflation to get the message through to the Judicial Branch not to haggle for 5 percent inflation, that must be fought to be reduced to the expected 3 percent inflation in actual review, especially if attorneys should happen to take advantage of transient high consumer price inflation to take the title of most highly paid professional in the United States from surgeons. A waiver of sovereign immunity is sought to protect Tax Court, INTERPOL, and Asset Forfeiture against abolition, and augment General Legal Services, Bureau of Justice Programs statistics, Community Oriented Policing, Office of Violence Against Women and against budget cuts, by sustaining 3 percent annual inflation from FY 21, plus large increases to Civil Division and Pardon Attorney needed to safely reduce the prison population pursuant to 11USC§106 and 31USC§1106.

(1) Historically, the DOJ budget request consisted of two extremely short documents, the shortest of any agency, one a Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation Table, that is extraordinarily difficult to add-up, and two a semi-fictitious overview by function. Now, only previously unpublished budget reports, that feature both components in one long document, are presented. Although the DOJ FY 26 Budget and Performance Summary is a big improvement, the Attorney General must be accused of failing to prosecute the concealment of FY 22-FY 25 Summary of Budget Authority, by Appropriation under 18USC§2071. Did Bondi judicially sequester Garland's Summaries of Budget Authority, instead of fiscally sequestering his hyperinflation and ruling his MRSA squirting pen torture, by simply raising the bar on Summary of Budget Authority justification, above what has historically been done, but beyond actual certainty? As Florida and Federal Attorney General Pam

Bondi is known to have taken millions of dollars of bribes to conceal President Trump's crimes described C(h)i(n)a, bar(b(r)i(b)e) 18USC§201. DOJ is highly obligated to "disgorge the $196 million High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas" transfer by Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to detox the Executive Office of the President (EOP), of the terrorism finance, without being absolutely corrupted by it, themselves. White House has been advised to change the name of ONDCP to White House "Medical Waste Program", and has specifically been warned to abolish and not launder the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, wherefore DOJ is fined $196 million FY 26 18USC§1956. Next year DOJ is sought to disarm health care by totally abolishing FBI Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control.

(2) Fentanyl is competitive with Trump's lifetime casualty count for murderous use of the "n-word" as it pertains to nuclear and narco terrorism by the White House, often calling low ranking National Guard units to duty. Credit for the reduction in overdose deaths in 2024 goes to Ohio legalization of marijuana. The lame duck has become a vicious extra-judicial killer, a narco-terrorist accessory to military murder, a crime against humanity Art. 7 of the Rome Statute. The new military incitement to murder people smuggling fentanyl into the United States must be prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The lame duck has become a voluntary man-slaughterer and must be corrected. As his Myanmar quake consultant, it is noteworthy that Attorney General Bondi claims a higher casualty count than all the admirals and generals combined to make the Philippines quake Department of Energy FY 17 – FY 26 HA-8-12-25. Disregarding Alzheimer's deaths from Republican wastewater discharge, the Trump casualty count is nearly major war 2025 after previously being un-accused of major drug war casualties refoulering Mexico 2018-2020, refoulering the gang war in Haiti until found killing more than 80 sinking "speed" boats on both sides of the Panama Canal *International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. Phalon* HA-20-29-25.

(b) Department of Justice (DOJ) fails to publish historical Summary of Budget Authority, by Appropriation FY 2022 – FY 2025. After extensive delay, DOJ released Fiscal Year 2026 Budget and Performance on June 13, 2025, that contains the necessary Summary of FY 2026 Budget Authority by Appropriation. Budget reporting in the Overview of FY2022-FY 2025 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) is not quite quite consistent with the discretionary portion of the Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation, and although the budget total has not been verified, and damaged the FY 23 entries, the total serves as a temporary Budget Request until the Department of Justice produces the FY 22 – FY 25 Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriations. FY 21, before hyperinflation or budget cuts occurred, shall serve as the baseline for three percent annual inflation for services, 15 percent over five years, to be compared with Bondi's offer. Using Overview of Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS) discretionary Department of Justice subtotal to fill in the blank on the DOJ FY22-FY 25 budget request, indicates a fight with hyperinflation FY 22 – FY 23 that moderated, but hasn't hit bottom yet.

(1) Budget Request: $28,721 million FY 16; $28,528 million FY 17; $28,277 million FY 18; $30,677 million FY 19; $32,373 million FY 20; $33,408 million FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $35,207 million FY 22; $38,536 million FY 23; $36,471 million FY 24; $36,091 million FY 25; $33,541 million FY 26; waiver for $33,831 million FY 26.

(i) Budget Request: $28,721 million FY 16; $28,528 million FY 17; $28,277 million FY 18; $30,677 million FY 19; $32,373 million FY 20; $33,408 million FY 21; $35,228 million FY 22; $35,012 million FY 23; $36,471 million FY 24; $36,091 million FY 25; $33,541 million FY 26; waiver for $33,831 million FY 26.

(A) Mandatory and Other Accounts: $12,522 million FY 16; $6,720 million FY 17; $5,324 million FY 18; $6,426 million FY 19; $5,965 million FY 20; $7,674 million FY 21; $7,675 million FY 22; $9,711 million FY 23; $7,669 million FY 24; $7,736 million FY 25; $8,267 million FY 26; waiver $8,266,547 million FY 26.

(B) Health Care Fraud Reimbursement: $249 million FY 16; $263 million FY 17; $268 million FY 18; $278 million FY 19; $292 million FY 20; $311 million FY 21; $309 million FY 22; $323 million FY 23; $374 million FY 24; $383 million FY 25; $389 million FY 26.

(C) Total Department of Justice: $41,527 million FY 16; $35,334 million FY 17; $33,691 million FY 18; $37,384 million FY 19; $38,644 million FY 20; $41,408 million FY 21; $43,287 million FY 22; $45,410 million FY 23; $44,531 million FY 24; $44,226 million FY 25; $42,219 million FY 26; waiver $42,533 million FY 26.

(2) General Administration total: $142,500 thousand FY 16; $145,124 thousand FY 17; $144,138 thousand FY 18; $145,000 thousand FY 19; $148,615 thousand FY 20; $158,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $172,000 thousand FY 24; $180,460 thousand FY 25; $192,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $182,100 thousand FY 26.

(A) Justice Operations, Management and Accountability: $111,500 thousand FY 16; $114,124 thousand FY 17; $113,349 thousand FY 18; $113,00 thousand FY 19; $114,740 thousand FY 20; $124,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $142,000 thousand FY 24; $142,000 thousand FY 25; $142,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $143,000 thousand FY 26.

(B) Justice Information Sharing Technology: $31,000 thousand FY 16; $31,000 thousand FY 17; $30,789 thousand FY 18; $32,000 thousand FY 19; $33,875 thousand FY 20; $34,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 - FY 23; $30,000 thousand FY 24; $38,460 thousand FY 25; $50,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $39,100 thousand FY 26.

(3) Executive Office for Immigration Review total [non-add]: $420,283 thousand FY 16; $440,000 thousand FY 17; $437,012 thousand FY 18; $563,407 thousand FY 19; $672,966 thousand FY 20; $734,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $844,000 thousand FY 24; $844,000 thousand FY 25; $844,000 thousand Fy 26; waiver $844,100 thousand FY 26.

(A) Executive Office for Immigration Review budget request: $416,283 thousand FY 16; $436,000 thousand FY 17; $433,012 thousand FY 18; $559,407 thousand FY 19; $668,966 thousand FY 20; $730,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $840,000 thousand FY 24; $840,000 thousand FY 25; $834,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $840,100 thousand FY 26.

(B) Transfer from Immigration Fees Accounts [non-add]: $4,000 thousand FY 17 – FY 25; $10,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $4,000 thousand FY 26.

(4) Office of the Inspector General total [non-add]: $93,709 thousand FY 16; $95,583 thousand FY 17; $94,934 thousand FY 18; $101,000 thousand FY 19; $115,000 thousand FY 20; $120,565 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $149,000 thousand Fy 24; $149,000 thousand Fy 25; $107,000 thousand FY 26; $137,150 thousand FY 26.

(A) Office of the Inspector General budget request: $93,709 thousand FY 16; $95,583 thousand FY 17; $94,934 thousand FY 18; $101,000 thousand FY 19; $105,000 thousand FY 20; $110,565 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $139,000 thousand FY 24; $139,000 thousand Fy 25; $97,000 thousand Fy 26; waiver $127,150 thousand FY 26.

(B) Transfer from Crime Victims Fund [non-add]: 0 FY 16 – FY 19; $10,000 thousand FY 20 – FY 26.

(5) Working Capital Fund (Rescissions): -$69,000 thousand FY 16; -$300,000 thousand FY 17; -$218,000 thousand FY 18; -$151,000 thousand FY 19; -$107,000 thousand FY 20; -$188,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$131,572 thousand FY 24; -$300,000 thousand FY 25; -$100,000 thousand FY 26.

(A) Transfer to FBI Construction: 0 FY 16; -$181,000 thousand FY 17 – FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 26.

(6) US Parole Commission: $13,308 thousand FY 16; $13,308 thousand FY 17; $13,218 thousand FY 18; $13,000 thousand FY 19; $13,308 thousand FY 20; $13,539 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $14,000 thousand FY 24; $14,000 thousand FY 25; $12,500 thousand FY 26; waiver $15,570 thousand FY 26.

(7) National Security Division: $95,000 thousand FY 16; $96,000 thousand FY 17; $95,348 thousand FY 18; $101,369 thousand FY 19; $110,000 thousand FY 20; $117,451 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $128,000 thousand FY 24; $128,000 thousand FY 25; $117,200 thousand FY 26; waiver $135,069 thousand FY 26.

(8) General Legal Activities: $899,508 thousand FY 16; $897,500 thousand FY 17; $891,406 thousand FY 18; $905,000 thousand FY 19; $920,000 thousand FY 20; $960,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,090,000 thousand FY 24; $1,090,000 thousand FY 25; $896,936 thousand FY 26; waiver $1,203,801 thousand FY 26.

(A) Solicitor General: $11,885 thousand FY 16; $11,885 thousand FY 17; $11,804 thousand FY 18; $11,828 thousand FY 19; $12,250 thousand FY 20; $13,709 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $14,899 thousand FY 24; $15,342 thousand FY 25; $15,342 thousand Fy 26; waiver $15,765 thousand FY 26.

(B) Tax Division: $106,979 thousand FY 16; $106,979 thousand FY 17; $106,253 thousand FY 18; $105,925 thousand FY 19; $112,831 thousand FY 20; $111,002 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $116,800 thousand FY 24; $106,371 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26; waiver $127,652 thousand FY 26.

(C) Criminal Division: $181,745 thousand FY 16; $181,745 thousand FY 17; $180,511 thousand FY 18; $193,715 thousand FY 19; $195,617 thousand FY 20; $197,254 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $218,058 thousand FY 24; $225,312 thousand FY 25; $226,778 thousand FY 26; waiver $226,842 thousand FY 26.

(D) Civil Division: $292,214 thousand FY 16; $292,214 thousand FY 17; $290,230 thousand FY 18; $289,334 thousand FY 19; $295,084 thousand FY 20; $316,438 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23;

$358,159 thousand FY 24; $387,528 thousand FY 25; $434,312 thousand FY 26; waiver $434,312 thousand FY 26.
(E) Environmental and Natural Resource Division: $110,512 thousand FY 16; $110,512 thousand FY 17; $109,762 thousand FY 18; $109,423 thousand FY 19; $109,423 thousand FY 20; $113,458 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $124,502 thousand FY 24; $116,200 thousand FY 25; $90,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $153,799 thousand FY 26.

(F) Legal Counsel: $7,989 thousand FY 16; $7,989 thousand FY 17; $7,935 thousand FY 18; $7,951 thousand FY 19; $8,114 thousand FY 20; $9,570 FY 21: ? FY 22 – FY 23; $11,261 thousand FY 24; $11,537 thousand FY 25; $11,537 thousand Fy 26; waiver $11,006 thousand FY 26.

(G) Civil Rights Division: $148,239 thousand FY 16; $148,239 thousand FY 17; $147,232 thousand FY 18; $148,239 thousand FY 19; $148,239 thousand FY 20; $158,167 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $181,611 thousand FY 24; $166,132 thousand FY 25; $107,367 thousand FY 26; waiver $181,893 thousand FY 26.

(H) Interpol: $33,437 thousand FY 16; $33,441 thousand FY 17; $33,214 thousand FY 18; $34,111 thousand FY 19; $33,676 thousand FY 20; $35,592 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $44,747 thousand FY 24; $41,167 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26; waiver $40,931 thousand FY 26.

(I) Pardon Attorney: $6,508 thousand FY 16; $4,496 thousand FY 17; $4,465 thousand FY 18; $4,474 thousand FY 19; $4,766 thousand FY 20; $4,810 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $10,386 thousand FY 24; $11,600 thousand FY 25; $11,600 thousand FY 26.

(J) Office for Access to Justice: 0 FY 16 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $9,577 thousand FY 24; $8,811 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(9) Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund [non-add]: $10,000 thousand FY 16 – FY 19; $13,000 thousand FY 20; $17,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $22,700 thousand FY 24 – FY 26.

(10) Antitrust: $164,977 thousand FY 16; $169,101 thousand FY 17; $173,328 thousand FY 18; $164,977 thousand FY 19; $166,755 thousand FY 20; $184,524 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $233,000 thousand FY 24; $233,000 thousand FY 25; $233,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $212,203 thousand FY 26.

(11) U.S. Attorneys: $2,000,000 thousand FY 16; $2,035,000 thousand FY 17; $2,021,180 thousand FY 18; $2,212,000 thousand FY 19; $2,254,541 thousand FY 20; $2,342,177 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,611,000 thousand FY 24; $2,611,000 thousand FY 25; $2,780,410 thousand FY 26; waiver $2,693,504 thousand FY 26.

(12) U.S. Trustees: $225,908 thousand FY 16; $225,908 thousand FY 17; $224,374 thousand FY 18; $226,000 thousand FY 19; $227,229 thousand FY 20; $232,361 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $245,000 thousand FY 24; $245,000 thousand FY 25; $201,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $267,215 thousand FY 26.

(13) Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: $2,374 thousand FY 16; $2,374 thousand FY 17; $2,358 thousand FY 18; $2,409 thousand FY 19; $2,335 thousand FY 20; $2,366 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 –

FY 23; $2,504 thousand FY 24; $2,504 thousand FY 25; $2,504 thousand FY 26; waiver $2,721 thousand FY 26.
(14) U.S. Marshall's Service total: $2,504,021 thousand FY 16; $2,689,454 thousand FY 17; $2,671,190 thousand FY 18; $2,925,397 thousand FY 19; $3,312,461 thousand FY 20; $3,557,609 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $3,807,000 thousand FY 24; $3,943,000 thousand FY 25; $3,268,578 thousand FY 26; waiver $4,089,600 thousand Fy 26.

(A) Salaries & Expenses: $1,230,581 thousand FY 16; $1,249,040 thousand FY 17; $1,240,558 thousand FY 18; $1,358,000 thousand FY 19; $1,430,000 thousand FY 20; $1,496,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,692,000 thousand FY 24; $1,692,000 thousand FY 25; $1,722,578 thousand FY 26; waiver $1,721,000 thousand FY 26.

(B) Construction: $15,000 FY 16, $10,000 thousand FY 17; $9,932 thousand FY 18; $15,000 FY 19; $15,000 FY 20; $15,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $15,000 thousand FY 24; $15,000 thousand FY 25; $8,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $15,000 thousand FY 26.

(C) Federal Prisoner Detention: $1,454,414 thousand FY 16; $1,454,414 thousand FY 17; $1,420,700 thousand FY 18; $1,552,397 thousand FY 19; $1,867,461 thousand FY 20; $2,046,609 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,100,000 thousand FY 24; $2,236,000 thousand FY 25; $2,538,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $2,353,600 thousand FY 26.

(D) Rescission of Prior Year Balances: -$195,974 thousand FY 16; -$24,000 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(15) Community Relations Service: $14,446 thousand FY 16; $15,500 thousand FY 17; $15,395 thousand FY 18; $15,500 thousand FY 19; $16,000 thousand FY 20; $18,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $24,000 thousand FY 24; $24,000 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26; waiver $20,700 thousand FY 26.

(16) Assets Forfeiture Fund: $14,673 thousand FY 16; $15,039 thousand FY 17; $15,415 thousand FY 18; $20,514 thousand FY 19; $20,514 thousand FY 20; $20,514 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $20,514 thousand FY 24 – FY 26.

(17) Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement: $512,000 thousand FY 16; $517,000 thousand FY 17; $513,489 thousand FY 18; $560,000 thousand FY 19; $550,458 thousand FY 20; $550,458 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $547,000 thousand FY 24; $547,000 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(18) Federal Bureau of Investigation total: $8,718,001 thousand FY 16; $8,995,779 thousand FY 17; $8,933,388 thousand FY 18; $9,452,811 thousand FY 19; $9,880,928 thousand FY 20; $10,234,786 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $10,306,013 thousand FY 24; $10,673,713 thousand FY 25; $9,971,602 thousand FY 26.

(A) Salaries and Expenses: $8,489,786 thousand FY 16; $8,767,201 thousand FY 17; $8,707,663 thousand FY 18; $9,192,137 thousand FY 19; $9,467,902 thousand FY 20; $9,748,686 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $10,643,713 thousand FY 24; $10,643,713 thousand FY 25; $10,098,602 thousand FY 26.

(B) Rescission of prior year balance Direct and CJIS Balances: -$80,767 thousand FY 16; -$140,000 thousand FY 17; -$191,600 thousand FY 18; -$124,326 thousand FY 19; -$71,974 thousand FY 20; -$80,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$367,000 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(C) Rescission FBI S & E: 0 FY 16; -$51,600 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 26.

(D) Construction: $308,982 thousand FY 16; $420,178 thousand FY 17; $417,325 thousand FY 18; $385,000 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20; $50,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $30,000 thousand FY 24; $30,000 thousand FY 25; $20,000 thousand FY 26.

(E) Rescission of Prior Year Balances: 0 FY 16 – FY 20; -$130,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; $147,000 thousand FY 26.

(19) Drug Enforcement Administration total: $2,080,000 thousand FY 16; $2,090,884 thousand FY 17; $2,086,617 thousand FY 18; $2,267,000 thousand FY 19; $2,269,153 thousand FY 20; $2,386,263 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,567,000 thousand FY 24; $2,567,000 thousand FY 25; $2,355,167 thousand FY 26.

(A) Salaries and Expenses: $2,080,000 thousand FY 16; $2,102,976 thousand FY 17; $2,086,617 thousand FY 18; $2,267,000 thousand FY 19; $2,279,153 thousand FY 20; $2,336,263 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,567,000 thousand FY 24; $2,455,167 thousand FY 25; $2,455,167 thousand FY 26.

(B) Rescission of Prior Year Balances: 0 FY 16; -$12,092 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18; 0 FY 19; -$10,000 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24; 0 FY 25; -$100,000 thousand FY 26.

(C) Construction: 0 FY 16 – FY 20; $50,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(20) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives total: $1,240,000 thousand FY 16; $1,258,600 thousand FY 17; $1,250,053 thousand FY 18; $1,316,678 thousand FY 19; $1,400,000 thousand FY 20; $1,483,887 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,625,000 thousand FY 24; $1,625,000 thousand FY 25; $1,157,35 thousand FY 26.

(A) Salaries and Expenses: $1,240,000 thousand FY 16; $1,258,600 thousand FY 17; $1,250,053 thousand FY 18; $1,316,678 thousand FY 19; $1,400,000 thousand FY 20; $1,483,887 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,625,000 thousand FY 24; $1,625,000 thousand FY 25; $1,207,350 thousand FY 26.

(B) Rescission of Prior Year Balances: 0 FY 16 – FY 25; -$147,000 thousand FY 26.

(21) Federal Prison System: $7,481,200 thousand FY 16; $7,138,100 thousand FY 17; $7,089,625 thousand FY 18; $7,516,700 thousand FY 19; $7,780,700 thousand FY 20; $7,838,075 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $8,545,160 thousand FY 24; $8,564,160 thousand FY 25; $8,256,500 thousand FY 26.

(A) Salaries and Expenses: $6,948,500 thousand FY 16; $7,008,800 thousand FY 17; $6,961,203 thousand FY 18; $7,250,000 thousand FY 19; $7,470,000 thousand FY 20; $7,708,375 thousand FY

21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $8,392,588 thousand FY 24; $8,392,588 thousand FY 25; $8,749,800 thousand FY 26.

(B) NIJ Transfer [non-add]: 0 FY 16 – FY 23; -$8,190 thousand FY 24; $8,190 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) Buildings and Facilities: $530,000 thousand FY 16; $130,000 thousand FY 17; $125,740 thousand FY 18; $264,000 thousand FY 19; $308,000 thousand FY 20; $127,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $179,762 thousand FY 24; $179,762 thousand FY 25; $117,000 thousand FY 26.

(D) Rescission of prior year balance B & F: 0 FY 16; -$3,400 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$19,000 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25; -$610,000 thousand FY 26.

(E) Federal Prison Industries limitation on Administrative Expenses: $2,700 thousand FY 16; $2,700 thousand FY 17; $2,682 thousand FY 18; $2,700 thousand FY 19 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,700 thousand FY 24 – FY 26.

(ii) Subtotal, w/o State and Local: $26,548,908 thousand FY 16; $26,536,254 thousand FY 17; $26,450,468 thousand FY 18; $28,353,762 thousand FY 19; $29,739,963 thousand FY 20; $30,752,575 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $32,784,619 thousand FY 24; $33,147,351 thousand FY 25; $31,450,866 thousand FY 26.

(iii) Discretionary Grant Programs: $2,437,960 thousand FY 16; $2,260,800 thousand FY 17; $2,224,092 thousand FY 18; $2,819,300 thousand FY 19; $3,078,300 thousand FY 20; $3,124,300 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $4,194,067 thousand FY 24; $3,451,692 thousand FY 25; $2,628,500 thousand FY 26; waiver $2,764,725 thousand FY 26.

(22) Office of Justice Programs: $1,770,960 thousand FY 16; $1,582,800 thousand FY 17; $1,598,371 thousand FY 18; $2,044,800 thousand FY 19; $2,245,800 thousand FY 20; $2,239,800 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,836,551 thousand FY 24; $2,356,523 thousand FY 25; $1,849,600 thousand FY 26; waiver $1,790,300 thousand FY 26.

(A) Research, Evaluation and Statistics: $116,000 thousand FY 16; $89,000 thousand FY 17; $123,189 thousand FY 18; $80,000 thousand FY 19; $79,000 thousand FY 20; $82,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $65,000 thousand FY 24; $65,000 thousand FY 25; $55,000 thousand FY 26; waiver $94,300 thousand FY 26.

(B) NIJ Transfer: 0 FY 16 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $8,190 thousand FY 24; $8,190 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) Juvenile Justice Programs: $270,160 thousand FY 16; $247,000 thousand FY 17; $245,375 thousand FY 18; $287,000 thousand FY 19; $320,000 thousand FY 20; $346,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $375,000 thousand FY 24; $375,000 thousand FY 25; $300,500 thousand FY 26; waiver $397,000 thousand FY 26.

(D) State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: $1,408,500 thousand FY 16; $1,280,500 thousand FY 17; $1,263,618 thousand FY 18; $1,723,000 thousand FY 19; $1,892,000 thousand FY 20;

$1,914,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,475,061 thousand FY 24; $2,000,033 thousand FY 25; $1,514,800 thousand FY 26.

(E) NIST Transfer: 0 FY 16 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$1,500 thousand FY 24; -$1,500 thousand FY 25; -$1,500 thousand FY 26.

(F) Public Safety Officers Benefits: $16,300 thousand FY 16; $16,300 thousand FY 17; $16,189 thousand FY 18; $24,800 thousand FY 19; $24,800 thousand FY 20; $24,800 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $34,800 thousand FY 24; $34,800 thousand FY 25; $34,800 thousand FY 26.

(G) High Intensity Drugs Trafficking Areas: 0 FY 16 – FY 25; $196,000 thousand FY 26; waiver 0 FY 26.

(H) OJP Salaries and Expenses [non-add]: $214,617 thousand FY 16; $220,717 thousand FY 17; $219,218 thousand FY 18; $225,000 thousand FY 19; $235,000 thousand FY 20; $263,160 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $319,543 thousand FY 24; $311,543 thousand FY 25; $272,288 thousand FY 26.

(I) OJP wide Rescission of Prior Year Balances: -$40,000 thousand FY 16; -$50,000 thousand FY 17; -$50,000 thousand FY 18; -$70,000 thousand FY 19; -$70,000 thousand FY 20; -$127,000 thousand FY 21; FY 22 – FY 23; -$120,000 thousand Fy 24; -$125,000 thousand FY 25; -$250,000 thousand FY 26.

(23) Community Policing: $202,000 thousand FY 16; $206,500 thousand FY 17; $160,403 thousand FY 18; $287,000 thousand FY 19; $343,000 thousand FY 20; $371,000 thousand FY 21; FY 22 – FY 23; $649,516 thousand FY 24; $397,169 thousand FY 25; $309,400 thousand FY 26; waiver $418,900 thousand FY 26.

(A) Community Policing: $212,000 thousand FY 16; $221,500 thousand FY 17; $175,403 thousand FY 18; $303,500 thousand FY 19; $343,000 thousand FY 20; $386,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $664,516 thousand FY 24; $417,169 thousand FY 25; $344,400 thousand FY 26; waiver $443,900 thousand FY 26.

(B) COPS Salaries and Expenses [non-add]: $37,374 thousand FY 16; $37,374 thousand FY 17; $37,120 thousand FY 18; $32,101 thousand FY 19; $30,678 thousand FY 20; $32,960 thousand FY 21; FY 22 – FY 23; $34,609 thousand FY 24; $32,677 thousand FY 25; $28,965 thousand FY 26; waiver $37,904 thousand FY 26.

(C) Rescission of Prior Year Balances: -$10,000 thousand FY 16; -$15,000 thousand FY 17; -$15,000 thousand FY 18; -$16,500 thousand FY 19; -$13,000 thousand FY 20; -$15,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$15,000 thousand FY 24; -$20,000 thousand FY 25; -$35,000 thousand FY 26; waiver -$25,000 thousand FY 26.

(24) Office of Violence against Women total: $465,000 thousand FY 16; $471,500 thousand FY 17; $465,318 thousand FY 18; $487,500 thousand FY 19; $67,500 thousand FY 20; $513,500 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $708,000 thousand FY 24; $698,000 thousand FY 25; $469,500 thousand FY 26; waiver $555,525 thousand FY 26.

(A) Office of Violence against Women: $480,000 thousand FY 16; $481,500 thousand FY 17; $475,318 thousand FY 18; $487,500 thousand FY 19; $67,500 thousand FY 20; $513,500 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $633,000 thousand FY 24; $633,000 thousand FY 25; $505,500 thousand FY 26; waiver $590,525 thousand FY 26.

(B) OVF Funding within CVF: 0 FY 16 – FY 19; $435,000 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $80,000 thousand FY 24; $80,000 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) OVF Salaries and Expenses [non-add]: $19,912 thousand FY 16; $19,912 thousand FY 17; $19,777 thousand FY 18; $24,211 thousand FY 19; $24,772 thousand FY 20; $26,275 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $37,910 thousand FY 24; $36,620 thousand FY 25; $29,109 thousand FY 26; waiver $30,216 thousand FY 26.

(D) Rescissions from Prior Year Balances: -$15,000 thousand FY 16; -$10,000 thousand FY 17; -$10,000 thousand FY 18; -$10,000 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20; 0 FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$5,000 thousand FY 24; -$15,000 thousand FY 25; -$36,000 thousand FY 26; waiver -$35,000 thousand FY 26.

(iii) Subtotal Discretionary w/o Fees: $28,986,868 thousand FY 16; $28,797,054 thousand FY 17; $28,674,560 thousand FY 18; $31,173,062 thousand FY 19; $32,818,263 thousand FY 20; $33,876,875 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $36,978,686 thousand FY 24; $36,599,043 thousand FY 25; $33,924,761 thousand FY 26; waiver $34,215,591 thousand FY 26

(25) Fees Collections: -$265,500 thousand FY 16; -$269,087 thousand FY 17; -$397,739 thousand FY 18; -$496,600 thousand FY 19; -$445,000 thousand FY 20; -$468,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$508,000 thousand FY 24; -$508,000 thousand FY 25; -$384,273 thousand FY 26.

(A) Antitrust Offset: -$103,500 thousand FY 16; -$106,087 thousand FY 17; -$108,739 thousand FY 18; -$136,000 thousand FY 19; -$136,000 thousand FY 20; -$150,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$278,000 thousand FY 24; -$278,000 thousand FY 25; -$182,845 thousand FY 26.

(B) U.S. Trustees and Interest on U.S. Securities: -$162,000 thousand FY 16; -$163,000 thousand FY 17; $289,000 thousand FY 18; -$360,000 thousand FY 19; -$309,000 thousand FY 20; -$318,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$230,000 thousand FY 24; -$230,000 thousand FY 25; -$201,428 thousand FY 26.

(iv) Subtotal Discretionary w/Fees: $28,721,368 thousand FY 16; $28,527,967 thousand FY 17; $28,276,821 thousand FY 18; $30,676,462 thousand FY 19; $32,373,263 thousand FY 20; $33,408,875 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $36,470,686 thousand FY 24; $36,091,041 thousand FY 25; $33,540,488 thousand FY 26; waiver $33,831,318 thousand FY 26.

(26) Scorekeeping Credits total [non-add]: $11,887,000 thousand FY 16; $12,295,000 thousand FY 17; $11,628,000 thousand FY 18; $9,131,000 thousand FY 19; $5,696,000 thousand FY 20; $4,444,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,165,000 thousand FY 24; $3,467,000 thousand FY 25; $3,276,000 thousand FY 26.

(A) Crime Victims Fund [non-add]: $9,479,000 thousand FY 16; $11,379,000 thousand FY 17; $11,020,000 thousand FY 18; $7,783,000 thousand FY 19; $5,696,000 thousand FY 20; $4,444,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,165,000 thousand FY 24; $3,467,000 thousand FY 25; $3,276,000 thousand FY 26.

(B) Crime Victim Fund Rescission: 0 FY 16 – FY 26.

(C) Assets Forfeiture Fund [non-add]: $458,000 thousand FY 16; $458,000 thousand FY 17; $304,000 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 26.

(D) Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanently Cancelled) [non-add]: $746,000 thousand FY 16; 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $674,000 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(v) Subtotal DOJ Direct Discretionary BA: $28,721,368 thousand FY 16; $28,527,967 thousand FY 17; $28,276,821 thousand FY 18; $30,676,462 thousand FY 19; $32,373,263 thousand FY 20; $33,408,875 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $36,470,686 thousand FY 24; $36,091,041 thousand FY 25; $33,540,488 thousand FY 26; waiver $33,831,318 thousand FY 26.

(27) Mandatory and Other Accounts: $12,552,090 thousand FY 16; $6,720,173 thousand FY 17; $5,324,174 thousand FY 18; $6,425,644 thousand FY 19; $5,964,914 thousand FY 20; $7,674,277 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $7,669,376 thousand FY 24; $7,735,583 thousand FY 25; $8,266,582 thousand FY 26.

(A) Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (Mand): $270,000 thousand FY 16 – FY 25; $320,000 thousand FY 26.

(B) Witnesses Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16; -$18,630 thousand FY 17; -17,820 thousand FY 18; -$16,740 thousand FY 19; -$15,930 thousand FY 20; -$15,930 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$15,930 thousand FY 24; -$15,930 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) Independent Counsel (Permanent Indefinite): $500 thousand FY 16; $3,872 thousand FY 17; $10,400 thousand FY 18; $4,760 thousand FY 19; $500 thousand FY 20; $6,483 thousand FY 21; ? FUY 22 – FY 23; $30,550 thousand FY 24; $7,395 thousand FY 25; $1,000 thousand FY 26.

(D) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16; -$267 thousand FY 17; -$686 thousand FY 18; -$295 thousand FY 19; -$30 thousand FY 20; -$370 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$1,741 thousand FY 24; -$422 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(E) Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund (Mand): $65,000 thousand FY 16; $65,000 thousand FY 17; $50,000 thousand FY 18; $45,000 thousand FY 19; $65,000 thousand FY 20; $70,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $80,000 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(F) Public Safety Officers Death Benefits (Mand): $72,000 thousand FY 16; $73,000 thousand FY 17; $73,000 thousand FY 18; $129,000 thousand FY 19; $117,000 thousand FY 20; $119,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $292,000 thousand FY 24; $174,000 thousand FY 25; $174,000 thousand FY 26.

(G) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16 – FY 18; -$744 thousand FY 19; -$576 thousand FY 20; -$723 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26./

(H) Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanent Budget Authority): $1,975m,275 thousand FY 16; $1,465,668 thousand FY 17; $1,585,363 thousand FY 18; $1,704,719 thousand FY 19; $1,940,020 thousand FY 20; $2,479,420 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,590,203 thousand FY 24; $1,775,035 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(I) Sequester Cuts: 0 FY 16 – FY 18; -$135,273 thousand FY 19; -$100,914 thousand FY 20; -$79,104 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$907 thousand FY 24; -$1,083 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(J) Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections: $103,500 thousand FY 16; $106,087 thousand FY 17; $108,739 thousand FY 18; $136,600 thousand FY 19; $136,000 thousand FY 20; $150,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $278,000 thousand FY 24; $278,000 thousand FY 25; $300,954 thousand FY 26.

(K) U.S. Trustees Collection: $162,000 thousand FY 16; $163,000 thousand FY 17; $289,000 thousand FY 18; $360,000 thousand FY 19; $309,000 thousand FY 20; $318,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $230,000 thousand FY 24; $230,000 thousand FY 25; $201,428 thousand FY 26.

(L) Diversion Control Fees: $371,515 thousand FY 16; $382,662 thousand FY 17; $419,574 thousand FY 18; $420,703 thousand FY 19; $450,046 thousand FY 20; $460,499 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $620,000 thousand FY 24; $650,004 thousand FY 25; $669,660 thousand FY 26.

(M) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16 – FY 18; -$26,586 thousand FY 19; -$26,553 thousand FY 20; -$27,630 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 - FY 23; -$35,340 thousand FY 24; -$37,050 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(N) 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund: $2,565,300 thousand FY 16; $818,195 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18; $5,932 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(O) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16 – FY 18; -$184 thousand FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.
2. Prison Census

(P) Victim Compensation Fund: $4,600,000 thousand FY 16; 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,731,537 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $2,412,071 thousand FY 24; $2,503,897 thousand FY 25; $2,667,505 thousand FY 26.

(Q) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16 – FY 20; -$2,719 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 - FY 23; -$3,844 thousand FY 24; -$4,549 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(R) Domestic Victims of Trafficking: $6,000 thousand FY 16 – FY 20; $6,500 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $7,000 thousand FY 24 – FY 26.

(S) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16; -$414 thousand FY 17; -$396 thousand FY 18; -$62 thousand FY 19; -$59 thousand FY 20; -$86 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$86 thousand FY 24; -$114 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(T) Crime Victims Fund: $2,361,000 thousand FY 16; $2,361,000 thousand FY 17; $2,361,000 thousand FY 18; $3,353,000 thousand FY 19; $2,641,000 thousand FY 20; $2,015,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,353,000 thousand FY 24; $1,900,000 thousand FY 25; $1,900,000 thousand FY 26.

(U) Office of Violence against Women [non-add]: 0 FY 16 – FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; -$80,000 thousand FY 24; -$80,000 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(V) Office of the Inspector General [non-add]: 0 FY 16 – FY 19; -$10,000 thousand FY 20 – FY 26.

(W) Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism: 0 FY 16; $1,025,000 thousand FY 17; $170,000 thousand FY 18; $170,000 thousand FY 19; $175,000 thousand FY 20; $175,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $1,075,000 thousand FY 24; $250,000 thousand FY 25; $250,000 thousand FY 26.

(X) Sequester Cut: 0 FY 16 – FY 18; -$186 thousand FY 19; -$590 thousand FY 20; -$1,140 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(vi) Total Mandatory and Discretionary: $41,273,458 thousand FY 16; $35,248,140 thousand FY 17; $33,600,995 thousand FY 18; $37,102,106 thousand FY 19; $38,338,177 thousand FY 20; $41,083,152 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $44,140,062 thousand FY 24; $43,826,626 thousand FY 25; $41,807,070 thousand FY 26; waiver $42,097,865 thousand FY 26.

(28) Health Care Fraud Reimbursements total: $249,362 thousand FY 16; $263,180 thousand FY 17; $267,772 thousand FY 18; $277,845 thousand FY 19; $292,238 thousand FY 290; $311,175 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $374,325 thousand FY 24; $382,831 thousand FY 25; $389,072 thousand FY 26.

(A) HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement: $58,579 thousand FY 16; $58,045 thousand FY 17; $59,447 thousand FY 18; $61,120 thousand FY 19; $64,108 thousand FY 20; $66,781 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $73,772 thousand FY 24; $76,059 thousand FY 25; $77,960 thousand FY 26.

(B) FBI-Health Care Fraud Mandatory: $130,303 thousand FY 16; $131,335 thousand FY 17; $134,525 thousand FY 18; $138,344 thousand FY 19; $145,130 thousand FY 20; $152,394 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $168,346 thousand FY 24; $173,565 thousand FY 25; $177,905 thousand FY 26.

(C) HCFAC Discretionary Reimbursement: $60,480 thousand FY 16; $73,800 thousand FY 17; $73,800 thousand FY 18; $78,381 thousand FY 19; $83,000 thousand FY 20; $92,000 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $132,207 thousand FY 24; $133,207 thousand FY 25; $133,207 thousand FY 26.

(vii) Total Department of Justice w/Offset: $41,522,820 thousand FY 16; $35,511,320 thousand FY 17; $33,868,767 thousand FY 18; $37,379,951 thousand FY 19; $38,630,415 thousand FY 20; $41,394,327 thousand FY 21; ? FY 22 – FY 23; $44,209,457 thousand FY 24; $42,196,142 thousand FY 25; $42,4896,937 thousand FY 26.

Justice Department, Budget Authority FY 16 – FY 26
(thousands)

Appropriation	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 22 Audit	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26 Waiver
Discretionary w/Fees	28,721,368	28,527,967	28,276,821	30,676,462	32,373,263	33,408,875	35,228,021	34,750,615	35,012,066	36,470,686	36,091,043	33,540,488	33,831,318
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	7,669,376	7,735,583	8,266,582	8,266,547
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements	249,362	263,180	267,772	277,845	292,238	311,175	308,950	313,737	323,159	374,325	382,831	389,072	389,072
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	43,888,499	45,410,000	44,531,087	44,226,157	42,219,142	42,532,937
General Administration total	142,500	145,124	144,138	145,000	148,615	158,000	256,288	162,120	166,349	172,000	180,460	192,000	182,100
Justice Opera	111,500	114,124	113,349	113,000	114,740	124,000	143,264	127,100	145,000	142,000	142,000	142,000	143,000

tions, Management and Accountability													
Justice Information Sharing Technology	31,000	31,000	30,789	32,000	33,875	34,000	113,024	35,020	138,000	30,000	38,460	50,000	39,100
Executive Office for Immigration Review BA	[420,283]	[440,000]	[437,012]	[563,407]	[672,966]	[734,000]	[891,190]	[752,250]	[860,000]	[844,000]	[844,000]	[844,000]	[844,100]
Executive Office for Immigration Review outlays	416,283	436,000	433,012	559,407	668,966	730,000	887,190	748,250	856,000	840,000	840,000	834,000	840,100
Transfer from Immigration	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[10,000]	[4,000]

Fees Account [non-add]													
Office of the Inspector General BA	[93,709]	[95,583]	[94,934]	[101,000]	[115,000]	[120,565]	[137,184]	[123,329]	[149,000]	[149,000]	[149,000]	[107,000]	[137,150]
Office of the Inspector General	93,709	95,583	94,934	101,000	105,000	110,565	127,184	113,329	139,100	139,000	139,000	97,000	127,150
Transfer from Crime Victim Fund	0	0	0	0	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[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	-131,572	-300,000	-100,000	-100,000
Transfer to FBI Construction	0	-181,000	-181,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

U.S. Parole Commission	13,308	13,308	13,218	13,000	13,308	13,539	14,238	15,433	14,600	14,000	14,000	12,500	15,570
National Security Division	95,000	96,000	95,348	101,369	110,000	117,451	123,093	120,387	133,500	128,000	128,000	117,200	135,069
General Legal Activities total	899,508	897,500	891,406	905,000	920,000	960,000	1,064,173	1,077,630	1,138,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	896,936	1,203,801
Solicitor General	11,885	11,885	11,804	11,828	12,250	13,709	14,087	12,863	13,184	14,899	15,342	15,342	15,765
Tax Division	106,979	106,979	106,253	105,925	112,831	111,002	116,169	123,026	126,102	116,800	106,371	0	127,652
Criminal Division	181,745	181,745	180,511	193,715	195,617	197,254	215,173	215,173	220,552	218,058	225,312	226,778	226,842
Civil Division	292,214	292,214	290,230	289,334	295,084	316,438	328,537	336,046	344,447	358,159	387,528	434,312	434,312
Environmental & Natural Resou	110,512	110,512	109,762	109,423	109,423	113,458	133,738	133,738	137,082	124,502	116,200	90,000	153,799

rce Division													
Legal Counsel	7,989	7,989	7,935	7,951	8,114	9,570	9,872	9,187	9,417	11,261	11,537	11,537	11,006
Civil Rights Division	148,239	148,239	147,232	148,239	148,239	158,167	183,181	183,181	187,761	181,611	166,132	107,367	181,893
Interpol	33,437	33,441	33,214	34,111	33,676	35,592	40,993	40,993	42,018	44,747	41,167	0	40,931
Pardon Attorney	6,508	4,496	4,465	4,474	4,766	4,810	16,423	16,423	7,647	10,386	11,600	11,600	11,600
Office for Access to Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	7,000	7,125	9,577	8,811	0	0
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[13,000]	[17,000]	[21,738]	[21,738]	[22,390]	[22,700]	[22,700]	[22,700]	[22,700]
Antitrust	164,977	169,101	173,328	164,977	166,755	184,524	201,176	189,724	194,467	233,000	233,000	233,000	212,203
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	2,611,000	2,611,000	2,780,410	2,693,504
U.S.	225,9	225,9	224,3	226,0	227,2	232,3	246,5	259,7	266,2	245,0	245,0	201,0	267,2

Trustees	08	08	74	00	29	61	93	94	89	00	00	00	15
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,374	2,374	2,358	2,409	2,335	2,366	2,434	2,730	2,798	2,504	2,504	2,504	2,721
U.S. Marshall's Service total	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	3,807,000	3,943,000	4,268,578	4,089,600
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	1,692,000	1,692,000	1,722,578	1,721,000
Construction	15,000	10,000	9,932	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	8,000	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	2,100,000	2,236,000	2,538,000	2,353,600
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-195,974	-24,000	0	0	0	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	24,000	24,000	0	20,700
Assets Forfeiture Fund	14,673	15,039	15,415	20,514	20,514	20,514	20,514	20,514	21,027	20,514	20,514	20,514	20,514
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement	512,000	517,000	513,489	560,000	550,458	550,458	550,458	550,458	564,220	547,000	547,000	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation total	8,718,001	8,995,779	8,933,388	9,452,811	9,880,928	10,234,786	10,213,858	11,328,000	10,745,258	10,306,013	10,673,713	9,971,602	9,971,602
Salaries & Expenses	8,489,786	8,767,201	8,707,663	9,192,137	9,467,902	9,748,686	10,213,858	10,676	10,745,258	10,643,713	10,643,713	10,098,602	10,098,602
Rescission of prior year balan	-80,767	-140,000	-191,600	-124,326	-71,974	-80,000	0	0	0	-367,700	0	0	0

ce Direct and CJIS Balances													
Rescission FBI S & E	0	-51,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	308,982	420,178	417,325	385,000	0	50,000	0	651,900	0	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	0	0	0	0	0	-130,000	0	0	0	0	0	-147,000	-147,000
Drug Enforcement Administration total	2,080,000	2,090,884	2,086,617	2,267,000	2,269,153	2,386,263	2,408,522	2,408,522	2,489,777	2,567,000	2,567,000	2,355,167	2,355,167
Salaries & Expenses	2,080,000	2,102,976	2,086,617	2,267,000	2,279,153	2,336,263	2,408,522	2,408,522	2,489,777	2,567,000	2,567,000	2,455,167	2,455,167
Rescission of Prior year Balances DEA	0	-12,092	0	0	-10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100,000	-100,000

Construction	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives total	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	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,157,350	1,157,350
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	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,207,350	1,207,350
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-147,000	-147000
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	8,545,160	8,564,160	8,256,500	8,256,500
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	8,392,588	8,392,588	8,749,800	8,749,800
NIJ Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8,190	-8,190	0	0

[non-add]													
Building & Facilities	530,000	130,000	125,740	264,000	308,000	127,000	178,994	178,994	184,364	179,762	179,762	117,000	117,000
Rescission of prior year balance B & F	0	-3,400	0	0	0	0	-550,000	0	0	-19,000	0	-610,000	-610,000
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	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Subtotal, w/o State and Local	26,548,908	26,536,254	26,450,468	28,353,762	29,739,963	30,752,575	31,248,721	32,369,921	32,565,142	32,784,619	33,147,351	31,296,261	31,450,866
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	4,194,067	3,451,692	2,628,500	2,764,725

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	2,836,551	2,356,523	1,849,600	1,790,300
Research, Evaluation and Statistics	116,000	89,000	123,189	80,000	79,000	82,000	86,000	136,880	140,986	65,000	65,000	55,000	94,300
NIJ Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,190	8,190	0	0
Juvenile Justice Programs	270,160	247,000	245,375	287,000	320,000	346,000	796,000	365,380	367,071	375,000	375,000	300,500	397,900
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	2,475,061	2,000,033	1,514,800	1,514,800
NIST Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500
Public Safety Officers Benef	16,300	16,300	16,189	24,800	24,800	24,800	34,800	35,844	36,919	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800

its													
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196,000	0
OJP Salaries and Expenses	[214,617]	[220,717]	[219,218]	[225,000]	[235,000]	[263,160]	[270,216]	[270,216]	[278,322]	[319,256]	[311,543]	[272,288]	[272,288]
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	-120,000	-125,000	-250,000	-250,000
Community Policing (Includes OJP programs)	202,000	206,500	160,403	287,000	343,000	371,000	636,000	235,160	242,665	649,516	397,169	309,400	418,900
Community Policing	212,000	221,500	175,403	303,500	343,000	386,000	651,000	250,160	257,665	664,516	417,169	344,400	443,900
COPS	[37,3	[37,3	[37,1	[32,1	[30,6	[32,9	[35,9	[35,9	[37,0	[34,6	[32,6	[28,9	[37,9

Salaries and Expenses	74]	74]	20]	01]	78]	60]	73]	73]	52]	09]	77]	65]	04]
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	-20,000	-35,000	-25,000
Office of Violence against Women total	465,000	471,500	465,318	487,500	502,500	513,500	985,000	551,400	568,392	708,000	698,000	469,500	555,525
Office of Violence against Women	480,000	481,500	475,318	487,500	67,500	513,500	1,000,000	566,400	583,392	633,000	633,000	505,500	590,525
OVF Funding within CVF	0	0	0	0	435,000	0	0	0	0	80,000	80,000	0	0
OVW Salaries and Expenses	[19,912]	[19,912]	[19,777]	[24,211]	[24,772]	[26,275]	[30,942]	[30,942]	[31,870]	[37,910]	[36,620]	[29,109]	[30,216]

Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-15,000	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	0	0	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-5,000	-15,000	-36,000	-35,000
Subtotal Discretionary w/o Fees	28,986,868	28,797,054	28,674,560	31,173,062	32,818,263	33,876,875	35,744,021	35,266,615	35,543,066	36,978,686	36,599,043	33,924,761	34,215,591
Fees Collections	-265,500	-269,087	-397,739	-496,600	-445,000	-468,000	-516,000	-516,000	-531,000	-508,000	-508,000	-384,273	-384,273
Antitrust Offset	-103,500	-106,087	-108,739	-136,000	-136,000	-150,000	-136,000	-136,000	-140,000	-278,000	-278,000	-182,845	-182,845
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	-230,000	-230,000	-201,428	-201,428
Subtotal Discretionary	28,721,368	28,527,967	28,276,821	30,676,462	32,373,263	33,408,875	35,228,021	34,750,615	35,012,066	36,470,686	36,091,043	33,540,488	33,831,318

w/Fees													
Scorekeeping Credits, total	[11,887,000]	[-12,295,000]	[-11,628,000]	[-9,131,000]	[-5,696,000]	[-4,444,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-2,165,000]	[-3,467,000]	[-3,276,000]	[-3,276,000]
Crime Victims Fund	[-9,479,000]	[-11,379,000]	[-11,020,000]	[-7,783,000]	[-5,696,000]	[-4,444,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-1,680,000]	[-2,165,000]	[-3,467,000]	[-3,276,000]	[3,276,000]
Crime Victim Fund Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund	[-458,000]	[-458,000]	[-304,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanently Cancelled)	[-746,000]	0	0	[-674,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal DOJ Direct Discretionary BA	28,721,368	28,527,967	28,276,821	30,676,462	32,373,263	33,408,875	35,228,021	34,750,615	35,012,066	36,470,686	36,091,043	33,540,488	33,831,318
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	270,000	270,000	320,000	320,000
Witnesses Sequester Cut	0	-18,630	-17,820	-16,740	-15,930	-15,390	0	0	0	-15,390	-15,390	0	0
Independent Counsel (Permanent Indefinite)	500	3,872	10,400	4,760	500	6,483	6,483	575	592	30,550	7,395	1,000	1,000
Sequester Cut	0	-267	-686	-295	-30	-370	0	0	0	-1,741	-422	0	0
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust	65,000	65,000	50,000	45,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	72,100	80,000	0	0	0

Fund (Mand.)													
Public Safety Officers Death Benefits (Mand.)	72,000	73,000	73,000	129,000	117,000	119,000	192,000	122,570	126,247	292,000	174,000	174,000	174,000
Sequester Cut	0	0	0	-744	-576	-723	0	0	0	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	1,590,203	1,775,035	0	1,775,000
Sequester cuts	0	0	0	-135,273	-100,914	-79,104	0	0	0	-907	-1,083	0	0
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee	103,500	106,087	108,739	136,600	136,000	150,000	136,000	140,080	144,282	278,000	278,000	300,954	300,954

Collections													
US Trustees Fee Collection	162,000	163,000	289,000	360,000	309,000	318,000	380,000	391,400	403,142	230,000	230,000	201,428	201,428
Diversion Control Fees	371,515	382,662	419,574	420,703	450,046	460,499	511,659	0	0	620,000	650,004	669,660	669,660
Sequester Cut	0	0	0	-26,586	-26,553	-27,630	0	0	0	-35,340	-37,050	0	0
9/11 Victim Compensation Fund	2,565,300	818,195	0	5,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sequester cut	0	0	0	-184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim Compensation Fund	4,600,000	0	0	0	0	1,731,537	2,037,567	2,037,567	2,098,694	2,412,071	2,503,897	2,667,505	2,667,505
Sequester Cut	0	0	0	0	0	-2,719	0	0	0	-3,844	-4,549	0	0
Domestic	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,000	7,000	7,210	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

Victims of Trafficking													
Sequester Cut	0	-414	-396	-62	-59	-86	0	0	0	-86	-114	0	0
Crime Victims 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	1,353,000	1,900,00	1,900,000	1,900,000
Office of Violence Against Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[-80,000]	[-80,000]	0	0
Office of Inspector General	0	0	0	0	[-10,000]	[-10,000]	[-10,000]	[-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	1,075,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Sequester cut	0	0	0	-186	-590	-1,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory	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	7,669,376	7,735,583	8,266,582	8,266,547

and Other Accounts total													
Total Mandatory and Discretionary	41,273,458	35,248,140	33,600,995	37,102,106	38,338,177	41,083,152	42,903,592	44,178,245	44,722,865	44,140,062	43,826,626	41,807,070	42,097,865
Health Care Fraud Reimbursements													
HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement	58,579	58,045	59,447	61,120	64,108	66,781	65,213	70,000	72,100	73,772	76,059	77,960	77,960
FBI-Health Care Fraud mandatory	130,303	131,335	134,525	138,344	145,130	152,394	148,815	148,815	153,289	168,346	173,565	177,905	177,905
HCFAC	60,480	73,800	73,800	78,381	83,000	92,000	94,922	94,922	97,770	132,207	133,207	133,207	133,207

Discretionary Reimbursement													
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements subtotal	249,362	263,180	267,772	277,845	292,238	311,175	308,950	313,737	323,159	374,325	382,831	389,072	389,072
Total Department of Justice, with Offset	41,522,820	35,511,320	33,868,767	37,379,951	38,630,415	41,394,327	43,212,542	44,491,982	45,046,024	44,514,387	44,209,457	42,196,142	42,486,937

Source: Justice Department Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY 21, FY 26; Overview of FY2022-FY 2025 Appropriations for Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies (CJS)

2. Prison census 2CFR§412.2

(a) World Prison Brief reports the United States had a prison population of 1,808,100 and rate of incarceration of 541 detainees per 100,000 residents in 2022. 663,100 prisoners were held in local jails, 986,400 in state prisons and 158,600 in federal prison in 2022. There are 3,940 prisons with a capacity of 2.1 million. Between 2020 and 2022 the US prison population is reported to have increased from 1,674,200 in 2020 to 1,808,100 in 2022, the rate of detainees per 100,000 residents increased from 505 to 541. It is alarming that the US prison population increased during the Biden Administration and is likely to continue to increase until DOJ masters prison statistics. American Bar Association Kennedy Commission reported since 1980 the United States prison population has quintupled into the largest prison population in the world, calling for the downward revision of sentencing in *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). The prison population increased to a high of 2.3 million in 2008, until the US began to release innocent and time served prisoners en masse, as disabled persons, with injunctive relief of three judge panels in *Brown v. Plata et al* (2010). The US Supreme Court has even gone so far as to suggest it is better to not to execute a person who has raised credible evidence of actual innocence in *Roberson v. Texas* (2024) pursuant, of course, to Arts. 14 of the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987).

(1) The United States Prison Population, must continue to try to comply with a 250 prisoner per 100,000 residents legal limit: 315,974 detainees 140 per 100,000 residents (1980); 773,919 detainees 311 per 100,000 residents (1990); 1,937,482 detainees 683 per 100,000 residents (2000); 2,033,022 detainees 703 per 100,000 residents (2002); 2,135,335 detainees 725 per 100,000 residents(2004); 2,258,792 detainees 752 per 100,000 residents (2006); 2,307,504 detainees 755 per 100,000 residents (2008); 2,270,142 detainees per 100,000 residents (2010); 2,228,424 detainees per 100,000 residents (2012); 2,217,947 detainees 693 detainees per 100,000 residents (2014); 2,157,800 detainees 666 per 100,000 residents (2016); 2,102,400 detainees 642 per 100,000 residents (2018); 1,674,200 detainees 505 per 100,000 residents (2020); 1,808,100 detainees 541 per 100,000 residents (2022).

(b) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which began in 1929, collects information on the following crimes reported to law enforcement authorities. Data on inmates in local jails were collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for the first time in 1970. Since then, BJS has conducted censuses of facilities and inmates every 5 to 6 years. In 1984, BJS initiated an annual survey of jails conducted in non-census years. Law Enforcement Courts and Prison in Section 5c of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, was abolished with statistical competence in 2011 after an Asian overestimate in the 2010 decennial Census. Since 2013 there has not been a state by state census of jails, the Bureau of Justice Statistics only publishes confusing things and does not report to the World Prison Brief, that seems to do all the work for the nation, and is unable to penetrate to the state and local jails. It seems critical to add-up and codify State by State Detention records held, to not forget to judge non-compliance with the arbitrary 250 detainee per 100,000 resident legal limit, and for instance corruptly electing a Speaker of the House from Louisiana, who is both white and a lawyer, or avoid running the national recreational trail through the worst legal offenders, Texas, Louisiana and the black South, with a lot of executions in Oklahoma and Kansas, and for the Bureau of Justice of Statistics (BJS) to update when they sober up and legalize marijuana. The age discrimination is removed from 2013 and table is left for future generations to add-up in doc.

State by State Detention 1999, 2005, 2013

Jurisdiction	1999 In prison or jail	1999 rate per 100,000 of all ages	2005 In prison or jail	2005 rate per 100,000 of all ages	2013 In prison or jail	2013 rate per 100,000 of all ages
State	1,714,931	666	2,007,434	679	2,012,400	636
Federal	173,059	58	179,220	58	215,100	68
U.S. total	1,887,990	724	2,193,798	737	2,227,500	704
Alabama	33,157	757	40,561	890	46,000	951
Alaska	2,837	459	4,678	705	5,100	691
Arizona	36,412	761	47,974	808	55,200	831
Arkansas	15,022	588	18,693	673	22,800	770

California	239,206	721	246,317	682	218,800	569
Colorado	21,043	520	33,955	728	32,100	608
Connecticut	16,776	511	19,087	544	17,600	488
Delaware	5,958	792	6,916	820	7,000	756
District of Columbia	8,226	1,594	3,552	645	2,400	369
Florida	119,679	790	148,521	835	154,500	788
Georgia	74,500	956	92,647	1,021	91,600	916
Hawaii	3,479	291	5,705	447	5,600	397
Idaho	6,634	531	11,206	784	10,200	632
Illinois	61,235	506	64,735	507	69,300	537
Indiana	30,025	506	39,959	637	45,400	690
Iowa	10,229	356	12,215	412	12,700	410
Kansas	12,864	484	15,972	582	16,600	573
Kentucky	21,651	546	30,034	720	32,100	729
Louisiana	44,934	1,025	51,458	1,138	50,100	1,082
Maine	2,745	220	3,608	273	3,800	285
Maryland	33,650	650	35,601	636	32,700	550
Massachusetts	21,796	353	22,778	356	21,400	318
Michigan	61,882	628	67,132	663	60,200	608
Minnesota	10,765	226	15,422	300	15,700	289
Mississippi	18,416	664	27,902	955	28,800	962
Missouri	32,300	591	41,461	715	44,500	736
Montana	3,998	453	4,923	526	6,000	591
Nebraska	5,740	344	7,406	421	8,500	454
Nevada	14,057	774	18,265	756	19,900	712
New Hampshire	3,830	320	4,184	319	4,800	362
New Jersey	43,777	536	46,411	532	37,600	421
New Mexico	10,330	590	15,081	782	15,500	742
New York	104,341	574	92,769	482	81,400	413
North Carolina	43,243	564	53,854	620	55,300	561
North Dakota	1,520	239	2,288	359	2,700	373
Ohio	63,444	565	65,123	559	69,800	603
Oklahoma	27,926	825	32,593	919	37,900	983
Oregon	15,425	464	19,318	531	22,900	582

Pennsylvania	63,490	529	75,507	607	85,500	668
Rhode Island	3,176	321	3,364	313	3,400	322
South Carolina	30,000	772	35,298	830	32,600	683
South Dakota	3,581	485	4,827	622	5,300	626
Tennessee	35,884	655	43,678	732	48,100	740
Texas	204,110	1,014	223,195	976	221,800	836
Utah	9,239	433	11,514	466	12,500	430
Vermont	1,205	203	1,975	317	2,100	335
Virginia	48,828	713	57,444	759	58,800	710
Washington	24,849	431	29,225	465	29,700	425
West Virginia	5,496	304	8,043	443	9,700	523
Wisconsin	27,218	519	36,154	653	34,800	605
Wyoming	2,338	485	3,515	690	3,800	651

Source: World Prison Brief 2000 & 2005 Wikipedia 2013

(i) Jurisdictions: State: 1,714,931 detainees 666 per 100,000 residents (1999); 2,007,434 detainees 679 per 100,000 (2005); 2,012,400 detainees 636 per 100,000 (2013).

(ii) Federal: 173,059 detainees 58 per 100,000 residents (1999); 179,220 detainees 58 per 100,000 residents (2005); 215,100 detainees 68 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(iii) US total: 1,887,990 detainees 724 per 100,000 residents (1999); 2,193,798 737 per 100,000 residents (2005); 2,227,500 detainees 704 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(1) Alabama: 33,157 detainees 757 per 100,000 residents (1999); 40,561 detainees 890 per 100,000 residents (2005); 46,000 detainees 951 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(2) Alaska: 2,837 detainees 459 per 100,000 residents (1999); 4,678 detainees 705 per 100,000 (2005); 5,100 detainees 691 per 100,000 (2013).

(3) Arizona: 36,412 detainees 761 per 100,000 residents (1999); 47,974 detainees 808 per 100,000 residents (2005); 55,200 detainees 831 per 100,000 (2013).

(4) Arkansas: 15,022 detainees 588 per 100,000 residents (1999); 18,693 detainees 673 per 100,000 (2005); 22,800 detainees 770 per 100,000 (2013).

(5) California: 239,206 detainees 721 per 100,000 residents (1999); 246,317 detainees 682 per 100,000 residents (2005); 218,800 detainees 569 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(6) Colorado: 21,043 detainees 520 per 100,000 residents (1999); 33,955 detainees 728 per 100,000 residents (2005); 32,100 detainees 608 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(7) Connecticut: 16,776 detainees 511 per 100,000 residents (1999); 19,087 detainees 544 per 100,000 residents (2005); 17,600 detainees 488 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(8) Delaware 5,958 detainees 792 per 100,000 residents (1999); 6,916 detainees 820 per 100,000 residents (2005); 7,000 detainees 756 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(9) District of Columbia: 8,226 detainees 1,594 per 100,000 residents (1999); 3,552 detainees 645 per 100,000 residents (2005); 2,400 detainees 369 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(10) Florida: 119,679 detainees 790 per 100,000 residents (1999); 148,521 detainees 835 per 100,000 residents (2005); 154,500 detainees 788 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(11) Georgia: 74,500 detainees 956 per 100,000 residents (1999); 92,647 detainees 1,021 per 100,000 residents (2005); 91,600 detainees 916 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(12) Hawaii: 3,479 detainees 291 per 100,000 residents (1999); 5,705 detainees 447 per 100,000 residents (2005); 5,600 detainees 397 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(13) Idaho: 6,634 detainees 531 per 100,000 residents (1999); 11,206 detainees 784 per 100,000 residents (2005); 10,200 detainees 632 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(14) Illinois: 61,235 detainees 506 per 100,000 residents (1999); 64,735 detainees 507 per 100,000 residents (2005); 69,300 detainees 537 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(15) Indiana: 30,025 detainees 506 per 100,000 residents (1999); 39,959 detainees 637 per 100,000 residents (2005); 45,400 detainees 690 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(16) Iowa: 10,229 detainees 356 per 100,000 residents (1999); 12,215 detainees 412 per 100,000 residents (2005); 12,700 detainees 410 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(17) Kansas: 12,864 detainees 484 per 100,000 residents (1999); 15,972 detainees 582 per 100,000 residents (2005); 16,600 detainees 573 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(18) Kentucky: 21,651 detainees 546 per 100,000 residents (1999); 30,034 detainees 720 per 100,000 residents (2005); 32,100 detainees 729 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(19) Louisiana: 44,934 detainees 1,025 per 100,000 residents (1999); 51,458 detainees 1,138 per 100,000 residents (2005); 50,100 detainees 1,082 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(20) Maine: 2,745 detainees 220 per 100,000 residents (1999); 3,608 detainees 273 per 100,000 residents (2005); 3,800 detainees 285 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(21) Maryland: 33,650 detainees 650 per 100,000 residents (1999); 35,601 detainees 636 per 100,000 residents (2005); 32,700 detainees 550 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(22) Massachusetts: 21,796 detainees 353 per 100,000 residents (1999); 22,778 detainees 356 per 100,000 residents (2005); 21,400 detainees 318 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(23) Michigan: 61,882 detainees 628 per 100,000 residents (1999); 67,132 detainees 663 per 100,00 residents (2005); 60,200 detainees 608 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(24) Minnesota: 10,765 detainees 226 per 100,000 residents (1999); 15,422 detainees 300 per 100,000 residents (2005); 15,700 detainees 289 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(25) Mississippi: 18,416 detainees 664 per 100,000 residents (1999); 27,902 detainees 955 per 100,0000 residents (2005); 28,800 detainees 962 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(26) Missouri: 32,300 detainees 591 per 100,000 residents (1999); 41,461 detainees 715 per 100,000 residents (2005); 44,500 detainees 736 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(27) Montana: 3,998 detainees 453 per 100,000 residents (1999); 4,923 detainees 526 per 100,000 residents (2005); 6,000 detainees 591 per 100,000 (2013).

(28) Nebraska: 5,740 detainees 344 per 100,000 residents (1999); 7,406 detainees 421 per 100,000 residents (2005); 8,500 detainees 454 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(29) Nevada: 14,057 detainees 774 per 100,000 residents (1999); 18,265 detainees 756 per 100,000 residents (2005); 19,900 detainees 712 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(30) New Hampshire: 3,830 detainees 320 per 100,000 residents (1999); 4,184 detainees 319 per 100,000 residents (2005); 4,800 detainees 362 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(31) New Jersey: 43,777 detainees 536 per 100,000 residents (1999); 46,411 detainees 532 per 100,000 residents (2005); 37,600 detainees 421 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(32) New Mexico: 10,330 detainees 590 per 100,000 residents (1999); 15,081 detainees 782 per 100,000 residents (2005); 15,500 detainees 742 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(33) New York: 104,341 detainees 574 per 100,000 residents (1999); 92,769 detainees 482 per 100,000 residents (2005); 81,400 detainees 413 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(34) North Carolina: 43,243 detainees 574 per 100,000 residents (1999); 53,854 detainees 620 per 100,000 residents (2005); 55,300 detainees 561 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(35) North Dakota: 1,520 detainees 574 per 100,000 residents (1999); 2,288 detainees 359 per 100,000 residents (2005); 2,700 detainees 373 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(36) Ohio: 63,444 detainees 565 per 100,000 residents (1999); 65,123 detainees 559 per 100,000 residents (2005); 69,800 detainees 603 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(37) Oklahoma: 27,926 detainees 825 per 100,000 residents (1999); 32,593 detainees 919 per 100,000 residents (2005); 37,900 detainees 983 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(38) Oregon: 15,425 detainees 464 per 100,000 residents (1999); 19,318 detainees 531 per 100,000

residents (2005); 22,900 detainees 582 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(39) Pennsylvania: 63,490 detainees 529 per 100,000 residents (1999); 75,507 detainees 607 per 100,000 residents (2005); 85,500 detainees 668 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(40) Rhode Island: 3,176 detainees 321 per 100,000 residents (1999); 3,364 detainees 313 per 100,000 residents (2005); 3,400 detainees 322 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(41) South Carolina: 30,000 detainees 772 per 100,000 residents (1999); 35,298 detainees 830 per 100,000 residents (2005); 32,600 detainees 683 per 100,000 residents (2013).
(42) South Dakota: 3,581 detainees 485 per 100,000 residents (1999); 4,827 detainees 622 per 100,000 residents (2005); 5,300 detainees 626 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(43) Tennessee: 35,884 detainees 655 per 100,000 residents (1999); 43,678 detainees 732 per 100,000 residents (2005); 48,100 detainees 740 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(44) Texas: 204,110 detainees 1,014 per 100,000 residents (1999); 223,195 detainees 976 per 100,000 residents (2005); 221,800 detainees 836 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(45) Utah: 9,239 detainees 433 per 100,000 residents (1999); 11,514 detainees 466 per 100,000 residents (2005); 12,500 detainees 430 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(46) Vermont: 1,205 detainees 203 per 100,000 residents (1999); 1,975 detainees 317 per 100,000 residents (2005); 2,100 detainees 335 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(47) Virginia: 48,828 detainees 713 per 100,000 residents (1999); 57,444 detainees 756 per 100,000 residents (2005); 58,800 detainees 710 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(48) Washington: 24,849 detainees 431 per 100,000 residents (1999); 29,225 detainees 465 per 100,000 residents (2005); 29,700 detainees 425 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(49) West Virginia: 5,496 detainees 304 per 100,000 residents (1999); 8,043 detainees 443 per 100,000 residents (2005); 9,700 detainees 523 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(50) Wisconsin: 27,218 detainees 519 per 100,000 residents (1999); 36,154 detainees 653 per 100,000 residents (2005); 34,800 detainees 605 per 100,000 residents (2013).

(51) Wyoming: 2,338 detainees 485 per 100,000 residents (1999); 3,515 detainees 690 per 100,000 residents (2005); 3,800 detainees 651 per 100,000 residents (2013).

Part 413 Department of Labor 2CFR§413

To ensure employment growth nation-wide, DOL must ensure one percent employment growth in their own Department. A waiver of sovereign immunity is needed for DOL to sustain 3 percent inflation, incidental to overzealous budget cuts 11USC§106 and should be recomputed pursuant to 4,000 FTEs for $4.1 billion in supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1116. Full Time Equivalents (FTE) Employment: 10,821 FY 26A; 14,915 FY 26B. Budget Request: $46 billion FY 17; $39.9 billion FY

18; $40.4 billion FY 19; $504.4 billion FY 20; $458.8 billion FY 21; $44.4 billion FY 22; $90.5 billion FY 23; $67.8 billion FY 24; $69.5 billion FY 25; $53.7 billion FY 26A; $59.8 billion FY 26B.

1. Budget Overview 2CFR§413.1
2. Budget Detail 2CFR413.2

Work Cited

Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States v. Howard Lutnick, Secretary of Commerce HA-18-11-25
Balance available 31USC§1502
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employment Situation Summary for August. September 5, 2025
Creditors of the United States 18USC§941
Department of Labor Organic Act. March 4, 1913
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Limitations on spending and obligating amounts 31USC§1341
Minimum wage 29USC§206
Supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1116
United States, Atlas 2025 HA-28-2-25
United States Department of Agriculture Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. Budget Request Overview 2CFR413.1

(a) The Department of Labor (DOL) was created in the DOL Organic Act of March 4, 1913. DOL administers more than 180 federal laws to foster and promote the welfare of job seekers, wage earners, and retirees in the United States.

(1) Wage and Hour Division must help Congress legislate three percent annual inflation in minimum wage from $7.25 (2009) to '$11.25 on April 15, 2026 and three percent annual inflation thereafter.' 29USC§206(a) to justify a two percent annual Cost of Living Adjustment since the same year of 2009, for posterity.

(2) DOL must be guaranteed a balance available to pay 3 percent inflation for services pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act 31USC§1502 and covered lapse of employment 31USC§1341(c). Total DOL FY 26 spending should be less than $60 billion FY 26, however total DOL spending costs more than the $53.7 billion requested, especially taking into consideration the unadjusted $56.9 billion sum of discretionary and mandatory subtotals in the unedited FY 2026 Budget in brief. After adjustments the total is $60.4 billion FY 26, too high, wherefore $650 million in efficiencies are sought from the National Activities, Make America Skilled Again consolidation, reducing total DOL spending to $59.8 billion, with $650 million credit for underestimate in FY 27, to hasten the journey to $70 billion in less than 42 months (Rev. 13: 5) pursuant to consistent annual reporting required by Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008). A new subsidy and tax increase for unemployment compensation is sought to pay maternity leave or 6 month sabbatical every ten years.

(b) To ensure employment growth nation-wide, DOL must ensure one percent employment growth in their own Department. Full Time Equivalents (FTE) Employment: 16,291 FY 17; 15,438 FY 18; 15,176 FY 19; 14,546 FY 20; 14,672 FY 21; 14,895 FY 22; 15,740 FY 23; 15,420 FY 24; 14,767 FY 25; 10,821 FY 26A; 14,915 FY 26B. A waiver of sovereign immunity is needed for DOL to sustain 3 percent inflation, incidental to overzealous budget cuts 11USC§106 and should be recomputed pursuant to $4.1 billion in supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1116.

(A) Total DOL Budget Request: $46 billion FY 17; $39.9 billion FY 18; $40.4 billion FY 19; $504.4 billion FY 20; $458.8 billion FY 21; $44.4 billion FY 22; $90.5 billion FY 23; $67.8 billion FY 24; $69.5 billion FY 25; $53.7 billion FY 26A; $59.8 billion FY 26B.

(B) Discretionary: $12.2 billion FY 17; $12.1 billion FY 18; $12.4 billion FY 19; $14.5 billion FY 20; $14 billion FY 21; $31.2 billion FY 22; $13.8 billion FY 23; $13.6 billion FY 24; $13.5 billion FY 25; $9 billion FY 26A; $11.8 billion FY 26B.

(C) Mandatory: $33.8 billion FY 17; $27.8 billion FY 18; $28 billion FY 19; $490 billion FY 20; $444.8 billion FY 21; $31.2 billion FY 22; $76.7 billion FY 23; $54.2 billion FY 24; $56 billion FY 25; $44.7 billion FY 26A; $48 billion FY 26B.

Department of Labor Budget Request Overview FY 17 – FY 26
(billions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26A	FY 26B
Discretionary	12.20	12.10	12.40	14.50	14.00	31.20	13.80	13.60	13.50	9.00	11.80
Mandatory	33.80	27.80	28.00	490.00	444.80	31.20	76.70	54.20	56.00	44.70	48.00
Total	46.00	39.90	40.40	504.50	458.80	44.40	90.50	67.80	69.50	53.70	59.80
FTEs	16,291	15,438	15,176	14,546	14,672	14,895	15,740	15,420	14,767	10,821	14,915

Source: Acosta, Alexander; Pizella, Patrick; Scalia, Eugene; Stewart, Al; Walsh, Marty; Su, Julie; DeRemer, Lori. FY 18 – FY 26 Department of Labor Budget in brief; Budget Request, Budget Authority, FY 26 corrected for one percent growth in FTEs.

2. Budget Detail 2CFR§413.2

(a) To ensure employment growth nation-wide, DOL must ensure one percent employment growth in their own Department. Full Time Equivalents (FTE) Employment: 16,291 FY 17; 15,438 FY 18; 15,176 FY 19; 14,546 FY 20; 14,672 FY 21; 14,895 FY 22; 15,740 FY 23; 15,420 FY 24; 14,767 FY 25; 10,821 FY 26A; 14,915 FY 26B. A waiver of sovereign immunity is needed for DOL to sustain 3 percent inflation, incidental to overzealous budget cuts 11USC§106 and should be recomputed pursuant to $4.1 billion in supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1116.

(1) Post-COVID, Pension Guaranty Corporation demands have settled for a modest increase in unemployment compensation. Proposed FY 26 termination of Youth Programs, Job Corps and Community Service Employment for Older Americans and the transfer of Bureau of Labor Statistics

(BLS) to the Department of Commerce constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 redressed Creditors of the United States 18USC§941.

(2) The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has been cursed with a $68 million UTF transfer from time immemorial and then the General Fund failed to graduate BLS from the number of the beast in 42 months from $620 million FY 22, with only $636 million FY 25. The Department of Commerce is only offering to pay the BLS $580 million FY 26, *Annual Statistical Abstract of the United States v. Howard Lutnick, Secretary of Commerce* HA-18-11-25. To guarantee BLS the total of $723 million they are due FY 26, plus 3 percent inflation thereafter, and solve the peculiar number of the beast calculation, the DOL budget request FY 27 must account for an increase in the UTF transfer to the BLS to $70 million FY 26 while the General Fund pays $73 million FY 26, both categories of DOL spending for BLS shall be expected to grow 3 percent annually.

(3) Average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 10 cents, or 0.3%, to $36.53 in August. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.7%. In August, average hourly earnings of private-sector production and nonsupervisory employees rose by 12 cents, or 0.4%, to $31.46. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Employment Situation Summary for August of September 5, 2025 is review in combination with that of September of November 20, 2025: Total nonfarm payroll employment changed little in August (+22,000), and edged up in September (+119,000) and has shown little change since April. The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for July was revised down by 7,000, from +79,000 to +72,000, and the change for August was revised down by 26,000, from +22,000 to -4,000. The unemployment rate, increased from 4.3 percent, to 4.4 percent, also changed little. The number of unemployed people, at 7.6 million, changed little in September. These measures are higher than a year earlier, when the jobless rate was 4.1 percent, and the number of unemployed people was 6.9 million. Job gains in health care, drinking places, food service and social assistance werw partially offset by losses in federal government and in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction. Higher rates of job growth in manufacturing and transportation could be achieved if tariffs were restored to 2017 rates pursuant to the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) and work visas were better protected against discrimination and deportation and consequential refouler of imported food in Buy American Provisions of the USDA Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25.

(b) Actual numbers from the Labor Department Budget in brief are added up to produce a slightly higher Budget Request than estimated at the top of the document.

(1) Total General Fund: $42,959 million FY 17; $40,635 million FY 18; $39,300 million FY 19; $503,873 million FY 20; $457,873 million FY 21; $43,259 million FY 22; $89,228 million FY 23; $89,028 million FY 24; $80,810 million FY 25; $59,786 million FY 26.

(A) Total Discretionary, General Fund: $11,141 million FY 17; $11,507 million FY 18; $11,178 million FY 19; $13,590 million FY 20; $13,323 million FY 21; $12,281 million FY 22; $12,837 million FY 23; $12,637 million FY 24; $12,634 million FY 25; $11,782 million FY 26.

(B) Total Mandatory, General Fund: $31,818 million FY 17; $29,128 million FY 18; $28,122 million FY 19; $489,719 million FY 20; $444,550 million FY 21; $30,978 million FY 22; $76,391 million FY 23; $76,391 million FY 24; $68,176 million FY 25; $48,034 million FY 26.

(i) Discretionary.

(2) Employment and Training Services, General Fund: $8,484 million FY 17; $8,.832 million FY 18; $8,502 million FY 19; $10,551 million FY 20; $10,514 million FY 21; $9,364 million FY 22; $9.827 million FY 23; $9,622 million FY 24; $9,519 million FY 25; $9,167 million FY 26.

(ii) Employment and Training Services, Trust Fund [non-add]: $4,155 million FY 17; $4,155 million FY 18; $3,962 million FY 19; $5,555 million FY 20; $5,529 million FY 21; $4,403 million FY 22; $4,663 million FY 23; $4,655 million FY 24; $4,660 million FY 25; $4,100 million FY 26.

(A) Adult Employment and Training Activities: $811 million FY 17; $846 million FY 18; $846 million FY 19; $855 million FY 20; $863 million FY 21; $869 million FY 22; $883 million FY 23; $883 million FY 24; $886 million FY 25; $913 million FY 26.

(B) Youth Activities: $873 million FY 17; $903 million FY 18; $903 million FY 19; $913 million FY 20; $921 million FY 21; $964 million FY 22; $947 million FY 23; $946 million FY 24; $943 million FY 25; $971 million FY 26.

(C) Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities: $1,015 million FY 17; $1,209 million FY 18; $1,041 million FY 19; $1,050 million FY 20; $1,061 million FY 21; $1,073 million FY 22; $1,092 million FY 23; $1.093 million FY 24; $1,126 million FY 25.

(D) National Activities: $627 million FY 17; $796 million FY 18; $709 million FY 19; $1,136 million FY 20; $817 million FY 21; $1.031 million FY 22; $1,210 million FY 23 $998 million FY 24; $894 million FY 25; $2,500 million FY 26.

(E) Community Service Employment for Older Workers: $400 million FY 17; $400 million FY 18; $400 million FY 19; $404 million FY 20; $404 million FY 21; $403 million FY 22; $403 million FY 23; $399 million FY 24; $405 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) Job Corps: $2,703 million FY 17; $2.651 million FY 18; $2,527 million FY 19; $4,098 million FY 20; $4,059 million FY 21; $2,913 million FY 22; $3,156 million FY 23; $3,168 million FY 24; $3,167 million FY 25; $3,270 million FY 26.

(G) State Unemployment Insurance: $2,703 million FY 17; $2,651 million FY 18; $2,527 million FY 19; $4,098 million FY 20; $2,913 million FY 21; $3,156 million FY 22; $3,168 million FY 23; $3,168 million FY 24; $3,167 million FY 25; $3,270 million FY 26.

(H) Employment Service, General Fund: $21 million FY 17 – FY 26.

(I) Employment Service, Trust Fund [non-add]: $670 million FY 17; $665 million FY 18; $662 million FY 19; $669 million FY 20; $671 million FY 21; $678 million FY 22; $683 million FY 23; $678 million FY 24; $678 million FY 25; $700 million FY 26.

(J) Foreign Labor Certification: $62 million FY 17; 0 FY 18; $71 million FY 19; $69 million FY 20; $78 million FY 21; $80 million FY 22; $84 million FY 23; $84 million FY 24; $84 million FY 25; $88 million FY 26.

(K) Workforce Electronic Tools System Building: $68 million FY 17; $63 million FY 18 – FY 25; $70 million FY 26.

(L) SUIESO, General Fund: $89 million FY 17; $84 million FY 18; $92 million FY 19; $84 million FY 20 – FY 26.

(M) SUIESO, Trust Fund: $3,435 million FY 17; $3,378 million FY 18; $3,250 million FY 19; $4,836 million FY 20; $4,.808 million FY 21; $3,671 million FY 22; $3,923 million FY 23; $3,920 million FY 24; $3,928 million FY 25; $3,369 million FY 26.

(N) Program Administration, General Fund: $109 million FY 17; $109 million FY 18; $109 million FY 19; $113 million FY 20; $112 million FY 21; $116 million FY 22; $124 million FY 23; $124 million FY 24; $119 million FY 25; $124 million FY 26.

(O) Program Administration, Trust Fund [non-add]: $50 million FY 17 – FY 21; $54 million FY 22; $57 million FY 23 – FY 24; $54 million FY 25; $51 million FY 26.

(3) Work Protection:

(A) Employment and Benefits Security Administration: $181 million FY 17; $181 million FY 18; $181 million FY 19; $182 million FY 20; $181 million FY 21; $186 million FY 22; $191 million FY 23; $191 million FY 24; $191 million FY 25; $206 million FY 26.

(B) Office of Worker Compensation Programs, General Fund: $115 million FY 17 – FY 21; $118 million FY 22; $121 million FY 23; $121 million FY 24; $121 million FY 25; $128 million FY 26.

(C) Office of Worker Compensation, Trust Fund [non-add]: $2 million FY 17 – FY 26.

(D) Wage and Hour Division: $228 million FY 17; $229 million FY 18; $229 million FY 19; $245 million FY 20; $246 million FY 21; $251 million FY 22; $260 million FY 23; $260 million FY 24; $360 million FY 25; $295 million FY 26.

(E) Office of Federal Contract Compliance: $105 million FY 17; $104 million FY 18; $104 million FY 19; $106 million FY 20; $106 million FY 21; $109 million FY 22; $111 million FY 23; $111 million FY 24; $111 million FY 25; $116 million FY 26.

(F) Office of Labor Management Standards: $38 million FY 17; $41 million FY 18; 42 million FY 19; $45 million FY 20; $44 million FY 21; $46 million FY 22; $49 million FY 23; $49 million FY 24; $49 million FY 25; $51 million FY 26.

(G) Occupational Safety and Health Administration: $553 million FY 17; $553 million FY 18; $557 million FY 19; $587 million FY 20; $591 million FY 21; $610 million FY 22; $632 million FY 23; $632 million FY 24; $632 million FY 25; $700 million FY 26.

(H) Mine Safety and Health Administration: $374 million FY 17; $374 million FY 18; $374 million FY 19; $380 million FY 20; $380 million FY 21; $384 million FY 22; $388 million FY 23; $388 million FY 24; $388 million FY 25; $407 million FY 26.

(I) Bureau of Labor Statistics, General Fund: $544 million FY 17; $547 million FY 18; $550 million FY 19; $587 million FY 20; $620 million FY 21; $630 million FY 22; $630 million FY 23; $630 million FY 23; $636 million FY 24; $73 million FY 26.

(J) Bureau of Labor Statistics, UTF Transfer [non-add]: $65 million FY 17; $65 million FY 18; $65 million FY 19; $68 million FY 20; $68 million FY 21; $68 million FY 22; $68 million FY 23; $68 million FY 24; $68 million FY 25; $70 million FY 26.

(K) Department Management, General Fund: $335 million FY 17; $338 million FY 18; $329 million FY 19; $562 million FY 20; $350 million FY 21; $379 million FY 22; $399 million FY 23; $399 million FY 24; $392 million FY 25; $404 million FY 26.

(L) Department Management, Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E) [Non-add]: 308 thousand FY 17 – FY 26.

(M) Office of Disability Employment Policy: $38 million FY 17; $38 million FY 18; $38 million FY 19; $39 million FY 20; $39 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; $43 million FY 23; $43 million FY 24; $43 million FY 25; $45 million FY 26.

(N) Office of the Inspector General, General Fund: $82 million FY 17; $84 million FY 18; $84 million FY 19; $111 million FY 20; $85 million FY 21; $85 million FY 22; $91 million FY 23; $91 million FY 24; $91 million FY 25; $85 million FY 26.

(O) Office of the Inspector General, UTF Transfer [non-add]: $6 million FY 17 – FY 25; $7 million FY 26.

(P) Veterans Employment and Training, General Fund: $45 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $50 million FY 19; $55 million FY 20; $58 million FY 21; $61 million FY 22; $65 million FY 23; $65 million fY 24; $66 million FY 25; $70 million FY 26.

(Q) Veterans Employment and Training, UTF Transfer [non-add]: $234 million FY 17; $245 million FY 18; $250 million FY 19; $256 million FY 20; $259 million FY 21; $265 million FY 22; $271 million FY 23; $270 million FY 24; $270 million FY 25; $277 million FY 26.

(R) IT Modernization: $19 million FY 17; $21 million FY 18; $23 million FY 19; $25 million FY 20; $27 million FY 21; $28 million FY 22; $30 million FY 23; $35 million FY 24; $35 million FY 25; $35 million FY 26.

(ii) Total Discretionary, General Fund: $11,141 million FY 17; $11,507 million FY 18; $11,178 million FY 19; $13,590 million FY 20; $13,323 million FY 21; $12,281 million FY 22; $12,837 million FY 23; $12,637 million FY 24; $12,634 million FY 25; $11,782 million FY 26.

(iii) Total Discretionary, Trust Fund [non-add]: $4,462 million FY 17; $4,473 million FY 18; $4,285 million FY 19; $5,887 million FY 20; $5,864 million FY 21; $4,744 million FY 22; $5,010 million FY 23; $5,001 million FY 24; $5,006 million FY 25; $4,451 million FY 26.

(iv) Mandatory

(4) Total, Employment and Training Administration, General Fund, subtotal; $31,183 million FY 17; $29,987 million FY 18; $28,.239 million FY 19; $574,439 million FY 20; $621,086 million FY 21; $22,740 million FY 22; $29,882 million FY 23; $29,882 million FY 24; $46,786 million FY 25; $45,088 million FY 26.

(A) Training and Employment Services: $130 million FY 17; $194 million FY 18; $188 million FY 19; $42 million FY 20; -$97 million FY 21; $166 million FY 22; $31 million FY 23; $31 million FY 24; $180 million FY 25; $174 million FY 26.

(B) Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowance Trade Adjustment Assistance: $790 million FY 17; $738 million FY 18; $741 million FY 19; $640 million FY 20; $598 million FY 21; $509 million FY 22; $466 million FY 23; $466 million FY 24; $63 million FY 25; $508 million FY 26

(C) Unemployment Trust Fund: $30,242 million FY 17; $28,033 million FY 18; $27,289 million FY 19; $209,032 million FY 20; $249,695 million FY 21; $21,268 million FY 22; $30,203 million FY 23; $30,203 million FY 24; $46,222 million FY 25; $44,389 million FY 26.

(D) State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations: $18 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $20 million FY 19; $19 million FY 20; $2,012 million FY 21; $25 million FY 22; -$983 million FY 23; -$983 million FY 24; $18 million FY 25; $17 million FY 26.

(E) Payments to the UTF: $3 million FY 17; $2 million FY 18; $1 million FY 19; $84,631 million FY 20; $180,924 million FY 21; $666 million fY 22; $225 million FY 23; $225 million FY 24; $275 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) Short Time Compensation: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $786 million FY 20; $651 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; -$80 million FY 23; -$80 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 - present.

(G) Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation: 0 FY 17; $1 million FY 18; 0 FY 19; $279,288 million FY 20; $187,295 million FY 21; $106 million FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $20 million FY 24; $28 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(H) Program Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $8 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – present.

(5) Pension and Benefit Guarantee Corporation: $511 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 20; $4 million FY 21; $7,565 million FY 22; $45,931 million FY 23; $45,931 million FY 24; $21,717 million FY 25; $3,317 million FY 26.

(6) Total, Office of Worker Compensation: $1,852 million FY 17; $1,962 million FY 18; $1,978 million FY 19; $2,154 million FY 20; $2,346 million FY 21; $2,422 million FY 22; $2,794 million FY 23; $2,794 million FY 24; $3,542 million FY 25; $3,7643 million FY 26.

(v) Total Office of Worker Compensation, Trust Fund: $382 million FY 17; $401 million FY 18; $329 million FY 19; $319 million FY 20; $291 million FY 21; $291 million FY 22; $335 million FY 23;

$335 million FY 24; $496 million FY 25; $480 million FY 26.

(A) Federal Worker Compensation Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $30 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; -$1 million FY 23 – FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(B) Special Benefits: $220 million FY 17; $220 million FY 18; $230 million FY 19; $235 million FY 20; $239 million FY 21; $244 million FY 22; $250 million FY 23; $250 million FY 24; $700 million FY 25; $727 million FY 26.

(C) Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program: $1,369 million FY 1`7; $1,493 million FY 18; $1,557 million FY 19; $1,708 million FY 20; $1,865 million FY 21; $1,950 million FY 22; $2,323 million FY 23; $2,323 million FY 24; $2,631 million FY 25; $2,822 million FY 26.

(D) Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Workers: $77 million FY 17; $69 million FY 18; 425 million FY 19; $35 million FY 20; $55 million FY 21; $47 million FY 22; $47 million FY 23; $47 million FY 24; $33 million FY 25; $31 million FY 26.

(E) Black Lung Administration, General Fund: $66 million FY 17; $67 million FY 18; $67 million FY 19; $68 million FY 20; $70 million FY 21; $75 million FY 22; $77 million FY 23; $77 million FY 24; $81 million FY 25; $89 million FY 26.

(F) Black Lung Administration, Trust Fund [non-add]: $382 million FY 17; $401 million FY 18; $329 million FY 19; $319 million FY 20; $291 million FY 21; $291 million FY 22; $335 million FY 23; $335 million FY 24; $496 million FY 25; $480 million FY 26.

(G) Panama Canal Commission: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $1 FY 19 – FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 24; $1 million FY 25, $1 million FY 26.

(H) Special Worker Compensation: $120 million FY 17; $113 million FY 18; $98 million FY 19; $107 million FY 20; $87 million FY 21; $106 million FY 22; $98 million FY 23; $98 million FY 24; $94 million FY 25; $99 million FY 26.

(7) Wage and Hour Division: $46 million FY 17; $51 million FY 18; $52 million FY 19; $42 million FY 20; $70 million FY 21; $59 million FY 22; $46 million FY 23; $46 million FY 24; $52 million FY 25; $52 million FY 26.

(8) ARP Act, (A) Occupational Safety and Health Administration ARP Act: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $100 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; -$24 million FY 23; -$24 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(B) Mine Safety and Health Administration, ARP Act: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $13 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – present.

(C) Department Management, ARP Act: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $28 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(D) Office of the Inspector General, ARP Act: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $13 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(9) Net Interest & Interfund Transactions: -$1,774 million FY 17; -$1,872 million FY 18; -$2,147 million FY 19; -$86,916 million FY 20; -$179,120 million FY 21; -$1,808 million FY 22; -$2,238 million FY 23; -$3,921 million FY 24; -$4,192 million FY 25; -$4,192 million FY 26.

(10) Total General Fund: $42,959 million FY 17; $40,635 million FY 18; $39,300 million FY 19; $503,873 million FY 20; $457,873 million FY 21; $43,259 million FY 22; $89,228 million FY 23; $89,028 million FY 24; $80,810 million FY 25; $59,786 million FY 26.

(A) Total Discretionary, General Fund: $11,141 million FY 17; $11,507 million FY 18; $11,178 million FY 19; $13,590 million FY 20; $13,323 million FY 21; $12,281 million FY 22; $12,837 million FY 23; $12,637 million FY 24; $12,634 million FY 25; $11,782 million FY 26.

(B) Total Mandatory, General Fund: $31,818 million FY 17; $29,128 million FY 18; $28,122 million FY 19; $489,719 million FY 20; $444,550 million FY 21; $30,978 million FY 22; $76,391 million FY 23; $76,391 million FY 24; $68,176 million FY 25; $48,034 million FY 26.

Labor Department, Budget Request Detail FY 17 – FY 26
(million)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Actual	FY 24 Actual	FY 25	FY 26A	FY 26B
Discretionary											
Employment and Training Services											
Adult Employment and Training Activities	811	846	846	855	863	869	883	883	886	712	913
Youth Activities	873	903	903	913	921	964	947	946	943	0	971
Dislocated Worke	1,015	1,209	1,041	1,050	1,061	1,073	1,092	1,092	1,093	860	1,126

rs Employment and Training Activities											
National Activities	627	796	709	1,136	817	1,031	1,210	998	894	1,394	2,500
Older Workers	400	400	400	404	404	403	403	399	405	0	[417]
Job Corps	1,704	1,750	1,719	1,744	1,749	1,747	1,760	1,760	1,760	176	[1,812]
State Unemployment Insurance	2,703	2,651	2,527	4,098	4,059	2,913	3,156	3,168	3,167	3,270	3,270
Employment Services, Gen Fund	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	0	21
Trust Fund	[670]	[665]	[662]	[669]	[671]	[678]	[683]	[678]	[678]	[18]	[678]
Foreign Labor Certification	62	0	71	69	78	80	84	84	84	88	88
Trust Fund	0	[62]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workforce Electronic Tools	68	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	70

System Building											
SUIESO Gen Fund	89	84	92	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
SUIESO Trust Fund	[3,435]	[3,378]	[3,250]	[4,836]	[4,808]	[3,671]	[3,923]	[3,920]	[3,928]	[3,369]	[3,369]
Program Administration, Gen Fund	109	109	109	113	112	116	124	124	119	124	124
Program Administration, UTF Transfer	[50]	[50]	[50]	[50]	[50]	[54]	[57]	[57]	[54]	[51]	[51]
Employment and Training Administration, Gen Fund	8,484	8,832	8,502	10,551	10,514	9,364	9,827	9,622	9,519	6,771	9,167
Trust Fund	4,155	4,155	3,962	5,555	5,529	4,403	4,663	4,655	4,660	3,438	4,100
Work Protection											
Employee Benefits Security	181	181	181	182	181	186	191	191	191	206	206

Administration											
Office of Worker Compensation Programs	115	115	115	115	115	118	121	121	121	128	128
Trust Fund	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Wage and Hour Division	228	229	229	245	246	251	260	260	360	295	295
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	105	104	104	106	106	109	111	111	111	116	116
Office of Labor-Management Standards	38	41	42	45	44	46	49	49	49	51	51
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	553	553	557	587	591	610	632	632	632	656	700

Mine Safety and Health Administration	374	374	374	380	380	384	388	388	388	407	407
Bureau of Labor Statistics Gen Fund	544	547	550	587	587	620	630	630	636	0	73
Bureau of Labor Statistics, UTF Transfer	[65]	[65]	[65]	[68]	[68]	[68]	[68]	[68]	[68]	[68]	[70]
Other Salaries and Expenses											
Department Management, Gen Fund	335	338	329	562	350	379	399	399	392	465	404
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38	38	38	39	39	40	43	43	43	45	45
Office of Inspect	82	84	84	111	85	85	91	91	91	85	85

or General, Gen Fund											
UTF Transfer	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Veterans Employment and Training; Gen Fund	45	50	50	55	58	61	65	65	66	66	70
UTF Transfer	[234]	[245]	[250]	[256]	[259]	[265]	[271]	[270]	[270]	[277]	[277]
IT Modernization	19	21	23	25	27	28	30	35	35	35	35
Total, Discretionary, Gen Fund	11,141	11,507	11,178	13,590	13,323	12,281	12,837	12,637	12,634	9,326	11,782
Trust Fund	[4,462]	[4,473]	[4,285]	[5,887]	[5,864]	[4,744]	[5,010]	[5,001]	[5,006]	[3,791]	[4,451]
Mandatory											
Training and Employment Services	130	194	188	42	-97	166	31	31	180	174	174
Federal Unemployment Benefit	790	738	741	640	598	509	466	466	63	32	508

s and Allowance Trade Adjustment Assistance											
Unemployment Trust Fund	30,242	28,033	27,289	209,032	249,695	21,268	30,203	30,203	46,222	44,389	44,389
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	18	19	20	19	2,012	25	-983	-983	18	17	17
Payments to the UTF	3	2	1	84,631	180,924	666	225	225	275	0	0
Short Time Compensation	0	0	0	786	651	0	-80	-80	0	0	0
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	0	1	0	279,288	187,295	106	20	20	28	0	0
Progra	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0

m Administration											
Total, Employment and Training Administration, subtotal	31,183	28,987	28,239	574,439	621,086	22,740	29,882	29,882	46,786	44,612	45,088
Employee Benefits Security Administration	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	511	0	0	0	4	7,565	45,931	45,931	21,717	3,317	3,317
Federal Worker Compensation Programs	0	0	0	0	30	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
Special Benefit	220	220	230	235	239	244	250	250	700	727	727

s											
Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program	1,369	1,493	1,557	1,708	1,865	1,950	2,323	2,323	2,631	2,822	2,822
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Workers	77	69	25	35	55	47	47	47	33	31	31
Black Lung Administration	66	67	67	68	70	75	77	77	81	89	89
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	[382]	[401]	[329]	[319]	[291]	[291]	[335]	[335]	[496]	[480]	[480]
Panama Canal Commission	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Special Workers Compensation	120	113	98	107	87	106	98	98	96	94	99
Total, Office	1,852	1,962	1,978	2,154	2,346	2,422	2,794	2,794	3,542	3,764	3,764

of Worker Compensation, Gen Fund											
Trust Fund	[382]	[401]	[329]	[319]	[291]	[291]	[335]	[335]	[496]	[480]	[480]
Wage and Hour Division	46	51	52	42	70	59	46	46	52	52	52
Occupational Safety and Health Administration ARP Act	0	0	0	0	100	0	-24	-24	0	0	0
Mine Safety and Health Administration ARP Act	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department Management ARP Act	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Inspector General ARP Act	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0

Net Interest & Interfund Transactions	-1,774	-1,872	-2,147	-86,916	-179,120	-1,808	-2,238	-2,238	-3,921	-4,192	-4,192
Total, Mandatory, Gen Fund	31,818	29,128	28,122	489,719	444,550	30,978	76,391	76,391	68,176	47,553	48,034
Total, Discretionary, Gen Fund	11,141	11,507	11,178	13,590	13,323	12,281	12,837	12,637	12,634	9,326	11,782
Total, General Fund	42,959	40,635	39,300	503,309	457,873	43,259	89,228	89,028	80,810	56,879	59,786

Source: Acosta, Alexander; Pizella, Patrick; Scalia, Eugene; Stewart, Al; Walsh, Marty; Su, Julie; DeRemer, Lori; FY 19 – FY 26 Department of Labor. Budget-in-brief. President's Budget

Part 414 Department of State 2CFR§414

A waiver of sovereign immunity is needed to enforce supplemental appropriations or changes estimated at $29,395 million FY 25 plus $31,316 million FY 26, to pay total arrears of $60,711 million due FY 26, in addition to the $29,395 million already paid FY 26, and achieve stable 3 percent inflation for services FY 27. An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The best outcome would be for the US to pay their UN dues in full, and reallocate all $20 billion in funds, food, medicine, and diplomats, stolen from USAID to the UN. Budget Request: $49,614 million FY 17; $50,956 million FY 18; $50,079 million FY 19; $50,640 million FY 20; $51,911 million FY 21; $52,854 million FY 22; $57,831 million FY 23; $57,596 million FY 24; $24,488 million FY 25; $95,499 million FY 26. Current Year Balance available to pay Arrears: $34,545 million FY 25; $36,466 million FY 26.

1. State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs Budget Request 2CFR§414.1
2. Contributions to International Organizations Detail 2CFR§414.1

Work Cited

Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388
Admission of new Members to the United Nations A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1

Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Balance available. Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502
Cancelation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b
Draft Articles of State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001)
Entries and statements generally 18USC§1001
Establishment of Department 22USC§2651 et seq
Food for Peace P.L. 480, Title II
Foreign Service (Rogers) Act of 1946
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947)
Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2004)
Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers, 566 U.S. 583 (2012)
Hospitalization of Mentally Ill National Returned from Foreign Countries 24US§321 et seq.
Implementing action in anticipation of entry in to force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 repeal
International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I.
Rome Statute (1999)
State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19-FY26
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1106
Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007)
Uruguay Round 19USC§3511
V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106
Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974)

1. State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs 2CFR§414.1

(a) The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department is the oldest executive agency of the U.S. Government. The State Department and the Foreign Service of the United States that was established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the Rogers Act), the same year Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse of the United States Code was codified on June 24, 1924. Authorization was continued by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 22USC§2651 et seq. The United States maintains the largest system of embassies in the world with 276 diplomatic missions in 195 foreign countries. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. The State Department receives 30 million applications regarding an estimated 150 million passports in circulation in 2020. The United States is the largest financial contributor to the United Nations (UN) system, assessed to provide 22% of the UN regular budget and 27.5% of UN peacekeeping budgets.

(1) The FY 26 State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs was tardy and the $20 billion State USAID cancellation constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 burdening creditors of the United States 18USC§914 with charging the Secretary of State his vote in the Assembly for collective arrears exceeding two years regular dues pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter. A waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 is wanted to enforce supplemental appropriations or changes

estimated at $29,395 million FY 25 plus $31,316 million FY 26, to pay total arrears of $60,711 million due FY 26 pursuant to 31USC§1106 in addition to the $29,395 million already paid FY 26, and achieve stable 3 percent inflation for services FY 27. The best outcome would be for the US to pay their UN dues in full, and pay arrears, funds, food, medicine, and diplomats, stolen from USAID to the UN whereas there is a balance available pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502. All other scenarios involve embarrassingly wrong-voting $50 billion on $250 billion UN Compensation owing United States immediately losing the right to vote in the UN Assembly for collective non-payment of more than two years of regular dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Arrears can be calculated for the FY 25 implementation of the FY 26 budget cut proposal, $59,033 million FY 25A – $29,638 million FY 26B = $29,395 million FY 25 arrears; $60,954 million FY 26B – $29,638 million FY 26A = $31,316 million FY 26 arrears. Arrears: $29,395 million FY 25; $31,316 million FY 26.

(2) The State Department, Foreign Relations and Related Programs budget request is too long and difficult to add-up. The prior administration abolished the Overseas Contingency Operations division pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act and requires more work to produce a total without having to distinguish between Functions 150, 300 and 800. Besides arrears there are two fraudulent entries and statements that must be corrected pursuant to 18USC§1001. However, they are terrorist. One, Foreign Military Finance $6 billion FY 2023-FY26 is actually historically zero. International Military Finance is an entirely fictitious expression of international military sales by US corporations, to the listed beneficiaries, none of whom receive any outlays from the federal government. Willfully making or conveying false reports or false statements regarding activities affecting armed forces during 'war' is cross-referenced 18USC§2388 and §1001. Two, USAID budget cuts, close-outs and non—payment of dues began immediately when Trump and Secretary of State Rubio stole office in January 2025, but the cuts are not accounted for until FY 26 when they remain in full effect and seem to be expanding to terminate previously concealed programs. The US is therefore collectively charged for arrears as if they had only paid the low amount they promised in FY 26 in both FY 25 and FY 26. Consistent annual reporting under Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008) can only be explained with Arrears pursuant rule 66 of the International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I.

(3) An Act To change the name of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to United States Customs (USC), Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC), and amend Title 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee) is needed to qualify the legislator. The economic growth objective (EGO) "it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade " in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) requires the United States to repeal transitional USMCA anticipatory tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 and update Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025, *Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States*, 378 F. Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974). There is a $5,305 (2026) fine to pay UN Compensation for deportation, a crime against humanity Art. 7(d) of the Rome Statute, to ensure safe naturalization, after wrongful detention, or reception in country of origin under 24USC§322. Common law naturalization after seven years Cancelation of removal; adjustment of status 8USC§1229b; *Holder v. Gutierrez; Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012).

(b) Actual numbers are entered State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Fiscal

Year budget request FY 19 – FY 26. Often vague and inconsistent Subtotals are removed to reduce data entry and improve accuracy of the Budget Request total. Rescissions, programs discontinued before FY 24, and Trust Funds overruled by the subtotal due to accounting in millions rather than thousands, are indicated with a capital letter ie. A. $1,423 million are saved by agreeing to cut International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement FY 26. It is necessary to enforce the historical zero for International Military Finance FY 25C codified, FY 26A in the Table with a $5,150 million fine to reduce the deficit against FY 26A in the Table codified FY 25B. FY 25 estimates are overruled by FY 26 cuts, expressed FY 25 B, in the codification, and FY 26A in the table. Novel $5,397 million FY 26 for $2,500 International Humanitarian Assistance and $2,897 million America First Opportunity cuts are to be seized by the United Nations to compensate for the USAID cancellation. In the codification FY 25A are the original estimates for FY 25 for the FY 25 Budget Request; FY 25B is the cut falsely reported for FY 26 in the FY 26 budget request; FY 26A is 3 percent inflation from FY 25A baseline; FY 26B include Arrears; if Arrears are not paid FY 26 actual low spending shall equate with exponentially increasing current year dues.

(i) Total, State and International Affairs, including Functions 150, 300 and 800: $49,614 million FY 17; $50,956 million FY 18; $50,079 million FY 19; $50,640 million FY 20; $51,911 million FY 21; $52,856 million FY 22; $57,831 million FY 23; $57,596 million FY 24; $59,033 million FY 25A; $57,485 million FY 25B overestimate excluded in codification; $24,488 million FY 25C equals FY 26A in Table codified as FY 25B; $24,488 million FY 26A excluded; $60,954 million FY 26B baseline codified as FY 26A; $95,499 million FY 26C balance available to pay for arrears codified FY 26B. Total Arrears: $34,545 million FY 25; $36,466 million FY 26. Distribution of Arrears is codified by calculating FY 25A – FY 25B + FY 26A = FY 26B.

(1) Ongoing Operations: $5,046 million FY 17; $5,063 million FY 18; $5,158 million FY 19; $5,101 million FY 20; $5,136 million FY 21; $5,504 million FY 22; $5,737 million FY 23; $5,737 million FY 24; $6,183 million FY 25A; $4,832 million FY 25B; $6,379 million FY 26A; $7,730 million FY 26B.

(2) Worldwide Security Protection: $4,642 million FY 17; $3,757 million FY 18; $4,096 million FY 19; $4,096 million FY 20; $4,121 million FY 21; $3,788 million FY 22; $3,814 million FY 23; $3,814 million FY 24; $3,929 million FY 25A; $3,738 million FY 25B; $4,047 million FY 26A; $4,238 million FY 26B.

(3) Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -$301 million FY 19; -$250 million FY 20; 0 FY 21; 0 FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; -$200 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(4) Capital Investment Fund: $12. 6 million FY 17; $103 million FY 18; $93 million FY 19; $140 million FY 20; $250 million FY 21; $300 million FY 22; $389 million FY 23; $389 million FY 24; $402 million FY 25A; $400 million FY 25B; $414 million FY 26A; $416 million FY 26B.

(5) Consular Border Security Program, net: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; -$100 million FY 22; -$491 million FY 23; -$481 million FY 24; -$691 million FY 25A; -$400 million FY 25B; -$500 million FY 26.

(6) Worldwide Security Upgrade: $2,221 million FY 17; $1,549 million FY 18; $1,198 million FY 19; $1,206 million FY 20; $1,181 million FY 21; $1,132 million FY 22; $1,055 million FY 23; $1,055 million FY 24; $962 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $991 million FY 26A; $1,953 million FY 26B.

(A) WSU Rescission: 0 FY 17- FY19; -$243 million FY 20; 0 FY 21; -$670 million FY 22; -$42 million FY 23; -$42 million FY 24; -$175 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(7) Office of the Inspector General: $145 million FY 17; $146 million FY 18; $146 million FY 19; $146 million FY 20; $146 million FY 21; $132 million FY 22; $134 million FY 23; $134 million FY 24; $134 million FY 25A; $134 million FY 25B; $146 million FY 26.

(8) Educational and Cultural Exchange: $634 million FY 17; $646 million FY 18; $701 million FY 19; $731 million FY 20; $740 million FY 21; $754 million FY 22; $778 million FY 23; $778 million FY 24; $778 million FY 25A; $50 million FY 25B; $848 million FY 26A; $1,576 million FY 26B.

(9) Representational Expenses: $8 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $8 million FY 19; $7 million FY 20; $7 million FY 21; $7.4 million FY 22; $7.4 million FY 23; $7.4 million FY 24; $7.4 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $8.1 million FY 26A; $15.5 million FY 26B.

(10) Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials: $30 million FY 17; $31 million FY 18; $31 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $31 million FY 21; $31 million FY 22; $31 million FY 23; $31 million FY 24; $31 million FY 25A; $31 million FY 25B; $33 million FY 26.

(11) Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services: $8 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $8 million FY 19; $268 million FY 20; $8 million FY 21; $7.4 million FY 22; $9 million FY 23; $9 million FY 24; $9 million FY 25A; $9 million FY 25B; $10 million FY 26.

(12) Repatriation Loans Program Account: $1.3 million FY 17; $1.3 million FY 18; $1.3 million FY 19; $1.3 million FY 20; $2.5 million FY 21; $1.8 million FY 22; $1.3 million FY 23; $1.3 million FY 24; $1.3 million FY 25A; $3 million FY 25B; $1.3 million FY 26.

(13) Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan: $32 million FY 17; $32 million FY 18; $32 million FY 19; $32 million FY 20; $32 million FY 21; $33 million FY 22; $34 million FY 23; $34 million FY 24; $38 million FY 25A; $36 million FY 25B; $38 million FY 26A; $40 million FY 26B.

(14) Contributions to International Organizations: $1,374 million FY 17; $1,431 million FY 18; $1,387 million FY 19; $1,416 million FY 20; $1,583 million FY 21; $1,662 million FY 22; $1,619 million FY 23; $1,.616 million FY 24; $1,716 million FY 25A; $264 million FY 25B; $1,790 million FY 26A; $3,242 million FY 26B.

(15) Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA): $1,908 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,551 million FY 19; $1,526 million FY 20; $1,456 million FY 21; $1,499 million FY 22; $1,482 million FY 23; $1,482 million FY 24; $1,571 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $1,618 million FY 26A; $3,189 million FY 26B.

(16) The Asia Foundation: $17 million FY 17; $17 million FY 18; $17 million FY 19; $19 million FY 20; $20 million FY 21; $21.5 million FY 22; $22 million FY 23; $22 million FY 24; $22 million FY 25A; $22 million FY 25B; $23 million FY 26.

(17) National Endowment for Democracy: $170 million FY 17; $170 million FY 18; $180 million FY 19; $300 million FY 20; $300 million FY 21; $315 million FY 22; $315 million FY 23; $315 million

FY 24; $300 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $300 million FY 26A; $600 million FY 26B.

(18) East-West Center: $16.7 million FY 17; $16.7 million FY 18; $16.7 million FY 19; $16.7 million FY 20; $19.7 million FY 21; $19.7 million FY 22; $22 million FY 23; $22 million FY 24; $22.3 million FY 25A; $22 million FY 25B; $23 million FY 26.

(19) Subtotal, Trust Funds: $1,747,000 FY 17; $1,171,000 FY 18; $1,254,000 FY 19; $1,506,000 FY 20;$3,235,000 FY 21; $1,390,000 FY 22; $1,300,000 FY 23; $1,300,000 FY24; $2,960,000 FY 25A; $1,386,000 FY 25B; $745,000 FY 25C; $1,490,000 FY 26A; $2,131,000 FY 26B.

(A) Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue: $155,000 FY 17; $140,000 FY 18; $185 million FY 19; $245,000 FY 20; $204,000 FY 21; $240,000 FY 22; $180,000 FY 23; $180,000 FY 24; $200,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B $210,000 FY 26.

(B) Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program: $156,000 FY 17; $158,000 FY 18; $190,000 FY 19; $270,000 FY 20; $93,000 FY 21; $170,000 FY 22; $180,000 FY 23; $180,000 FY 24; $190,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; $200,000 FY 26.

(C) Israeli Arab Scholarship Program: $58,000 FY 17; $65,000 FY 18; $68,000 FY 19; $124,000 FY 20; $119,000 FY 21; $120,000 FY 22; $100,000 FY 23; $100,000 FY 24; $160,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; $170,000 FY 26.

(D) International Chancery Center: $1.32 million FY 17; $743,000 FY 18; $743,000 FY 19; $743,000 FY 20; $2.7 million FY 21; $740,000 FY 22; $740,000 FY 23; $740,000 FY 24; $740,000 FY 25A; ? FY 25B; $740,000 FY 26.

(E) Foreign Service Retirement and Disability, non-add: $158.9 million FY 17 – FY 26.

(20) International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses: $48.1 million FY 17; $48.1 million FY 18; $48.1 million FY 19; $48.2 million FY 20; $49.8 million FY 21; $52.0 million FY 22; $57.9 million FY 23; $61.4 million FY 24; $63.1 million FY 25A; $65 million FY 25B; $63 million FY 26 .

(21) IBWC Construction: $29.4 million FY 17; $29.4 million FY 18; $26.0 million FY 19; $36.9 million FY 20; $49 million FY 21; $51.0 million FY 22; $53 million FY 23; $53 million FY 24; $55 million FY 25A; $50 million FY 25B; $56 million FY 26A; $61 million FY 26B.

(22) Japan US Friendship Commission: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $1 million FY 24; $1 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $1.1 million FY 26A; $2 million FY 26.

(23) International Joint Commissions: $7.6 million FY 17; $8.1 million FY 18; $8.1 million FY 19; $9.8 million FY 20; $10.8 million FY 21; $10.8 million FY 22; $10.9 million FY 23; $10.9 million FY 24; $11.9 million FY 25A; $11 million FY 25B; $12.3 million FY 26.

(24) International Boundary Commission: $2.3 million FY 17; $2.3 million FY 18; $2.3 million FY 19; $2.3 million FY 20; $2.3 million FY 21; $2.3 million FY 22; $2.3 million FY 23; $2.4 million FY 24; $2.4 million FY 25A; $2 million FYT 25B; $2.6 million FY 26.

(25) Border Environmental Cooperation Commission: $2.4 million FY 17; $2.9 million FY 18; $2.4 million FY 19; $2.9 million FY 20; $1.9 million FY 21; $1.9 million FY 22; $3 million FY 23; $3 million FY 24; $3.2 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $3.3 million FY 26A; $6.5 million FY 26.

(26) International Fisheries Commission: $37.5 million FY 17; $46.4 million FY 18; $50.7 million FY 19; $62.7 million FY 20; $62.8 million FY 21; $62.9 million FY 22; $65.7 million FY 23; $65.7 million FY 24; $69.6 million FY 25A; $55 million FY 25B; $71.7 million FY 26A; $86.3 million FY 26B.

(27) International Broadcasting Operations: $777 million FY 17; $798 million FY 18; $798 million FY 19; $799 million FY 20; $793 million FY 21; $850 million FY 22; $875 million FY 23; $875 million FY 24; $901 million FY 25A; $153 million FY 25B; $928 million FY 26A; $1,676 million FY 26B.

(28) Broadcasting Capital Improvements: $9.7 million FY 17; $9.7 million FY 18; $9.7 million FY 19; $11.7 million FY 20; $9.7 million FY 21; $9.7 million FY 22; $9.7 million FY 23; $9.7 million FY 24; $9.7 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $20 million FY 26.

(29) US Institute of Peace: $39.4 million FY 17; $37.9 million FY 18; $38.6 million FY 19; $45 million FY 20; $45 million FY 21; $54 million FY 22; $55 million FY 23; $55 million FY 24; $55.5 million FY 25A; $19 million FY 25B; $57.2 million FY 26A; $93.7 million FY 26B.

(30) USAID Operating Expenses: $1,363 million FY 17; $1,348 million FY 18; $1,373 million FY 19; $1,377 million FY 20; $1,378 million FY 21; $1,636 million FY 22; $1,744 million FY 23; $1,744 million FY 24; $1,796 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $1,731 million FY 26.

(31) USAID Capital Investment: $200 million FY 17; $197 million FY 18; $225 million FY 19; $210 million FY 20; $258 million FY 21; $258 million FY 22; $259 million FY 23; $259 million FY 24; $273 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $281 million FY 26A; $554 million FY 26B.

(32) USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses: $70.1 million FY 17; $75.3 million FY 18; $76.6 million FY 19; $75.5 million FY 20; $75.5 million FY 21; $80 million FY 22; $80.5 million FY 23; $80.5 million FY 24; $88.8 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $91.5 million FY 26A; $180.3 million FY 26B.

(33) Global Health Programs – USAID: $3,088 million FY 17; $3,053 million FY 18; $3,150 million FY 19; $3,195 million FY 20; $3,266 million FY 21; $3,871 million FY 22; $4,166 million FY 23; $4,166 million FY 24; $3,991 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $4,111 million FY 26A; $8,102 million FY 26B.

(34) Global Health – State: $5,670 million FY 17; $5,670 million FY 18; $5,720 million FY 19; $5,930 million FY 20; $5,930 million FY 21; $6,180 million FY 22; $6,395 million FY 23; $6,395 million FY 24; $5,837 million FY 25A; $3,797 million FY 25B; $6,012 million FY 26A; $8,052 million FY 26B.

(35) Development Assistance: $2,996 million FY 17; $3,000 million FY 18; $3,000 million FY 19; $3,400 million FY 20; $3,500 million FY 21; $4,141 million FY 22; $4,369 million FY 23; $4,369 million FY 24; $4,535 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $4,762 million FY 26A; $9,297 million FY 26B.

(36) International Disaster Assistance: $4,127 million FY 17; $4,285 million FY 18; $4,385 million FY 19; $4,395 million FY 20; $3,906 million FY 21; $4,543 million FY 22; $4,543 million FY 23; $4,543 million FY 24; $4,952 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $4,952 million FY 26A; $9,904 million FY 26B.

(A) International Humanitarian Assistance: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; $2,500 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(37) Transition Initiatives: $123 million FY 17; $92 million FY 18; $92 million FY 19; $92 million FY 20; $92 million FY 21; $80 million FY 22; $80 million FY 23; $80 million FY 24; $90 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $90 million FY 26A; $180 million FY 26B.

(38) Complex Crisis Fund: $30 million FY 17; $30 million FY 18; $30 million FY 19; $30 million FY 20; $30 million FY 21; $60 million FY 22; $60 million FY 23; $60 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $70 million FY 26'A; $140 million FY 26B.

(A) CCF Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY FY 19; -$40 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(B) America First Opportunity Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; $2,897 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(C) DCA Administrative Expenses: $10 million FY 17 – FY FY 19; abolished.

(39) Economic Support Fund (ESDF): 0 FY 17; $3,960 million FY 18; $3,694 million FY 19; $3,045 million FY 20; $3,152 million FY 21; $4,099 million FY 22; $4,301 million FY 23; $4,301 million FY 24; $4,113 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $4,237 million FY 26A; $8,350 million FY 26B.

(A) ESF Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -$232 million FY 19; -$232 million FY 20; -$75 million FY 21; -$856 million FY 22; -$50 million FY 23; -$50 million FY 24; -$50 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; -$50 million FY 26.

(40) Democracy Fund: $211 million FY 17; $216 million FY 18; $227 million FY 19; $274 million FY 20; $291 million FY 21; $341 million FY 22; $356 million FY 23; $356 million FY 24; $291 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $300 million FY 26A; $591 million FY 26B.

(41) Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia: $975 million FY 17; $750 million FY 18; $760 million FY 19; $770 million FY 20; $770 million FY 21; $500 million FY 22; $850 million FY 23; $850 million FY 24; $850 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $925 million FY 26A; $1,775 million FY 26B.

(42) Migration and Refugee Assistance: $3,366 million FY 17; $3,366 million FY 18; $3,432 million FY 19; $3,432 million FY 20; $3,432 million FY 21; $2,912 million FY 22; $3,827 million FY 23; $3,827 million FY 24; $3,827 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $4,171 million FY 26A; $7,998 million FY 26B.

(43) US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance: $50 million FY 17; $1 million FY 18; $1 million FY 19; $100,000 FY 20; $100,000 FY 21; $100,000 FY 22; $100,000 FY 23; $100,000 FY 24; $100,000 FY 25A; $1,500 million FY 25B; $100,000 FY 26.

(44) Peace Corps: $410 million FY 17; $410 million FY 18; $411 million FY 19; $411 million FY 20;

$411 million FY 21; $411 million FY 22; $431 million FY 23; $431 million FY 24; $479 million FY 25A; $431 million FY 25B; $493 million FY 26A; $541 million FY 26B.

(A) PC Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$30 million FY 20; -$30 million FY 21; -$70 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 26.

(45) Millennium Challenge Corporation: $905 million FY 17; $905 million FY 18; $905 million FY 19; $905 million FY 20; $912 million FY 21; $912 million FY 22; $930 million FY 23; $930 million FY 24; $937 million FY 25A; $225 million FY 25B; $965 million FY 26A; $1,677 million FY 26B.

(A) MCC Rescission: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; -$515 million FY 22; -$100 million FY 23; -$100 million FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(46) Inter-American Foundation: $22.5 million FY 17; $22.5 million FY 18; $22.5 million FY 19; $37.5 million FY 20; $38 million FY 21; $42 million FY 22; $47 million FY 23; $47 million FY 24; $52 million FY 25A; $10 million FY 25B; $54 million FY 26A; $96 million FY 26B.

(47) US African Development Foundation: $30 million FY 17; $30 million FY 18; $30 million FY 19; $33 million FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; $45 million FY 23; $45 million FY 24; $45 million FY 25A; $6 million FY 25B; $49 million FY 26A; $88 million FY 26B.

(48) International Affairs Technical Assistance: $30 million FY 17; $30 million FY 18; $30 million FY 19; $30 million FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $38 million FY 22; $38 million FY 23; $38 million FY 24; $40 million FY 25A; $30 million FY 25B; $41 million FY 26A; $51 million FY 26B.

(49) Debt Restructuring: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $15 million FY 20; $204 million FY 21; $67 million FY 22; $72 million FY 23; $72 million FY 24; 0 FY 25A; -$12 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(50) International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB): $1,256 million FY 17; $1,369 million FY 18; $1,498 million FY 19; $1,391 million FY 20; $1,386 million FY 21; $1,391 million FY 22; $1,446 million FY 23; $1,4465 million FY 24; $1,566 million FY 25A; $125 million FY 25B; $125 million FY 26.

(A) INCLB Rescission: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; -$12.4 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; -$50 million FY 21; -$133 million FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; -$65 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(51) Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): $971 million FY 17; $876 million FY 18; $865 million FY 19; $896 million FY 20; $889 million FY 21; $900 million FY 22; $921 million FY 23; $921 million FY 24; $921 million FY 25A; $745 million FY 25B; $1,004 million FY 26A; $1,180 million FY 26B.

(52) Peacekeeping Operations: $659 million FY 17; $538 million FY 18; $489 million FY 19; $457 million FY 20; $441 million FY 21; $455 million FY 22; $461 million FY 23; $461 million FY 24; $411 million FY 25A; $30 million FY 25B; $423 million FY 26A; $804 million FY 26B.

(53) International Military Education and Training (IMET): $110.3 million FY 17; $111 million FY 18; $111 million FY 19; $113 million FY 20; $113 million FY 21; $113 million FY 22; $113 million FY

23; $113 million FY 24; $125 million FY 25A; $95 million FY 25B; $129 million FY 26A; $159 million FY 26B.

(A) Foreign Military Finance (FMF): 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; $5,150 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(54) International Organizations and Programs, UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): $306.5 million FY 17; $307.5 million FY 18; $331.5 million FY 19; $358 million FY 20; $388 million FY 21; $423 million FY 22; $509 million FY 23; $509 million FY 24; $524 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $555 million FY 26A; $1,079 million FY 26B.

(55) Contributions to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Portfolio Guarantee: 0 FY 17; 0 FY 18; 0 FY 19; 0 FY 20; 0 FY 21; $206.5 million FY 22; 0 FY 23; 0 FY 24; $1,000 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(56) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: $5.9 million FY 17; 0 FY 18; 0 FY 19; $207 million FY 20; $207 million FY 21; $207 million FY 22; $207 million FY 23; $207 million FY 24; $233 million FY 25; $240 million FY 26.

(57) International Development Association (IDA): $1,197 million FY 17; $1,097 million FY 18; $1,097 million FY 19; $1,097 million FY 20; $1,001 million FY 21; $1,428 million FY 22; $1,430 million FY 23; $1,430 million FY 24; $1,430 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; $1,559 million FY 26.

(58) African Development Bank: $32.4 million FY 17; $32.4 million FY 18; $32.4 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; $55 million FY 21; $55 million FY 22; $55 million FY 23; $55 million FY 24; $55 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; $63 million FY 26.

(59) African Development Fund: $214 million FY 17; $171 million FY 18; $171 million FY 19; $171 million FY 20; $171 million FY 21; $211 million FY 22; $171 million FY 23; $171 million FY 24; $197 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; $203 million FY 26.

(60) Asian Development Fund: $99 million FY 17; $47 million FY 18; $47 million FY 19; $47 million FY 20; $47 million FY 21; $53 million FY 22; $44 million FY 23; $44 million FY 24; $44 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; $44 million FY 26.

(61) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB): $22 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 24; $75 million FY 25A; n/a FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(A) Multilateral Development Banks: 0 FY 17 – FY 25A; $1,326 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(62) Global Environment Facility (GEF): $147 million FY 17; $140 million FY 18; $140 million FY 19; $140 million FY 20; $140 million FY 21; $149 million FY 22; $150 million FY 23; $150 million FY 24; $150 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $164 million FY 26A. $314 million FY 26B.

(63) Climate Investment Funds: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $125 million FY 22; $125 million FY 23; $125 million FY 24; $150 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $125 million FY 26A; $275 million FY 26B.

(A) Global Infrastructure Facilities: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; $5 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B - FY 26.

(B) Treasury International Assistance Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; $15 million FY 25A; $50 million FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(64) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): $30 million FY 17 – FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $43 million FY 22; $43 million FY 23; $43 million FY 24; $54 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $54 million FY 26A; $108 million FY 26B.

(65) Global Agriculture and Food Security: $23 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; $5 million FY 22; $10 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; 0 FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $5 million FY 26.

(66) International Monetary Fund (IMF): 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $102 million FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $20 million FY 24; $20 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $20 million FY 26A; $40 million FY 26B.

(67) Export-Import Bank (EIB): $7.4 million FY 17; -$75 million FY 18; $100 million FY 19; $99 million FY 20; -$72 million FY 21; $92 million FY 22; $103 million FY 23; -$68 million FY 24; $100 million FY 25A; - $175 million FY 25B; $100 million FY 26.

(A) EIB Rescission: 0 FY 17 - FY 19; -$64 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(68) Development Finance Corporation: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$119 million FY 20; $120 million FY 21; $344 million FY 22; $613 million FY 23; $541 million FY 24; $551 million FY 25A; $375 million FY 25B; $568 million FY 26A; $744 million FY 26B.

(A) Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC): -$252 million FY 17; -$236 million FY 18; -$341 million FY 19; abolished.

(69) US Trade and Development Agency: $75 million FY 17; $79.5 million FY 18; $79.5 million FY 19; $79.5 million FY 20; $79.5 million FY 21; $79.5 million FY 22; $87 million FY 23; $87 million FY 24; $100 million FY 25A; $87 million FY 25B; $100 million FY 26A; $113 million FY 26B.

(70) International Trade Commission: $92.0 million FY 17; $93.7 million FY 18; $95 million FY 19; $99.4 million FY 20; $103 million FY 21; $110 million FY 22; $122.4 million FY 23; $122.4 million FY 24; $126.1 million FY 25A; $134 million FY 25B; $130 million FY 26.

(71) Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: $2.4 million FY 17; $2.4 million FY 18; $2.4 million FY 19; $2.3 million FY 20; $2.4 million FY 21; $2.4 million FY 22; $2.5 million FY 23; $2.5 million FY 24; $2.7 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $2.8 million FY 26A; $5.5 million FY 26B.

(72) Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800): 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $820,000 FY 23; $820,000 FY 24; $770,000 FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $790,000 FY 26A; $1,560,000 FY 26B/

(73) P.L. 480, Title II: $1,900 FY 17; $1,716 million FY 18; $1,716 million FY 19; $1,725 million FY 20; $1,740 million FY 21; $1,740 million FY 22; $1,552 million FY 23; $1,552 million FY 24; $1,949 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $2,007 million FY 26A; $3,956 million FY 26B.

(74) McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition: $202 million FY 17; $208 million FY 18; $210 million FY 19; $220 million FY 20; $230 million FY 21; $237 million FY 22; $248 million FY 23; $248 million FY 24; $243 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $270 million FY 26A; $513 million FY 26B.

State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY17 - FY26
(millions)

	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25A	FY 25B	FY 26 A	FY 26B
International Affairs, Total	50,079	50,640	51,911	52,856	57,831	57,596	59,033	57,485	29,638	60,954
Ongoing Operations	5,158	5,101	5,136	5,504	5,737	5,737	6,158	5,599	4,832	6,379
Worldwide Security Protection	4,096	4,096	4,121	3,788	3,814	3,814	3,929	3,814	3,738	4,047
Rescission	-301	-250	0	0	0	0	-200	0	0	0
Capital Investment Fund	93	140	250	300	389	389	402	389	400	414
Consular Border Security Program	0	0	0	-100	-491	-481	-691	86	-400	-500
Ongoing Operations	777	770	769	851	903	903	945	1,958	2,007	973

Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,198	1,206	1,181	1,132	1,055	1,055	962	0	0	991
WSU Rescission	0	-243	0	-670	-42	-42	-175	-224	0	0
Office of the Inspector General	146	146	146	132	134	134	134	132	134	146
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	701	731	740	754	778	778	778	741	50	848
Representation Expenses	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	8
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	33
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	8	268	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	10
Repatri	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	1

ation Loans Program Account										
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	32	32	32	33	34	34	38	36	36	38
Contributions to International Organizations	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,662	1,619	1,616	1,741	1,544	264	1,790
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,499	1,482	1,482	1,571	1,234	0	1,618
The Asia Foundation	17	19	20	21.5	22	22	22	22	22	23
National Endowment for Democracy	180	300	300	315	315	315	300	315	0	300
East-West Center	17	17	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	23

Trust Funds	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses	48	48.2	49.8	52.0	58	58	61	65	65	63
IBWC Construction	26	37	49	51.0	53	53	55	78	50	56
Japan-US Friendship Commission	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
International Joint Commissions	8	9.8	10.8	11	11	11	12	11	11	12
International Boundary Commission	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Border Environmental Cooperation Commission	2	3	2	1.9	3	3	3	3	0	3
International	51	63	63	62.9	66	66	70	66	55	72

Fisheries Commission										
International Broadcasting Operations	798	799	793	850	875	875	901	857	153	928
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10
US Institute of Peace	39	45	45	54	55	55	56	55	19	57
USAID Operating Expenses	1,373	1,377	1,378	1,636	1,744	1,744	1,796	1,695	0	1,731
USAID Capital Investment Fund	225	210	258	258	259	259	273	259	0	281
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	77	76	76	80	81	81	89	86	0	92
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,150	3,195	3,266	3,871	4,166	4,166	3,991	3,931	0	4,111
Global	5,720	5,930	5,930	6,180	6,395	6,395	5,837	4,029	3,797	6,012

Health Programs – State										
Development Assistance	3,000	3,400	3,500	4,141	4,369	4,369	4,535	3,931	0	4,762
International Disaster Assistance	4,385	4,395	4,395	3,906	4,543	4,543	4,543	4,029	0	4,952
International Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0
Transition Initiatives	92	92	92	80	80	80	90	75	0	90
Complex Crises Fund	30	30	30	60	60	60	70	55	0	70
CCF Rescission	0	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
America First Opportunity Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,897	0
DCA Administrative Expenses	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Support	3,694	3,045	3,152	4,099	4,301	4,301	4,113	3,590	0	4,237

Fund (ESDF)										
ESF Rescission	-232	-232	-75	-856	-50	-50	-50	-153	0	-50
Democracy Fund	227	274	291	341	356	356	291	345	0	300
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	760	770	770	500	850	850	850	460	0	925
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,432	3,432	3,432	2,912	3,827	3,827	3,827	3,178	0	4,171
US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	1,500	0
Peace Corps	411	411	411	411	431	431	479	431	431	493
PC Rescission	0	-30	-30	-70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905	905	912	912	930	930	937	930	224	965

MCC Rescission	0	0	0	-515	-100	-100	0	0	-1,215	0
Inter-American Foundation	23	38	38	42	47	47	52	47	10	54
US African Development Foundation	30	33	33	40	45	45	45	45	6	49
International Affairs Technical Assistance	30	30	33	38	38	38	40	38	30	41
Debt Restructuring	0	15	204	67	72	72	0	25	0	0
Debt Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	12	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,498	1,391	1,386	1,391	1,446	1,446	1,566	1,285	125	1,548
INCLB Rescission	-12	0	-50	-133	0	0	-65	-65	0	0
Nonproliferatio	865	896	889	900	921	921	921	870	745	1,004

n, Antiterrorism Demining and Related programs (NADR)										
Peacekeeping Operations	489	457	441	455	461	461	411	411	30	423
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	111	113	113	113	113	113	125	119	95	129
Foreign Military Financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,858	5,150	0
FMF Rescission	-11	0	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Organizations and Programs (UNRWA)	332	358	388	423	509	509	524	437	0	555
Contribution to the International Bank	0	0	0	207	0	0	1,000	0	0	0

for Reconstruction and Development, Portfolio Guarantee										
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0	207	207	207	207	207	233	0	0	240
International Development Association (IDA)	1,097	1,097	1,001	1,428	1,430	1,430	1,430	0	0	1,559
African Development Bank	32	0	55	55	55	55	55	0	0	63
African Development Fund	171	171	171	211	171	171	197	0	0	203
Asian Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0
Asian Development Fund	47	47	47	53	44	44	44	0	0	48
Inter-	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0

American Development Bank										
Multilateral Development Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	1,326	0
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	140	140	140	149	150	150	150	275	0	164
Climate Investment Funds	0	0	0	125	125	125	150	0	0	125
Global Infrastructure Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Treasury International Assistance Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	50	50	0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30	30	33	43	43	43	54	53	0	54
Global Agriculture and	0	0	0	5	10	10	0	0	0	5

Food Security Programs										
International Monetary Fund	0	0	0	102	20	20	20	0	0	20
Export-Import Bank	100	99	-72	92	103	-68	100	-66	-175	100
EIB Rescission	0	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Development Finance Corporations	0	-119	120	344	613	541	551	546	375	568
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)	-341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US Trade and Development Agency	80	80	80	79.5	87	87	100	87	87	100
International Trade Commission	95	99	103	110	122	122	126	122	134	130
Foreign Claims Settlement	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	3

Commission										
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad (Function 800), subtotal	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716	1,725	1,740	1,740	1,552	1,552	1,949	1,619	0	2,007
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	210	220	230	237	248	248	243	0	0	270

Source: Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 19 – FY 26; International Affairs Functions 150, 300 and 800 are consolidated into one International Affairs Total.

2. Contributions to International Organizations 2CFR§414.2

(a) The United States ratifies treaties because treaties are the supreme law, and in cases of controversy regarding the abuse of constitutional power, human rights wins the case for compensation pursuant to Art. VI Clause 2 of the US Constitution and Draft Articles of State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Act (2001). Before (and after) voting to the deny the United States the right to vote in the General Assembly due to arrears exceeding 2 years of dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter, the UN Assembly is sought to vote to repeal Annex (l) Admission of new Members to the United Nations A/ES-10/L.30/Rev.1 that nullifies all its good work stating, "The State of Palestine, in its capacity as an observer State, does not have the right to vote in the General Assembly or to put forward its candidature to United Nations organs" pursuant to obligation … establishment of a Palestinian State.

Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2004).

(1) The US has a long and checkered history of paying the UN arrears, they should not incur. The US is reported to have paid UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya -$18 million FY 17 and received $18 million FY 18, as if it never happened. US Share of Human Rights Council Costs was reduced -$7.5 million FY 20, and -$7.9 million FY21. US Share of Human Rights mandates and activities was reduced -$20.3 million FY 20 and -$20.2 million FY 21. OAS withholding was -$0.21 million FY 20. WIPO was paid $0.738 million arrears FY 21. UN Regular Budget arrears were paid CY 18 and 19 were paid $7.7 million FY 21 and $7.8 million FY 22. Nonpayment of CY 19 UN regular budget assessment -$7.8 million FY 21. Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Fund Credits reduced regular budget costs -$37 million FY 22 and -$18.5 million FY 23. Nonpayment of CY 19 WHO Assessment reduced US spending -$62.9 million FY 21. Payment of WHO arrears increased US spending $81.5 million. Payment of Human Rights related arrears increased UN regular budget spending $82.4 million FY 23. Funds potentially subject to PL 101-146 and PL 103-236 increased Regular Budget spending another $75 million FY 23.

(2) Before the FY 26 State Department Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget request can be done, it is necessary to add-up the Contributions to International Organizations table. Tax reimbursement agreement is inconsistent with UN regular budget tax equalization payments, and is excluded from the federal outlay total. UN Agencies are consolidated, wherefore subtotals are slightly different from the imperfect source, the Contributions for International Organizations table. $25 million for prior arrears in addition to $75 million are due UNESCO $100 million FY 26. The artificially low amount of $1,234 million FY 25 for both International Organizations Total with zero for UN Peacekeeping is deficient. FY 26 balance available for UN agencies and other international organizations is calculated 3 percent annual growth from FY 25 or most recent solid, ie. UN Peacekeeping and UNRWA from FY 23, for payment of dues, arrears and interest pursuant to Art. 19 of the UN Charter and the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502.

(b) The FY Department of State Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget request did not provide a Contributions to International Programs Table, reporting only that UN Peacekeeping and Other International Programs (UNRWA) were to receive zero dollars, and that the Contributions to International Programs total was to be reduced from $1,716 million FY 25A to $264 million FY 25B (as belatedly reported for FY 26). The FY 25 Contributions to International Programs table must be added-up, to be studied in conjunction with UN Peacekeeping and International Organizations and Programs used to pay for UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

(1) Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities: $1,908 million FY 17; $1,382 million FY 18; $1,551 million FY 19; $1,526 million FY 20; $1,456 million FY 21; $1,929 million FY 22; $1,482 million FY 22; $1,482 million FY 23; $1,571 million FY 24; $1,618 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $1,667 million FY 26A; $3,285 million FY 26B.

(2) International Organizations and Programs, UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): $306.5 million FY 17; $307.5 million FY 18; $331.5 million FY 19; $358 million FY 20; $388 million FY 21; $457 million FY 22; $509 million FY 23; $509 million FY 24; $524 million FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; $555 million FY 26A; $1,079 million FY 26B.

(i) UN Agencies, 3 percent inflation for services is calculated from the FY 25 State Department

Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget, whereas no data is provided regarding the distribution of the attempted cuts to the Contributions to International Programs table.

(3) UN Regular Budget: $593 million FY 17; $610 million FY 18; $590.5 million FY 19; $673.4 million FY 20; $677.8 million FY 21; $780.3 million FY 22; $775 million FY 23; $707.1 million FY 24; $761.6 million FY 25; $785 million FY 26.

(4) UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: $75 million FY 22; $75 million FY 23; $75 million FY 24; $75 million FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

(A) UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia: $4.1 million FY 17; $5.5 million FY 18; $859,000 FY 19; abolished.

(B) UN War Crimes Tribunal – Rwanda: $1.5 million FY 17; abolished.

(5) International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals: $7.4 million FY 17; $10.4 million FY 18; $10.8 million FY 19; $9.5 million FY 20; $9.6 million FY 21; $9.6 million FY 22; $7.9 million FY 23; $6.1 million FY 24; $6.1 million FY 25; $6.1 million FY 26.

(6) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): $110 million FY 17; $114.4 million FY 18; $109.4 million FY 19; $109.3 million FY 20; $112.3 million FY 21; $111.5 million FY 22; $101.6 million FY 23; $109.1 million FY 24; $114.4 million FY 25; $118 million FY 26.

(7) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC): $1.7 million FY 17; $2.0 million FY 18; $1.9 million FY 19; $1.9 million FY 20; $2.0 million FY 21; $2.0 million FY 22; $1.8 million FY 23; $1.9 million FY 24; $1.8 million FY 25; $1.9 million FY 26.

(8) International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA): $101 million FY 17; $108 million FY 18; $104.3 million FY 19; $105.4 million FY 20; $113.3 million FY 21; $113.6 million FY 22; $102.3 million FY 23; $112.7 million FY 24; $116 million FY 25; $119.5 million FY 26.

(9) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): $16.6 million FY 17; $16.3 million FY 18; $16.1 million FY 19; $16.1 million FY 20; $16.8 million FY 21; $17.8 million FY 22; $18 million FY 23; $19.3 million FY 24; $19.8 million FY 25; $20.4 million FY 26.

(10) International Labor Organization (ILO): $82.6 million FY 17; $84.2 million FY 18; $84.6 million FY 19; $87 million FY 20; $92.9 million FY 21; $92.5 million FY 22; $89.3 million FY 23; $98.8 million FY 24; $104.8 million FY 25; $107.9 million FY 26.

(11) International Maritime Organization (IMO): $990,000 FY 17; $1.1 million FY 18; $941,000 FY 19; $1.1 million FY 20; $1.2 million FY 21; $1.2 million FY 22; $1.07 million FY 23; $1.14 million FY 24; $1.14 million FY 25; $1.17 million FY 26.

(12) International Telecommunication Union (ITU): $9.9 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $9.9 million FY 19; $10.7 million FY 20; $10.9 million FY 21; $11.6 million FY 22; $10.7 million FY 23; $13.7 million FY 24; $13.8 million FY 25; $14.2 million FY 26.

(13) Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW): $19.2 million FY 17; $21.5 million FY 18; $16.9 million FY 19; $17.4 million FY 20; $19.8 million FY 21; $19.7 million FY 22; $19 million FY 23; $18.3 million FY 24; $18.1 million FY 25; $18.6 million FY 26.

(14) Universal Postal Union: $2.2 million FY 17; $2.3 million FY 18; $2.4 million FY 19; $2.7 million FY 20; $2.7 million FY 21; $2.8 million FY 22; $3 million FY 23; $3.2 million FY 24; $3.7 million FY 25; $3.8 million FY 26.

(15) World Health Organization (WHO): $111.2 million FY 17; $118.5 million FY 18; $118.9 million FY 19; $57.9 million FY 20; $202.9 million FY 21; $123.6 million FY 22; $108.6 million FY 23; $119 million FY 24; $134.6 million FY 25; $138.6 million FY 26.

(16) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): $1.1 million FY 17; $1.2 million FY 18; $1.2 million FY 19; $1.9 million FY 20; $1.2 million FY 22; $1.2 million FY 23; $1.2 million FY 24; $1.4 million FY 25; $1.4 million FY 26.

(17) World Meteorological Organization (WMO): $14.7 million FY 17; $15.1 million FY 18; $14.1 million FY 19; $14.6 million FY 20; $16.1 million FY 21; $15.7 million FY 22; $15.9 million FY 23; $17.1 million FY 24; $17.9 million FY 25; $18.4 million FY 26.

(18) World Trade Organization (WTO): $21.8 million FY 17; $22.4 million FY 18; $22.4 million FY 19; $23.9 million FY 20; $25.0 million FY 21; $24.4 million FY 22; $23.6 million FY 23; $26.7 million FY 24; $27.6 million FY 25; $28.4 million FY 26.

(ii) Subtotal, UN and Affiliated Agencies: $1,099 million FY 17; $1,143 million FY 18; $1,105 million FY 19; $1,133 million FY 20; $1,305 million FY 21; $1,403 million FY 22; $1,354 million FY 23; $1,330 million FY 24; $1,418 million FY 25; $1,483 million FY 26.

(iii) Inter-American Organizations:

(19) Organization of American States (OAS): $50.4 million FY 17; $50.7 million FY 18; $50.6 million FY 19; $50.8 million FY 20; $48.7 million FY 21; $45.9 million FY 22; $43.2 million FY 23; $45.4 million FY 24; $46.4 million FY 25; $47.8 million FY 26.

(20) Pan American Health Organization (PAHO): $65.3 million FY 17; $64.8 million FY 18; $64.8 million FY 19; $65.8 million FY 20; $64.8 million FY 21; $63.9 million FY 22; $60.1 million FY 23; $59 million FY 24; $59.3 million FY 25; $61.1 million FY 26.

(21) Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture: $17.4 million FY 17; $17.4 million FY 18; $17.4 million FY 19; $17.4 million FY 20; $16.8 million FY 21; $15.8 million FY 22; $14.9 million FY 23; $14.7 million FY 24; $14.8 million FY 25; $15.2 million FY 26.

(22) Pan American Institute of Geography and History: $320,000 FY 17; $320,000 FY 18; $320,000 FY 19; $320,000 FY 20; $320,000 FY 21; $320,000 FY 22; $320,000 FY 23; $320,000 FY 24; $320,000 FY 25; $323,000 FY 26.

(iv) Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations: $133.4. million FY 17; $133.2 million FY 18; $133.1

million FY 19; $134.3 million FY 20; $130.6 million FY 21; $125.9 million FY 22; $118.5 million FY 23; $119.4 million FY 24; $120.8 million FY 25; $124.4 million FY 26.

(v) Other International Organizations:

(23) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): $67.9 million FY 17; $75.4 million FY 18; $74.1 million FY 19; $73.2 million FY 20; $80.1 million FY 21; $79.4 million FY 22; $71.4 million FY 23; $74.1 million FY 24; $74.1 million FY 25; $76.3 million FY 26.

(24) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): $56.8 million FY 17; $62.1 million FY 18; $57.8 million FY 19; $59.0 million FY 20; $51.2 million FY 21; $54.6 million FY 22; $58.5 million FY 23; $74.8 million FY 24; $85.6 million FY 25; $88.2 million FY 26.

(25) NATO Parliamentary Assembly: $890,000 FY 17; $990,000 FY 18; $990,000 FY 19; $990,000 FY 20; $780,000 FY 21; $770,000 FY 22; $770,000 FY 23; $830,000 FY 24; $800,000 FY 25; $800,000 FY 26.

(26) The Pacific Community: $1.3 million FY 17; $1.2 million FY 18; $1.4 million FY 19; $1.3 million FY 20; $1.4 million FY 21; $1.4 million FY 22; $1.3 million FY 23; $1.3 million FY 24; $1.3 million FY 25; $1.4 million FY 26.

(27) Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC): $960,000 FY 17; $990,000 FY 18; $980,000 FY 19; $980,000 FY 20; $990,000 FY 21; $990,000 FY 22; $990,000 FY 23; $1.02 million FY 24; $1.02 million FY 25; $1.02 million FY 26.

(28) Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation: $20,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(vi) Subtotal, Regional Organizations: $127.9 million FY 17; $140.7 million FY 18; $135.3 million FY 19; $135.5 million FY 20; $134.5 million FY 21; $137.2 million FY 22; $133 million FY 23; $152.1 million FY 24; $162.8 million FY 25; $167.7 million FY 26.

(vii) Other International Organizations:

(29) Customs Cooperation Council: $3.5 million FY 17; $3.9 million FY 18; $3.7 million FY 19; $3.7 million FY 20; $4.0 million FY 21; $4.0 million FY 22; $3.7 million FY 23; $4 million FY 24; $4 million FY 25; $4.1 million FY 26.

(30) Hague Conference on Private International Law: $240,000 FY 17; $270,000 FY 18; $260,000 FY 19; $250,000 FY 20; $270,000 FY 21; $290,000 FY 22; $260,000 FY 23; $290,000 FY 24; $290,000 FY 25; $300,000 FY 26.

(A) Bureau for Publication of Customs Duties: $143,000 FY 17, abolished.

(31) International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration: $60,000 FY 17; $60,000 FY 18; $60,000 FY 19; $70,000 FY 20; $80,000 FY 21; $80,000 FY 22; $110,000 FY 23; $130,000 FY 24; $130,000 FY 25; $140,000 FY 26.

(32) International Bureau of Weights and Measurements: $1.2 million FY 17; $1.4 million FY 18; $1.3 million FY 19; $1.3 million FY 20; $1.3 million FY 21; $1.4 million FY 22; $1.3 million FY 23; $1.3 million FY 24; $1.3 million FY 25; $1.4 million FY 26.

(33) International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: $870,000 FY 17; $940,000 FY 18; $930,000 FY 19; $960,000 FY 20; $960,000 FY 21; $1 million FY 22; $920,000 FY 23; $930,000 FY 24; $930,000 FY 25; $950,000 FY 26.

(A) International Coffee Organization: $411,000 FY 17; abolished.

(34) International Copper Study Group: $30,000 FY 17 -FY 26.

(35) International Cotton Advisory Committee: $280,000 FY 17; $280,000 FY 18; $280,000 FY 19; $288,000 FY 20; $294,000 FY 21; $294,000 FY 22; $400,000 FY 23; $320,000 FY 24; $320,000 FY 25; $330,000 FY 26.

(36) International Grains Council: $420,000 FY 17; $430,000 FY 18; $430,000 FY 19; $410,000 FY 20; $440,000 FY 21; $40,000 FY 22; $390,000 FY 23; $430,000 FY 24; $420,000 FY 25; $450,000 FY 26.

(37) International Hydrographic Organization: $100,000 FY 17; $120,000 FY 18; $110,000 FY 19; $110,000 FY 20; $120,000 FY 21; $120,000 FY 22; $110,000 FY 23; $120,000 FY 24; $110,000 FY 25; $120,000 FY 26.

(38) International Institute for the Unification of Private Law: $140,000 FY 17; $150,000 FY 18; $140,000 FY 19; $140,000 FY 20; $150,000 FY 21; $150,000 FY 22; $140,000 FY 23; $150,000 FY 24; $150,000 FY 25; $160,000 FY 26.

(39) International Lead and Zinc Study Group: $30,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(40) International Organization of Legal Metrology: $110,000 FY 17; $130,000 FY 18; $120,000 FY 19; $130,000 FY 20; $130,000 FY 21; $130,000 FY 22; $130,000 FY 23; $130,000 FY 24; $130,000 FY 25; $140,000 FY 26.

(41) International Renewable Energy Association: $4.3 million FY 17; $4.6 million FY 18; $4.3 million FY 19; $4.4 million FY 20; $4.0 million FY 21; $4.6 million FY 22; $4.2 million FY 23; $4.8 million FY 24; $4.8 million FY 25; $4.9 million FY 26.

(42) International Seed Testing Association: $10,000 FY 17 – FY 26.

(43) International Tropical Timber Organization: $290,000 FY 17; $280,000 FY 18; $280,000 FY 19; $290,000 FY 20; $290,000 FY 21; $290,000 FY 22; $300,000 FY 23; $310,000 FY 24; $290,000 FY 25; $300,000 FY 26.

(44) International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources: $510,000 FY 17; $500,000 FY 18; $500,000 FY 19; $520,000 FY 20; $530,000 FY 21; $530,000 FY 22; $560,000 FY 23; $590,000 FY 24; $590,000 FY 25; $630,000 FY 26.

(45) International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants: $270,000 FY 17; $270,000 FY 18; $270,000 FY 19; $290,000 FY 20; $290,000 FY 21; $290,000 FY 22; $310,000 FY 23; $320,000 FY 24; $320,000 FY 25; $330,000 FY 26.

(46) World Organization for Animal Health: $180,000 FY 17; $230,000 FY 18; $230,000 FY 19; $240,000 FY 20; $260,000 FY 21; $240,000 FY 22; $280,000 FY 23; $320,000 FY 24; $330,000 FY 25; $340,000 FY 26.

(47) Bureau of International Expositions: $200,000 FY 17; $100,000 FY 18; $100,000 FY 19; $100,000 FY 20; $110,000 FY 21; $110,000 FY 22; $80,000 FY 23; $80,000 FY 24; $100,000 FY 25; $100,000 FY 26.

(viii) Subtotal, Other International Organizations: $13.3 million FY 17; $13.7 million FY 18; $13.1 million FY 19; $13.3 million FY 20; $13.3 million FY 21; $14 million FY 22; $13.3 million FY 23; $14.3 million FY 24; $14.3 million FY 25; $14.8 million FY 26.

(ix) Total, International Organizations: $1,374 million FY 17; $1,431 million FY 18; $1,387 million FY 19; $1,416 million FY 20; $1,583 million FY 21; $1,680 million FY 22; $1,619 million FY 23; $1,616 million FY 24; $1,716 million FY 25; $1,760 million FY 26.

Contributions to International Programs FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities	1,908	1,382	1,551	1,526	1,456	1,929	1,482	1,482	1,571	1,618
International Organizations and Programs (UNRWA)	307	308	332	358	388	457	509	509	524	555

International Organizations, Total	1,374	1,431	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,680	1,619	1,616	1,716	1,790
UN and Affiliated Agencies										
UN Regular Budget	593	610	591	673.4	678	780	775	707	762	785
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	75	100	100
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal – Yugoslavia	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Nations War Crime Tribunal - Rwanda	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the	7	10	11	10	10	10	8	6	6	6

Criminal Tribunals										
Food and Agriculture Organization	110	114	109	109	112	112	102	109	114	118
International Agency for Research on Cancer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
International Atomic Energy Association	101	108	104	105	113	114	102	113	116	120
International Civil Aviation Organization	17	16	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	20
International Labor Organization	83	84	85	87	93	93	89	99	105	108
International Maritime Organization	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
International	10	10	10	11	11	12	11	14	14	14

Telecommunication Union										
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	19	22	17	17	20	20	19	18	18	19
Universal Postal Union	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
World Health Organization	111	119	119	58	203	124	109	119	135	139
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
World Meteorological Organization	15	15	14	15	16	16	16	17	18	18
World Trade Organization	22	22	22	24	25	24	24	27	28	28
Subtotal UN and Affiliated	1,099	1,143	1,105	1,133	1,305	1,403	1,354	1,330	1,443	1,483

Agencies										
InterAmerican Organizations										
Organization of American States	50	51	51	51	49	46	43	45	46	48
Pan American Health Organization	65	65	65	66	65	64	60	59	59	61
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17	17	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	133	133	133	134	131	126	119	119	121	124
Other International										

Organizations										
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	68	75	74	73	80	79	71	74	74	76
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	57	62	58	59	51	55	59	75	86	88
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The Pacific Community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Region	128	141	135	136	135	137	133	152	163	168

al Organizations										
Other International Organizations										
Customs Cooperation Council	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hague Conference on Private International Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Bureau of Weights and	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Measures										
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
International Coffee Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Copper Study Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Cotton Advisory Committee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Grains Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Hydrographic Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Organization of Legal Metrology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Renewable Energy Agency	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5
International Seed Testing Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Tropical Timber Organization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Union	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

for the Conservation of Natural Resources										
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Organization for Animal Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of International Expositions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	13	14	13	13	13	14	13	14	14	15
International Organizations, Total	1,374	1,431	1,387	1,416	1,583	1,680	1,619	1,616	1,716	1,790
Grand Total	3,588	3,120	3,269	3,300	3,427	4,066	3,610	3,607	3,772	3,963

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19-FY25 Contributions to International Organizations. UNRWA and Peacekeeping included in table. Congressional Research Service. United Nations Issues: US Funding to the UN System. July 8, 2021.

Part 415 Department of Transportation 2CFR§415

Air traffic controllers and airfield mechanics, are essential workers due to the specific danger to air safety if they are not paid during government-wide shutdowns and holidays. The Secretary did a good job on the Transportation Budget. Advance appropriations are accepted to neutralize fraud allegations regarding prior Sec. Buttigieg. Budget Request, Total Budgetary Resources: $77,049 million FY 17; $88,864 million FY 18; $87,410 million FY 19; $123,077 million FY 20; $157,852 million FY 21; $140,796 million FY 22; $144,272 million FY 23; $144,444 million FY 24; $144,711 million FY 25; $147,095 million FY 26. Advance Appropriations: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $36,085 million FY 20; $70,194 million FY 21; $36,836 million FY 22; $36,811 million FY 23; $36,811 million FY 24; $36,811 million FY 25; $35,811 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries 18USC§2332b
An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25
Balance available 31USC§1502
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Department of Transportation Budget Highlights FY 19 - FY 26
Department of Transportation Enabling Act October 15, 1966 49USC§101 et seq.
Essential employees 10USC§1580
Limitations on Expenditures 31USC§1341
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

(a) The Department of Transportation was established by the Department of Transportation Enabling Act on October 15, 1966 49USC§101 et seq. The mission of the Department is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system.

(1) Emergency essential employees are designated - Any civilian employee...who has authority to take, or fail to take, a personnel action with respect to any ... specific danger to ... (air) safety by 10USC§1580(c)(2). UPS Airlines Flight 2976 was a scheduled domestic cargo flight from Louisville Muhammad Ali International Airport in Louisville, Kentucky, to Honolulu, Hawaii, that crashed shortly after takeoff on November 4, 2025, leaving 13 dead and 9 missing. The McDonnell Douglas MD-11 freighter plane was headed to Daniel K. Inouye International Airport in Honolulu, when the plane's left engine detached after a "large plume of fire" erupted from the plane's left wing, according to the National Transportation Safety Board. Prior to the crash, the aircraft was in San Antonio for six weeks. This constitutes terrorism that transcends national boundaries under 18USC§2332b(b)(1)(A) the mail,. DOT owes UN compensation, $5,150 (2025) per casualty plus property, in addition to usual insurance settlement, to especially ensure air traffic controllers and airfield mechanics, are compensated as essential workers.

(2) The Secretary did a good job on the Transportation Budget. Advance appropriations accepted. Undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay the first current appropriations of the new fiscal year, to secure multi-year obligations and stabilize 3 percent inflation for services, from FY 20, in the July 16, 2026 update of Sec. 2,000 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years

ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25. air traffic controllers and airfield mechanics, are compensated as essential workers. DOT 'advance appropriations' shall be declared, with footnotes and not superceding reference to authorizing statute, in future Budget Highlights. Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses is fined $19 million, reducing the FY 26 budget to $181 million to sustain 3 percent inflation for the Office of Civil Rights FY 26, to stop obstructing redress of deprivation of DOT relief 18USC§246. DOT employees are due 'covered lapse of employment' pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018.

(b) The FY 2026 President's Budget requests $111.3 billion in new budgetary resources for the Department of Transportation (DOT). When combined with $35.8 billion in the novel advance appropriations proposed to be provided from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJAS), the Department's FY 2026 budget total is $147.1 billion. DOT Total Budgetary Resources may be described current appropriations + advance appropriations, exactly as reported at the end of the Budgetary Resources Table at the beginning of DOT Budget Highlights since FY 2020. Whereas time is of the essence, it does not seem necessary to check DOT math, at this time. DOT $111 billion current appropriations FY 26 is only 25 percent more than $89 billion FY 18; 3.2 percent average annual inflation. DOT does not require any new budget authority to sustain, three percent inflation into the future, thanks to the invention of advance appropriations.

(A) Total Budget Request, Total Budgetary Resources: $77,049 million FY 17; $88,864 million FY 18; $87,410 million FY 19; $123,077 million FY 20; $157,852 million FY 21; $140,796 million FY 22; $144,272 million FY 23; $144,444 million FY 24; $144,711 million FY 25; $147,095 million FY 26.

(B) Current Appropriations: $77,049 million FY 17; $88,864 million FY 18; $87,410 million FY 19; $86,992 million FY 20 $87,658 million FY 21; $103,960 million FY 22; $107,461 million FY 23; $107,633 FY 24; $107,900 FY 25, $111,284 billion FY 26.

(C) Advance Appropriations: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $36,085 million FY 20; $70,194 million FY 21; $36,836 million FY 22; $36,811 million FY 23; $36,811 million FY 24; $36,811 million FY 25; $35,811 million FY 26.

(1) Federal Aviation Administration: $16,408 million FY 17; $18,001 million FY 18; $17,452 million FY 19; $17,618 million FY 20; $17,965 million FY 21; $18,460 million FY 22; $19,024 million FY 23; $20,083 million FY 24; $20,989 FY 25; $22,007 million FY 26.

(2) Federal Highway Administration: $43,097 million FY 17; $47,499 million FY 18; $49,211 million FY 19; $49,227 million FY 20; $49,062 million FY 21; $60,615 million FY 22; $62,879 million FY 23; $63,017 million FY 24; $62,352 million FY 25; $64,124 million FY 26.

(3) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration: $644 million FY 17; $845 million FY 18; $667 million FY 19; $679 million FY 20; $748 million FY 21; $856 million FY 22; $874 million FY 23; $927 million FY 24; $909 million FY 25; $927 million FY 26.

(4) National Highway Traffic Administration: $911 million FY 17; $947 million FY 18; $966 million FY 19; $989 million FY 20; $989 million FY 21; $1,167 million FY 22; $1,202 million FY 23; $1,238 million FY 24; $1,260 million FY 25; $1,282 million FY 26.

(5) Federal Transit Administration: $12,415 million FY 17; $13,481 million FY 18; $13,460 million FY 19; $12,910 million FY 20; $12,959 million FY 21; $16,265 million FY 22; $16,969 million FY 23; $16,606 million FY 24; $16,687 million FY 25; $16,997 million FY 26.

(6) Federal Railroad Administration: $1,851 million FY 17; $3,091 million FY 18; $2,891 million FY 19; $2,000 million FY 20; $2,858 million FY 21; $3,340 million FY 22; $3,407 million FY 23; $3,024 million FY 24; $2,925 million FY 25; $3,239 million FY 26.

(7) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: $260 million FY 17; $270 million FY 18; $273 million FY 19; $282 million FY 20; $288 million FY 21; $307 million FY 22; $319 million FY 23; $352 million FY 24; $369 million FY 25; $369 million FY 26.

(8) Maritime Administration: $523 million FY 17; $980 million FY 18; $1,115 million FY 19; $1,048 million FY 20; $1,170 million FY 21; $1,251 million FY 22; $963 million FY 23; $982 million FY 24; $900 million FY 25; $1,482 million FY 26.

(9) Saint Lawrence River Seaway Development Corporation: $36 million FY 17; $40 million FY 18; $36 million FY 19; $38 million FY 20; $38 million FY 21; $38 million FY 22; $38 million FY 23; $40 million FY 24; $40 million FY 25; $41 million FY 26.

(10) Inspector General: $90 million FY 17; $92 million FY 18; $93 million FY 19; $95 million FY 20; $98 million FY 21; $103 million FY 22; $108 million FY 23; $117 million FY 24; $117 million FY 25; $117 million FY 26.

(11) Office of the Secretary: $948 million FY 17; $280 million FY 18; $1,388 million FY 19; $1,516 million FY 20; $1,484 million FY 21; $1,558 million FY 22; $1,677 million FY 23; $1,246 million FY 24; $1,353 million FY 25; $700 million FY 26.

(12) PMHSA User Fee: -$134 million FY 17; $139 million FY 18; $142 million FY 19; -$145 million FY 20; -$145 million FY 21; -$155 million FY 22; -$161 million FY 23; -$188 million FY 24; -$188 million FY 25; -$188 million FY 26.

(13) Defense Transfer: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; -$300 million FY 19; -$324 million FY 20; -$388 million FY 21; -$388 million FY 22; -$388 million FY 23; -$362 million FY 24; -$388 million FY 25; -$388 million FY 26.

(14) Emergency Supplemental: $1,532 million FY 17; $1,922 million FY 18; $1,661 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; $1,650 million FY 21; $2,700 million FY 22; $1,017 million FY 23; $8,086 million FY 24; 0 FY 25; 0 FY 26.

Department of Transportation Total Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26

(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Actual	FY 21 Actual	FY 22 Actual	FY 23 Actual	FY 24 Actual	FY 25	FY 26

Total Budget Request	77,049	88,864	87,410	123,077	157,852	140,796	144,272	144,444	144,711	147,095
Current Appropriation	77,049	88,864	87,410	86,992	87,658	103,960	107,461	107,633	107,900	111,284
Advance Appropriations	0	0	0	36,085	70,194	36,836	36,811	36,811	36,811	35,811
Current Appropriations										
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)										
Operations (GF)	10,026	10,212	10,411	10,630	11,002	11,414	11,915	12,730	13,483	13,842
Facilities & Equipment (TF)	2,855	3,250	3,000	3,045	3,015	2,893	2,945	3,191	3,176	4,000
Research, Engineering & Development (TF)	177	189	191	193	198	249	255	280	280	165
Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Oblim) (TF)	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	4,000	4,000
Grants-in-Aid	0	1,000	500	400	400	554	558	532	50	0

for Airports (GF)										
Cancellation [non-add] F&E, Other (GF) (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), subtotal	16,408	18,001	17,452	17,618	17,965	18,460	19,024	20,083	20,989	22,007
Federal Highway Administration (FHA)										
Federal-Aid Highways (Oblim) (TF)	43,266	44,234	45,269	46,365	47,385	57,473	58,765	60,096	61,314	62,657
Exempt Obligations (TF)	595	597	599	601	603	603	603	603	603	603
Emergency Relief (TF)	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Emergency Relief (GF)	1,532	93	0	0	0	0	0	8,086	0	0
Highwa	0	2,525	3,250	2,166	2,000	2,445	3,418	2,225	341	770

y Infrastructure Programs (GF)										
Rescissions/ Cancellations (Non-add)	-857	0	0	-20	0	0	0	-68	0	-1,567
Federal Highway Administration (FHA), subtotal	43,097	47,449	49,211	49,227	49,062	60,615	62,879	63,017	62,352	64,124
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration										
Operations & Programs (Oblim) (TF)	277	283	284	288	328	360	368	411	383	390
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (Oblim) (TF)	367	561	383	391	420	496	506	516	527	537
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, subtotal	644	845	667	679	748	856	874	927	909	927

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration										
Operations and Research (GF)	180	201	204	194	194	200	210	223	223	223
O&R Impaired Driving / Grade Crossing (GF)	0	0	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	0
Operations and Research (TF)	146	149	152	155	155	193	197	201	205	210
Highway Traffic and Safety Grants (Oblim) (TF)	585	598	610	623	623	774	795	813	832	850
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration subtotal	911	947	966	989	989	1,167	1,202	1,238	1,260	1,282
Federal Transit Administration										

Transit Formula Grants (Oblim) (TF)	9,734	9,733	9,939	10,150	10,150	13,355	13,634	13,990	14,279	14,642
Capital Investment Grants (GF)	2,413	2,645	2,553	1,978	2,014	2,248	2,635	2,205	2,205	2,205
Washington Metro (GF)	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Administrative Expenses (GF)	113	113	113	117	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Assistance and Training (GF)	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	0
Transit Infrastructure Grants (GF)	0	834	700	510	516	504	542	253	46	0
Rescission / Cancellations [Non-add]	0	0	-47	0	-2	-7	0	-1	0	0
Federal Transit Administration, subtotal	12,415	13,481	13,460	12,910	12,959	16,265	16,969	16,606	16,687	16,997
Federal Railroa										

d Administration										
Northeast Corridor Grants to Amtrak (GF)	328	650	650	700	700	875	1,260	1,141	1,141	850
National Network Grants to Amtrak (GF)	1,167	1,292	1,292	1,300	1,300	1,457	1,193	1,286	1,286	1,577
Railroad Research and Development (GF)	40	41	41	41	41	43	44	54	54	44
Safety & Operations (GF)	218	222	222	200	235	241	251	199	100	500
CRISI Grants (GF) (D)	68	592	255	325	375	625	560	199	100	500
Prime Grants (GF)	0	0	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0
State of Good Repair (GF)	25	250	400	200	200	100	0	0	0	0
Restoration and	5	20	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0

Enhancement Grants Long Distance Routes (GF)										
Magnetic Levitation Technology Deployment Program (GF)	0	0	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
RRIF Credit Subsidy (GF)	0	25	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancellations (Non-add)	0	0	0	0	-37	-15	-3	-53	0	0
Federal Railroad Administration, subtotal	1,851	3,091	2,891	2,000	2,858	3,340	3,407	3,024	2,925	3,239
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)										
Operati	23	23	24	24	29	29	30	32	32	32

onal Expenses (GF)										
Hazardous Materials Safety (GF)	57	59	58	61	62	67	71	75	75	75
Emergency Preparedness Grants (SF) (M)	26	26	27	28	28	28	28	28	44	44
Emergency Preparedness Grants (GF) (Oblim)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pipeline Safety (SF)	134	139	142	145	145	155	161	188	188	188
Pipeline Safety (TF)(D)	20	23	23	23	23	28	29	30	30	30
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), subtotal	260	270	273	282	288	307	319	352	369	369
Maritime										

Administration (MA)										
Operations and Training (GF)	176	514	149	153	156	172	213	268	268	235
Ready Reserve Force – NDRF (Defense)(GF)(D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
State Maritime Academy Operations (GF)	0	0	345	342	433	423	121	126	126	90
Ship Disposal (GF)	34	116	5	5	4	10	6	6	6	6
Assistance to Small Shipyards (GF) [Defense]	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	9	105
Maritime Security Program (GF) [Defense]	300	300	300	300	314	318	318	318	318	372
Maritime Guarant	3	30	3	3	3	3	3	54	54	4

eed Loans (Title XI) (GF)										
Port Infrastructure Development Program (GF)	0	0	293	225	230	234	212	121	50	550
Cable Security Fleet (Defense)(GF) (D)	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	0
Tanker Security Program [GF] [Defense]	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	60	60	120
Cancellations	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-42	0	-190
Maritime Administration (MA), subtotal	523	980	1,115	1,048	1,170	1,251	963	982	900	1,482
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (TF)	36	40	36	38	38	38	38	40	40	41
Inspect	90	92	93	95	98	103	108	117	117	117

or General (GF)										
Office of the Secretary										
Salaries and Expenses	114	113	114	116	126	142	171	191	191	181
Finance Bureau (GF) (D)	3	3	5	5	5	4	9	10	10	10
Transportation Planning, Research and Development (GF)	12	14	8	11	9	29	37	24	21	25
Office of Civil Rights (GF)	10	10	10	10	9	12	15	18	18	19
Financial Management Capital (GF)	4	6	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5
Essential Air Service (SF)	122	134	146	112	41	91	134	157	166	174
Payments to Air Carriers (TF)	150	155	175	162	142	350	355	349	450	142

National Infrastructure Investments (Build) (GF)	500	1,500	900	1,000	1,000	775	800	345	345	0
Research and Technology (GF)	13	24	9	21	23	52	49	49	49	50
Cyber Security Initiative (GF)	0	0	15	15	22	40	48	49	49	75
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization & Outreach Minority Business Outreach (GF)	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	0
Asset Concession	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	19	19	19
TIFIA/ RRIF Negative Subsidy	0	0	0	0	0	0	-45	-33	-57	-35
Cancellations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0

[non-add] RRIF Year Balances (GF) (D)										
Thriving Communities (GF)	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0
VOLPE Transportation Systems Center New Building (GF) (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Transportation Demonstration Program (GF)	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Secretary, subtotal	948	280	1,388	1,516	1,484	1,558	1,677	1,246	1,353	700
PMHSA User Fee Offsetting Receipt	-134	-139	-142	-145	-145	-155	-161	-188	-188	-188
Defense Transfer	0	0	-300	-324	-388	-388	-388	-362	-388	-388
Emergency	1,532	1,922	1,661	0	1,650	2,700	1,017	8,086	0	0

Supple mentals										

Source: Chao, Elaine; Buttigieg, Pete. Duffy, Sean P. FY 19 - FY 26 Budget Highlights. GF = General Fund, TF = Trust Fund, SF = Special Fund. Budgetary Resources include appropriations and obligation limitations (Oblim). Only Current Appropriation subtotals are codified in the first draft, to be swift and whereas there are no deficiencies, but civil rights, or neoplasms, but advance appropriations, final.

Part 416 Department of the Treasury 2CFR§416

The Treasury Budget request has gone from second largest overestimate regarding the $80 billion IRS Enhancement FY 22 pass-through, to the largest overestimate in the Cabinet since FY 23 having become too morbidly obese to subtract interest payments from Gross Public Debt or check the IRS mandatory embezzlement. Two overestimates in the FY 26 Treasury Budget Request must be sequestered. (A) the actual amount Interest Payments the Treasury uses to pay-off the OMB historical Gross Federal Debt and (B) IRS Mandatory embezzlement pursuant Enhancement of Internal Revenue Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 must be completely abolished with Discretionary Appropriations comparable to 3 percent annual inflation from FY 21 plus $2,400 million new budget authority for IRS Statistics to count for less than IRS Discretionary plus IRS Mandatory embezzlement to offset discretionary shortfall. FY 26 spending reductions are due to the transfer of Affordable Care Act refundable premium tax credit to the Department of Health and Human Services. Budget Request: $550,753 million FY 17; $602,293 million FY 18; $702,120 million FY 19; $1,636,317 million FY 20; $1,340,614 million FY 21; $970,353 million FY 22; $826,970 million FY 23; $817,726 million FY 24; $836,954 million FY 25; $771,694 million FY 26A; with tax credit for all children $771,740 million FY 26B.

1. Budget Request Total 2CFR§416.1
2. Discretionary appropriations 2CFR§416.2
3. Interest Payments 2CFR§416.3
4. Mandatory Accounts 2CFR§416.4
5. Tax Direct Spending 2CFR§416.5
6. COVID and IRS Mandatory FY 20 – FY 25 2CFR§416.6
7. Mandatory Offsetting Receipts 2CFR§416.7

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Bancorp v. DIF HA-22-11-25.
Child tax credit 26USC§24
Concurrent Resolution 2USC§632
Enhancement of Internal Revenue Sec. 10301 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 repeal
Failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228
First Session of Congress. September 2, 1789
General Authority of the Secretary 31USC§321
Public Debt Limit 31USC§3101
Public money, property or records 18USC§641

Supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. Budget Request Total 2CFR§416.1

(a) The United States Treasury Department was formally established by the First Session of Congress on September 2, 1789. The institution's roots can be traced to June 22, 1775, Congress issued $2 million in bills; on July 25, 28 citizens were employed by the Congress to sign and number the currency. Today Treasury employs more than 100,000, collects more than $4 trillion, spends nearly $6 trillion and overestimates interest payments on $14.7 trillion in outstanding debt at more than $31 trillion historical accumulation. The mission of the Treasury is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad; strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system; and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively. The Treasury has the general authority to manage receipts of the United States Government and the public debt; prescribe regulations that the Secretary considers best calculated to promote the public convenience and security, and to protect the Government and individuals from fraud and loss, that apply to anyone who may receive for the Government, Treasury notes, United States notes, or other Government securities; or be engaged or employed in preparing and issuing those notes or securities; and advise the President on major domestic and international prudential policy issues in connection with all lines of insurance except health insurance under 31USC§321(a).

(1) Since the prior Secretary became too morbidly obese to (secretly) calculate interest payments on outstanding public debt, the Treasury Budget request have become the largest overestimate in the Cabinet. Three overestimates in the FY 26 Treasury Budget Request must be sequestered to reduce the false deficit overestimate and the $1,000 Child Tax Credit needs a waiver of sovereign immunity to pay all children for less than just the poor children cost during the pandemic. (A) the actual amount Interest Payments the Treasury uses to pay-off the OMB historical Gross Federal Debt, (B) IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022; (C) FY 26 spending levels are reduced by either transferring the Affordable Care Act refundable premium tax credit costs to the professional competence to not prescribe deadly opiates of the Centers for Medicare Medicaid Services (CMS) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

(A) It was provisionally estimated that outstanding federal debt subject to the $14,294 billion statutory debt limit would increase to $14,434 billion FY 25 in Sec. 20 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. Taking into consideration annual savings from more than a hundred billion dollars of savings from correcting insurance overestimates in the FY 26 agency review, and cost of advance deficit sales for agency arrears, despite posturing regarding increasing the limit on the historical accumulation of Gross Federal Debt, that is not a Generally Accepted Accounting Principle (GAAP) in regards to Outstanding Debt, the Treasury actually pays Interest to reduce, the US is currently nearing the statutory $14,294 billion debt limit 31USC§3101.

(B) IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 is abolished FY 26. IRS Mandatory FY 21 – FY 25, $9,010 million FY 25 must be abolished FY 26 to repeal IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 embezzlement of public money, property or records 18USC§641 a crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance overestimating sufficient appropriations for the IRS and other taxpayer services of the totally unaccountable Treasury 18USC§1033. IRS Mandatory is abolished FY 26, whereas adding up IRS Discretionary and Mandatory Appropriations total IRS spending was in fact $21,329 million FY 25 and the actual cost total IRS cost is estimated at only $15,853 million FY 26 pursuant to a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 for supplemental appropriations or changes 31USC§1106. $9,831 million FY 26 proposed cut will only perpetuate the IRS Mandatory they purport to have abolished without required proof pursuant to Sec. 850 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(C) FY 26 spending levels are reduced by either abolishing or transferring the Affordable Care Act refundable premium tax credit costs to the professional competence to not prescribe deadly opiates of the Centers for Medicare Medicaid Services (CMS) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The refundable premium tax credit, aka the Affordable Care Act subsidy, is either abolished or transferred to the professional care of the Department of Health and Human Service since narcotic availability seems to have caused a statistical increase in working age deaths before COVID increased all cause mortality that is not yet reported to have completely subsided as noted in Sec. 750 and Sec. 800 of **A**n Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(D) Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax is the most watched Tax Direct spending category and is reduced to the low rate of $30 billion FY 25 and increased to $76.8 billion FY 26 to pay $1,000 for all children, in an effort to count the obviously, maliciously, undercounted juvenile population, sometimes denied birth certificates and credible Census math. The new Treasurer has been convicted of failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228 April 15, 2025 and must now repeal all the Jim Crow after the $1,000 tax credit in 26USC§24(a) and pay all children legally residing in the United States, for less than paying just poor children during the pandemic.

(2) Terrorism is a possibility with fraudulent entries and statements generally 18USC§1001. The email explosive Bureau of Fiscal Service (BFS) has overestimated Customs revenues historically and it is statistically significant to nuclear armed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Historical Tables margin of error, individual and corporate income tax revenues have been overestimated since 2020. The Board of Trustees paid a small bond to correct the 2020 payroll tax overestimate and carries on. BFS robbed the Public Trustee applicant's life savings in Union Station in Washington DC in 2021. Combined Statement on the Receipts, Outlays and Balance of the United States Government is no longer signed by Managing Trustee. BFS is the inaccurate source of OMB Historical Tables data. BFS is the Texas based student loan collector who authorized the Direct Express and Netspend (DEN) of inequity in Austin, Texas that bankrupted $16,033 unreceived *Bancorp v. DIF* HA-22-11-25. Federal Reserve could assume BFS debt collection and sale duties and agencies could report revenues for Congressional review by the April 15 Concurrent Resolution 2USC§632. To defuse BFS/OMB an Explosives Tax is proposed in Sec. 600 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(b) The Treasury Fiscal Year (FY) budget-in-brief leaves it to the public to add-up discretionary, interest payments, mandatory accounts, tax direct and other less savory categories of Treasury spending that need to be terminated.

(1) Total Treasury Budget Request: $550,753 million FY 17; $602,293 million FY 18; $702,120 million FY 19; $1,636,317 million FY 20; $1,340,614 million FY 21; $970,353 million FY 22;

$826,970 million FY 23; $817,726 million FY 24; $836,954 million FY 25; $771,740 million FY 26.

(2) Discretionary Appropriations: $14,509 million FY 17; $14,412 million FY 18; $14,345 million FY 19; $14,722 million FY 20; $15,291 million FY 21; $16,180 million FY 22; $16,546 million FY 23; $16,723 million FY 24; $16,780 million FY 25; $12,384 million FY 26A; 3 percent annual inflation from FY 17 $18,426 million FY 26Ai, excluding new IRS Statistics $19,819 million FY 26Bi; including $2,400 million new budget authority for IRS Statistics $22,219 million FY 26B.

(3) Interest payments: $426,071 million FY 17; $468,488 million FY 18; $540,543 million FY 19; $492,915 million FY 20; $528,661 million FY 21; $548,594 million FY 22; $570,796 million FY 23; $568,163 million FY 24; $584,564 million FY 25; $602,073 million FY 26.

(4) Mandatory accounts: $10,559 million FY 17; $10,196 million FY 18; $9,783 million FY 19; $16,255 million FY 20; $30,615 million FY 21; $10,727 million FY 22; $7,258 million FY 23; $8,252 million FY 24; $7,987 million FY 25; $7,400 million FY 26.

(5) Tax Direct Spending: $133,711 million FY 17; $125,067 million FY 18; $163,206 million FY 19; $168,094 million FY 20; $226,026 million FY 21; $298,566 million FY 22; $193,294 million FY 23; $190,222 million FY 24; $215,485 million FY 25; $153,565 million FY 26.

(6) Pandemic Response and Recovery Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $957,368 million FY 20; $575,316 million FY 21; $38,543 million FY 22. 63,533 million FY 23; $40,675 million FY 24; $17,435 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(7) Funding the IRS and Improving Taxpayer Compliance (IRS theft of tax revenues): 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,893 million FY 21; $79,969 million FY 22 (cancelled by undistributed offsetting receipt); $2,679 million FY 23; $6,558 million FY 24; $9,010 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(8) Less, Offsets to Mandatory Outlays: -$34,097 million FY 17; -$15,870 million FY 18; -$25,757 million FY 19; -$13,037 million FY 20; -$37,188 million FY 21; -22,226 million FY 22; -$27,136 million FY 23; -$12,040 million FY 24; -$13,517 million FY 25; -$13,517 million FY 26.

Treasury Department Outlays FY 17 - FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY26
Total Outlays	550,753	602,293	702,120	1,636,317	1,340,614	970,353	826,970	817,726	836,954	771,740
Discretionary	14,509	14,412	14,345	14,722	15,291	16,435	16,546	15,896	15,990	22,219
Interest Payment	426,071	468,488	540,543	492,915	528,661	548,594	570,796	568,163	584,564	602,073

Mandatory Accounts	10,559	10,196	9,783	16,255	30,615	10,727	7,258	8,252	7,987	7,400
Tax Direct Spending	133,711	125,067	163,206	168,094	226,026	298,566	193,294	190,222	215,485	153,565
Pandemic Response and Recovery Programs	0	0	0	957,368	575,316	38,543	63,533	40,675	17,435	0
Funding the IRS and Improving Taxpayer Compliance	0	0	0	0	1,893	79,969	2,679	6,558	9,010	0
Offsets to Mandatory Outlays	-34,097	-15,870	-25,757	-13,037	-37,188	-22,226	-27,136	-12,040	-13,517	-13,517

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. Budget in brief FY 19 – FY 25

2. Discretionary appropriations 2CFR§416.2

(a) IRS Mandatory FY 21 – FY 25, $9,010 million FY 25 must be abolished FY 26 to repeal IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 embezzlement of public money, property or records 18USC§641 a crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance overestimating sufficient appropriations for the IRS and other taxpayer services of the totally unaccountable Treasury 18USC§1033. It must be explained that IRS Mandatory is abolished FY 26, whereas adding up IRS Discretionary and Mandatory Appropriations total IRS spending was in fact $21,329 million FY 25 and the actual cost total IRS cost is estimated at only $15,853 million FY 26. $9,831 million FY 26 proposed cut will only perpetuate the IRS Mandatory they purport to have abolished without required proof.

(1) IRS Discretionary Appropriations: $11,235 million FY 17; $11,159 million FY 18; $11,303 million FY 19; $11,511 million FY 20; $11,919 million FY 21; $12,594 million FY 22; $12,470 million FY 23; $12,319 million FY 24; $12,309 million FY 25; $9,831 million FY 26A; $16,853 million FY 26B.

(2) IRS Mandatory: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,893 million FY 21; $79,969 million FY 22; $2,679 million FY 23; $6,558 million FY 24; $9,010 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(3) IRS Total: $11,235 million FY 17; $11,159 million FY 18; $11,303 million FY 19; $11,511 million FY 20; $13,812 million FY 21; $92,563 million FY 22; $15,149 million FY 23; $18,877 million FY 24; $21,329 million FY 25; $9,831 million FY 26A; $15,833 million FY 26B.

(b) Actual numbers are entered from US Department of Treasury Fiscal Year (FY) Budget in brief. FY 26 Executive Summary Discretionary Appropriations are insufficient to qualify as a budget in brief and Discretionary Appropriations FY 26 do not take into consideration abolition of IRS Mandatory FY 26 they purport to Pre and Post IRS Transfer about 18USC§2701. The Treasury has redistributed Pre-and Post IRS Transfer for the same cost FY 24 and FY 25 without contesting the actual IRS Mandatory inclusive hyperinflation from the IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 or making it clear whether or not they are going to abolish the IRS Mandatory embezzlement. The new lower estimates for FY 24 and FY 25 as distributed Post-IRS Transfer, barely pass substituting FY 23 actuals for FY 24. The Executive Summary has failed to compensate for the termination of IRS Mandatory and has consequently failed in their task to abolish IRS Mandatory, ie. Post-IRS Transfer. The failure of the FY 26 budget cut obstructs passage of the budget request to interest payment mandatory, tax direct and other current and abolished, ie. IRS Mandatory, categories that must be tabulated to complete the Treasury Budget-in-brief.

(i) Treasury Discretionary Appropriations: $14,509 million FY 17; $14,412 million FY 18; $14,345 million FY 19; $14,722 million FY 20; $15,291 million FY 21; $16,180 million FY 22; $16,546 million FY 23; $16,723 million FY 24; $16,780 million FY 25; $12,384 million FY 26A; 3 percent annual inflation from FY 17 $18,426 million FY 26Ai, excluding new IRS statistics $19,819 million FY 26Bi; including $2,400 million new budget authority for IRS Statistics $22,219 million FY 26B.

(ii) Management and Financial (subtotal): $1,473 million FY 17; $1,464 million FY 18; $1,479 million FY 19; $1,548 million FY 20; $1,554 million FY 21; $1,705 million FY 22; $1,894 million FY 23; $1,901 million FY 24; $2,038 million FY 25; $1,924 million FY 26.

(1) Department Offices Salaries and Expenses: $224 million FY 17; $223, million FY 18; $215 million FY 19; $228 million FY 20; $233 million FY 21; $243 million FY 22; $278 million FY 23; $285 million FY 24; $312 million FY 25; $300 million FY 26.

(2) Committee on Foreign Investment (CFIUS): 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $20 million FY 19 – FY 24; $21 million FY 25 – FY 26.

(3) CFIUS Fees: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; -$20 million FY 21 – FY 24; -$21 million FY 25 – FY 26.

(4) Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI): $123 million FY 17; $122 million FY 18; $159 million FY 19; $170 million FY 20; $175 million FY 21; $195 million FY 22; $190 million FY 23; $195 million FY 24; $231 million FY 25; $200 million FY 26.

(5) Cybersecurity Enhancement Account: $48 million FY 17; $47 million FY 18; $25.2 million FY 19; $18 million FY 20; $18 million FY 21; $80 million FY 22; $135 million FY 23; $139 million FY 24; $150 million FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

(6) Capital Investments Program: $3 million FY 17; $3 million FY 18; $4 million FY 19; $6.1 million FY 20' $6.1 million FY 21; $6.1 million FY 22; $11.1 million FY 23; $11.1 million FY 24; $14.5 million FY 25; $14.5 million FY 26.

(7) Office of Inspector General: $37 million FY 17 – FY 19; $41 million FY 20; $41 million FY 21; $42 million FY 22; $48.9 million FY 23; $48.9 million FY 24; $50.2 million FY 25; $51.7 million FY 26.

(8) Treasury IG for Tax Administration: $170 million FY 17; $169 million FY 18; $170.3 million FY 19; $170.3 million FY 20; $170.3 million FY 21; $174.3 million FY 22; $174..3 million FY 23; $174.3 million FY 24; $179.1 million FY 25; $184.5 million FY 26.

(A) Special Inspector General for TARP: $41 million FY 17; $41 million FY 18; $23 million FY 19; $22 million FY 20; $19 million FY 21; $16 million FY 22; $9 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(B) Special IG For Pandemic Recovery: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $8 million FY 22; $12 million FY 23; $12 million FY 24; $5.3 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(9) Community Development Financial Institutions Fund: $248 million FY 17; $246 million FY 18; $250 million FY 19; $262 million FY 20; $270 million FY 21; $295 million FY 22; $324 million FY 23; $324 million FY 24; $324.9 million FY 25; $325 million FY 26.

(10) Financial Crime Enforcement Network: $115 million FY 17; $114 million FY 18; $117.8 milli FY 19; $126 million FY 20; $127 million FY 21; $161 million FY 22; $190.1 million FY 23; $190.2 million FY 24; $215.7 million FY 25; $150 million FY 26.

(11) Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade: $111 million FY 17; $111 million FY 18; $120 million FY 19; $120 million FY 20; $124 million FY 21; $129 million FY 22; $148.9 million FY 23; $148.9 million FY 24; $159.2 million FY 25; $150 million FY 26.

(12) Bureau of the Fiscal Service :$353 million FY 17; $351 million FY 18; $338 million FY 19; $340 million FY 20; $346 million FY 21; $356 million FY 22; $372.5 million FY 23; $372.5 million FY 24; $396.2 million FY 25; $448.3 million FY 26.

(A) Digitalization of Unredeemed Matured Savings Bonds Records: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $25 million FY 20, $25 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(iii) Internal Revenue Service (subtotal) higher due to abolition of IRS mandatory but total IRS spending is lower: $11,235 million FY 17; $11,159 million FY 18; $11,303 million FY 19; $11,511 million FY 20; $11,919 million FY 21; $12,594 million FY 22; $12,470 million FY 23; $12,640 million FY 24; $12,320 million FY 25; $15,853 million FY 26.

(13) IRS Taxpayer Services: $2,456 million FY 17; $2,350 million FY 18; $2,492 million FY 19; $2,536 million FY 20; $2,587 FY 21; $2,808 million FY 22; $2,781 million FY 23; $2,781 million FY 24; $2,781 million FY 25; $2,975 million FY 26.

(14) IRS Enforcement: $4,640 million FY 17; $4,607 million FY 18; $4,666 million FY 19; $4,910 million FY 20; $5,005 million FY 21; $5,364 million FY 22; $5,438 million FY 23; $5,438 million FY 24; $5,438 million FY 25; $5,758 million FY 26.

(15) IRS Operations Support: $3,849 million FY 17; $3,914 million FY 18; $3,.918 million FY 19; $3.,885 million FY 20; $4,104 million FY 21; $4,148 million FY 22; $4,101 million FY 23; $4,101 million FY 24; $4,101 million FY 25; $4,720 million FY 26.

(16) IRS Business System Modernization: $290 million FY 17; $288 million FY 18; $150 million FY 19; $180 million FY 20; $223 million FY 21; $275 million FY 22; $150 million FY 23; $320 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(17) Statistics: 0 FY 17 – FY 25; $2,400 million FY 26.

(iv) Tax Administration including TEOAF (subtotal): $12,708 million FY 17; $12,623 million FY 18; $12,782 million FY 19; $13,059 million FY 20; $13,474 million FY 21; $14,299 million FY 22; $14,364 million FY 23; $14,541 million FY 24; $14,358 million FY 25; $17,777 million FY 26.

(18) Treasury Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture Program (TEOAF): 0 FY 17 – FY 19; -$75 million FY 20; -$75 million FY 21; -$175 million FY 22; -$150 million FY 23; -$150 million FY 24; 0 FY 25; -$5 million FY 26.

(v) Tax Administration Including TEOA (subtotal): $12,708 million FY 17; $12,623 million FY 18; $12,782 million FY 19; $12,984 million FY 20; $13,399 million FY 21; $14,124 million FY 22; $14,214 million FY 23; $14,391 million FY 24; $14,358 million FY 25; $17,772 million FY 26.

(vi) Treasury International Programs: $1,801 million FY 17; $1,789 million FY 18; $1,563 million FY 19; $1,738 million FY 20; $1,890 million FY 21; $2,056 million FY 22; $2,332 million FY 23; $2,332 million FY 24 $2,533 million FY 25; $2,348 million FY 26.

(19) Multilateral Development Banks: $1,571 million FY 17; $1,560 million FY 18; $1,348 million FY 19; $1,522 million FY 20; $1,481 million FY 21; $1,527 million FY 22; $1,906 million FY 23; $1,906 million FY 24; $2,168 million FY 25; $2,000 FY 26.

(20) Food Security: $53 million FY 17; $53 million FY 18; $30 million FY 19; $30 million FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $48 million FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $20 million FY 24; 0 FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

(21) IMF Facilities and Trust Funds: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $102 million FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $20

million FY 24; 0 FY 25; $20 million FY 26.

(22) Energy and Environment Funds: $147 million FY 17; $146 million FY 18; $140 million FY 19; $140 million FY 20; $140 million FY 21; $274 million FY 22; $275 million FY 23; $275 million FY 24; $300 million FY 25; $187 million FY 26.

(23) Office of Technology: $30 million FY 17; $30 million FY 18; $30 million FY 19; $30 million FY 20; $33 million FY 21; $38 million FY 22; $38 million FY 23; $38 million FY 24; $40 million FY 25; $41 million FY 26.

(24) Debt Restructuring: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $15 million FY 19; $15 million FY 20; $297 million FY 21; $67 million FY 22; $72 million FY 23; $72 million FY 24; $10 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(25) Treasury International Assistance Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $50 million FY 24; $50 million FY 25; $50 million FY 26.

(vii) Treasury Appropriations: $`4,509 million FY 17; $14,412 million FY 18; $14,345 million FY 19; $14,797 million FY 20; $15,364 million FY 21; $16,356 million FY 22; $16,696 million FY 23; $16,873 million FY 24; $16,891 million FY 25; $20,125 million FY 26.

(26) Rescission; Debt Restructuring: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; -$111 million FY 25; -$11 million FY 26.

(viii) Treasury Discretionary Appropriations: $14,509 million FY 17; $14,412 million FY 18; $14,345 million FY 19; $14,722 million FY 20; $15,291 million FY 21; $16,180 million FY 22; $16,546 million FY 23; $16,723 million FY 24; $16,780 million FY 25; 3 percent annual inflation from FY 17 $18,426 million FY 26B, excluding IRS statistics $19,819 million FY 26C; including $2,400 million new budget authority for IRS Statistics $22,219 million FY 26D.

Treasury Department Discretionary Appropriations FY17 - FY26
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	26A	26B
Discretionary Appropriations total	14,509	14,412	14,345	14,722	15,291	16,435	16,546	15,896	15,990	12,384	22,219
Management & Financial (subtotal)	1,473	1,464	1,479	1,548	1,554	1,705	1,894	1,858	1,859	1,657	1,831

Department Offices Salaries and Expenses	224	223	215	228	233	243	278	288	288	293	300
Committee on Foreign Investment (CFIUS)	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
CFIUS Fees	0	0	0	0	-20	-20	-20	-21	-21	-21	-21
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)	123	122	159	170	175	195	190	227	227	238	200
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	48	47	25	18	18	80	135	37	37	59	59
Capital Investments Progr	3	3	4	6	6	6	11	11	11	11	11

am										
Office of Inspector General	37	37	37	41	41	42	49	48	48	47	52
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	170	169	170	170	170	174	174	173	173	138	185
Special Inspector General for TARP	41	41	23	22	19	16	9	0	0	0	0
Special IG for Pandemic Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	12	12	0	0
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	248	246	250	262	270	295	324	324	324	133	325
Financial Crim	115	114	118	126	127	161	190	190	190	190	150

es Enforcement Network											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	111	111	120	120	124	129	149	158	158	158	158
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	353	351	338	340	346	356	373	391	391	391	391
Digitization of Unredeemed Matured Savings Bonds Records	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service (subtotal)	11,235	11,159	11,303	11,511	11,919	12,594	12,470	12,319	12,319	9,831	15,853

IRS Taxpayer Services	2,456	2,350	2,492	2,536	2,587	2,808	2,781	3,258	2,781	3,633	2,975
IRS Enforcement	4,640	4,607	4,666	4,910	5,005	5,364	5,438	5,166	5,438	3,600	5,758
IRS Operations Support	3,849	3,914	3,918	3,885	4,104	4,148	4,101	3,896	4,101	2,598	4,720
IRS Business Systems Modernization	290	288	150	180	223	275	150	320	0	0	300
Statistics	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,400
Tax Administration excluding TEOAF (subtotal)	12,708	12,623	12,782	13,059	13,474	14,299	14,364	14,177	14,178	11,489	19,815
Treasury Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture Progr	0	0	0	-75	-75	-175	-150	-648	-400	-500	-5

am (TEOAF) Permanent Rescission											
Tax Administration Including TEOAF (subtotal)	12,708	12,623	12,782	12,984	13,399	14,124	14,214	13,529	13,778	10,989	19810
Treasury International Programs (subtotal)	1,801	1,789	1,563	1,738	1,890	2,056	2,332	2,367	2,323	1,407	2,392
Multilateral Development Banks	1,571	1,560	1,348	1,522	1481	1,527	1,906	1,926	1,882	1,327	2,000
Energy and Environment Funds	147	146	140	140	140	274	275	275	275	0	187
Food Security	53	53	30	30	33	48	20	53	53	0	100

IMF Facilities and Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	102	20	38	38	30	30
Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)	30	30	30	30	33	38	38	38	38	30	37
Debt Restructuring	0	0	15	15	297	67	72	25	25	0	0
Rescission: Debt Restructuring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-111	-12	-12
Treasury Int'l Assistance Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50
Treasury Appropriations (subtotal excluding TEOAF and Resci	14,509	14,412	14,345	14,797	15,364	16,356	16,696	16,544	16,501	12,896	22,219

ssion)											
Treasury Discretionary Appropriations Total	14,509	14,412	14,345	14,722	15,291	16,180	16,546	15,896	15,990	12,384	22,202

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet;. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25; Bessent, Scott Executive Summary FY 26 President's Budget Discretionary Appropriation Request.

3. Interest Payments 2CFR§416.3

(a) Interest payments are the largest overestimate in the Treasury budget and indeed, the largest error in the federal expenditures since FY 23. Since the termination of Federal Reserve bailout in FY 22 Interest Payments beginning FY 23 have had to be increased 3 percent annually because the obese Treasurer lost complete control over the un-retired gross federal debt and obviously began estimating interest on public debt, based upon historically accumulated gross federal debt that is not a generally accepted accounting practice, although that is how OMB does it, rather than outstanding debt as repaid by interest on public debt, painstakingly calculated in and easily recalculated pursuant to Sec. 20 of An Act Supplementing the appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. Fluctuating subcategories are preliminarily estimated for FY 26. To justify the modest 3 percent interest rate inflation, beyond a shadow of doubt, it must be understood since FY 23 the General Fund balance purchases deficits in excess of 3 percent of the true IMF/HA adjusted GDP in Sec. 3. Further study by the Treasury is sought to reduce Interest on Public Debt to <$599 billion FY 27 to express mastery of public debt accounting (Rev. 13:5).

(b) Actual numbers are entered from US Department of Treasury Fiscal Year (FY) Budget in brief.
(1) Interest Payments (subtotal): $426,071 million FY 17; $468,488 million FY 18; $540,543 million FY 19; $492,915 million FY 20; $528,661 million FY 21; $548,594 million FY 22; $570,796 million FY 23; $568,163 million FY 24; $584,564 million FY 25; $602,073 million FY 26.

(A) Payment fo the Resolution Funding Corporation: $2,628 million FY 17; $2,628 million FY 18; $2,628 million FY 19; $2,445 million FY 20; $1,367 million FY 21; $920 million FY 22; $920 million FY 23; $920 million FY 24; $920 million FY 25; $920 million FY 26.

(B) Interest on Uninvested Funds: $8 million FY 17; $12 million FY 18; $39 million FY 19; $23 million FY 20; $2 million FY 21; $8 million FY 22; $21 million FY 23; $24 million FY 24; $23 million FY 25; $24 million FY 26.

(C) Restitution on Foregone Interest: $1,587 million FY 17; $732 million FY 18; $2,371 million FY 19; $116 million FY 20; 0 FY 21; $1,135 million FY 22; $3,292 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(D) Federal Interest Liabilities to States: 0 FY 17; $1 million FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 23; $1 million FY

24 – FY 26.

(E) Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts: $8,352 million FY 17; $10,835 million FY 18; $7,122 million FY 19; $23,315 million FY 20; $12,762 million FY 21; $12,733 million FY 22; $11,883 million FY 23; $13,692 million FY 24; $13,379 million FY 25; $13,780 million FY 26.

(F) Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest: $1,148 million FY 17; $1,267 million FY 18; $2,042 million FY 19; $2,957 million FY 20; $3,033 million FY 21; $3,540 million FY 22; $10,229 million FY 23; $4,242 million FY 24; $3,133 million FY 25; $3,227 million FY 26.

(G) Interest on Public Debt: $456,955 million FY 17; $504,280 million FY 18; $572,293 million FY 19; $522,652 million FY 20; $562,388 million FY 21; $579,260 million FY 22; $596,637 million FY 23; $614,537 million FY 24; $632,973 million FY 25; $651,962 million FY 26.

(H) Other Interest: -$44,607 million FY 17; -$51,267 million FY 18; -$46,572 million FY 19; -$58,593 million FY 20; -$50,891 million FY 21; -$49,002 million FY 22; -$52,186 million FY 23; -$65,253 million FY 24; -$65,865 million FY 25; -$67,841 million FY 26.

Interest Payment FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total Interest Payments (subtotal)	426,071	468,488	540,543	492,915	528,661	548,594	570,796	568,163	584,564	602,073
Payment of the Resolution Funding Corporation	2,628	2,628	2,628	2,445	1,367	920	920	920	920	920
Interest on Uninvested Funds	8	12	39	23	2	8	21	24	23	24
Restitution of Forgo	1,587	732	2,371	116	0	1,135	3,292	0	0	0

ne Interest										
Federal Interest Liabilities to States	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts	8,352	10,835	7,122	23,315	12,762	12,733	11,883	13,692	13,379	13,780
Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest	1,148	1,267	2,042	2,957	3,033	3,540	10,229	4,242	3,133	3,227
Interest on Public Debt	456,955	504,280	572,913	522,652	562,388	579,260	596,637	614,537	632,973	651,962
Other Interest	-44,607	-51,267	-46,572	-58,593	-50,891	-49,002	-52,186	-65,253	-65,865	-67,841

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25

4. Mandatory Accounts 2CFR§416.4

(a) Mandatory accounts fluctuate and without any further explanation are preliminarily estimated to be exactly the same as they were the previous year. The Treasury budget request is obligated to explain interest payment and mandatory account and any other types of Treasury spending on an equal basis with the explanations provided discretionary appropriations. 3 percent inflation for the Comptroller of Currency. Fiscal Service increases from $2 million FY 25 to $3 million FY 26, not $23 million as erroneously transcribed in a first draft. To avoid disturbing the totals $20 million added to otherwise flatlining Magnet Fund, Community Development Financial Institutions. Financial agent services are decreased -50 percent to 3 percent inflation since 2017. Financial integrity fund FY 25 is abolished. Financial research fund reduced to 3 percent inflation since 2017. IRS informant payment are reduced to the low, low rate of 3 percent inflation from 2017, to help stop the gossip that is detracting from IRS statistics. Social impact demonstration project FY 23-25 is abolished.

(b) Actual numbers are entered from US Department of Treasury Fiscal Year (FY) Budget in brief.

(1) Mandatory Programs (subtotal): $10,559 million FY 17; $10,196 million FY 18; $9,783 million FY 19; $16,255 million FY 20; $30,615 million FY 21; $10,727 million FY 22; $7,258 million FY 23; $8,252 million FY 24; $7,987 million FY 25; $7,400 million FY 26.

(A) Capital Magnet Fund Community Development Financial Institutions: $118 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; $134 million FY 19; $174 million FY 20; $371 million FY 21; $397 million FY 22; $118 million FY 23; $318 million FY 24; $259 million FY 25; $279 million FY 26.

(B) Check Forgery Insurance Fund: $15 million FY 17; $10 million FY 18; $4 million FY 19. $6 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $26 million FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $3 million FY 24; $2 million FY 25; $2 million FY 26.

(C) Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund: $1 million FY 17 – FY 23; 0 FY 24; $1 million FY 25 – FY 26.

(D) Claims, Judgments and Relief Acts: $3,320 million FY 17; $2,255 million FY 18; $1,706 million FY 19; $8,365 million FY 20; $8,480 million FY 21; $2,444 million FY 22; $2,011 million FY 23; $2,020 million FY 24; $2,069 million FY 25; $2,069 million FY 26.

(E) Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account: $2 million FY 17; $4 million FY 18; $7 million FY 19; $8 million FY 20; $17 million FY 21; $19 million FY 22; $11 million FY 23; $11 million FY 24; $3 million FY 25; $3 million FY 26.

(F) Comptroller of the Currency: $1,216 million FY 17; $1,241 million FY 18; $1,171 million FY 19; $1,056 million FY 20; $1,166 million FY 21; $1,224 million FY 22; $1,144 million FY 23; $1,183 million FY 24; $1,191 million FY 25; $1,227 million FY 26.

(G) Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset: $47 million FY 17; $40 million FY 18; $17 million FY 19; $57 million FY 20; $4 million FY 21; $9 million FY 22; $8 million FY 23; $19 million FY 24; $2 million FY 25; $2 million FY 26.

(H) Debt Collection, Fiscal Service: $164 million FY 17; $176 million FY 18; $223 million FY 19; $230 million FY 20; $149 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(I) Debt Collection Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $188 million FY 22; $167 million FY 23; $199 million FY 24; $209 million FY 25; $209 million FY 26.

(J) Exchange Stabilization Fund: $129 million FY 17; $263 million FY 18; $510 million FY 19; $139 million FY 20; $11,655 million FY 21; $125 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 26.

(K) Federal Financing Bank: $1,825 million FY 17; $2,103 million FY 18; $2,571 million FY 19; $3,036 million FY 20; $2,204 million FY 21; $2,145 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 26.
(L) Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund: $524 million FY 17; $586 million FY 18; $546 million FY 19; $544 million FY 20; $620 million FY 21; $611 million FY 22; $633 million FY 23; $732 million FY 24; $721 million FY 25; $721 million FY 26.

(M) Federal Tax Lien Revolving Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $7 million FY 19; 0 FY 20; $1 million FY 21 – FY 22; 0 FY 23; $1 million FY 24 – FY 26.

(N) Financial Agent Services: $791 million FY 17; $841 million FY 18; $822 million FY 19; $842 million FY 20; $909 million FY 21; $1,021 million FY 22; $1,151 million FY 23; $1,366 million FY 24; $1,533 million FY 25; $1,005 million FY 26.

(O) Financial Integrity Fund: 0 FY 17- FY 24; $5 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(P) Financial Research Fund: $90 million FY 17; $73 million FY 18; $66 million FY 19; $74 million FY 20; $69 million FY 21; $88 million FY 22; $94 million FY 23; $110 million FY 24; $141 million FY 25; $114 million FY 26.

(Q) Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses: 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $1 million FY 23 – FY 24; $2 million FY 25; $3 million FY 26.

(R) Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits: $1,003 million FY 17; $47 million FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 26.

(S) GSE Mortgage Backed Securities Purchasing Program Account: $3 million FY 17; $2 million FY 18; $1 million FY 19 – 22; 0 FY 23; $2 million FY 24; $1 million FY 25- FY 26.

(T) Guam WWII Claims Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $40 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 23; $1 million FY 24 – FY 26.

(U) Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund: $297 million FY 17; $176 million FY 18; $315 million FY 19; $335 million FY 20; $317 million FY 21; $308 million FY 22; $119 million FY 23; $270 million FY 24; $285 million FY 25; $285 million FY 26.

(V) Hope Reserve Fund: $78 million FY 17; $8 million FY 18; 0 FY 19 – FY 26.

(W) IRS Informant Payments: $22 million FY 17; $32 million FY 18; $88 million FY 19; $63 million FY 20; $26 million FY 21; $27 million FY 22; $77 million FY 23; $421 million FY 24; $104 million FY 25; $28 million FY 26.

(X) IRS Miscellaneous Retained Fees: $393 million FY 17; $415 million FY 18; $392 million FY 19; $282 million FY 20; $393 million FY 21; $335 million FY 22; $7 million FY 23; $3 million FY 24 – FY 26.

(Y) IRS Private Collection Agent Program: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $93 million FY 19; $149 million FY 20; $217 million FY 21; $158 million FY 22; $188 million FY 23; $294 million FY 24; $284 million FY

25; $284 million FY 26.

(Z) Office of Financial Stability: $122 million FY 17; $79 million FY 18; $62 million FY 19; $51 million FY 20; $41 million FY 21; $38 million FY 22; $26 million FY 23 $4 million FY 24l; 0 FY 25- FY 26.

(AA) Office of Inspector General: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $6 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $3 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(AB) Presidential Election Campaign Fund: $27 million FY 17; $26 million FY 18; $25 million FY 19; $25 million FY 20; $24 million FY 21; $24 million FY 22; $47 million FY 23; $190 million FY 24; 0 FY 25- FY 26.

(AC) Reimbursement to Federal Reserve Banks: $138 million FY 17; $149 million FY 18; $147 million FY 19; $131 million FY 20; $157 million FY 21; $162 million FY 22; $163 million FY 23; $253 million FY 24; $199 million FY 25; $199 million FY 26.

(AD) Small Business Lending Fund Program Account: $5 million FY 17; $58 million FY 18; $5 million FY 19; $6 million FY 20; $2 million FY 21; $1 million FY 22; $1 million FY 23; $2 million FY 24; $1 million FY 25; $1 million FY 26.

(AE) Social Impact Demonstration Projects: 0 FY 17 – 22; $1 million FY 23; $2 million FY 24; $8 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(AF) Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program: 0 FY 17 – FY 22; $6 million FY 23; $7 million FY 24; 0 FY 15 – FY 26.

(AG) Terrorism Insurance Program: $2 million FY 17; $46 million FY 18; $3 million FY 19; $2 million FY 20; $3 million FY 21; $6 million FY 22; $7 million FY 23; $28 million FY 24; $74 million FY 25; $74 million FY 26.

(AH) Travel Promotion Fund: $93 million FY 17; $93 million FY 18; $94 million FY 19; $94 million FY 20; $60 million FY 21; $318 million FY 22; $28 million FY 23; $220 million FY 24; $100 million FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

(AI) Treasury Forfeiture Fund: $118 million FY 17; $1,464 million FY 18; $772 million FY 19; $537 million FY 20; $696 million FY 21; $1,038 million FY 22; $1,101 million FY 23; $592 million FY 24; $788 million FY 25; $788 million FY 26.

(AJ) Troubled Asset Relief Program Account: $16 million FY 17; 0 FY 18; $1 million FY 19; $7 million FY 20; $5 million FY 21; $12 million FY 22; $125 million FRY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

Mandatory Programs FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Manda	10559	10196	9783	16255	30615	10727	7258	8252	7987	7,400

tory Programs (subtotal)										
Capital Magnet Fund, Community Development Financial Institutions	118	8	134	174	371	397	118	318	259	279
Check Forgery Insurance Fund	15	10	4	6	21	26	20	3	2	2
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts	3320	2255	1706	8365	8480	2444	2011	2020	2069	2,069

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	2	4	7	8	17	19	11	11	3	3
Comptroller of the Currency	1216	1241	1171	1056	1166	1224	1144	1183	1191	1,227
Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset	47	40	17	57	4	9	8	19	2	2
Debt Collection, Fiscal Service	164	176	223	230	149	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Collection Fund	0	0	0	0	0	188	167	199	209	209
Exchange Stabilization Fund	129	263	510	139	11,655	125	0	0	0	0
Federal Financing Bank	1,825	2,103	2,571	3,036	2,204	2,145	0	0	0	0

Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund	524	586	546	544	620	611	633	732	721	721
Federal Tax Lien Revolving Fund	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Financial Agent Services	791	841	822	842	909	1021	1151	1366	1533	1,005
Financial Integrity Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Financial Research Fund	90	73	66	74	69	88	94	110	141	114
Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax	1,003	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Credits										
GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program Account	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Guam WWII Claims Fund	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	1	1	1
Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund	297	176	315	335	317	308	119	270	285	285
Hope Reserve Fund	78	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRS Informant Payments	22	32	88	63	26	27	77	421	104	28
IRS Miscellaneous Retained Fees	393	415	392	282	393	335	7	3	3	3
IRS Private Collection Agent Progra	0	0	93	149	217	158	188	294	284	284

m										
Office of Financial Stability	122	79	62	51	41	38	26	4	0	0
Office of Inspector General	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0
Presidential Election Campaign Fund	27	26	25	25	24	24	47	190	0	0
Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks	138	149	147	131	157	162	163	253	199	199
Small Business Lending Fund Program Account	5	58	5	6	2	1	1	2	1	1
Social Impact Demonstration Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	0
Special	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0

Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program										
Terrorism Insurance Program	2	46	3	2	3	6	7	28	74	74
Travel Promotion Fund	93	93	94	94	60	318	28	220	100	100
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	118	1,464	772	537	696	1,038	1,101	592	788	788
Troubled Asset Relief Program Account	16	0	1	7	5	12	125	0	0	0

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25

5. Tax Direct Spending 2CFR§416.5

(a) Tax Direct spending is estimated to be the same as 2025 unless otherwise recalculated. Advanced manufacturing investment credit 2024-25 is abolished. The refundable premium tax credit, aka the Affordable Care Act subsidy, is either abolished or transferred to the professional care of the Department of Health and Human Service since narcotic availability seems to have caused a statistical increase in working age deaths before COVID increased all cause mortality that is not yet reported to have completely subsided as noted in Sec. 750 and Sec. 800 of **A**n Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(1) Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax is the most watched Tax Direct spending category and is reduced to the low rate of $30 billion FY 25 and increased to $76.8 billion FY 26 to pay $1,000 for all children, in an effort to count the obviously, maliciously, undercounted juvenile population, sometimes denied birth certificates and credible Census math. The new Treasurer has been convicted of failure to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228 April 15, 2025 and must now repeal all the Jim Crow after the $1,000 tax credit in 26USC§24(a) and pay all children legally residing in the United States.

(b) Actual numbers are entered from Treasury Department FY Budget in brief.

(1) Tax Direct Spending (subtotal): $133,711 million FY 17; $125,067 million FY 18; $163,206 million FY 19; $168,094 million FY 20; $226,026 million FY 21; $298,566 million FY 22; $193,294 million FY 23; $190,222 million FY 24; $215,485 million FY 25; $235,712 million FY 26.

(A) Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $1,938 million FY 24; $2,010 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(B) Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act: $3,629 million FY 17; $3,645 million FY 18; $3,356 million FY 19; $2.075 million FY 20; $3,012 million FY 21; $2,251 million FY 22; $2,470 million FY 23; $2,316 million FY 24; $2,289 million FY 25; $2,289 million FY 26.

(C) Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $7,430 million FY 22; $228 million FY 23; $70 million FY 24; $7 million FY 25; $7 million FY 26.

(D) Clean Vehicle Credit: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $206 million FY 24; $560 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(E) Credit for Previously- owned Clean Vehicles: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $302 million FY 24; $407 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) Elective Payment for Energy Property and Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources, etc.: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $8,697 million FY 24; $12,309 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(G) First- Time Homebuyer and Home Seller Credits: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; $11,287 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(H) Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico: $365 million FY 17; $379 million FY 18; $445 million FY 19; $471 million FY 20; $476 million FY 21; $414 million FY 22; $362 million FY 23; $374 million FY 24; $379 million FY 25; $379 million FY 26.

(I) Payment of Government Losses in Shipping: $1 million FY 17 – FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 23; $21 million FY 24; $16 million FY 25; $16 million FY 26.

(J) Payment to the Issuer of New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds: $40 million FY 17; $37 million FY 18; $48 million FY 19; $31 million FY 20; $57 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; $38 million FY 23; $38 million FY 24; $37 million FY 25; $37 million FY 26.

(K) Payment to Issuer of Qualified School Construction Bonds: $673 million FY 17; $743 million FY

18; $650 million FY 19; $462 million FY 20; $797 million FY 21; $600 million FY 22; $533 million FY 23; $532 million FY 24; $529 million FY 25; $529 million FY 26.

(L) Payment to Issuer of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds: $52 million FY 17; $58 million FY 18; $43 million FY 19; $34 million FY 20; $54 million FY 21; $38 million FY 22; $115 million FY 23; $40 million FY 24; $39 million FY 25; $39 million FY 26.

(M) Payment to Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico for Disaster Tax Relief: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $200 million FY 19; $61 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 23; $51 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(N) Payment Where Adoption Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax: 0 FY 17 – FY 26.

(O) Payment Where American Opportunity Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax: $3,469 million FY 17; $3,859 million FY 18; $2,881 million FY 19; $2,787 million FY 20; $3,967 million FY 21; $3,797 million FY 22; $2,612 million FY 23; $2,459 million FY 24; $2,428 million FY 25; $2,428 million FY 26.

(P) Payment Where Certain Tax Credits Exceed Liability for Corporate Tax: $626 million FY 17; $594 million FY 18; $8,232 million FY 19; $16,104 million FY 20; $9,160 million FY 21; $2,737 million FY 22; $3,097 million FY 23; $1,250 million FY 24; $250 million FY 25; $250 million FY 26.

(Q) Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax: $19,408 million FY 17 $18,995 million FY 18; $28,898 million FY 19; $27,779 million FY 20; $78,959 million FY 21; $131,435 million FY 22; $29,049 million FY 23; $28,722 million FY 24; $30,000 million FY 25; $76,800 million FY 26.

(R) Payment Where Earned Income Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax: $59,749 million FY 17; $56,763 million FY 18; $59,209 million FY 19; $57,577 million FY 20; $60,757 million FY 21; $64,282 million FY 22; $55,468 million FY 23; $56,387 million FY 24; $70,761 million FY 25; $70,761 million FY 26.

(S) Payment Where Small Business Health Insurance Tax Exceeds Liability for Tax: $6 million FY 17; $19 million FY 18; $1 million FY 10; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(T) Refundable Premium Tax Credit: $45,629 million FY 17; $39,909 million FY 18; $59,178 million FY 19; $60,672 million FY 20; $68,721 million FY 21; $85,486 million FY 22; $99,281 million FY 23; $86,787 million FY 24; $82, 147 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

Tax Direct Spending FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Tax Direct Spending (subtot	133,711	125,067	163,206	168,094	226,026	298,566	193,294	190,222	215,485	153,565

al)										
Advanced Manufacturing Investment Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,938	2,010	0
Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act	3,629	3,645	3,356	2,075	3,012	2,251	2,470	2,316	2,289	2,289
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit	0	0	0	0	0	7,430	228	70	7	7
Clean Vehicle Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	560	0
Credit for Previously-owned Clean Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	407	0
Elective Payment for Energy Property and Electri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,697	12,309	0

city Produced from Certain Renewable Resources, Etc.										
First-Time Homebuyer and Home Seller Credits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,287	0
Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	365	379	445	471	476	414	362	374	379	379
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	21	16	16
Payment to Issuer of New Clean Renewable Energ	40	37	48	31	57	40	38	38	37	37

y Bonds										
Payment to Issuer of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds	39	36	40	27	43	34	30	30	30	30
Payment to Issuer of Qualified School Construction Bonds	673	743	650	462	797	600	533	532	529	529
Payment to Issuer of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	52	58	43	34	54	38	115	40	39	39
Payment to Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico for Disaster Tax Relief	0	0	200	61	0	0	0	51	0	0
Payment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Where Adoption Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax										
Payment Where American Opportunity Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	3,469	3,859	2,881	2,787	3,967	3,797	2,612	2,459	2,428	2,428
Payment Where Certain Tax Credits Exceed Liability for Corporate Tax	626	594	8,232	16,104	9,160	2,737	3,097	1,250	250	250
Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for	19,408	18,995	28,898	27,779	78,959	131,435	29,049	28,722	30,000	76,800

Tax										
Payment Where Earned Income Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	59,749	56,763	59,209	57,577	60,757	64,282	55,468	56,387	70,761	70,761
Payment Where Health Coverage Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	25	29	24	13	23	22	11	2	0	0
Payment Where Small Business Health Insurance Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	6	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refundable Premium	45,629	39,909	59,178	60,672	68,721	85,486	99,281	86,787	82,147	0

Tax Credit										

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25

6. COVID and IRS Mandatory FY 20 – FY 25 2CFR§416.6

(a) COVID and IRS mandatory are abolished FY 26. IRS, Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 is abolished FY 26.

(b) Actual numbers are entered for Fiscal Year (FY) Budget in brief..

(1) COVID Mandatory (subtotal): 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $957,368 million FY 20; $575,316 million FY 21; $38,543 million FY 22; $63,533 million FY 23; $40,675 million FY 24; $17,435 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(A) Air Carrier Worker Support: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $32,000 million FY 20; $31,000 million FY 21; -$3,200 million FY 22; $8 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $1 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(B) Community Development Financial Institution Fund Program, Emergency Support: 0 FY 17 – FY FY 20; $3,000 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $1,290 million FY 23; $268 million FY 24; $117 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) Coronavirus Relief Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $150,000 million FY 20; $362,050 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $3,047 million FY 23; $2,325 million FY 24; $3,500 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(D) Economic Impact Payments: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $274,654 million FY 20; $569,508 million FY 21; $13,636 million FY 22; $2,178 million FY 23; $589 million FY 24; $132 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(E) Economic Stabilization Program Account: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $499,975 million FY 20; -$477,890 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $12 million FY 23; $16 million FY 24; $3 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) Emergency Capital Investment Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $9,000 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $297 million FY 23; $75 million FY 24; $185 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(G) Emergency Rental Assistance: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $46,547 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $3,626 million FY 23; $180 million FY 24; $12 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(H) Homeownership Assistance Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $9,958 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $281 million FY 23; $67 million FY 24; $28 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(I) Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $25 million FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 26.

(J) State Small Business Credit Initiative: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $10,000 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $1,252 million FY 23; $2,504 million FY 24; $462 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(K) Transportation Services Economic Relief: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $2,000 million FY 21; 0 FY 22; $20 million FY 23; $17 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(L) US Coronavirus Refundable Credits: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $714 million FY 20; $10,143 million FY 21; $29,470 million FY 22; $51,522 million FY 23; $34,629 million FY 24; $12,995 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(2) IRS Mandatory (subtotal): 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $1,893 million FY 21; $79,969 million FY 22; $2,679 million FY 23; $6,558 million FY 24; $9,010 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(A) Departmental Offices, Salaries and Expenses: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $23 million FY 21; $155 million FY 22; $9 million FY 23; $26 million FY 24; $24 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(B) IRS Business System Modernization: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $500 million FY 21; $4,751 million FY 22; $495 million FY 23; $1,106 million FY 24; $1,795 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(C) IRS Direct Efile Taskforce: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $15 million FY 22; $4 million FY 23; $8 million FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(D) IRS Enforcement: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $45,637 million FY 22; $103 million FY 23; $1,182 million FY 24; $2,241 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(E) IRS Taxpayer Services: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $422 million FY 21; $3,182 million FY 22; $946 million FY 23; $945 million FY 24; $1.295 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(F) IRD Technology Operations Support: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $940 million FY 21; $25,326 million FY 22; $1,109 million FY 23; $3,071 million FY 24; $3,435 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(G) Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration: 0 FY 17 – FY 20; $8 million FY 21; $403 million FY 22; $13 million FY 23; $54 million FY 24; $40 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

COVID and IRS Mandatory FY 20 – FY 25
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
COVID Mandatory (subtotal)	0	0	0	957,368	575,316	38,543	63,533	40,675	17,435	0
Air Carrier Worker Support	0	0	0	32,000	31,000	-3,200	8	5	1	0

Community Development Financial Institution Fund Program, emergency Support	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	1,290	268	117	0
Coronavirus Relief Fund	0	0	0	150,000	362,050	0	3,047	2,325	3,500	0
Economic Impact Payments	0	0	0	274654	569508	13636	2178	589	132	0
Economic Stabilization Program Account	0	0	0	499975	-477890	0	12	16	3	0
Emergency Capital Investment Fund	0	0	0	0	9000	0	297	75	185	0
Emergency Rental Assistance	0	0	0	0	46547	0	3,626	180	12	0
Home	0	0	0	0	9958	0	281	67	28	0

owner Assistance Fund										
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Small Business Credit Initiative	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	1,252	2,504	462	0
Transportation Services Economic Relief	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	20	17	0	0
US Coronavirus Refundable Credits	0	0	0	714	10,143	29,470	51,522	34,629	12,995	0
IRS, Mandatory (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	1,893	79,969	2,679	6,558	9,010	0
Departmental Offices, Salarie	0	0	0	0	23	155	9	26	24	0

s and Expenses										
IRS Business System Modernization	0	0	0	0	500	4,751	495	1,106	1,795	0
IRS, Direct Efile Taskforce	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	8	0	0
IRS Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	45,637	103	1,182	2,241	0
IRS, Energy Security	0	0	0	0	0	25,326	0	166	180	0
IRS Taxpayer Services	0	0	0	0	422	3,182	946	945	1,295	0
IRS, Technology and Operations Support	0	0	0	0	940	25,326	1,109	3,071	3,435	0
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administratio	0	0	0	0	8	403	13	54	40	0

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Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25

7. Mandatory Offsetting Receipts 2CFR§416.7

(a) Mandatory offsetting receipts in 2026 are preliminarily estimated to stay exactly the same as they were in 2025.

(b) Actual numbers are entered from Fiscal Year Budget in brief.

(1) Offsets to Mandatory Outlays (subtotal): -$34,097 million FY 17; -$15,870 million FY 18; -$25,757 million FY 19; -$13,037 million FY 20; -$37,188 million FY 21; 0-$22,226 million FY 22; -$27,136 million FY 23; -$12,040 million FY 24; -$13,517 million FY 25; -$13,517 million FY 26.

(A) Treasury Mandatory Offsetting Receipts: -$30,712 million FY 17; -$12,253 million FY 18; -$21,689 million FY 19; -$8,799 million FY 20; -$22,140 million FY 21; -$15,517 million FY 22; -$6,976 million FY 23; -$9,741 million FY 24; -$10,943 million FY 25; -$10,943 million FY 26.

(B) Treasury Offsetting Collections: -$3,385 million FY 17; -$3,617 million FY 18; -$4,068 million FY 19; -$4,238 million FY 20; -$15,048 million FY 21; -$6,709 million FY 22; -$20,160 million FY 23; -$2,299 million FY 24; -$2,574 million FY 25; -$2,574 million FY 26.

Offsets to Mandatory Outlays FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Offsets to Mandatory Outlays	-34097	-15870	-25757	-13037	-37188	-22226	-27136	-12040	-13517	-13,517
Treasury Mandatory Offsetting Receipts	-30712	-12253	-21689	-8799	-22140	-15517	-6,976	-9,741	-10943	-10943
Treasury Offsetting Collections	-3385	-3617	-4068	-4238	-15048	-6709	-20160	-2299	-2574	-2574

Source: Mnuchin, Steven; Yellen, Janet. US Department of Treasury. FY 19 – FY 25

Part 417 Department of Veterans Affairs 2CFR§417

Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) must fine the Mandatory Benefits Compensation $36,763 million FY 25 and $39,138 million FY 26 to reduce overestimates from $212,553 million to $175,790 million FY 25, and $227,936 million to $188,798 million FY 26 18USC§1033. Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) is false (additional congressional budget authority) statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035. Total Budget Request: $186,812 million FY 18; $197,541 million FY 19; $216,859 million FY 20; $242,700 million FY 21; $269,436 million FY 22; $296,804 million FY 23; $310,289 million FY 24; $328,816 million FY 25; $344,217 million FY 26.

1. VA Budget Sequestration 2CFR§417
2. Staff, 2CFR§417.1

Work Cited

An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Department of Veterans Affairs 38USC§301 et seq.
Department of Veterans Affairs – Budget-in-Brief. FY 20 – FY 26
False statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035
Hoover, Herbert. Executive Order 5398—Establishing the Veterans' Administration. July 21, 1930
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. VA Budget Sequestration 2CFR§417

(a) Department of Veterans Affairs pension program pre-date the nation. The VA benefits system traces its roots back to 1636, when the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony were at war with the Pequot Indians and the Pilgrims passed a law which stated that disabled soldiers would be supported by the colony. The establishment of the Veterans Administration came in 1930 when Congress authorized the President to "consolidate and coordinate Government activities affecting war veterans" to fulfill President Lincoln's promise – "To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan" with An act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930. President Herbert Hoover wrote Executive Order 5398—Establishing the Veterans' Administration on July 21, 1930. On March 15, 1989, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation that elevated the Veterans Administration to full Cabinet status, and renamed it as the Department of Veterans Affairs 38USC§301 et seq.

(1) A waiver of sovereign immunity may be granted on condition the VA confesses to two fraud convictions in the FY 2027 Budget Request pursuant 11USC§106. One, it is necessary for the General Fund to forfeit the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) false (additional congressional budget authority) statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035 to finally convict Denis McDonough. Two, Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) must fine the Mandatory Benefits Compensation $36,763 million FY 25 and $39,138 million FY 26 to reduce overestimates from $212,553 million to $175,790 million FY 25, and $227,936 million to $188,798 million FY 26 to prosecute the crime (overestimation) by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033.

(2) Actual total VA Budget Request, FY 25 and FY 26 corrected: $186,812 million FY 18; $197,541 million FY 19; $216,859 million FY 20; $242,700 million FY 21; $269,436 million FY 22; $296,804 million FY 23; $310,289 million FY 24; $328,816 million FY 25; $344,217 million FY 26. This is significantly less than the total 2026 request for VA of $441.3 billion including all funds, both discretionary and mandatory, a $42.2 billion, 10 percent increase above the 2025 enacted level, that was 20 percent more than FY 2024, warranting corrective action against the FY 25 and FY 26 overestimates and the general trend of 10 percent growth when six percent is the limit on benefit program inflation and 3 percent inflation for services is the norm, but medical price inflation has been correcting at less than one percent growth, to negative to reflect staff attrition, and cruelly and unusually, no pay-raise is provided by the FY 26 VA Budget Summary that commits President Trump to balancing the Budget, ie. abolishing fictitious Toxic Exposure Fund and recalculating Compensation and Pensions FY 25 – FY 26, while providing necessary funding for critical non-defense discretionary priorities that include caring for the Nation's Veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors.

(3) The number of VA beneficiaries is projected to increase 4.6 percent annually in FY 25 and FY 26 go down to 3 percent population growth. % increase in benefit spending = % increase in population + % increase in benefit, cost of living adjustment (COLA). It is necessary to calculate Compensation and Pensions growth when making or checking VA three year budget projections. For instance 29 percent growth to FY 25 plus 7.2 percent FY 26 are neoplastic overestimates of spending growth in compensation and pensions, that must be redone before the actual FY 25 history is corrupted by the FY 27 budget-in-brief. The actual objective is to increase the number of VA disability compensation beneficiaries from 6.2 million in FY 2023 when there was a whopping 8.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) after a 5.9 percent COLA FY 2022, by 4.8 percent to 6.5 million FY 2024 when there was a 3.2 percent COLA, the last year data is available from the Veterans Benefits Administration Annual Report, projected 4.6 percent to 6.8 million FY 2025 when there was a 2.5 percent COLA and 4.6 percent to 7.0 million within 42 months by 2026 when there is a 2.8 percent COLA (Rev.13:5). After transcending the number of the beast in 42 months, beginning in FY 2027 VBA shall aim to increase beneficiary population 3 percent annually.

(4) Compensation and Pensions spending is re-calculated for FY 25 and FY 26, to increase from $90,120 million FY 18; 9.6 percent to $98,763 million FY 19; 11.8 percent to $110,457 million FY 20; 12.3 percent to $124,357 million FY 21; 11.9 percent to $139,183 million FY 22; 9.2 percent to $152,017 million FY 23; 8.0 percent to $164,136 million FY 24; with 4.6 percent population growth and a 2.5 percent COLA compensation should increase 7.1 percent to $175,790 million FY 25; and sustaining population growth of 4.6 percent with a 2.8 percent COLA increases population 7.4 percent to $188,798 million FY 26. FY 27 is sought to decrease population growth to >3 percent.

(b) This VA table follows the VA Budget Request table format, since the change FY 2020. Compensation and Pensions is adjusted FY 25 and FY 26, as explained above. The table is otherwise though to be an exact reproduction of the VA budget request, as if the Toxic Exposure Fund (TEF) had never added to the total. There is a great deal of flexibility between Medical Services and Medical Community Care, to secure a pay raise for less FY 26.

(i) Total Budget Request: $186,812 million FY 18; $197,541 million FY 19; $216,859 million FY 20; $242,700 million FY 21; $269,436 million FY 22; $296,804 million FY 23; $310,289 million FY 24; $328,816 million FY 25; $344,217 million FY 26.

(ii) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: $81,669 million FY 18; $86,617 million FY 19; $92,038 million FY 20; $104,584 million FY 21; $113,264 million FY 22; $134,999 million FY 23; $134,960 million FY 24; $129,225 million FY 25; $134,569 million FY 26.

(iii) Mandatory Benefits, subtotal: $105,143 million FY 18; $110,924 million FY 19; $124,821 million FY 20; $138,116 million FY 21; $156,172 million FY 22; $161,805 million FY 23; $175,329 million FY 24; $199,591 million FY 25; $1209,648 million FY 26.

(iv) Discretionary.

(1) Medical Services: $46,110 million FY 18; $49,911 million FY 19; $51,061 million FY 20; $56,655 million FY 21 $58,897 million FY 22; $70,5834 million FY 23; $69,018 million FY 24; $69,129 million FY 25; $57,120 million FY 26.

(2) Medical Community Care: $9,828 million FY 18; $9,385 million FY 19; $15,280 million FY 20; $18,512 million FY 21; $23,217 million FY 22; $28,457 million FY 23; $30,342 million FY 24; $22,555 million FY 25; $34,000 million FY 26.

(3) Medical Support & Compliance: $6,758 million FY 18; $7,028 million FY 19; $7,328 million FY 20; $8,199 million FY 21; $8,403 million FY 22; $11,073 million FY 23; $10,750 million FY 24; $11,719 million FY 25; $12,090 million FY 26.

(4) Medical Facilities (includes NRM): $7,217 million FY 18; $6,807 million FY 19; $6,142 million FY 20; $6,583 million FY 21; $6,885 million FY 22; $8,634 million FY 23; $8,949 million FY 24; $9,548 million FY 25; $11,730 million FY 26.

(v) Medical Care Appropriations, subtotal: $69,913 million FY 18; $73,131 million FY 19; $79,811 million FY 20; $89,850 million FY 21; $97,202 million FY 22; $118,748 million FY 23; $119,059 million FY 24; $112,951 million FY 25; $114,940 million FY 26.

(5) Bridging Rental Assistance for Veterans Empowerment (BRAVE): 0 FY 17 – FY 25; $1,100 FY 26 proposed.

(vi) Medical Collections (MCCF): $3,516 million FY 18; $3,915 million FY 19; $3,429 million FY 20; $3,091 million FY 21; $3,887 million FY 22; $4,132 million FY 23; $3,847 million FY 24; $4,389 million FY 25; $4,580 million FY 26.

(vii) Medical Care with MCCF, subtotal: $73,428 million FY 18; $77,047 million FY 19; $83,240 million FY 20; $92,941 million FY 21; $101,089 million FY 22; $122,879 million FY 23; $122,907 million FY 24; $117,339 million FY 25; $120,620 million FY 26.

(6) Medical Research: $722 million FY 18; $779 million FY 19; $750 million FY 20; $795 million FY 21; $882 million FY 22; $916 million FY 23; $943 million FY 24; $935 million FY 25; $943 million FY 26.

(7) Electronic Health Record Modernization: $782 million FY 18; $1,107 million FY 19; $1,430

million FY 20; $2,607 million FY 21; $2,300 million FY 22; $1,609 million FY 23; $874 million FY 24; $1,322 million FY 25; $3,495 million FY 26.

(8) Information Technology: $4,056 million FY 18; $4,103 million FY 19; $4,372 million FY 20; $4,875 million FY 21; $5,513 million FY 22; $5,782 million FY 23; $6,386 million FY 24;$6,227 million FY 25; $5,908 million FY 26.

(9) Veterans Benefits Administration: $2,917 million FY 18; $2,956 million FY 19; $3,125 million FY 20; $3,164 million FY 21; $3,454 million FY 22; $3,863 million FY 23; $3,869 million FY 24; $3,899 million FY 25; $3,879 million FY 26.

(10) Board of Veterans Appeals: $154 million FY 18; $175 million FY 19; $174 million FY 20; $196 million FY 21; $228 million FY 22; $285 million FY 23; $272 million FY 24; $277 million FY 25; $277 million FY 26.

(11) National Cemetery Administration: $306 million FY 18; $316 million FY 19; $329 million FY 20; $352 million FY 21; $394 million FY 22; $430 million FY 23; $480 million FY 24; $480 million FY 25; $497 million FY 26.

(12) General Administration: $336 million FY 18; $356 million FY 19; $356 million FY 20; $354 million FY 21; $401 million FY 22; $433 million FY 23; $470 million FY 24; $448 million FY 25; $440 million FY 26.

(13) Construction – Major: $512 million FY 18; $2,177 million FY 19; $1,235 million FY 20; $1,316 million FY 21; $1,611 million FY 22; $1,372 million FY 23; $881 million FY 24; $961 million FY 25; $1,871 million FY 26.

(14) Construction – Minor: $768 million FY 18; $800 million FY 19; $399 million FY 20; $354 million FY 21; $553 million FY 22; $626 million FY 23; $692 million FY 24; $692 million FY 25; $232 million FY 26.

(15) Grants for State Extended Care Facilities: $685 million FY 18; $150 million FY 19; $90 million FY 20; $90 million FY 21; $50 million FY 22; $150 million FY 23; $171 million FY 24; $171 million FY 25; $171 million FY 26.

(16) Grants for Veterans Cemeteries: $45 million FY 18; $45 million FY 19; $45 million FY 20; $45 million FY 21; $49 million FY 22; $50 million FY 23; $60 million FY 24; $60 million FY 25; $60 million FY 26.

(17) Inspector General: $164 million FY 18; $192 million FY 19; $210 million FY 20; $228 million FY 21; $239 million FY 22; $273 million FY 23; $296 million FY 24; $296 million FY 25; $296 million FY 26.

(18) Loan Administration Funds: $180 million FY 18; $202 million FY 19; $202 million FY 20; $206 million FY 21; $236 million FY 22; $279 million FY 23; $320 million FY 24; $320 million FY 25; $280 million FY 26.

(19) DoD Transfers from Joint Accounts: $130 million FY 18; $128 million FY 19; $126 million FY 20; $152 million FY 21; $152 million FY 22; $183 million FY 23; $187 million FY 24; $187 million FY 25; $180 million FY 26.

(20) Choice Transfer to Community Care: -$615 million FY 20.

(viii) Non-medical Care, subtotal: $11,757 million FY 18; $13,486 million FY 19; $12,228 million FY 20; $14,734 million FY 21; $16,062 million FY 22; $16,251 million FY 23; $15,901 million FY 24; $16,275 million FY 25; $18,529 million FY 26.

(ix) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: $81,669 million FY 18; $86,617 million FY 19; $92,038 million FY 20; $104,584 million FY 21; $113,264 million FY 22; $134,999 million FY 23; $134,960 million FY 24; $129,225 million FY 25; $134,569 million FY 26.

(x) Discretionary Funding with MCCF, subtotal: $85,185 million FY 18; $90,532 million FY 19; $95,467 million FY 20; $107,674 million FY 21; $117,151 million FY 22; $139,131 million FY 23; $138,808 million FY 24; $133,614 million FY 25; $139,149 million FY 26.

(xi) Transformational Fund: $820 million FY 22; $969 million FY 23; $676 million FY 24; $320 million FY 25; $900 million FY 26.

(xii) Total Discretionary (with MCCF and TF): $85,185 million FY 18; $90,532 million FY 19; $95,467 million FY 20; $107,674 million FY 21; $118,027 million FY 22; $140,100 million FY 23; $139,484 million FY 24; $133,934 million FY 25; $140,049 million FY 26.

(xiii) Mandatory Benefits.

(21) Compensation and Pensions: $90,120 million FY 18; $98,763 million FY 19; $110,457 million FY 20; $124,357 million FY 21; $139,183 million FY 22; $152,017 million FY 23; $164,136 million FY 24; $175,790 million FY 25; $188,798 million FY 26.

(22) Veterans Insurance and Indemnities: $120 million FY 18; $109 million FY 19; $129 million FY 20; $131 million FY 21; $137 million FY 22; $110 million FY 23; $134 million FY 24; $135 million FY 25; $132 million FY 26.

(23) Readjustment Benefits: $13,709 million FY 18; $11,832 million FY 19; $14,065 million FY 20; $12,965 million FY 21; $14,947 million FY 22; $8,907 million FY 23; $9,424 million FY 24; $18,264 million FY 25; $20,372 million FY 26.

(24) Credit Reform Upward Reestimates and Subsidy: $1,910 million FY 22; $775 million FY 23; $1,637 million FY 24; $5,405 million FY 25; $348 million FY 26.

(25) Veterans Housing Program: $1,191 million FY 18; $218 million FY 19; $75 million FY 20; $667 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(26) Housing Liquidating Account: 0 FY 18 – FY 19; -$7 million FY 20; -$6 million FY 21; -$4 million FY 22; -$3 million FY 23; -$2 million FY 24; -$3 million FY 25; -$2 million FY 26.

(xiv) Mandatory Benefits, subtotal: $105,143 million FY 18; $110,924 million FY 19; $124,821 million FY 20; $138,116 million FY 21; $156,172 million FY 22; $161,805 million FY 23; $175,329 million FY 24; $199,591 million FY 25; $1209,648 million FY 26.

(xvi) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: $81,669 million FY 18; $86,617 million FY 19; $92,038 million FY 20; $104,584 million FY 21; $113,264 million FY 22; $134,999 million FY 23; $134,960 million FY 24; $129,225 million FY 25; $134,569 million FY 26.

(xvii) Total Budget Request: $186,812 million FY 18; $197,541 million FY 19; $216,859 million FY 20; $242,700 million FY 21; $269,436 million FY 22; $296,804 million FY 23; $310,289 million FY 24; $328,816 million FY 25; $344,217 million FY 26.

Veterans Affairs Budget Request FY 18 - FY 26
(millions)

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Discretionary									
Medical Services	46,110	49,911	51,061	56,655	58,897	70,584	69,018	69,129	57,120
Medical Community Care	9,828	9,385	15,280	18,512	23,217	28,457	30,342	22,555	34,000
Medical Support & Compliance	6,758	7,028	7,328	8,199	8,403	11,073	10,750	11,719	12,090
Medical Facilities (Includes NRM)	7,217	6,807	6,142	6,583	6,885	8,634	8,949	9,548	11,730
Subtotal Medical Care Appropriations	69,913	73,131	79,811	89,850	97,202	118,748	119,059	112,951	114,940
Bridging Rental Assistance for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100

Veteran Empowerment (BRAVE)									
Medical Collections (MCCF)	3,516	3,915	3,429	3,091	3,887	4,132	3,847	4,389	4,580
Subtotal Medical Care with MCCF	73,428	77,047	83,240	92,941	101,089	122,879	122,907	117,339	120,620
Medical Research	722	779	750	795	882	916	943	935	943
Electronic Health Record Modernization	782	1,107	1,430	2,607	2,300	1,609	874	1,322	3,495
Information Technology	4,056	4,103	4,372	4,875	5,513	5,782	6,386	6,227	5,908
Veterans Benefits Administration	2,917	2,956	3,125	3,164	3,454	3,863	3,869	3,899	3,879
Board of Veterans Appeals	154	175	174	196	228	285	272	277	277
National Cemetery Administration	306	316	329	352	394	430	480	480	497
General Administration	336	356	356	354	401	433	470	448	440
Construction-	512	2,177	1,235	1,316	1,611	1,372	881	961	1,871

Major									
Construction-Minor	768	800	399	354	553	626	692	692	232
Grants for State Extended Care Facilities	685	150	90	90	50	150	171	171	171
Grants for Veterans Cemeteries	45	45	45	45	49	50	60	60	60
Inspector General	164	192	210	228	239	273	296	296	296
Loan Administration Funds	180	202	202	206	236	279	320	320	280
DoD Transfers for Join Accounts	130	128	126	152	152	183	187	187	180
Choice transfer to Community Care 2020	0	0	-615	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-medical Care, subtotal	11,757	13,486	12,228	14,734	16,062	16,251	15,901	16,275	18,529
Discretionary without MCCF,	81,669	86,617	92,038	104,584	113,264	134,999	134,960	129,225	134,569

subtotal									
Discretionary Funding with MCCF, subtotal	85,185	90,532	95,467	107,674	117,151	139,131	138,808	133,614	139,149
Transformational Fund	0	0	0	0	820	969	676	320	900
Total Discretionary (with MCCF and TF)	85,185	90,532	95,467	107,674	118,027	140,100	139,484	133,934	140,049
Mandatory Benefits									
Compensation and Pensions	90,120	98,763	110,457	124,357	139,183	152,017	164,136	175,790	188,798
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities	120	109	129	131	137	110	134	135	132
Readjustment Benefits	13,709	11,832	14,065	12,965	14,947	8,907	9,424	18,264	20,372
Credit Reform Upward Reestimates and Subsidy	0	0	0	0	1,910	775	1,637	5,405	348
Veterans Housing Program	1,191	218	75	667	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Liquidati	0	0	-7	-6	-4	-3	-2	-3	-2

ng Account									
Mandatory Benefits, subtotal	105,143	110,924	124,821	138,116	156,172	161,805	175,329	199,591	209,648
Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal	81,669	86,617	92,038	104,584	113,264	134,999	134,960	129,225	134,569
Total Budget Request	186,812	197,541	216,859	242,700	269,436	296,804	310,289	328,816	344,217

Source: Wilkie, Robert; McDonough, Denis; Collins, Doug. Department of Veterans Affairs – Budget-in-Brief. FY 20 – FY 26.

2. Staff 2CFR§417.1

(a) Legislation and Administration of Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022" or the "Honoring our PACT Act of 2022" (PACT Act, PL 117–168) is a typical American health care fraud, falsely increasing the budget request despite decreasing staff, and needs to historically removed from the VA total from FY 2024 to reduce the budget deficit by redressing false statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035. As part of the PACT Act, Congress appropriated $500 million to the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) in 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), provided $5 billion for the TEF in 2023, and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) provided $20.3 billion for the TEF in 2024 and $24.5 billion for the TEF in 2025, all of which comes to zero additional dollars and zero additional staff. Toxic exposure is not a generally accepted health care accounting technique, it has caused neoplastic growth to the VA spending overestimates, and whereas it obviously has zero dollar additional spending value, must be removed. Non-additional numbers, estimating the cost of toxic-torts to discretionary health funding, are wrongly added to the mandatory funding total, increasing the overall spending total, although overall staffing is declining in most categories, and should decline, after decades of over-employment, growing three times the one percent norm. The Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) is forfeit $52.7 billion in additional mandatory funding to support an estimated 191,433 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) in 2026, up from 77,782 in 2025, whereas actual total VA staffing has politely declined from 460,391 in 2024, to 458,838 in 2025, to 455,874 in 2026.

(b) No pay raise is foretold for FY 2026. Medical Service spending is declining dramatically and Community Care is increasing to care for veterans. After a long history of increasing employment far in excess of one percent, it is seems desirable to reassign medical service practitioners to private practice Community Care providers.

(i) Total Full-Time Employment (FTEs): 351,576 FY 17; 363,362 FY 18; 375,813 FY 19; 388,971 FY 20; 402,416 FY 21; 407,190 FY 22; 433,902 FY 23; 460,391 FY 24, 458,838 FY 25; 455,874 FY 26.

(1) Medical Services: 229,600 FY 17; 239,148 FY 18; 247,917 FY 19; 256,897 FY 20; 267,785 FY 21; 260,416 FY 22; 277,612 FY 23; 304,066 FY 24; 302,474 FY 25; 302,474 FY 26.

(2) Medical Support and Compliance: 50,939 FY 17; 52,443 FY 18; 54,502 FY 19; 55,548 FY 20; 57,203 FY 21; 57,224 FY 22; 62,853 FY 23; 67,674 FY 24; 67,003 FY 25; 67,003 FY 26.

(3) Medical Facilities: 24,151 FY 17; 24,522 FY 18; 25,134 FY 19; 25,644 FY 20; 25,802 FY 21; 22,143 FY 22; 25,668 FY 23; 27,487 FY 24; 26,523 FY 25; 26,523 FY 26.

(4) Veterans Medical Care and Health Fund: 158 FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; 15,440 FY 22; 3,517 FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(ii) Medicare Care, subtotal: 304,848 FY 17; 316,113 FY 18; 327,594 FY 19; 338,089 FY 20; 350,790 FY 21; 355,223 FY 22; 369,650 FY 23; 399,227 FY 24; 396,000 FY 25; 396,000 FY 26.

(5) DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Inventive Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; 7 FY 19; 11 FY 20; 82 FY 21; 31 FY 22; 34 FY 23; 29 FY 24; 25 FY 25; 25 FY 26.

(6) Joint DoD/VA Demonstration Fund: 0 FY 17; 2,136 FY 17; 2,108 FY 18; 2,178 FY 19; 2,275 FY 20; 2,285 FY 21; 2,440 FY 22; 3 FY 23; 0 FY 25; 2,593 FY 26.

(7) Medical Research: 0 FY 17; 3,085 FY 18; 3,248 FY 19; 3,418 FY 20; 4,175 FY 21; 4,245 FY 22; 4,710 FY 23; 3,796 FY 24; 3,871 FY 25; 3,778 FY 26.

(8) Canteen Service: 0 FY 17; 3,420 FY 18; 3,285 FY 19; 2,977 FY 20; 2,117 FY 21; 2,101 FY 22; 2,075 FY 23; 2,100 FY 24; 2,100 FY 25.

(iii) Veterans Health Administration, subtotal: 313,512 FY 17; 324,754 FY 18; 336,242 FY 19; 346,673 FY 20; 359,439 FY 21; 363,885 FY 22; 378,909 FY 23; 407,688 FY 24; 404,589 FY 25; 404,496 FY 26.

(9) Electronic Health Record Modernization: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; 24 FY 19; 114 FY 20; 175 FY 21; 172 FY 22; 227 FY 23; 200 FY 24; 313 FY 25; 313 FY 26.

(10) Information Technology: 7,240 FY 17; 7,152 FY 18; 7,469 FY 19; 7,828 FY 20; 8,186 FY 21; 8,048 FY 22; 9,144 FY 23; 8,024 FY 24; 7,992 FY 25; 6,992 FY 26.

(11) Board of Veterans Appeals: 840 FY 17; 920 FY 18; 1,077 FY 19; 1,157 FY 20; 1,182 FY 21; 1,182 FY 22; 1,341 FY 23; 1,368 FY 24; 1,405 FY 25; 1,320 FY 26.

(12) Veterans Benefits Administration: 22,408 FY 17; 22,961 FY 18; 23,147 FY 19; 24,758 FY 20; 24,639 FY 21; 24,794 FY 22; 33,214 FY 23; 33,178 FY 24; 33,443 FY 25; 31,401 FY 26.

(13) National Cemetery Administration: 1,847 FY 17; 1,865 FY 18; 1,947 FY 19; 2,026 FY 20; 2,120 FY 21; 2,114 FY 22; 2,281 FY 23; 2,306 FY 24; 2,317 FY 25; 2,355 FY 26.

(14) General Administration: 2,542 FY 17; 2,520 FY 18; 2,524 FY 19; 2,612 FY 20; 2,749 FY 21; 2,873 FY 22; 3,666 FY 23; 3,165 FY 24; 3,459 FY 25; 3,703 FY 26.

(15) Inspector General: 745 FY 17; 849 FY 18; 908 FY 19; 1,001 FY 20; 1,032 FY 21; 1,107 FY 22; 1,131 FY 23; 1,126 FY 24; 1,170 FY 25; 1,070 FY 26.

(16) Franchise Fund: 1,314 FY 17; 1,383 FY 18; 1,473 FY 19; 1,821 FY 20; 1,875 FY 21; 1,992 FY 22; 2,537 FY 23; 2,208 FY 24; 2,695 FY 25; 2,685 FY 26.

(17) Supply Fund: 1,145 FY 17; 957 FY 18; 1,002 FY 19; 981 FY 20; 1,019 FY 21; 1,023 FY 22; 1,452 FY 23; 1,128 FY 24; 1,535 FY 25; 1,539 FY 26.

(19) Veterans Choice Fund: 1 FY 18.

(iv) Total FTE: 351,576 FY 17; 363,362 FY 18; 375,813 FY 19; 388,971 FY 20; 402,416 FY 21; 407,190 FY 22; 433,902 FY 23; 460,391 FY 24; 458,838 FY 25; 455,874 FY 26.

Full Time Equivalent Employment

All Funding Sources	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Medical Services	229,600	239,148	247,917	256,897	267,785	260,416	277,612	304,066	302,474	302,474
Medical Support and Compliance	50,939	52,443	54,502	55,548	57,203	57,224	62,853	67,674	67,003	67,003
Medical Facilities	24,151	24,522	25,134	25,644	25,802	22,143	25,668	27,487	26,523	26,523
Veterans Medical Care and Health Fund	158	0	0	0	0	15,440	3,517	0	0	0
Medical Care, subtotal	304,848	316,113	327,594	338,089	350,790	355,223	369,650	399,227	396,000	396,000

DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Inventive Fund	0	0	7	11	82	31	34	29	25	25
Joint DoD/VA Demonstration Fund	0	2,136	2,108	2,178	2,275	2,285	2,440	3	0	2,593
Medical Research	0	3,085	3,248	3,418	4,175	4,245	4,710	3,796	3,871	3,778
Canteen Service	0	3,420	3,285	2,977	2,117	2,101	2,075	2,100	2,100	2,100
Veterans Health Administration, subtotal	313,512	324,754	336,242	346,673	359,439	363,885	378,909	407,688	404,589	404,496
Electronic Health Record Modernization	0	0	24	114	175	172	227	200	313	313
Information Technology	7,241	7,152	7,469	7,828	8,186	8,048	9,144	8,024	7,992	6,992
Board of Veterans Appeals	840	920	1,077	1,157	1,182	1,182	1,341	1,368	1,405	1,320
Veterans Benefits Admini	22,408	22,961	23,147	24,758	24,639	24,794	33,214	33,178	33,443	31,401

stration										
National Cemetery Administration	1,847	1,865	1,947	2,026	2,120	2,114	2,281	2,306	2,317	2,355
General Administration	2,542	2,520	2,524	2,612	2,749	2,873	3,666	3,165	3,459	3,703
Inspector General	745	849	908	1,001	1,032	1,107	1,131	1,126	1,170	1,070
Franchise Fund	1,314	1,383	1,473	1,821	1,875	1,992	2,537	2,208	2,695	2,685
Supply Fund	1,145	957	1,002	981	1,019	1,023	1,452	1,128	1,535	1,539
Veterans Choice Fund	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FTE	351,576	363,362	375,813	388,971	402,416	407,190	433,902	460,391	458,838	455,874

Source: Wilkie, Robert; McDonough, Denis; Collins, Doug. Department of Veterans Affairs – Budget-in-Brief. FY 18 – FY 26.

Part 418 Corp of Engineers – Civil Works 2CFR§418

President Trump's FY2026 budget request cruelly proposes to cut the USACE civil works budget authority by $2.04 billion (from $7.2 billion FY 25) to $6.66 billion FY 26, although this only comes to -$659 million. Review of the official USACE budget requests indicate they are actually in a hyper-inflationary struggle with number of the beast avoidance FY 22 – FY 25 due to their vague method of communicating the budget request of the General Fund, on a one year, rather than three year projection, as it affects the federal deficit, as only one of several Sources of Appropriations, to which must be added Additional New Resources not included in the Budget, to total $7.8 billion FY 26 Budget Authority. Inconsistent reporting of the numbers pertaining to Budget Request and Budget Authority, disqualifies USACE for any relief from the General Fund, they might otherwise be due their quasi-false number of the beast alarmism. Are lay-offs necessary? Budget Request: $3,590 million FY 17; $3,966 million FY 18; $3,769 million FY 19; $3,753 million FY 20; $4,897 million FY 21; $5,068 million FY 22; $4,816 million FY 23; $5,624 million FY 24; $5,433 million FY 25; $4,901 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Congressional Research Service. US Army Corp of Engineers: FY 2026 Appropriations. June 23, 2025
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Division D, Title 1, of P.L. 118- 42)
Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4)
US Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budgets FY 17 -FY 26

(a) The history of United States Army engineers can be traced back to June 16, 1775, when the Continental Congress organized an army with a chief engineer and two assistants. It was not until 1802 that Congress reestablished a separate Corps of Engineers. Congress generally funds the civil works activities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in annual Energy and Water Development appropriations acts. The US Army Corp of Engineers is made up of approximately 34,600 Civilian and 650 military members.

(1) Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4), provided the same hyperinflationary level of annual appropriations for USACE civil works as the appropriations provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Division D, Title 1, of P.L. 118- 42). Therefore, annual appropriations for each of FY 24 and FY 25 were $8.7 billion with rescissions of $22 million from prior-year appropriations. The FY 26 Budget provides $6,663,000,000 appropriations for the Civil Works program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This is $557 million, -7.7 percent,. less than $7,220,214,000 provided FY 25. The budget request estimates the number of direct civilian full-time equivalent (FTE) Construction employees would decrease by 720 compared with the FY2025 estimate of 2,880.

(2) According to Congressional Research Service graphs in US Army Corp of Engineers: FY 2026 Appropriations of June 23, 2025 this would persecute USACE with the number of the beast they had recently defeated (Rev. 13:5). However, review of the official USACE budget requests indicate they are actually in a struggle with number of the beast avoidance hyperinflation FY 22 – FY 25. Furthermore, the vague method of communicating the budget request of the General Fund, as it affects the federal deficit, as only one of several Sources of Appropriations, to which must be added Additional New Resources not included in the Budget, to total $7.8 billion Budget Authority, disqualifies USACE for any relief that might otherwise be due their false number of the beast alarmism. Are the layoffs necessary?

(b) Estimates dating to FY 18 by the Congressional Research Service US Army Corp of Engineers: FY 2026 Appropriations of June 23, 2025 are inconsistent with official US Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budgets whose one year advance requests merely deviate from the three year projection norm Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008). Civil Works Budget of the Army Corp of Engineers budget request equals only appropriations from the General Fund, for the purpose of adding up the federal deficit. Additional sources of appropriations are manually added up to calculate total USACE Contract, Budget Authority.

(1) Budget Request: $3,590 million FY 17; $3,966 million FY 18; $3,769 million FY 19; $3,753 million FY 20; $4,897 million FY 21; $5,068 million FY 22; $4,816 million FY 23; $5,624 million FY

24; $5,433 million FY 25; $4,901 million FY 26.

(2) Reimbursable: $1,875 million FY 17; $1,876 million FY 18; $1,844 million FY 19; $1,886 million FY 20; $1,960 million FY 21; $2,946 million FY 22; $2,754 million FY 23; $2,812 million FY 24; $2,886 million FY 25; $2,885 million FY 26.

(3) Total Contracts, Budget Authority: $5,465 million FY 17; $5,842 million FY 18; $5,613 million FY 19; $5,639 million FY 20; $6,857 million FY 21; $8,014 million FY 22; $7,570 million FY 23; $8,436 million FY 24; $8,317 million FY 25; $7,786 million FY 26.

Army Corp of Civil Engineers – Civil Works Budget Request FY17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Budget Request	3,590	3,966	3,769	3,753	4,897	5,068	4,816	5,624	5,433	4,901
Reimbursable Accounts	1,875	1,876	1,844	1,886	1,960	2,946	2,754	2,812	2,886	2,885
Total Contracts, Budget Authority	5,465	5,842	5,613	5,639	6,857	8,014	7,570	8,436	8,319	7,786

Source: US Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budgets FY 17 - FY 26

Part 419 Environmental Protection Agency 2CFR§419

EPA requires a waiver of sovereign immunity for $5,638 million supplemental appropriation, 135 percent more than $4,160 million already requested, to sustain three percent inflation to $9,799 million FY 26 11USC§106, 31USC§1106. EPA must sustain one percent growth in covered lapse of employment pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. There is a balance available to pay the fiscally insignificant, but infra-structurally critical, agency a level of 3 percent inflation from FY 2024 pursuant to 31USC§1502. Inter-agency transfer exclusive total Budget Request: $8,121 million FY 17; $8,801 million FY 18; $8,826 million FY 19; $9,016 million FY 20; $9,322 million FY 21; $8,369 million FY 22; $8,704 million FY 23; $9,738 million FY 24; $9,096 million FY 25; $4,137 million FY 26; overruled $9,799 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Balance Available 31USC§1502

Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Limitations on spending and obligating amounts 31USC§1341
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970. Congressional and Administrative News, 91st Congress - 2nd Session, Vol. 3, 1970
Supplemental budget estimates and changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

(a) EPA was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970. Since the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people. The Nation has made great progress in ensuring community water systems meet all health-based drinking water standards, making rivers and lakes safe for swimming and boating, reducing the smog that clouded city skies, cleaning up lands that were once used as chemical dumps, and informing Americans regarding the safety of the chemicals.

(1) EPA requires a waiver of sovereign immunity for $5,638 million supplemental appropriation, 35 percent more than $4,160 million already requested, to sustain three percent inflation to $9,799 million FY 26 11USC§106, 31USC§1106. EPA must sustain one percent growth in covered lapse of employment pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. There is a balance available to pay the fiscally insignificant, but infra-structurally critical, agency a level of 3 percent inflation from FY 2024 pursuant to 31USC§1502. EPA may appeal for arrears for 3 percent inflation as far back as FY 25, but their growth is thought to be stunted by cruel and unusual cuts to skilled labor, whose burgeoning numbers proved to fallible when their budget was cut R410A experimentally cut FY 22, and 3 percent annual inflation in spending from FY 2024 baseline seems adequate to sustain one percent employment growth. FY 24 estimates are those presented in the FY 26 Budget Request, except to use lower original water infrastructure and innovation estimate for FY 24, from FY 25, and the total EPA budget request, excluding interagency transfers, is $9,799 million FY 26.

(2) The FY 2026 President's Budget for EPA totals $4.16 billion, a 54 percent decrease from the FY 2025 Enacted Budget level. The Budget supports 12,856 full-time equivalents (FTE), a decrease of 1,274 FTE from the 2025 level. The EPA budget was already exhibiting -6.6 percent decline from FY 2024 to FY 2025, as reported FY 26, or 10 percent from $10,135 million FY 2024 as reported FY 2025, to compensate for two disastrous years of unjustified cuts FY 2022 and FY 2023. EPA is bankrupt and cannot afford to pay Pakistan for the flood victims of the R410A phaseout beginning in 2022. The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment, in an accountable and efficient manner. Credit: Escherichia coli Shigella neurotoxin (Woke # ?) point-source-pollution of Chain of Lakes Recreation Area and surrounding communities in North Dakota on McClusky Canal, and another on 124th Street Bridge over Wild Rice River near Fargo, North Dakota, October 2025

(3) Lee Zeldin needs to be sued to redress unjustified deprivation of relief 18USC§246, interfering with creditors of the United States 18USC§914. Using his own low FY 2024 estimates as a baseline Zeldin has failed to provide for the EPA, with a failing score of only 40 percent on budget request. If Lee Zeldin fails to pay three percent inflation for wastewater treatment, Lee Zeldin must be discharged. It should not be difficult to find a more qualified Administrator from the people laid-off without reason.

(b) Actual numbers from Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriations. EPA Budget-in Brief

FY19- FY 26 are used. Difference between the budget request and budget total is due to the need to omit Transfers from the Budget Request. State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) classification is also omitted. FY 2026 numbers are recalculated at 3 percent annual growth from the low FY 2024 levels in the FY 26 budget request, after being taken to the cleaners FY 25.

(i) Budget Request: $8,059 million FY 17; $8,825 million FY 18; $8,850 million FY 19; $9,057 million FY 20; $9,379 million FY 21; $8,420 million FY 22; $8,753 million FY 23; $10,135 million FY 23; $9,784 million FY 24; $9,135 million FY 25; $4,161 million FY 26 overruled $9,799 million FY 26.

(1) Science and Technology: $714 million FY 17; $714 million FY 18; $718 million FY 19; $717 million FY 20; $627 million FY 21; $741 million FY 22; $835 million FY 23; $783 million FY 24; $756 million FY 25; $501 million FY 26 overruled $830 million FY 26.

(2) Environmental Program an dManagement: $2,650 million FY 17; $2,644 million FY 18; $2,658 million FY 19; $2,663 million FY 20; $2,573 million FY 21; $2,988 million FY 22; $3,077 million FY 23; $3,253 million FY 24; $3,195 million FY 25; $2,482 million FY 26; overruled $3,448 million FY 26.

(3) Inspector General: $42 million FY 17; $42 million FY 18; $42 million FY 19; $42 million FY 20; $38 million FY 21; $49 million FY 22; $42 million FY 23; $40 million FY 24; $43 million FY 25; $43 million FY 26; overruled $47 million FY 26.

(4) Building and Facilities: $35 million FY 17; $34 million FY 18; $35 million FY 19; $34 million FY 20; $43 million FY 21; $32 million FY 22; $22 million FY 23; $33 million FY 24; $41 million FY 25; $35 million FY 26; overruled $52 million FY 26.

(5) Inland Oil Spill Programs: $18 million FY 17; $18 million FY 18; $18 million FY 19; $20 million FY 20; $20 million FY 21; $21 million FY 22; $21 million FY 23; $24 million FY 24; $21 million FY 25; $16 million FY 26.

(6) Hazardous Substance Superfund: $1,065 million FY 17; $1,131 million FY 18; $1,136 million FY 19; $1,142 million FY 20; $1,291 million FY 21; $1,210 million FY 22; $1,300 million FY 23; $1,434 million FY 24; $496 million FY 25; $254 million FY 26; overrule $1,520 million FY 26.

(7) Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: $92 million FY 17; $92 million FY 18; $92 million FY 19; $92 million FY20; $93 million FY 21; $84 million FY 22; $93 million FY 23; $96 million FY 24; $89 million FY 25; $48 million FY 26; overruled $99 million FY 26.

(8) State and Tribal Assistance Grants: $3,612 million FY 17; $4,212 million FY 18; $4,270 million FY 19; $4,246 million FY 20; $4,557 million FY 21; $3,089 million FY 22; $2,989 million FY 23; $3,499 million FY 24; $4,380 million FY 25; $745 million FY 26; overruled $613 million FY 26.

(9) Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program: $10 million FY 17; $63 million FY 18; $68 million FY 19; $60 million FY 20; $80 million FY 21; $154 million FY 22; $322 million FY 23; $76 million FY 24; $72 million FY 25; $8 million FY 26; overruled $78 million FY 26.

(10) E-manifest: $3 million FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 26.

(11) Cancellations: -$90 million FY 17; -$149 million FY 18; -$211 million FY 19; 0 FY 20 – FY 26.

(ii) Total Budget Request: $8,121 million FY 17; $8,801 million FY 18; $8,826 million FY 19; $9,016 million FY 20; $9,322 million FY 21; $8,369 million FY 22; $8,704 million FY 23; $9,738 million FY 24; $9,096 million FY 25; $4,137 million FY 26; overruled $9,799 million FY 26.

(iii) Full Time Equivalents: 15,408 FY 17; 14,172 FY 18; 14,172 FY 19; 14,172 FY 20; 14,297 FY 21; 14,581 FY 22; 15,155 FY 23; 15,130 FY 24; 14,130 FY 25; 12,856 FY 26; overruled 14,271 FY 26.

Environmental Protection Agency Budget by Appropriation FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26
Budget Request	8,059	8,825	8,850	9,057	9,379	8,420	8,753	10,135	9,784	9,135	4,161	9,799
Science & Technology	714	714	718	717	627	741	835	803	783	756	501	830
Environmental Program & Management	2,620	2,644	2,658	2,663	2,573	2,988	3,077	3,286	3,253	3,195	2,482	3,448
Inspector General	42	42	42	42	38	49	42	44	40	43	43	47
Building and Facilities	35	34	35	34	43	32	22	49	33	41	35	52
Inland Oil	18	18	18	20	20	22	21	21	22	24	21	16

Spill Programs												
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,065	1,131	1,136	1,142	1,291	1,210	1,300	1,239	1,434	496	254	1,520
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	92	92	92	92	93	84	96	93	96	89	48	99
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,612	4,212	4,270	4,246	4,557	3,089	2,989	4,494	3,499	4,380	745	3,709
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program (WIFIA)	10	63	68	60	80	154	322	76	578	72	8	78
E-Manifest	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancellations	-90	-149	-211	0	0	0	0	-13	0	0	0	0
Total Expen	8,121	8,801	8,826	9,016	9,322	8,369	8,704	10,092	9,738	9,096	4,137	9,799

ditures												
FTEs	15,408	14,172	14,172	14,172	14,297	14,581	15,155	15,130	15,130	14,130	12,856	14,271

Source: Actual numbers from Summary of Agency Resources by Appropriations. EPA Budget-in Brief FY19- FY 26; Transfers and STAG classifications omitted

Part 420 Executive Office of the President 2CFR§420

Do not murder, bear false witness or steal (Exodus 20:13, 15, 16)(Deuteronomy 5:17, 19 &-20). Donald J. Trump is fined $100,000 for attempting to evade or defeat the SSI tax on rich to pay the poor 26USC§7201. His peculiar discrimination against nationality, and almost any executive order Trump ever wrote or law he signed, must be prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) pursuant to the Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/150 (2018). The dangerous President of the United States is challenged to 9 holes of golf at the Armed Forces Retirement Home. With 48,718 career kills the lame duck needs bipartisan moral support to repeal Office of National Drug Control Policy statute 21USC§1701 *et seq.* Spending 40 percent on Bush Sr's coke budget is fraudulent entry or statement regarding war, ie. sanctions, that will stop at nothing – zero ONDCP. Budget Request: $1,197 million FY 17; $1,132 million FY 18; $809 million FY 19; $807 million FY 20; $437 million FY 21; $878 million FY 22; $959 million FY 23; $959 million FY 24; $1,023 million FY 25; $597 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388
An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund 24USC§419
Buy American provision 24USC§225h
Concealment, removal, mutilation generally 18USC§2071
Department of Energy HA-8-12-25
Department of Defense – Military Programs FY 17 – FY 26 HA-10-12-15.
Department of Justice FY 17- FY 26 HA-22-12-25
Entries and statements generally 18USC§1001
Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4)
General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (1947)
Implementing actions in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 repeal
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. John Phalon, Secretary of the Navy HA-3-12-25
Laundering of Monetary Instruments 18USC§1956
Manslaughter 18USC§1112
Office of National Drug Control Policy21USC§1701 *et seq.* repeal
On-Budget Social Security - Supplemental Security Income HA-3-1-26
Preservation od historic buildings and grounds of the Armed Forces Retirement Home – Washington 24USC§423
President's Budget for Fiscal Year FY 2027 HA-5-1-26

Prohibition of nuclear weapons 42USC§2122
Prohibition of the finance of nuclear proliferation 22USC§6303
Racketeering 18USC§1951 et seq.
Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/150 (2018)
Terrorism Definitions 18USC§2331
Trust Funds Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act 42USC§401
United States Customs FY 17 – FY 26 HA-15-12-25
USDA FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25
United States v. Tom Homan HA-28-3-25
United States v. Nicolas and Cilia Maduro HA-6-1-26
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
Uruguay Round 19USC§3511
V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025

(a) The President of the United States (POTUS) is the elected head of the United States government under Article II of the US Constitution. To support the President the Executive Office of the President (EOP) was created in 1939 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt' Reorganization Plan No. 1. The Office of Management and Budget, was established as the Bureau of the Budget in 1921 and became one of the original EOP units in 1939.

(1) President Donald J. Trump is fined $100,000 by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland for attempt to evade or defeat the SSI tax on the rich to pay the poor 26USC§7201. His peculiar discrimination against nationality, and almost any executive order Trump ever wrote or law he signed, must be prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) pursuant to the Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/150 (2018). The President must dismiss the patently false drug charges against a Latin American dictator and call for a new trial of currency debasement as a crime against humanity pursuant to *United States v. Nicolas and Cilia Maduro* HA-6-1-26.

(2) The path of least resistance is for the President to order the publication of this President's Budget on the White House OMB website and nominate its author to be Public Trustee for the confirmation of the Senate. OMB can dedicate their Vacancy Act to distinguishing their duties to historical preservation from public trust in the corrections this President's Budget makes to *An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26* as corrected by the completion of this *President's Budget for Fiscal Year FY 2027* HA-12-6-25. The President is sought to get the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) to pay $250,000 for the life savings stolen in Washington DC, Kamala Harris and JD Vance, are such vicious, interferers with family and honor in violation of Art. 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) about, to appoint me Public Trustee to sign the Annual Reports of the Boards of Trustees, calculate the SSI tax and General Fund balance, for a term of four years pursuant to Sec. 201(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

(3) United States v. Russell Vought, OMB Director; seeks for the White House OMB website and National Archive and Record Administration to publish *An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26* as corrected by the completion of this *President's Budget for Fiscal*

Year FY 2027. The United States is not bankrupt. Even after paying arrears the federal deficit is certainly less than 3 percent of true GDP. Having deleted all estimates in the Historical Tables since 2024, before he took office, Russel Vought does not contest his disqualification due to concealment, removal and mutilation or records generally 18USC§2071. Vought has confessed to the news media that it is indeed he and not the President who attacks Iran in response to Budget Submissions, for which his domestically coercive budget cutting, but non-toxic office email must be censured, to prevent international terrorist attacks against Iran in defense of his fraudulent entries and statements generally 18USC§1001 and §2331. The explosive tendencies of the BFS/OMB are defused in the Treasury chapter of this work. The President must fire Vought to bar him from fraudulently defensive Activities affecting armed forces during war 18USC§2388.

(4) The White House is high on drugs and estimates. Since the Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 self-incriminated President George Bush Sr. of being a CIA cocaine trafficker in the 1970s, nearly half of the EOP budget has been blown on the ONDCP coke budget. 40 percent of income on Bush Sr's coke budget is a fraudulent entry or statement in war, ie. Sanction, that will stop at nothing – zero ONDCP – one for Medical Waste Program. The United States government is economically obligated to decriminalize marijuana and abolish drug enforcement, eg. ONDCP, FBI and DEA. High Intensity Drug Trafficking and other grants are mostly used to impair judgment, bribing local police to rob marijuana from circulation to sell more methamphetamine manufactured from precursors that have been seized by the police and customs, but armed forces in general must check their dangerous propensity for weaponization of food and drugs that have perished because they were seized by law enforcement. Trump must reassign White House ONDCP Secret Service staff to a White House Medical Waste Program.

(5) The lame duck is sentenced to 9 holes of golf at the Armed Forces Retirement Home, where Abraham Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation, to create a White House 'Medical Waste Program' to completely abolish and not launder ONDCP grant forfeiture in other agencies, ie. *Department of Justice FY 17- FY 26* HA-22-12-25, or act as though any agencies are slated to be abolished or reduced, except FBI and DEA drug enforcement. Bipartisan moral support is needed to repeal Office of National Drug Control Policy statute for future generations 21USC§1701 *et seq.*

(6) It is urgent the lame duck be corrected for voluntary manslaughter because his assembly of general and admiral declared use of the 'n-word' and fraudulent Department of 'War' 18USC§2388 and §1001 constitutes voluntary manslaughter §1112 to the Department of Defense – Military Programs FY 17 – FY 26 HA-10-12-15. Racially profiling refouler to Latin America as a narco-terrorist offense, it is possible to count all of Trump's career kills under the umbrella of the 'n-word' – narco – nuclear – National Guard call to duty. In Trump's first term refouler of gang foot soldiers to Latin America and Haiti caused a quintupling of casualties in the so-called Mexican Drug War to 15,000 annually for the duration of his first term. 10,000 casualties a year constitutes major war. It seems fair to hold Trump refouler individually responsible for a total of 40,000 casualties in his first term, but in his second term has been retaliated against by the 'refouler' of foodstuffs imported into the United States in violation of Art. 3 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment (1987) and Buy American provision 24USC§225h in USDA FY 17 – FY 26 HA-5-11-25.

(7) In his second term, receiving nations are charging $5,305 (2026) UN Compensation 24USC§322, and Trump's individual criminal responsibility for murder has been limited to some 82 “speed” boat casualties and 32 Maduro defender deaths for a total of more than 114 conventional kills, maybe 150

including Yemen. Everyone is very disappointed that Trump, a first term nuclear weapon proliferator, whose election was stolen by Biden, the secret seismic detonator of Obama's nukes, is responsible in his second term for five counts of Alleged Nuclear Tests of the Seismic Code – 5,456 Myanmar, 79 Philippines, 3,033 from two or three in Afghanistan and 2 deaths in Mexico. Trump's second term subtotal comes to 8,718 within one year of his second term inauguration January 20, 2025. Including some 40,000 casualties, about 10,000 a year from refouler recruitment into extortion and cannibal gangs in the Americas, in his first term comes to a grand total of 48,718 wrongful deaths, to be immediately reduced to zero.

(8) Trump voluntary manslaughter must be disqualified to hold federal office because he hacked disqualification from the prohibition of financing the proliferation of nuclear weapon statute at 22USC§6303 is consequently disqualified due to concealment, removal, mutilation generally 18USC§2071 equating with racketeering references to prohibition of nuclear weapons in section 92 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 42USC§2122 as cited in 18USC§1956(c)(7)(D). Trump, the first term nuclear proliferator, who violated Obama's 2,200 nuclear warhead limit, only to have his nuclear arsenal (2020 election) stolen by the previously unknown person who stole Obama's nuclear weapon attache to nuke Haiti in 2010, and many other nations, before and after, Biden, has been corrupted. Trump now owes about $6.3 billion, one-fifth of $31.5 billion for his own damages and $25 billion, 75 percent, $18.75 billion for Haiti, one-fifth of $125 billion for Biden's damages, in one lump sum settlement by the General Fund, to be repaid over six years by the *Department of Energy* HA-8-12-25.

(9) EOP FY 26 is fined $45 million to permanently abolish the Department of Government Efficiency FY 26 pursuant to 18USC§246 and $15 million to permanently abolish Trade Enforcement Trust Fund FY 26 pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, 2025. rump's secret abolition of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 2010, did not have the consent of the governed, and the President's transitional anticipatory tariff proclamation authority he wrote into the US Mexico Canada Agreement (UNMCA) is not lawful and its temporary implementing tariff proclamation authority at 19USC§4513 must be repealed and international trade restored to as it was in 2017 pursuant to amendment of Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) guides the economic growth objective (ego) that "it is desirable so far as possible to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade " in Art. XII(3)(a) of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)(1947).

(b) Executive Office of the President, Congressional Budget Submissions for FY 2022 and FY 2023 are concealed, and EOP FY 26 is not consistent with prior submissions and must be added up by a third party 18USC§2071. Original numbers, in millions, from the FY 22 submission are transcribed in thousands. FY 23 numbers are entered from the FY 24 two year projection. The FY 26 Executive Office of the President, is stamped authenticated government information by the Government Publishing Office, it is however not consistent with prior congressional budget submissions. It is possible to fill in most of the blanks with the numbers provided from the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4) reported in EOP FY 26. Presidential transition is conspicuously blank, although reported to have cost quite a lot, it may be born by the Secret Service. Submarine Security Activities is a suspicious new $1 million annual bribe, ostensibly paid by Australia (in eucalyptus). Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response and the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator are abolished FY 26. The Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) added $20 million FY 25 and although ostensibly abolished, another $45 million

FY 26. Trump's Trade Enforcement Trust Fund was recapitalized with another $15 million FY 26.

(i) Budget Request: $1,197,117 thousand FY 17; $1,132,117 thousand FY 18; $809,094 thousand FY 19; $806,889 thousand FY 20; $437,319 thousand FY 21; $877,617 thousand FY 22; $958,693 thousand FY 23; $958,906 thousand FY 24; $1,023,140 thousand FY 25; $597,430 thousand FY 26.

(1) Compensation of the President: $450 thousand FY 17 – FY 26.

(2) White House: $55,000 thousand FY 17 – FY 20; $57,000 thousand FY 21;$76,000 thousand FY 22; $77,681 thousand FY 23; $77,681 thousand FY 24; $77,681 thousand FY 25; $80,000 thousand FY 26.

(3) Executive Residence: $12,917 thousand FY 17; $12,917 thousand FY 18; $12,917 thousand FY 19; $13,081 thousand FY 20; $13,641 thousand FY 21; $15,000 thousand FY 22; $15,609 thousand FY 23; $15,609 thousand FY 24; $15,609 thousand FY 25; $16,100 thousand FY 26.

(4) White House Repair and Restoration: $750 thousand FY 17 – FY 20; $2,500 thousand FY 21; $3,000 thousand FY 22; $2,500 thousand FY 23 – FY 25, $2,475 thousand FY 26.

(5) Office of Administration: $475,000 thousand FY 17; $469,000 thousand FY 18; $100,000 thousand FY 19; $94,000 thousand FY 20; $100,000 thousand FY 21; $111,000 thousand FY 22; $115,463 thousand FY 23; $115,463 thousand FY 24; $115,463 thousand FY 25; $114,308 thousand FY 26.

(6) Presidential Transition: $8,000 thousand FY 17; $5,000 thousand FY 18; 0- FY 19 – FY 26.

(7) National and Homeland Security Councils: $13,000 thousand FY 17; $14,000 thousand FY 18; $11,800 thousand FY 19; $11,500 thousand FY 20; $11,500 thousand FY 21; $13,000 thousand FY 22; $17,901 thousand FY 23; $17,901 thousand FY 24; $17,901 thousand FY 25; $16,800 thousand FY 26.

(8) National Cyber Director: 0 FY 17 – FY 21; $15,000 thousand FY 22; $21,926 thousand FY 23; $21,926 thousand FY 24; $19,126 thousand FY 25; $20,000 thousand FY 26.

(9) Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $213 thousand FY 24; $6,200 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(10) Council of Economic Advisor: $4,000 thousand FY 17; $4,000 thousand FY 18; $4,187 thousand FY 19; $4,000 thousand FY 20; $4,000 thousand FY 21; $4,000 thousand FY 22; $4,903 thousand FY 23; $4,903 thousand FY 24; $4,903 thousand FY 25; $4,854 thousand FY 26.

(11) Special Assistance to the President: $4,000 thousand FY 17; $4,000 thousand FY 18; $4,288 thousand FY 19; $4,288 thousand FY 20; $4,698 thousand FY 21; $6,076 thousand FY 22 – FY 25l $6,015 thousand FY 26.

(12) Official Residence of the Vice President: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $302 thousand FY 19 – FY 21; $321 FY 22 – FY 25; $318 thousand FY 26.

(13) Office of Management and Budget: $95,000 thousand FY 17; $103,000 thousand FY 18; $101,000 thousand FY 19; $101,600 thousand FY 20; $115,740 thousand FY 21; $122,000 thousand FY 22;

$128,035 thousand FY 23; $128,035 thousand FY 24; $138,278 thousand FY 25; $146,147 thousand FY 26.

(14) Information Technology Oversight and Reform: $30,000 thousand FY 17; $25,000 thousand FY 18; $19,000 thousand FY 19; $15,000 thousand FY 20; $11,491 thousand FY 21; $10,000 thousand FY 22; $13,700 thousand FY 23; $13,700 thousand FY 24; $44,531 thousand FY 25; $19,629 thousand FY 26.

(15) Medical Waste Program, formerly Office of National Drug Control Policy: $379,000 thousand FY 17; $369,000 thousand FY 18; $18,400 thousand FY 19; $18,400 thousand FY 20; $16,400 thousand FY 21; $426,000 thousand FY 22; $21,500 thousand FY 23; $21,500 thousand FY 24; $30,300 thousand FY 25; $21,785 thousand FY 26.

(16) Unanticipated Needs: $1,000 thousand FY 17; $1,000 thousand FY 18; $798 thousand FY 19; $1,000 thousand FY 20; $1,000 thousand FY 21; $2,000 thousand FY 22; $1,000 thousand FY 23; $1,000 thousand FY 24; $1,000 thousand FY 25; $990 thousand FY 26.

(17) Department of Government Efficiency: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; $20,000 thousand FY 25; $45,000 thousand FY 26.

(18) Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator: $2,000 thousand FY 17; $2,000 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $1,300 thousand FY 20; $1,000 thousand FY 21; $1,902 thousand FY 22; $1,902 thousand FY 23 – FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(19) Submarine Security Activities paid by Australia: 0 FY 17 – FY 24; $1,000 thousand FY 25; $1,000 thousand FY 26.

(ii) Total Financial Services Bill: $1,080,117 thousand FY 17; $1,065,117 thousand FY 18; $328,892 thousand FY 19; $320,671 thousand FY 20; $341,671 thousand FY 21; $806,652 thousand FY 22; $428,967 thousand FY 23; $429,180 thousand FY 24; $503,241 thousand FY 25; $495,871 thousand FY 26.

(20) Office of Science and Technology Policy: $6,000 thousand FY 17; $6,000 thousand FY 18; $5,544 thousand FY 19; $5,544 thousand FY 20; $7,000 thousand FY 21; $7,965 thousand FY 22 – FY 26.

(21) Office of the US Trade Representative: $54,000 thousand FY 17; $58,000 thousand FY 18; $57,600 thousand FY 19; $54,000 thousand FY 20; $60,000 thousand FY 21; $58,000 thousand FY 22; $76,000 thousand FY 23; $76,000 thousand FY 24; $76,000 thousand FY 25; $72,000 thousand FY 26.

(22) Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $15,000 FY 19 – FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 25; $15,000 thousand FY 26.

(23) National Space Council: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $1,965 thousand FY 19 – FY 26.

(iii) Total Commerce/Science Bill: $60,000 thousand FY 17; $64,000 thousand FY 18; $80,109 thousand FY 19; $76,509 thousand FY 20; $79,509 thousand FY 21; $66,965 thousand FY 22; $85,930 thousand FY 23 – FY 25; $96,930 thousand FY 26.

(24) Council on Environmental Quality: $3,000 thousand FY 17 – FY 19; $2,994 thousand FY 20; $3,500 thousand FY 21; $4,000 thousand FY 22; $4,676 thousand FY 23 – FY 25; $4,629 thousand FY 26.

(iv) Total Interior Bill: $3,000 thousand FY 17 – FY 19; $2,994 thousand FY 20; $3,500 thousand FY 21; $4,000 thousand FY 22; $4,676 thousand FY 23 – FY 25; $4,629 thousand FY 26.

(v) EOP Total Budget: $1,197,117 thousand FY 17; $1,132,117 thousand FY 18; $412,001 thousand FY 19; $400,174 thousand FY 20; $424,887 thousand FY 21; $877,617 thousand FY 22; $519,573 thousand FY 23; $519,786 thousand FY 24; $593,847 thousand FY 25; $597,430 thousand FY 26.

(vi) Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs

(25) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $280,000 thousand FY 19; $285,000 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 22; $302,000 thousand FY 23 – FY 24; $290,200 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(26) Other Federal Drug Control Programs: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $117,093 thousand FY 19l; $121,715 thousand FY 20; $12,432 thousand FY 21; 0 FY 22; $137,120 thousand FY 23 – FY 24; $149,093 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(vii) Total ONDCP: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $397,093 thousand FY 19; $406,715 thousand FY 20; $12,432 thousand FY 21; 0 FY 22; $439,120 FY 23 – FY 24; $430,293 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(viii) Grand Total: $1,1967,117 thousand FY 17; $1,132,117 thousand FY 18; $809,094 thousand FY 19; $806,889 thousand FY 20; $437,319 thousand FY 21; $877,617 thousand FY 22; $958,693 thousand FY 23; $958,906 thousand FY 24; $1,024,140 thousand FY 25; $597,430 thousand FY 26.

(ix) Full Time Equivalent Employment: 1,876 FY 17; 1,932 FY 18; 1,699 FY 19; 1,731 FY 20; 2,008 FY 21; 2,238 FY 22; 1,783 FY 23; 1,980 FY 24; 2,112 FY 25.

Executive Office of the President Budget Request FY 17- FY 26
(000)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Total EOP	1,197,117	1,132,117	809,094	806,889	437,319	877,617	958,693	958,906	1,024,140	597,430
Compensation of the President	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
White	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	57,000	76,000	77,681	77,681	77,681	80,000

House										
Executive Residence	12,917	12,917	12,917	13,081	13,641	15,000	15,609	15,609	15,609	16,100
White House Repair and Restoration	750	750	750	750	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,475
Office of Administration	475,000	469,000	100,000	94,000	100,000	111,000	115,463	115,463	115,463	114,308
Presidential Transition	8,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National and Homeland Security Councils	13,000	14,000	11,800	11,500	11,500	13,000	17,901	17,901	17,901	16,800
National Cyber Director	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	21,926	21,926	19,126	20,000
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	6,200	0
Council of	4,000	4,000	4,187	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,903	4,903	4,903	4,854

Economic Advisors										
Special Assistance to the President	4,000	4,000	4,288	4,288	4,698	6,076	6,076	6,076	6,076	6,015
Official Residence of the Vice President	0	0	302	302	302	321	321	321	321	318
Office of Management and Budget	95,000	103,000	101,000	101,600	115,740	122,000	128,035	128,035	138,278	146,147
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	30,000	25,000	19,000	15,000	11,491	10,000	13,700	13,700	44,531	19,629
Office of National Drug Control Policy	379,000	369,000	18,400	18,400	16,400	426,000	21,500	21,500	30,300	21,785
Unanticipated Needs	1,000	1,000	798	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	990
Department of Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	45,000

Efficiency										
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	2,000	2,000	0	1,300	1,000	1,902	1,902	1,902	1,902	0
Submarine Security Activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Total Financial Services Bill	1,080,117	1,065,117	328,892	320,671	341,671	806,652	428,967	429,180	503,241	495,871
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,000	6,000	5,544	5,544	5,000	7,000	7,965	7,965	7,965	7,965
Office of the US Trade Representative	54,000	58,000	57,600	54,000	60,000	58,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	72,000
Trade Enforcement Trust Fund	0	0	15,000	15,000	13,000	0	0	0	0	15,000
National Space Council	0	0	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965
Total	60,000	64,000	80,109	76,509	79,965	66,965	85,930	85,930	85,930	96,930

Commerce/Science Bill										
Council on Environmental Quality	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,994	3,500	4,000	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,629
Total Interior Bill	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,994	3,500	4,000	4,676	4,676	4,676	4,629
EOP Total Budget	1,197,117	1,132,117	412,001	400,174	424,887	877,617	519,573	519,786	593,847	597,430
Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs										
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	0	0	280,000	285,000	0	0	302,000	302,000	290,200	0
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	0	0	117,093	121,715	12,432	0	137,120	137,120	149,093	0
Total, ONDCP Programs	0	0	397,093	406,715	12,432	0	439,120	439,120	430,293	0
Grand Total	1,197,117	1,132,117	809,094	806,889	437,319	877,617	958,693	958,906	1,024,140	597,430
FTE	1,876	1,932	1,699	1,731	2,008	2,238	1,783	1,980	2,112	2,112

Source: Executive Office of the President Congressional Budget Justification FY 18 -FY 21; FY 24 – FY 25; non-add Executive Office of the President FY 26 authenticated government information by the Government Publishing Office.

Part 421 General Services Administration 2CFR§421

The General Services Administration budget request is simplified, due to inconsistent sub-reporting and material deficiency of internal control over inappropriate New Obligation Authority from Congress ten times more than believable. Having abolished the Federal Capital Revolving Fund FY 25 and FY 26, FY 22 must be reduced by the $6,793,008 New Obligation Acts to stabilize the actual record. Budget Request = Annual Appropriations + Additional Appropriations: $1,707 million FY 17; $1,409 million FY 18; $930 million FY 19; $1,365 million FY 20; $1,450 million FY 21; $305 million FY 22; $431 million FY 23; $336 million FY 24; $345 million FY 25; $511 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Concealment, removal, mutilation generally 18USC§2071
Entries and statements generally 18USC§1001
Federal Property and Administrative Services Act on July 1, 1949 40USC§301 *et seq*
Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (PL 119-4, 139 Stat. 9, 26) March 15, 2025
General Services Administration Congressional Justification FY 17- FY 19; FY 23 – FY 26
General Services Administration and US Office of Personnel Management; Congressional Justification FY 21   GSA Summary of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request

(a) General Services Administration (GSA) was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act on July 1, 1949 40USC§301 *et seq*. he mission of GSA is to deliver the best value in real estate, acquisition, and technology services to Government and the American people. GSA maximizes the effectiveness of public investments by supporting more than $75 billion in procurement spending and effectively managing over 8,800 Federally owned and leased properties across the United States and its territories.

(1) Online General Services Administration budget request records only date to FY 23-FY 26 18USC§2071. HA records connect perfectly General Services Administration FY 17- FY 19; US General Services Administration and US Office of Personnel Management; Congressional Justification FY 21. General Services Administration FY 2022 Actual figures are inflated $6.8 billion by two extraordinarily large contributions to the Federal Building Fund - $3,418,000 from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; $3,375,000 from the Inflation Reduction Act. FY 2025 and FY 2026 budget requests are inflated by $10 billion for a Federal Capital Revolving Funds that actually overrule themselves. Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4, 139 Stat. 9, 26) enacted on March 15, 2025 seems to be an exact estimate of $9.3 billion FY 25 New Obligational Authority, not an additional mandatory appropriation to be rounded up to $10 billion. GSA simply cannot get away with much more than a billion in additional, supplemental and/or mandatory appropriations requests, would be more appropriate requesting one, and not ten, billion additional dollars from the General Fund.

(2) The Federal Capital Revolving Fund request must be permanently sequestered and abolished. The

GSA budget request needs to be stabilized without further large misappropriations of Congressional debate regarding New Budget Authority that result in so many fraudulent entries and statement generally 18USC§1001. For instance where the FY 25 Budget Request was stated in the introduction to be $655.2 million in net discretionary BA FY 25, Annual Appropriations and Additional Appropriations added-up to only $466.3 million, without the completely fraudulent $10 billion FY 25 Federal Capital Revolving Fund that was officially overruled by the FY 26 GSA Congressional Justification, that remade the same bogus request for appropriations for FY 26 and made no introductory estimation of their total budget request.

(b) The General Services Administration budget request is simplified, due to inconsistent sub-reporting and material deficiency of internal control over inappropriate New Obligation Authority from Congress. Having abolished the Federal Capital Revolving Fund FY 25 and FY 26, FY 22 must be reduced by the $6,793,008 New Obligation Acts to stabilize the actual record.

(i) Budget Request = Annual Appropriations + Additional Appropriations: $1,707 million FY 17; $1,409 million FY 18; $930 million FY 19; $1,365 million FY 20; $1,450 million FY 21; $305 million FY 22; $431 million FY 23; $336 million FY 24; $345 million FY 25; $511 million FY 26.

(1) New Obligational Authority: $8,845 million FY 17; $8,785 million FY 18; $9,496 million FY 19; $9,370 million FY 20; $9,172 million FY 21; $9,647 million FY 22; $10,013 million FY 23; $9,470 million FY 24; $9,308 million FY 25; $10,464 million FY 26.

(2) Annual Appropriations: $253 million FY 17; $243 million FY 18; $294 million FY 19; $277 million FY 20; $290 million FY 21; $268 million FY 22; $362 million FY 23; $300 million FY 24; $304 million FY 25; $465 million FY 26.

(3) Additional Appropriations: $1,454 million FY 17; $1,166 million FY 18; $636 million FY 19; $1,088 million FY 20; $1,160 million FY 21; $37 million FY 22; $69 million FY 23; $36 million FY 24; $41 million FY 25; $46 million FY 26.

(ii) Total Revenues: $10,552 million FY 17; $10,194 million FY 18; $10,426 million FY 19; $10,735 million FY 20; $10,622 million FY 21; $9,647 million FY 22; $10,444 million FY 23; $9,807 million FY 24; $9,653 million FY 25; $10,975 million FY 26.

General Services Administration Budget FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 26
Budget Request	1,707	1,409	930	1,365	1,450	305	431	336	345	10,511	511

New Obligation Authority (NOA)	8,845	8,785	9,496	9,370	9,172	9,342	10,013	9,470	9,308	10,464	10,464
Annual Appropriations	253	243	294	277	290	268	362	300	304	465	465
Additional Appropriations	1,454	1,166	636	1,088	1,160	37	69	36	41	10,046	46
Total Revenues	10,552	10,194	10,426	10,735	10,622	9,647	10,444	9,807	9,653	20,975	10,975

Source: General Services Administration. FY 17- FY 19. US General Services Administration and US Office of Personnel Management. Congressional Justification FY 21. GSA Summary of the Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request. General Services Administration Congressional Justification FY 23 - 26

Part 422 Office of Personnel Management 2CFR§422

OPM's proposed -7 percent budget cut from $448 million FY 25 to $417 million FY 26 is justified by 15 percent inflation over five years from FY 21, perfect 3 percent average annual inflation from before unsustainable hyperinflation began in FY 22. On-budget expenditure for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) are limited to OPM discretionary appropriations, as overruled by the novel additional expenses of the Office of Inspector General in the FY 25 – FY 26 Congressional Budget Justifications. Budget Request: $289 million FY 17; $291 million FY 18; $296 million FY 19; $330 million FY 20; $362 million FY 21; $443 million FY 22; $422 million FY 23; $448 million FY 24; $448 million FY 25; $417 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 5USC§1101 et seq
Office of Personnel Management Congressional Budget Justification. FY 17- FY 26
Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978
US General Services Administration and US Office of Personnel Management. Congressional Justification FY 21

(a) The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) was established to serve as the chief human resources (HR) office and personnel policy manager for the Federal Government by the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 5USC§1101 et seq.

(1) OPM's proposed -7 percent budget cut from $448 million FY 25 to $417 million FY 26 is justified by 15 percent inflation over five years from FY 21, perfect 3 percent average annual inflation from before unsustainable hyperinflation set in FY 22. $417 million FY 26 shall serve as a baseline for 3 percent annual inflation for OPM services into the future. Earned Benefits Trust Fund balances are fully financed by employee and employer contributions, and to safeguard addition of federal financial assistance, are to be treated in a different title 4 CFR§222 at a later date.

(b) On-budget expenditure for the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) are limited to OPM discretionary appropriations, inclusive of the additional expenses of the Office of Inspector General, as reported in their annual Congressional Budget Justification, to be exactly entered in 2CFR§322.1. The FY 25 and FY 26 OPM budget requests, made it necessary to add-up regular and OIG discretionary appropriations. Novel mandatory administrative authorities, revolving fund and advance and reimbursements, must be excluded from the introductory table, to arrive at a higher than requested, Inspector General inclusive, budget request, consistent with annual reporting of the OPM discretionary budget request.

(1) Budget Request: $289 million FY 17; $291 million FY 18; $296 million FY 19; $330 million FY 20; $362 million FY 21; $443 million FY 22; $422 million FY 23; $448 million FY 24; $448 million FY 25; $417 million FY 26.

Office of Personnel Management Budget Request FY 17- FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
OPM Discretionary Appropriations	289	291	296	330	362	443	422	448	448	417

Source: Office of Personnel Management Congressional Budget Justification. FY 17- FY 26; US General Services Administration and US Office of Personnel Management. Congressional Justification FY 21; Fiscal Year 22 Congressional Budget Justification and Annual Performance Plan. May 2021.

Part 423 National Aeronautic and Space Administration 2CFR§423

NASA spending increased 26 percent over eight years FY 17 – FY 25, 3.2 percent average annual growth. The FY 26 Budget Request proposes to reduce NASA spending by -24 percent, to -4.7 percent less than it was in FY 17. Additional supplementation of $6,774 million FY 26 for a total of $25,583 million FY 26 is sought 31USC§1106. Budget Request: $19,738 million FY 17; $19,638 million FY 18; $21,500 million FY 19; $22,629 million FY 20; $23,271 million FY 21; $24,041 million FY 22; $25,384 million FY 23; $24,877 million FY 24; $24,838 million FY 25; $18,809 million FY 26A; or 3 percent inflation to $25,583 million FY 26B.

Creditor of the United States 18USC§914
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
National Aeronautics and Space Act. Pub.L. 85-568. July 29, 1958 51USC§20111

Sanders, Tony J. An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
– *Elon Musk, DOGE eX rel v. Scott Bessent, Treasury Secretary* HA-25-3-25
Supplemental Budget Estimates and Changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

(a) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created by Sec. 202 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act (Pub.L. 85-568) was signed into law on July 29, 1958 to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other peaceful purposes 51USC§20111.

(1) The NASA Budget Request needs to sustain three percent inflation. NASA encounters budget cuts nearly as frequently as low hyperinflation in the vicinity 3.3 percent. NASA spending increased 26 percent over eight years FY 17 – FY 25, 3.2 percent average annual growth. The FY 26 Budget Request proposes to reduce NASA spending by -24 percent, to -4.7 percent less than it was in FY 17. Having weathered budget cuts with a reasonable rate of interest for prior deprivation of relief 18USC§246, the creditor of the United States 18USC§914 is entitled to a waiver of sovereign immunity for 3 percent inflation from the only slightly overestimated prior year, hoping to come to an agreement to sustain 3 percent inflation for services under 11USC§106. An additional supplement of $6,774 million FY 26 to a total program level of $25,583 million FY 26 under 31USC§1106.

(2) The General Fund is not bankrupt and there are $28 billion available to NASA FY 26 pursuant to Sec. 1,000(b)(23) of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25. NASA should not be jeopardized because Elon Musk's Department of Government Efficiency was misled by morally bankrupt Office of Management and Budget and Bureau of Fiscal Service overestimates. Musk has been exiled from Washington DC to prevent recrimination and sentenced to a term of probation for life behind Microsoft Office pursuant to *Elon Musk, DOGE eX rel v. Scott Bessent, Treasury Secretary* HA-25-3-25.

(b) Actual NASA Budget Request Summary categories are entered. FY 26 is redone to provide 3 percent inflation in all categories. That means 8.4 percent hyperinflation in Space Exploration was reduced to three percent and all other categories were increased to 3 percent FY 26 B. If NASA wishes for more Space Exploration funding at the expense of other programs, they should not deviate from 3 percent total inflation.

(i) Budget Request: $19,738 million FY 17; $19,638 million FY 18; $21,500 million FY 19; $22,629 million FY 20; $23,271 million FY 21; $24,041 million FY 22; $25,384 million FY 23; $24,877 million FY 24; $24,838 million FY 25; $18,809 million FY 26; supplemented $25,583 million FY 26.

(1) Space Exploration: $4,200 million FY 17; $4,200 million FY 18; $5,045 million FY 19; $5,960 million FY 20; $6,397 million FY 21; $6,855 million FY 22; $7,448 million FY 23; $7,648 million FY 24; $7,666 million FY 25; $8,313 million FY 26A; or 3 percent inflation to $7,896 million FY 26B.

(2) Space Operations: $4,900 million FY 17; $4,900 million FY 18; $4,640 million FY 19; $4,135 million FY 20; $4,102 million FY 21; $3,975 million FY 22; $4,267 million FY 23; $4,220 million FY 24; $4,220 million FY 25; $3,132 million FY 26A; or 3 percent inflation to $4,347 million FY 26B.

(3) Space Technology: $800 million FY 17; $800 million FY 18; $927 million FY 19; $1,100 million FY 20; $1,100 million FY 21; $1,100 million FY 22; $1,193 million FY 23; $1,100 million FY 24; $1,100 million FY 25; $569 million FY 26A; or 3 percent inflation to $1,133 million FY 26B.

(4) Science: $5,800 million FY 17; $5,700 million FY 18; $6,887 million FY 19; $7,143 million FY 20; $8,291 million FY 21; $7,611 million FY 22; $7,792 million FY 23; $7,325 million FY 24; $7,334 million FY 25; $3,.908 million FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $7,554 million FY 26B.

(5) Aeronautics: $700 million FY 17; $700 million FY 18; $725 million FY 19; $784 million FY 20; $829 million FY 21; $881 million FY 22; $935 million FY 23; $935 million FY 24; $935 million FY 25; $589 million FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $963 million FY 26B.

(6) Education: $100 million FY 17; $100 million FY 18; $110 million FY 19; $120 million FY 20; $127 million FY 21; $137 million FY 22; $144 million FY 23; $143 million FY 24; $143 million FY 25; 0 FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $147 million FY 26B.

(7) Safety, Security and Mission Services:$2,800 million FY 17; $2,800 million FY 18; $2,755 million FY 19; $2,913 million FY 20; $2,937 million FY 21; $3,021 million FY 22; $3,137 million FY 23; $3,131 million FY 24; $3,092 million FY 25; $2,118 million FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $3,185 million FY 26B.

(8) Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration: $400 million FY 17; $400 million FY 18; $372 million FY 19; $433 million FY 20; $446 million FY 21; $417 million FY 22; $422 million FY 23; $326 million FY 24; $300 million FY 25; $140 million FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $309 million FY 26B.

(9) Inspector General: $38 million FY 17; $38 million FY 18; $39 million FY 19; $42 million FY 20; $44 million FY 21; $46 million FY 22; $48 million FY 23; $48 million FY 24; $48 million FY 25; $41 million FY 26A; 3 percent inflation to $49 million FY 26B.

(ii) Budget Request: $19,738 million FY 17; $19,638 million FY 18; $21,500 million FY 19; $22,629 million FY 20; $23,271 million FY 21; $24,041 million FY 22; $25,384 million FY 23; $24,877 million FY 24; $24,838 million FY 25; $18,809 million FY 26; supplemented $25,583 million FY 26.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY26A	FY26B
Total, NASA	19,738	19,638	21,500	22,629	23,271	24,041	25,384	24,877	24,838	18,809	25,583
Exploration	4,200	4,200	5,045	5,960	6,397	6,855	7,448	7,648	7,666	8,313	7,896
Space Operations	4,900	4,900	4,640	4,135	4,102	3,975	4,267	4,220	4,220	3,132	4,347

Space Technology	800	800	927	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,193	1,100	1,100	569	1,133
Science	5,800	5,700	6,887	7,143	7,291	7,611	7,792	7,325	7,334	3,908	7,554
Aeronautics	700	700	725	784	829	881	935	935	935	589	963
Education	100	100	110	120	127	137	144	143	143	0	147
Safety Security and Mission Services	2,800	2,800	2,755	2,913	2,937	3,021	3,137	3,131	3,092	2,118	3,185
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	400	400	372	433	446	417	422	326	300	140	309
Inspector General	38	38	39	42	44	46	48	48	48	41	49
Total, NASA	19,738	19,638	21,500	22,629	23,271	24,041	25,384	24,877	24,838	18,809	25,583

Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration Budget Request Summary FY 19 – FY 26

Part 424 National Science Foundation 2CFR§424

NSF is entitled to a waiver of sovereign immunity for 3 percent inflation from stagnant FY 24 and FY 25 estimates. A $5,417 million supplemental appropriation, 139 percent of what has already been requested, is needed to provide NSF with a minimally sufficient Discretionary Funding subtotal of $9,320 million FY 26. NSF Budget Request: $7,504 million FY 17; $7,422 million FY 18; $8,149 million FY 19; $8,210 million FY 20; $8,440 million FY 21; $8,676 million FY 22; $9,539 million FY 23; $9,060 million FY 24; $8,826 million FY 25; $3,903 million FY 26A; $9,320 million FY 26B.

Work Cited

Balance available 31USC§1502
National Science Foundation Act May 10, 1950 42USC§1861 *et seq*.
National Science Foundation. Summary Table Budget Request to Congress. FY 2019-FY 2026
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1116
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

(a) The National Science Foundation (NSF) Act was signed on May 10, 1950 with the mission: "To promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense..." it is codified under 42USC§1861 *et seq*. Arctic and Antarctic research and operations, cooperative research partnerships between universities and industry, and U.S. participation in international scientific efforts. NSF's organization represents the major science and engineering fields, including biological sciences; computer and information science and engineering; engineering; geosciences; polar research; mathematical and physical sciences; and social, behavioral, and economic sciences. The 25-member National Science Board approves the overall policies of the Foundation.

(1) NSF is minimally entitled to a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 for 3 percent inflation from stagnant FY 24 and FY 25 estimates, as supplemented $5,417 million to provide NSF with a Discretionary Funding subtotal of $9,320 million FY 26B 31USC§1116. NSF is likely to prevail on Appeal for a reasonable rate of interest and prior year losses to 3 percent inflation for services pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502.

(b) The NSF Budget Request equals the Discretionary Funding subtotal from the Summary Table of the Budget Request to Congress for the Fiscal Year, as minimally supplemented FY 26B 31USC§1116.

(i) Budget Request: $7,504 million FY 17; $7,422 million FY 18; $8,149 million FY 19; $8,210 million FY 20; $8,440 million FY 21; $8,676 million FY 22; $9,539 million FY 23; $9,060 million FY 24; $8,826 million FY 25; $3,903 million FY 26A; $9,320 million FY 26B.

(1) Biological Science (BIO): $742 million FY 17; $757 million FY 18; $784 million FY 19; $809 million FY 20; $818 million FY 21; $832 million FY 22; $845 million FY 23; $790 million FY 24; $790 million FY 25; $225 million FY 26A; $814 million FY 26B.

(2) Computer Information Science and Engineering (CISE): $936 million FY 17; $961 million FY 18;

(3) STEM Education (EDU): 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $1,154 million FY 24; $1,154 million FY 25; $288 million FY 26A; $1,189 million FY 26B.

(4) Engineering (ENG): $931 million FY 17; $978 million FY 18; $991 million FY 19; $754 million FY 20; $764 million FY 21; $775 million FY 22; $798 million FY 23; $741 million FY 24; $741 million FY 25; $186 million FY 26A; $763 million FY 26B.

(5) Geosciences (GEO): $826 million FY 17; $908 million FY 18; $970 million FY 19; $993 million FY 20; $1,004 million FY 21; $1,580 million FY 22; $1,592 million FY 23; $1,577 million FY 24; $1,577 million FY 25; $874 million FY 26A; $1,624 million FY 26B.

(6) Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS): $1,362 million FY 17; $1,503 million FY 18; $1,491 million FY 19; $1,530 million FY 20; $1,593 million FY 21; $1,615 million FY 22; $1,660 million FY 23; $1,554 million FY 24; $1,554 million FY 25; $515 million FY 26A; $1,601 million FY 26B.

(7) Social Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE): $271 million FY 17; $251 million FY 18; $271 million FY 19; $280 million FY 20; $282 million FY 21; $286 million FY 22; $309 million FY 23; $290 million FY 24; $290 million FY 25; $94 million FY 26A; $299 million FY 26B.

(8) Technology, Innovation and Partnerships (TIP): 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $352 million FY 20; $369 million FY 21; $413 million FY 22; $664 million FY 23; $618 million FY 24; $618 million FY 25; $3590 million FY 26A; $637 million FY 26B.

(9) Office of International Science and Engineering (OISE): $49 million FY 17; $50 million FY 18; $49 million FY 19; $51 million FY 20; $51 million FY 21; $54 million FY 22; $68 million FY 23; $64 million FY 24; $64 million FY 25; $13 million FY 26A; $66 million FY 26B.

(10) Office of Polar Programs (OPP) incorporated into GEO: $468 million FY 17; $502 million FY 18; $489 million FY 19; $481 million FY 20; $484 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(11) Integrative Activities (IA): $420 million FY 17; $471 million FY 18; $547 million FY 19; $353 million FY 20; $386 million FY 21; $393 million FY 22; $531 million FY 23; $430 million FY 24; $430 million FY 25; $178 million FY 26A; $443 million FY 26B.

(12) US Arctic Research Commission: $1 million FY 17; $1 million FY 18; $2 million FY 19; $2 million FY 20; $2 million FY 21; $2 million FY 22; $2 million FY 23; $2 million FY 24; $2 million FY 25; $1 million FY 26A; $2 million FY 26B.

(ii) Research and Related Activities: $6,007 million FY 17; $5,993 million FY 18; $6,578 million FY 19; $6,603 million FY 20; $6,761 million FY 21; $6,965 million FY 22; $7,631 million FY 23; $8,349 million FY 24; $8,349 million FY 25; $3,276 million FY 26A; $8,587 million FY 26B.

(3) Education and Human Resources: $873 million FY 17; $874 million FY 18; $934 million FY 19; $1,084 million FY 20; $1,111 million FY 21; $1,147 million FY 22; $1,230 million FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(4) Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction: $223 million FY 17; $208 million FY 18; $285 million FY 19; $155 million FY 20; $161 million FY 21; $121 million FY 22; $187 million FY 23; $234 million FY 24; $234 million FY 25; $251 million FY 26A; $241 million FY 26B.

(5) Agency Operations and Award Management: $382 million FY 17; $328 million FY 18; $333 million FY 19; $348 million FY 20; $385 million FY 21; $420 million FY 22; $463 million FY 23; $448 million FY 24; $448 million FY 25; $355 million FY 26A; $461 million FY 26B.

(6) Office of Inspector General: $15 million FY 17; $15 million FY 18; $15 million FY 19; $16 million FY 20; $18 million FY 21; $19 million FY 22; $24 million FY 23; $24 million FY 24; $24 million FY 25; $18 million FY 26A; $25 million FY26B.

(7) National Science Board: $4 million FY 17; $4 million FY 18; $4 million FY 19; $4 million FY 20; $4 million FY 21; $5 million FY 22; $5 million FY 23; $5 million FY 24; $5 million FY 25; $3 million FY 26A; $6 million FY 26B.

(iii) NSF Discretionary Funding, subtotal: $7,504 million FY 17; $7,422 million FY 18; $8,149 million FY 19; $8,210 million FY 20; $8,440 million FY 21; $8,676 million FY 22; $9,539 million FY 23; $9,060 million FY 24; $8,826 million FY 25; $3,903 million FY 26A; $9,320 million FY 26B.

(8) CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 23; $25 million FY 24; $50 million fY 25; $50 million FY 26.

(9) H-1B Visas: n/a FY 17 – FY 18; $149 million FY 19; $115 million FY 20; $147 million FY 21; $279 million FY 22; $167 million FY 23; $139 million FY 24; $139 million FY 25; $151 million FY 26.

(10) Donations: n/a FY 17 – FY 19; $39 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $26 million FY 22; $26 million FY 23; $10 million FY 24; $40 million FY 25; $40 million FY 26.

(iv) NSF Mandatory Funding, subtotal: n/a FY 17 – FY 18; $188 million FY 19; $136 million FY 20; $173 million FY 21; $304 million FY 22; $177 million FY 23; $204 million FY 24; $229 million FY 25; $241 million FY 26.

(v) Total NSF Budgetary Resources: $7,504 million FY 17; $7,422 million FY 18; $8,338 million FY 19; $8,346 million FY 20; $8,613 million FY 21; $8,980 million FY 22; $9,035 million FY 23; $9,264 million FY 24; $9,055 million FY 25; $4,144 million FY 26A; $9,561 million FY 26B.

National Science Foundation Budget FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY26A	FY26B
Budget Request	7,504	7,422	8,149	8,210	8,440	8,676	9,539	9,060	8,826	3,903	9,320
BIO	742	757	784	809	818	832	845	790	790	225	814
CISE	936	961	985	996	1,007	1,015	1,036	989	989	346	1,019
EDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,154	1,154	288	1,189
ENG	931	978	991	754	764	775	798	741	741	185	763
GEO	826	908	970	993	1,004	1,580	1,592	1,577	1,577	874	1,624
MPS	1,362	1,503	1,491	1,530	1,593	1,615	1,660	1,554	1,554	515	1,601
SBE	271	251	271	280	282	286	309	290	290	94	299
TIP	0	0	0	352	369	413	664	618	618	350	637

OISE	49	50	49	51	51	54	68	64	64	13	66
OPP	468	502	489	481	484	0	0	0	0	0	0
IA	420	471	547	353	386	393	531	430	430	178	443
US Arctic Research Commission	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Mission Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	126	126	197	130
Research and Related Activities subtotal	6,007	5,993	6,578	6,603	6,761	6,965	7,631	8,349	8,349	3,276	8,587
Education and Human Resources	873	874	934	1,084	1,111	1,147	1,230	0	0	0	0
Major Research Equipment & Facilities Construction	223	208	285	155	161	121	187	234	234	251	241
Agency Operations & Award	382	328	333	348	385	420	463	448	448	355	461

Management											
Office of Inspector General	15	15	15	16	18	19	24	24	24	18	25
National Science Board	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	6
NSF Discretionary Funding subtotal	7,504	7,422	8,149	8,210	8,440	8,676	9,539	9,060	8,826	3,903	9,320
CHIPS for America Workforce and Education Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	50	50
Education and Human Resources – H-1B Visas	0	192	149	115	147	279	167	139	139	151	151
Donations	0	29	39	21	26	26	10	40	40	40	50
NSF Mandatory Fundin	0	221	188	136	173	304	177	204	229	241	241

g subtotal											
Total, NSF Budgetary Resources	7,504	7,643	8,338	8,346	8,613	8,980	9,035	9,264	9,055	4,144	9,561

Source: National Science Foundation. Summary Table Budget Request to Congress. FY 2019-FY 2026

Part 425 Small Business Administration 2CFR§425

SBA FY 27 Congressional Budget Request must do two things to produce credible Actual estimates for FY 25 and FY 26. One, neutralize the FY 25 disaster insurance overestimate, first by declaration of an extremely large rescission of prior year balances and second to sequester the overestimate to exclude the congressional insurance fraud from Actual FY 25 spending to be finalized in the FY 27 request 18USC§1033. Two, provide for 3 percent inflation from stagnant FY 24 – FY 25 levels with FY 26 supplemental appropriations and bottom out staffing reductions at 5,000 FTEs FY 26 31USC§1116. Budget Request: $832 million FY 17; $698 million FY 18; $665 million FY 19; $982 million FY 20; $922 million FY 21; $1,031 million FY 22; $1,218 million FY 23; $1,185 million FY 24; $3,548 million FY 25A; actual $1,072 million FY 25B; $682 million FY 26A; $1,145 million FY 26B.

Work Cited

American Relief Act PL 118-158 Division B Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025 138 Stat. 1744 Dec. 21, 2024
Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985
Creditors of the United States 18USC§914
Crimes by or against persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Small Business Act of July 30, 1953 15USC§631 *et seq*.
Small Business Administration. FY 2019 – FY 26 Congressional Budget Justification and FY 2017 – FY 2024 Annual Performance Report
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1116

(a) The Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in the Small Business Act of July 30, 1953 to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business under 15USC§631 *et seq*. 32 million small businesses account for more than 61 million jobs.

(1) SBA FY 26 Budget request of $682 million in net new appropriated resources and an additional $79 million from 7(a) loan fees, totaling $761 million in new total budgetary authority, is insufficient. Of this amount, $143 million is requested for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The Budget includes a net total of $539 million in non-

Stafford discretionary authority. The 42 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 and creditors of the United States 18USC§914. Consistent with President Trump's commitment to balance the budget and restore fiscal responsibility to the Federal Government, SBA FY 27 Congressional Budget Request must do two things. One, neutralize the FY 25 disaster insurance overestimate by rescission of prior year balances or sequester the overestimate to exclude congressional insurance fraud to sustain rates 18USC§1033. Two, provide for 3 percent inflation from stagnant FY 24 – FY 25 levels with FY 26 supplemental appropriations and bottom out staffing reductions at 5,000 FTEs FY 26 31USC§1116.

(2) *American Relief Act PL 118-158 Division B Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025* 138 Stat. 1744 Dec. 21, 2024, provides in Title V to Independent Agencies, Small Business Administration, Disaster Loans Program Account (Including Transfer of Funds) For an additional amount for 'Disaster Loans Program Account' for the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, $2,249,000 to remain available until expended of which $50,000,000 shall be transferred to Small Business Administration – Office of Inspector General' for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loans programs, and of which $613,000 may be transferred to 'Small Business Administration – Salaries and Expenses' for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(3) SBA FY 26 Congressional Budget Request did not responded correctly to obvious disaster insurance overestimates by Congress in the American Relief Act P.L. 118-158. Overestimates are particularly considered crimes by or against persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033. SBA should have either written in a large rescission for the disaster insurance overestimate FY 2025, and/or ignored the sabotaging prior administration and sustained 3 percent inflation for services. The congressional overestimate was not justified by being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, negated itself, and was never administered. In general, SBA must understand, these multi-year obligations and funds to remain until expended are legislative errors, that do not compute, if they are not exact estimates for a fiscal year. The General Fund takes back all the money left over from the prior year to pay for the first expenses of the New Year. Agency budget requests must sequester multi-year obligations and funds to remain until expended by consistent annual reporting of actual expenditures pursuant to Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008). To redress the material deficiency of internal control presented by FY 25 congressional disaster insurance overestimates, it is necessary to stabilize FY 25 and FY 26 estimates, to provisionally allow for 3 percent inflation for services, by bringing the rescission of prior year balances back into use FY 25, since FY 20 discontinuation, before actual FY 25 numbers can be released by FY 27 Congressional Budget Request.

(4) Congress is prohibited the Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Initiatives, FY 22 – FY 24, they made in American Relief Act P.L. 118-158. The bribery has resulted in disaster insurance overestimate. SBA Employment is winding down from COVID business closure insurance, and obviously suffered significant budgetary sabotage by Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Initiative bribed employees, but should probably adopt a higher level of FTEs than projected for FY 26. To compensate for the termination of Congressional Initiative funding while reducing staff, usual 3 percent inflation is estimated for salaries and expenses and all categories of spending. Staff reductions are

hoped to bottom out at the arbitrary number of 5,000 FY 26, Full Time Equivalent Employees FTE: 3,415 FY 17; 5,643 FY 18; 4,191 FY 19; 4,777 FY 20; 9,026 FY 21; 7,951 FY 22; 6,479 FY 23; 6,372 FY 24; 6,372 FY 25; 3,600 FY 26A; 5,000 FY 26B.

(b) Actual number are entered from the Small Business Administration. FY 2019 – FY 26 Congressional Budget Justification and FY 2017 – FY 2024 Annual Performance Report. Table 1 Summary of New Budget Authority and Table 9 Full – Time Equivalent Employees.

(i) Budget Request: $831,761 thousand FY 17; $698,240 thousand FY 18; $665,370 thousand FY 19; $982,094 thousand FY 20; $921,733 thousand FY 21; $1,030,687 thousand FY 22; $1,218,241 thousand FY 23; $1,184,705 thousand FY 24; $3,548,1674 thousand FY 25A; actual $1,.072,164 thousand FY 25B; $682,266 thousand FY 26A; $1,144,687 thousand FY 26B.

(1) Salaries and Expenses: $269,500 thousand FY 17; $268,500 thousand FY 18; $261,500 thousand FY 19; $270,157 thousand FY 20; $270,157 thousand FY 21; $293,625 thousand FY 22; $302,434 thousand FY 23; $361,235 thousand FY 24; $351,235 thousand FY 25; $250,157 thousand FY 26A; $372,072 thousand FY 26B.

(2) Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Initiatives: 0- FY 17 – FY 21; $83,022 thousand FY 22; $179,710 thousand FY 23; $116,541 thousand FY 24; 0 FY 25 – FY 26.

(3) Entrepreneurial Development Programs: $245,100 thousand FY 17; $247,100 thousand FY 18; $247,700 thousand FY 19; $261,000 thousand FY 20; $272,000 thousand FY 21; $290,150 thousand FY 22; $320,000 thousand FY 23; $316,800 thousand FY 24; $316,800 thousand FY 25; $150,000 thousand FY 26A; $372,072 thousand FY 26B.

(ii) Business Loan Program, subtotal: $157,064 thousand FY 17; $156,220 thousand FY 18; $159,150 thousand FY 19; $259,150 thousand FY 20; $180,300 thousand FY 21; $169,000 thousand FY 22; $171,300 thousand FY 23; $168,000 thousand FY 24; $168,000 thousand FY 25; $158,000 thousand FY 26A; $167,000 thousand FY 26B.

(4) Administration: $152,726 thousand FY 17; $152,782 thousand FY 18; $155,150 thousand FY 19; $155,150 thousand FY 20; $160,300 thousand FY 21; $163,000 thousand FY 22; $165,300 thousand FY 23; $162,000 thousand FY 24; $162,000 thousand FY 25; $158,000 thousand FY 26A; $167,000 thousand FY 26B.

(5) Loan Subsidy Guaranteed Loans: $4,338 thousand FY 17; $3,438 thousand FY 18; 0 FY 19; $99,000 thousand FY 20; $15,000 thousand FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(6) Loan Subsidy Microloan: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $4,000 thousand FY 17; $5,000 thousand FY 18; $5,000 thousand FY 19; $6,000 thousand FY 20; $6,000 thousand FY 21; $6,000 thousand FY 22; $6,000 thousand FY 23; $6,000 thousand FY 24; $6,000 thousand FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(iii) Disaster – Total: $185,977 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18; $10,000 thousand FY 19; $177,136 thousand FY 20; $168,075 thousand FY 21; $178,000 thousand FY 22; $179,000 thousand FY 23; $175,000 thousand FY 24; $2,655,000 thousand FY 25A; $179,000 thousand FY 25B; $143,000 thousand FY 26A; $185,000 thousand FY 26B.

(7) Disaster Loan Program – Stafford Act: $158,829 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 19; $150,888 thousand FY 20; $142,864 thousand FY 21; $143,000 thousand FY 22; $143,000 thousand FY 23; $143,000 thousand FY 24; $374,000 thousand FY 25A; $147,000 thousand FY 25B; $143,000 thousand FY 26A; $153,000 thousand FY 26B.

(8) Administration: $27,148 thousand FY 17; 0 FY 18; $10,000 thousand FY 19; $26,248 thousand FY 20; $25,211 thousand FY 21; $35,000 thousand FY 22; $36,000 thousand FY 23; $32,000 thousand FY 24; $32,000 thousand FY 25; $32,000 thousand FY 26A; $33,000 thousand FY 26B.

(9) Inspector General: $19,900 thousand FY 17; $19,900 thousand FY 18; $21,900 thousand FY 19; $21,900 thousand FY 20; $22,900 thousand FY 21; $22,671 thousand FY 22; $32,020 thousand FY 23; $37,020 thousand FY 24; $37,020 thousand FY 25; $46,000 thousand FY 26A; $38,131 thousand FY 26B.

(10) Office of Advocacy: $9,220 thousand FY 17; $9,120 thousand FY 18; $9,120 thousand FY 19; $9,120 thousand FY 20; $9,190 thousand FY 21; $9,466 thousand FY 22; $10,211 thousand FY 23; $10,109 thousand FY 24; $10,109 thousand FY 25; $14,109 thousand FY 26A; $10,412 thousand FY 26B.

(iv) Total New Discretionary Appropriations excluding Stafford Disaster Funding: $727,932 thousand FY 17; $700,840 thousand FY 18; $715,370 thousand FY 19; $847,575 thousand FY 20; $921,733 thousand FY 21; $887,687 thousand FY 22; $1,075,241 thousand FY 23; $1,041,7095 thousand FY 24; $925,164 thousand FY 25; $539,266 thousand FY 26A; $998,687 thousand FY 26B.

(v) Total New Appropriations including Disaster Supplementals: $886,761 thousand FY 17; $700,840 thousand FY 18; $715,370 thousand FY 19; $998,463 thousand FY 20; $921,733 thousand FY 21; $1,030,687 thousand FY 22; $1,218,242 thousand FY 23; $1,184,705 thousand FY 24; $3,548 thousand FY 25A; $1,072,164 thousand FY 25B; $684,266 thousand FY 26A; $1,150 thousand FY 26B.

(vi) Rescission of prior year balances: -$55,000 thousand FY 17; -$2,600 thousand FY 18; -$50,000 thousand FY 19; -$16,369 thousand FY 20; 0 FY 21 – FY 24; -$2,476,000 thousand FY 25A; 0 FY 25B; 0 FY 26.

(vii) Total Net Budget Authority: $831,761 thousand FY 17; $698,240 thousand FY 18; $665,370 thousand FY 19; $982,094 thousand FY 20; $921,733 thousand FY 21; $1,030,687 thousand FY 22; $1,218,241 thousand FY 23; $1,184,705 thousand FY 24; $3,548,1674 thousand FY 25A; actual $1,.072,164 thousand FY 25B; $682,266 thousand FY 26A; $1,144,687 thousand FY 26B.

(viii) Full Time Equivalent Employees FTE: 3,415 FY 17; 5,643 FY 18; 4,191 FY 19; 4,777 FY 20; 9,026 FY 21; 7,951 FY 22; 6,479 FY 23; 6,372 FY 24; 6,372 FY 25; 3,600 FY 26A; 5,000 FY 26B.

Small Business Administration Budget FY 17 – FY 24
(thousands)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 25 Actual	FY 26	FY 26 Actual
Total Budget Request	831,761	698,240	665,370	982,094	921,733	1,030,687	1,218,241	1,184,705	3,548,164	1,072,164	682,266	1,144,687
Salaries and Expenses	269,500	268,500	261,500	270,157	270,157	293,625	302,434	361,235	361,235	361,235	250,157	372,072
Congressional Initiatives	0	0	0	0	0	83,022	179,710	116,541	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	245,100	247,100	247,700	261,000	272,000	290,150	320,000	316,800	316,800	316,800	150,000	372,072
Business Loan Program												
Administration	152,726	152,782	155,150	155,150	160,300	163,000	165,300	162,000	162,000	162,000	158,000	167,000
Loan Subsidy Guaranteed Loans	4,338	3,438	0	99,000	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
Loan Subsidy	0	0	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0

Microloan											
Business Loan Program -Total	157,064	156,220	159,150	259,150	180,300	169,000	171,300	168,000	168,000	168,000	158,000	173,000
Disaster Loan Program – Stafford Act	158,829	0	0	150,888	142,864	143,000	143,000	143,000	374,000	147,000	143,000	167,000
Administration	27,148	0	10,000	26,248	25,211	35,000	36,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	33,000
Disaster - Total	185,977	0	10,000	177,136	168,075	178,000	179,000	175,000	2,655,000	179,000	143,000	185,000
Inspector General	19,900	19,900	21,900	21,900	22,011	22,671	32,020	37,020	37,020	37,020	46,000	38,131
Office of Advocacy	9,220	9,120	9,120	9,120	9,190	9,466	10,211	10,109	10,109	10,109	14,109	10,412
Total, New Discretionary Appropriation excluding Stafford Disaster	727,932	700,840	715,370	847,575	921,733	887,687	1,075,241	1,041,705	925,164	925,164	539,266	992,687

Funding												
Total, New Appropriations including Disaster and Supplementals	886,761	700,840	715,370	998,463	921,733	1,030,687	1,218,241	1,184,705	3,548,164	1,072,164	682,266	1,138,687
Rescission	-55,000	-2,600	-50,000	-16,369	0	0	0	0	-2,476,000	0	0	0
Total, Net Budget Authority	831,761	698,240	665,370	982,094	921,733	1,030,687	1,218,241	1,184,705	1,072,164	1,072,164	682,266	1,144,687
FTEs	3,415	5,643	4,191	4,777	9,026	7,951	6,479	6,372	6,143	6,143	3,600	5,000

Source: Small Business Administration. FY 2019 – FY 26 Congressional Budget Justification and FY 2017 – FY 2024 Annual Performance Report. Table 1 Summary of New Budget Authority and Table 9 Full – Time Equivalent Employees.

Part 426 On-budget Social Security 2CFR§426

Dear Frank J. Bisignano, Commissioner of Social Security and Karen P. Glenn Chief Actuary: I too want to be appointed and confirmed, a Democrat this midterm, to sign the Annual Reports of the Boards of Trustees, calculate the SSI Tax on the rich to pay the poor and teach Medicare to wash dry nose, eucalyptus cures SARS and flu, wet cough pursuant to Sec. 201(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401. The Court trusts your public office will declare itself immune to a $100,000 fine for attempt to evade or defeat 'the SSI tax on the rich to pay the poor' because the sentence, and its calculation shall feature prominently henceforth, in all future Annual Reports 26USC§7201. Budget Request: $54,571 million FY 17; $50,913 million FY 18; $55,856 million FY 19; $56,366 million FY 20; $55,528 million FY 21; $60,782 million FY 22; $60,031 million FY 23; $57,600 million FY 24; $64,458 million FY 25; $67,036 million FY 26.

Contents

1. On-Budget Request [2CFR§426.1]

2. Administration [2CFR§426.2]
3. Beneficiaries [2CFR§426.3]

Work Cited

2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program
An Act To amend the Social Security Act, and for other purposes P.L 92-603 86 Stat. Oct. 30, 1972
An Act To establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency and to make other improvements to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program P.L. 103-296, §101, approved August 15, 1994
Attempt to evade or defeat tax 26USC§7201
Child Tax Credit 26USC§24
Deprivation of relief 18USC§246
Economic Security Act P.L. 74-271 August 14, 1935
Eligibility for Benefits Sec. 1611 Title XVI Social Security Act 42USC§1382
Limitation on expenditures 31USC§1341
Old Age Insurance Benefits Sec. 202 Social Security Act 42USC§402
Trust Funds Sec. 401 of the Social Security Act 42USC§401
Sanders Tony J. Unreceived - Bancorp v. Deposit Insurance Fund BNC # 21T2379J53688-HA
-- In re: Disabled Child Benefit 24MD977K02345-C1
-- SSI Tax Sec. 900 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25
Supplemental appropriations and changes 31USC§1106
Waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106

1. On-Budget Request 2CFR§426.1

(a) The SSI program is a means-tested transfer program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) to assist individuals who have attained age 65 or are blind or disabled, by setting a guaranteed minimum income level for such persons, $967 for an individual and $1,450 for a couple in 2025, pursuant to Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382. SSI was established in 1972, and went into effect January 1, 1974, as part of Public Law 92-603.

(1) The Social Security Fairness Act of 2025 has done well to end reductions in benefits for often underinsured state employees by repealing the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset at Sec. 202(k)(5) of the Social Security Act 42USC§402. Widows and disabled adult children must go on to repeal all of subsection (k) after (k)(1) to be treated fairly In re: Disabled Child Benefit 24MD977K02345-C1.

(2) It has long been held, the only way to improve the fiscal and economic position of the United States and Social Security, is to close the OASDI tax loophole for the rich, underinsured state employees and civilian defense contractors, to non-discriminately finance the creation of a SSI Trust Fund to tax the rich to pay the poor, beginning with the child benefits for growing up in poverty. The Board of Trustees must cease to pretend they have any penny pinching alternative(s) to prevent the insolvency of the Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund by 2032, or so, than to propose to tax the rich to pay all poor Americans residing in the United States a SSI benefit as soon as 2030. Any continuing failure of the billionaire President, millionaire SSA Commissioner or Board of Trustees, to officially advocate for

the SSI taxation of the rich to end poverty in their Annual Report, shall be fined $100,000 for attempt to evade or defeat the SSI tax 26USC§7201.

(3) In conjunction with the Child Tax Credits for the poor 26USC§24, the SSI tax would afford to completely end child poverty the first calendar year of operation of the SSI tax. The SSI tax is ultimately estimated afford to end all poverty in United States citizens, or at least give them all a SSI benefit, as soon as 2030, despite a downgrading in the estimate of payroll tax revenue growth from eliminating the loophole, from 33 percent to 27-30 percent according to recent reports of the Board of Trustees. The cost of the SSI Program would become the responsibility of the Trust Funds, thereby reducing the federal, on-budget, General Fund, deficit by more than $70 billion FY 27.

(4) It requires a three-fifths majority vote to suspend the limitation on changes to social security and vote on the SSI bill to end poverty under 2USC§939. Polls indicate between 75 and 85 percent of Americans, are willing to prevent insolvency of the trust funds, even if it means taxing the rich. Not to mention, pay the poor by taxing the rich, that should be the motivating factor. Congress must vote to repeal the Adjustment to Contribution Base in Title II Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430 and technically amend the Social Security Act to calculate the optimal distribution of the 12.4 percent tax rate between the two or three trust funds pursuant to amendment of Sec. 401(b) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401 as calculated and codified in Sec. 900 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.

(b) The budget request is entered exactly as presented by the 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV.C2 SSI Federal Payments in Current Dollars, Fiscal Year 1980 – 2025. Two years of 4 percent growth in total SSI spending is estimated to afford to increase the population by 1.5 percent, as projected in the 2025 Annual Report, and benefit amount by 2.5 percent for FY 26 and FY 27. An extra percentage of growth, above 3 percent norm, is in order, for SSI to graduate from the number of the beast within 42 months (Rev. 13:5).

(1) Budget Request: $54,571 million FY 17; $50,913 million FY 18; $55,856 million FY 19; $56,366 million FY 20; $55,528 million FY 21; $60,782 million FY 22; $60,031 million FY 23; $57,600 million FY 24; $64,458 million FY 25; $67,036 million FY 26.

(A) Blind or Disabled: $49,216 million FY 17; $45,868 million FY 18; $50,273 million FY 19; $50,685 million FY 20; $49,902 million FY 21; $54,450 million FY 22; $53,533 million FY 23; $51,195 million FY 24; $57,046 million FY 25; $60,732 million FY 26.

(B) Aged: $5,355 million FY 17; $5,044 million FY 18; $5,583 million FY 19; $5,681 million FY 20; $5,626 million FY 21; $6,332 million FY 22; $6,499 million FY 23; $6,405 million FY 24; $7,413 million FY 25; $8,279 million FY 26.

Supplemental Security Income Federal Payments FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
All	54,571	50,913	55,856	56,366	55,528	60,782	60,031	57,600	64,458	67,036

Blind or disabled	49,216	45,868	50,273	50,685	49,902	54,450	53,533	51,195	57,046	59,530
Aged	5,355	5,044	5,583	5,681	5,626	6,332	6,499	6,405	7,413	7,506

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV.C2 SSI Federal Payments in Current Dollars, Fiscal Year 1980 – 2025

2. Administration 2CFR§426.2

(a) The legislative intention of the original Economic Security Act P.L. 74-271 signed August 14, 1935 was "to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws; to establish a Social Security Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes". Effective March 31, 1995, the Social Security Administration was re-established as an independent agency, with a Commissioner responsible for the exercise of all powers and duties of the Administration by An Act To establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency and to make other improvements to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program P.L. 103-296, §101, approved August 15, 1994.

(1) In FY2024, SSA employed about 58,000 federal workers and funded about 14,000 state disability determination services (DDS) employees to carry out its programs and other administrative responsibilities. In February 2025, the Trump administration announced a plan to cut 12% of SSA's workforce, or about 7,000 workers, by the end of fiscal year 2025. March 2024 and March 2025 and found that staff losses at SSA field offices were widespread, with 46 states losing field office staff. These job losses were not only far-reaching but also severe, with more than 30% of field offices losing at least 10% of their staff. With most of lay-off activity after March, current staff losses are likely larger than this data shows. These lay-offs constitute deprivation of relief 18USC§246. Administrative expenditures are higher than ever and no supplemental appropriations or changes are needed, just three percent inflation for service into FY 26 and FY 27 31USC§1106. Employees are entitled to a waiver of sovereign immunity 11USC§106 for covered lapse of employment pursuant to limitation on expenditures by the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018

(2) Total cost includes administrative and program costs associated with Federally administered SSI payments.Administrative costs are estimated as a percentage of total costs. Includes user fees charged to participating States to reimburse SSA for the costs of administering their SSI State supplementation program. If necessary, the Social Security trust funds may temporarily finance SSI administrative expenses, including Federal administration of State supplementation payments. General revenues subsequently reimburse the trust funds, including any interest lost pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

(b) Administrative expenses are entered exactly as presented in the 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV. E1 Selected SSI Costs, Fiscal Years 1980-2025. FY 26 administrative expenses are estimated 3 percent inflation for services.

(1) Administrative expenses: $4,123 million FY 17; $4,330 million FY 18; $4,392 million FY 19; $4,363 million FY 20; $4,501 million FY 21; $4,661 million FY 22; $4,468 million FY 23; $4,564 million FY 24; $4,839 million FY 25; $4,984 million FY 26.

Administrative Expenses FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Administrative Expenses	4,123	4,330	4,392	4,363	4,501	4,661	4,468	4,564	4,839	4,984

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV. E1 Selected SSI Costs, Fiscal Years 1980-2025; Percentage reduced by inclusion of user fees charged to participating States to reimburse SSA for the costs of administering their SSI State supplementation program.

3. Beneficiaries 2CFR§426.3

(a) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a general assistance program with the same concept of qualifying disability as disability insurance (DI) but not requiring the beneficiary to have made any contributions and people without a qualifying disability who have made no contributions their entire life automatically qualify for SSI at age 65 pursuant to Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382.

(b) The number of beneficiaries is entered exactly as projected by the Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV.B9 SSI Recipients with Federally Administered Payments in Current-Payment Status as of December, 1975-2049.

(1) All Beneficiaries: 8,228 thousand 2017; 8,129 thousand 2018; 7,960 thousand 2019; 7,696 thousand 2020; 7,696 thousand 2021; 7,542 thousand 2022; 7,425 thousand 2023; 7,424 thousand 2024; 7,435 thousand 2025; 7,544 thousand 2026.

(A) Blind or Disabled: 7,051 thousand 2017; 6,960 thousand 2018; 6,910 thousand 2019; 6,824 thousand 2020; 6,580 thousand 2021; 6,404 thousand 2022; 6,265 thousand 2023; 6,233 thousand 2024; 6,224 thousand 2025; 6,311 thousand 2026.

(B) Aged: 1,176 thousand 2017; 1,169 thousand 2018; 1,167 thousand 2019; 1,136 thousand 2020; 1,116 thousand 2021; 1,138 thousand 2022; 1,161 thousand 2023; 1,191 thousand 2024; 1,211 thousand 2025; 1,233 thousand 2026.

Beneficiaries in Current Payment Status 2017 – 2026
(000)

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

All	8,228	8,129	8,077	7,960	7,696	7,542	7,425	7,424	7,435	7,544
Blind or Disabled	7,051	6,960	6,910	6,824	6,580	6,404	6,265	6,233	6,224	6,311
Aged	1,176	1,169	1,167	1,136	1,116	1,138	1,161	1,191	1,211	1,233

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Table IV.B9 SSI Recipients with Federally Administered Payments in Current-Payment Status as of December, 1975-2049

Part 427 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts 2CFR§427

Cross-referenced to 2USC§7010A. Undistributed offsetting receipts are defined as agency revenues remaining from the previous year, often called advanced appropriations, that are used to reduce the deficit and pay the first expenses of the new fiscal year. Undistributed Offsetting Receipts: $247,703 million FY 17; $272,733 million FY 18; $274,536 million FY 19; $358,873 million FY 20; $352,740 million FY 21; $336,996 million FY 22; $352,860 million FY 23; $360,166 million FY 24; $379,037 million FY 25 $386,807 million FY 26.

Work Cited

Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008)
Crime by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033
International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I:

(a) Undistributed offsetting receipts are defined as agency revenues remaining from the previous year, often called advanced appropriations, that are used to reduce the deficit and pay the first expenses of the new fiscal year. The annual tabulation of undistributed offsetting receipts is mathematically necessary to calculate total federal outlays and consequently surplus / deficit. The Interior and Defense departmental budgets do not openly declare undistributed offsetting receipts in their budget overview that must be calculated by the auditor / OMB.

(b) Only five agency budget justifications produce reliable undistributed offsetting receipts, the Departments of Defense, Education, Interior, Medicaid and Transportation since 2020. The Treasury is included to explain the irregular IRS enhancement FY 22.

(i) Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts: $247,703 million FY 17; $272,733 million FY 18; $274,536 million FY 19; $358,873 million FY 20; $352,740 million FY 21; $416,886 million FY 22; $352,860 million FY 23; $360,166 million FY 24; $379,037 million FY 25 $386,807 million FY 26.

(1) Defense-wide: $103,961 million FY 17; $117,500 million FY 18; $112,200 million FY 19; $159,078 million FY 20; $118,700 million FY 21; $127,000 million FY 22; $138,700 million FY 23; $141,400 million FY 24; $153,308 million FY 25; $157,908 million FY 26.

(2) Education Department Advance Appropriations: $24,250 million FY 17; $24,278 million FY 18; $24,278 million FY 19; $24,278 million FY 20; $24,278 million FY 21; $24,278 million FY 22; $24,155 million FY 23; $24,155 million FY 24; $24,155 million FY 25; $25,007 million FY 26.

(3) Health and Human Services Medicaid Advance Appropriations: $115,583 million FY 17; $125,220 million FY 18; $134,848 million FY 19; $137,932 million FY 20; $139,903 million FY 21; $148,732 million FY 22; $153,194 million FY 23; $157,800 million FY 24; $162,524 million FY 25; $165,775 million FY 26.

(4) Interior Department Surplus: $3,909 million FY 17; $5,735 million FY 18; $3,210 million FY 19; $1,500 million FY 20; -$335 million FY 21; $40 million FY 22; 0 FY 23 – FY 24; $2,239 million FY 25; $2,306 million FY 26.

(5) Transportation Department Advance Appropriations: 0 FY 17 – FY 19; $36,085 million FY 20; $70,194 million FY 21; $36,836 million FY 22; $36,811 million FY 23; $36,811 million FY 24; $36,811 million FY 25; $35,811 million FY 26.

(6) Department of Treasury is sequestered by undistributed offsetting receipts to offset multi-year $80,000 million FY 22 to punish the IRS for the $79,969 million overestimate 18USC§1033 in IRS from Enhancement of Internal Revenue in Sec. 10301 of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) PL 117-130 August 16, 2022 pursuant to consistent annual accounting Audit Standard No. 6 Evaluating Consistency of Financial Statement by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (2008) and due process of multi-year obligations under Rule 66 of the International Public Sector Standards Board Handbook of International Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements 2022 Edition Vol. I: $80,000 million FY 22.

Undistributed Offsetting Receipts FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
DoD	103,961	117,500	112,200	159,078	118,700	127,000	138,700	141,400	153,308	157,908
ED	24,250	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,278	24,155	24,155	24,155	25,007
HHS	115,583	125,220	134,848	137,932	139,903	148,732	153,194	157,800	162,524	165,775
ID	3,909	5,735	3,210	1,500	-335	40	0	0	2,239	2,306
DOT	0	0	0	36,085	70,194	36,836	36,811	36,811	36,811	35,811
TD	0	0	0	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0
Total	247,703	272,733	274,536	358,873	352,740	416,886	352,860	360,166	379,037	386,807

Source: DoD, ED; HHS CMS; ID; DOT FY Budget Requests TD FY 22

Part 427 Off-Budget Social Security 2CFR§428

An Act To create a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund

Sec. 1 Trust Fund Expenditures: $952,500 million 2017; $1,000,200 million 2018; $1,059,300 million

2019; $1,107,200 million 2020; $1,144,600 million 2021; $1,243,900 million 2022; $1,379,300 million 2023; $1,471,400 million 2024; $1,608,900 million 2025; $1,701,100 million 2026; $1,799,500 million 2027A; $1,949,700 million with SSI Tax 2027B.

Sec 2 Close OASDI loophole: Repeal Adjustment of Contribution Base Sec. 230 of teh Social Security Act 42US§430.

Sec. 3 Disability Insurance Tax Rate: The Federal Disability Trust Fund tax rate at Sec. 201(b)(1)&(2) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401 must be amended by inserting at the end of subsection (T) and before January 1, 2027, and adding subsection (U) 1.22 per centum of the wages (as so defined) paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported.Sec. 1 SSI Trust Fund

Sec. 4 SSI Trust Fund: Trust Funds at Sec. 201(b) of the Social Security Act is amended by inserting a paragraph (3) There is created in the books of the Treasury a trust fund to be known as the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund. There is hereby appropriated to the SSI Trust Fund for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2027, and each year thereafter, for exact amendment by subsequent final reports if needed, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of— (A) 1.18 per centum of wages and self-employment income paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported, which wages and self-employment income shall be certified on the basis of the records maintained by the Commissioner.

Sec. 5 Grammar: Strike 'either' and replace it with 'any' Sec. 201(c)(3) of the Social Security Act. Replace 'and' with ',' and add to the list 'and Federal Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund,' at Sec. 201(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

Sec. 6 Enforcement: Commissioner, new Actuary and dangerous President are each fined $100,000 to redress attempt to evade or defeat the SSI tax on the rich to pay the poor in both 2026 Annual Reports 26USC§7201. OASI Trust Fund is projected to become depleted in 2033, at which time OASI income would be sufficient to pay 77 percent of OASI scheduled benefits. DI Trust Fund actuarial surplus is not projected to become depleted for the infinite horizon.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Contents

1. Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance 2CFR§428.1
2. Social Security Administration 2CFR§428.2
3. Beneficiaries 2CFR§428.3
4. SSI Tax Legislation 42USC§401

Work Cited

2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund
Adjustment to Contribution Base in Title II Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430 repeal
An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25.
Attempt to evade or defeat tax 26USC§7201
Califano v. Webster 430 US 313 (1977)

Child Tax Credits 26USC§24
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
Disability benefit insurance payments Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act 42USC§423
Economic Security Act, P.L. 74-271 August 14, 1935
Executive Office of the President HA-8-1-26
Grants to States for Aid of Aged, Blind or Disabled Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq*
Insurance status for purpose of old age or survivor insurance benefits Sec. 214 of the Social Security Act 42USC§414
Limitation on Changes to Social Security 2USC§939
On-budget Social Security – Supplemental Security Income HA-3-1-26
Social Security Amendments PL 880 August 1, 1956
Trust Funds Sec. 201 Title II of the Social Security Act 42USC§401

1. Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance 2CFR§428.1

(a) The Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds are financed by the 12.4 percent, distributed 1.8 percent Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund and 10.6 percent Old Age Survivor Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund for the self-employed, or the payroll tax rate is divided in half between employee and employer pursuant the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA). The Old Age and Survivor Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund was begun with the original Social Security Act of 1935. Retirement benefits require that a person be at least 62 years of age. Maximum benefits are awarded to people who wait until the mandatory retirement age of 70 ½ to collect their benefits. The Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund was established on August 1, 1956 when President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed into law the 1956 Amendments to Sec. 201(b)(1) Title II of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

(1) The OASI Trust Fund reserves are projected to become depleted in 2033, at which time OASI income would be sufficient to pay 77 percent of OASI scheduled benefits. DI Trust Fund reserves are not projected to become depleted during the 75-year period ending in 2099. The Board of Trustee must not delay proposing to eliminate the maximum taxable limit to tax the rich to pay the poor SSI benefits under penalty of attempting to evade or defeat the SSI tax 26USC§7201. To save the OASI Trust Fund from depletion the Board of Trustees has no alternative but to sincerely propose a SSI tax on the rich to pay the poor, like the United States should have done a long time ago to benefit child poverty, right now to correct the unlawful conduct of the rich President and as early as 2030 afford to pay all poor US citizens a SSI benefit. Dangerous billionaire President Donald J. Trump is fined $100,000 by *Executive Office of the President* HA-8-1-26. Multi-millionaire Social Security Commissioner Bisignano must agree to include the SSI tax proposal in his agenda and Annual Reports of the SSI Program and Board of Trustees or be fined in *On-budget Social Security – Supplemental Security Income* HA-3-1-26. A three year calculation of SSI tax rate redistribution, the Actuary does not seem competent to perform, is codified by the Public Trustee applicant for update in Sec. 900 of *An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26* HA-12-6-25.

(b) To calculate Total Expenditures of President's Budget, Social Security Administration (SSA) must limit reporting to the Off-budget expenditures of the Combined OASDI and individual, OASI and DI Trust Funds, as reported by the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

(1) Combined Trust Fund Expenditures: $952,500 million 2017; $1,000,200 million 2018; $1,059,300

million 2019; $1,107,200 million 2020; $1,144,600 million 2021; $1,243,900 million 2022; $1,379,300 million 2023; $1,471,400 million 2024; $1,608,900 million 2025; $1,701,100 million 2026; $1,799,500 million 2027.

(2) Old Age and Survivor Insurance Expenditures: $806,700 million 2017; $853,500 million 2018; $911,400 million 2019; $961,000 million FY 2020; $1,001,900 million 2021; $1,097,500 million 2022; $1,237,300 million 2023; $1,327,200 million 2024; $1,439,700 million 2025; $1,509,000 million 2026; $1,598,400 million 2027.

(3) Disability Insurance Expenditures: $145,800 million 2017; $146,800 million 2018; $147,900 million 2019; $146,300 million 2020; $142,600 million 2021; $146,500 million 2022; $154,800 million 2023; $157,600 million 2024; $169,200 million 2025; $181,400 million 2026.

Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance Total Expenditures 2017 – 2027
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
OASDI	952,500	1,000,200	1,059,300	1,107,200	1,144,600	1,243,900	1,379,300	1,471,400	1,608,900	1,701,100	1,799,500
OASI	806,700	853,500	911,400	961,000	1,001,900	1,097,500	1,237,300	1,327,200	1,439,700	1,509,000	1,598,400
DI	145,800	146,800	147,900	146,300	142,600	146,500	154,800	157,600	169,200	181,400	190,300

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. Tables IV.A1-A3 intermediate; VI.A1 – A3.

2. Social Security Administration 2CFR§428.2

(a) Over 74,000 SSA workers, 59,000 Federal employees and 15,000 State employees serve the public from a network of more than 1,500 offices across the country and around the world. Every year more than 70,000 SSA employees process more than 5 million claims for benefits. They issue 16 million new and replacement Social Security number (SSN) cards. They handle approximately 54 million phone calls to SSA's 800-number. In FY 2021, SSA's field offices served approximately 1.2 million visitors, much less than the 20.6 million it served in FY 2020 and the 43 million it served in FY 2019. Closure of many local SSA field offices FY 2025 does not reduce administrative costs as employees are reassigned. The health of the lone, overworked, field office worker is concerning to people waiting a long time for a hearing, and due relief.

(b) The administrative costs for the combined OASDI, OASI and DI Trust Funds are entered exactly as reported by the 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. Tables IV.A1-A3 intermediate; VI.A1 – A3.

(1) Administrative Expenses, Combined Trust Funds: $6,500 million 2017; $6,700 million 2018; $6,400 million 2019; $6,300 million 2020; $6,500 million 2021; $6,700 million 2022; $7,200 million 2023; $7,400 million 2024; $7,100 million 2025; $7,500 million 2026; $7,700 million 2027.

(2) Administrative Expenses, Old Age and Survivor Insurance: $3,700 million 2017; $3,800 million 2018; $3,700 million 2019; $3,700 million 2020; $4,000 million 2021; $4,000 million 2022; $4,400 million 2023; $4,900 million 2024; $4,400 million 2025; $4,700 million 2026; $4,800 million 2027.

(3) Administrative Expenses, Disability Insurance: $2,800 million 2017; $2,900 million 2018; $2,700 million 2019; $2,600 million 2020; $2,500 million 2021; $2,700 million 2022; $2,800 million 2023; $2,500 million 2024; $2,700 million 2025; $2,800 million 2026; $2,900 million 2027.

Social Security Trust Fund Administrative Expenses 2017 – 2027
(millions)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
OASDI	6,500	6,700	6,400	6,300	6,500	6,700	7,200	7,400	7,100	7,500	7,700
OASI	3,700	3,800	3,700	3,700	4,000	4,000	4,400	4,900	4,400	4,700	4,800
DI	2,800	2,900	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,500	2,700	2,800	2,900

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. Tables IV.A1-A3 intermediate; VI.A1 – A3.

3. Beneficiaries 2CFR§428.3

(a) A currently insured individual is anyone has not less than six quarters of coverage during the thirteen quarter period in Sec. 214(b) of the Social Security Act 42USC§414. Old-age benefits are computed on the basis of a wage earner's "average monthly wage" earned during his "benefit computation years" during which his covered wages were highest pursuant to *Califano v. Webster* 430 US 313 (1977). The Social Security Fairness Act of 2024 repealed the Windfall Elimination Provision and Government Pension Offset that previously prevented federally non-contributing state employees from being paid social security benefits they had contributed to in previous careers.

(1) The term "disability" means the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months as set forth by Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act 42USC§423. A person’s disability insurance eligibility status shall not be revoked until such a time when work earnings exceed, for a trial work period of 9 months, the level of earnings established as substantial gainful activity ($1,690 non-blind, $2,830 blind 2026) in Sec. 222 of the Social Security Act 42USC§422.

(b) The number of OASDI, OASI and DI beneficiaries are entered exactly as reported by the 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. Tables V.C3 and V.C5

(1) Beneficiaries, Combined Trust Funds: 61,903 thousand 2017; 62,907 thousand 2018; 64,064 thousand 2019; 64,851 thousand 2020; 65,228 thousand 2021; 65,994 thousand 2022; 67,077 thousand 2023; 68,456 thousand 2024; 70,476 thousand 2025; 77,522 thousand 2026; 82,107 thousand 2027.

(2) Beneficiaries, Old Age and Survivor Insurance: 51,491 thousand 2017; 52,743 thousand 2018; 54,137 thousand 2019; 55,231 thousand 2020; 56,009 thousand 2021; 57,152 thousand 2022; 58,562 thousand 2023; 60,132 thousand 2024; 62,045 thousand 2025; 68,768 thousand 2026; 73,022 thousand 2027.

(3) Beneficiaries, Disability Insurance: 10,412 thousand 2017; 10,164 thousand 2018; 9,927 thousand 2019; 9,620 thousand 2020; 9,219 thousand 2021; 8,842 thousand 2022; 8,515 thousand 2023; 8,324 thousand 2024; 8,431 thousand 2025; 8,754 thousand 2026; 9,085 thousand 2027.

Social Security Trust Fund Beneficiaries 2017 – 2027
(000)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
OASDI	61,903	62,907	64,064	64,851	65,228	65,994	67,077	68,456	70,476	77,522	82,107
OASI	51,491	52,743	54,137	55,231	56,009	57,152	58,562	60,132	62,045	68,768	73,022
DI	10,412	10,164	9,927	9,620	9,219	8,842	8,515	8,324	8,431	8,754	9,085

Source: 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds. Tables V.C3 and V.C5

4. SSI Tax Legislation

(a) SSI Tax legislation was prepared by updating estimates from the 2024 to 2025 Annual Reports to begin operation on October 1, 2026, the soonest possible date, in Sec. 900 of An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-12-6-25 and is updated for inclusion in the 2026 Annual Reports: It has long been held, the only true proposal to improve the fiscal and economic position of the United States and Social Security, is to close the OASDI tax loophole for the rich, underinsured state employees and civilian defense contractors. In conjunction with the Social Security Fairness Act of 2025 to end reductions in benefits for underinsured state employees, it is hoped to end state disability and retirement underinsurance, as soon as 2025. In conjunction with the Child Tax Credits for the poor 26USC§24, the SSI tax might afford to pay the families of every child growing up in poverty a SSI benefit the year the SSI tax goes into effect pursuant to Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990). The SSI tax will ultimately afford to pay all poor United States citizens a SSI benefit, as soon 2030 despite a downturn in the estimate of payroll tax revenue growth from 33 percent to 27-30 percent according to recent reports of the Board of Trustees. The cost of the SSI Program would become the responsibility of the Trust Funds, thereby reducing the federal, on-budget, General Fund, deficit by $74 billion FY 26. It requires a three-fifths majority vote to suspend the limitation on changes to social security and vote on the SSI bill to end poverty under 2USC§939. Polls indicate 75 to 85 percent of the population consents to tax the rich to save the retirement fund, for the same price as paying the poor a SSI benefit. Congress must vote to repeal the Adjustment to Contribution Base in Title II Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430.

(1) A new historical Combined Operations of the OASI, DI and SSI Trust Funds table must be prepared

and the new SSI Trust Fund given equal treatment with the other Trust Funds in one Annual Report of the Board of Trustee of the Federal Old Age and Survivor Insurance, Federal Disability Insurance and Federal Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund or renamed Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Administration. The Actuary and Board of Trustees must learn to annually calculate the most efficient distribution of tax rates between the three Trust Funds – OASI, DI and SSI. The Actuary has not successfully been able to do the calculus to adjust the tax rate since 2000, even to save the DI Trust Fund from depletion during the high incidence of disability in Baby Boomers, Congress had to legislate the 3 year 2.37 DI Tax rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, that broke Speaker John Boehner's back, without a prescription for Epsom salt bath, and the Board of Trustees got the math slightly wrong.

(b) Data is entered exactly as reported in 2025 Annual Reports of Supplemental Security Program and Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, and the optimal tax rates to implement the SSI tax in fiscal year 2027 are calculated, in billions of US dollars.

(1) 2026 Social Security Administration including SSI Program - 12.4 percent tax; $1,582.9 billion Total revenues; $1,373.7 billion Payroll Tax; $66.5 billion GF Reimbursement; $76.7 billion Taxation of Benefits; $65.9 billion Interest Income; $1,767.4 billion Total Expenditures; $1,749 billion Benefits; $12.4 billion Administrative Costs; $6 billion RR Interchange; $-184.6 billion Change in Assets; $2,355.4 billion Trust Fund Balance; 149 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(A) 2026 OASI – 10.6 percent Tax rate, $1,307 billion Total Revenues; $1,174.3 billion Payroll tax; $0.2 billion GF Reimbursement; $74.7 billion Taxation of Benefits; $57.7 billion Interest Income; $1,519.7 billion Total Expenditures; $1,509 billion Scheduled Benefits; $4.6 billion Administrative Costs; $6.1 billion RR Interchange; $-212.8 billion Change in Assets; $2,116.2 billion Trust Fund Balance; 153 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(B) 2026 DI – 1.8 percent Tax rate; $209.6 billion Total Revenues; $199.4 billion Payroll tax; $0 GF Reimbursement; $2 billion Taxation of Benefits; $8.2 billion Interest Income; $181.4 billion Total Expenditures; $178.6 billion Scheduled Benefits; $2.8 billion Administrative Costs; $0 RR Interchange; $28.2 billion Change in Assets, $239.2 billion Trust Fund Balance; 116Trust Fund Ratio.

(C) 2026 OASDI – 12.4 percent Tax Rate; $1,516.6 billion Total Revenues; $1,373.7 billion Payroll Tax; $0.2 billion GF Reimbursement; $76.7 billion Taxation of Benefits; $65.9 billion Interest Income; $1,701.1 billion Total Expenditures; $1,687.6 billion Benefits; $7.5 billion Administrative Costs; $6 billion RR Exchange; -$184.6 billion Change in Assets; $2,355.4 billion Trust Fund Balance; 149 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(D) 2026 SSI - 0 percent Tax rate, $66.3 billion Total Revenues, $0 Payroll Tax; $0 GF Reimbursement; $0 Taxation of Benefits;l $0 Interest Income; $66.3 Total Expenditures, $61.4 Benefits, $4.9 billion Administrative Costs; $0 RR Interchange, $0 Change in Assets, $0 Trust Fund Balance, 0 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(2) 2027 Social Security Administration including SSI Program Tax estimates increase OASDI payroll tax by an estimated 28 percent to finance a SSI Trust Fund – SSA tax on 12.4 percent tax on all payroll and self-employment; $1,987.3 billion Total Revenues; $1,849.3 billion Payroll Tax; $0.4 billion GF

Reimbursement; $83.1 billion Taxation of Benefits; $63.5 billion Interest Income; $1,949.7 billion Total Expenditures; $1,928.8 billion Benefits; $14.7 billion Administrative Costs; $6.1 billion RR Exchange; $37.6 billion Change in Assets; $2,393 billion End of Year Trust Fund Balance; 86 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(A) 2027 OASI – 10 percent Tax Rate; $1,619.6 billion Total Revenues; $1,484.1 billion Payroll Tax; $0.4 billion GF Reimbursement; $81 billion Taxation of Benefits; $54.1 billion Interest Income; $1,609.3 billion Total Expenditures; $1,598.4 billion Benefits; $4.8 billion Administrative Costs; $6.1 billion RR Exchange; $10.3 billion Change in Assets; $2,126.5 billion End of Year Trust Fund Balance; 125 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(B) 2027 DI – 1.22 percent Tax Rate; $192.6 billion Total Revenues; $181.1 billion Payroll Tax; $0 GF Reimbursement; $2.1 billion Taxation of Benefits; $9.4 billion Interest Income; $190.3 billion Total Expenditures; $187.3 billion Benefits; $2.9 billion Administrative Costs; $0 RR Exchange; $2.3 billion Change in Assets; $241.5 billion End of Year Trust Fund Balance; 125 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(C) 2027 SSI – 1.18 percent Tax Rate; $175.1 billion Total Revenues; $175.1 billion Payroll Tax; $0 GF Reimbursement; $0 Taxation of Benefits; $0 Interest Income beginning in 2028; $150.1 billion Total Expenditures; $143.1 billion Benefits; $7 billion Administrative Costs; $0 RR Exchange; $25 billion Change in Assets; $25 billion End of Year Trust Fund Balance; 16 percent Trust Fund Ratio.

(c) Having calculated the optimal tax rate distribution, it is necessary to legislated the changes to the Federal Disability Trust Fund tax rate at Sec. 201(b)(1)&(2) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401 by inserting at the end of subsection (T) and before January 1, 2027, and adding subsection (U) 1.22 per centum of the wages (as so defined) paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported.

(1) Trust Funds at Sec. 201(b) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401(b) shall be amended by inserting a paragraph (3) There is created in the books of the Treasury a trust fund to be known as the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund. There is hereby appropriated to the SSI Trust Fund for the calendar year beginning January 1, 2027, and each year thereafter, for exact amendment by subsequent final reports if needed, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of— (A) 1.18 per centum of wages and self-employment income paid after December 31, 2026, and so reported, which wages and self-employment income shall be certified on the basis of the records maintained by the Commissioner.

(2) Strike 'either' and replace it with 'any' Sec. 201(c)(3) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

(3) Replace 'and' with ',' and add to the list 'and Federal Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund,' at Sec. 201(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§401.

SSI Tax Rate Proposal 2026 -2027
(billions)

Year / Program	Tax Rate	Total Revenues	Payroll Tax	GF Reim-burs	Taxation of Bene	Interest Income	Total Expen-ditur	Scheduled Bene	Admin-istrative	RR Inter-chan	Change in Assets	Trust Fund Balance	Trust Fund Ratio

				e-ment	fits		es	fit	Costs	ge			
2026													
OASI	10.60	1,307.00	1,174.30	0.20	74.70	57.70	1,519.70	1,509.00	4.70	6.10	-212.80	2,116.20	153.00
DI	1.80	209.60	199.40	0.00	2.00	8.20	181.40	178.60	2.80	0.00	28.20	239.20	116.00
OASDI	12.40	1,516.60	1,373.70	0.20	76.70	65.90	1,701.10	1,687.60	7.50	6.00	-184.60	2,355.40	149.00
SSI	0.00	66.30	0.00	66.30	0.00	0.00	66.30	61.40	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SSA	12.40	1,582.90	1,373.70	66.50	76.70	65.90	1,767.40	1,749.00	12.40	6.00	-184.60	2,355.40	149.00
2027													
OASI	10.0	1,619.60	1,484.10	0.40	81.00	54.10	1,609.30	1,598.40	4.80	6.10	10.30	2,126.50	125.00
DI	1.22	192.60	181.10	0.00	2.10	9.40	190.30	187.30	2.90	0.00	2.30	241.50	125.00
SSI	1.18	175.10	175.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.10	143.10	7.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	16.00
SSA	12.40	1,987.30	1,840.30	0.40	83.10	63.50	1,949.70	1,928.80	14.70	6.10	37.60	2,393.00	85.50

Source: Intermediate projections from 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds; 2025 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Program. Multiply 2025 combined OASDI tax by 1.28 to estimate revenues from repealing Adjustment to Contribution Base Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430.