

## Hospitals & Asylums

### Foreign Relations Audit of UN Depression HA-24-9-21

Summary: The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. The Biden Administration has done well to reverse Trump Administration budget cuts, the US will help voluntarily sustain the economic self-injuring UN, until appropriates are adequate in 2023 pursuant to this audit, and even proposes to pay \$75 million to renew UNESCO membership and discuss arrears. To get total State Department from \$63.8 billion FY 22 to more than \$7 billion FY 25 in less than 42 months, 4 percent inflation is necessary to profit from seemingly all-mighty, poisonous and economically depressing prophecy (Revelation 13:10). USAID is immediately advised to convert \$294 million Countering People Republic of China Malign Influence Funding (CPMIF) to Haitian Earthquake relief and repeal FBI representation on exchange committee 28CFR§0.87. For the United Nations to ensure adequate funding without hyperinflation, the Fifth Committee needs to change their annual budget formula from (current year budget – technical adjustments + 1.6 percent recosting = -2.8 percent reduction) to (current year budget – technical adjustments + 3 percent recosting = 2.5 percent economic growth). After considerably longer than 42 months of persecution with budget cuts between \$6 and \$7 billion, UN Peacekeeping appropriation must increase to \$7 billion (2022-2023) plus 3 percent inflation every year thereafter pursuant to Fifth Committee rule-making under Art. IV, Art. V(3)(b-d) and Art. VI of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (2012).

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Dear Antony J. Blinken, U.S. Secretary of State:

After the Haitian earthquake occurred, within five days of emailing the 21<sup>st</sup> edition of the Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy (CHANGE) to invite the UN Assembly and northern hemisphere to watch the Perseid Meteors for my birthday, I am writing to request your representation of this audit to ensure the profit from the 21-27 September 2021 General Debate is safe. To restore our most popular male baby name to the Internet, I believe, we Anthony and Antony (without an 'h'), must bring both Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases to agree with WTO Government Procurement and TRIPS Agreement non-discrimination principles in solidarity. To

ensure formal recognition of the points of order or equally enforceable discrimination, pursuant to a \$500 tax-exempt gift from both State Department and UN Fifth Committee, to formally recognize the points of order in this adversarial audit pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act under under 31CFR§6.4(b)(1) and 5USC§504.

To frustrate Google searches, the very name of the World Assembly has been changed, ostensibly due to infringement by a private third party, to General Debate 21-27 September, 2021. The very right to a home may be the result of a hacking of the right to shelter in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), that was only temporarily redressed by Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020, that held Myanmar's military and security forces responsible, inter alia, for killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, beatings, cruel treatment, and for the destruction of or denial of access to food, "shelter" and other essentials of life, all with the intent to destroy the Rohingya group, in whole or in part; and is now modified to comply with the adipose and medically incompetent Secretary-General's strict interpretation of the definition of genocide. Historical revisionism and suppression of the gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment - hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds - in defense of unfair Secretary-General propaganda, must stop for impunity to turn into herd immunity against COVID-19.

The key points of order in this audit of economically depressing coronavirus doomsday prophecy are:

The Biden Administration has done well to reverse Trump Administration budget cuts, the US will help voluntarily sustain the economic self-injuring UN, until appropriates are adequate in 2023 pursuant to this audit, and even proposes to pay \$75 million to renew UNESCO membership and discuss arrears. To get total State Department from \$63.8 billion FY 22 to more than \$7 billion FY 25 in less than 42 months, 4 percent inflation is necessary to profit from seemingly all-mighty, poisonous and economically depressing prophecy (Revelation 13:10). USAID is immediately advised to convert \$294 million Countering People Republic of China Malign Influence Funding (CPMIF) to Haitian Earthquake relief and repeal FBI representation on exchange committee 28CFR§0.87.

For the United Nations to ensure adequate funding without hyperinflation, the Fifth Committee needs to change their annual budget formula from (current year budget – technical adjustments + 1.6 percent recosting = -2.8 percent reduction) to (current year budget – technical adjustments + 3 percent recosting = 2.5 percent economic growth). After considerably longer than 42 months of persecution with budget cuts between \$6 and \$7 billion, UN Peacekeeping appropriation must increase to \$7 billion (2022-2023) plus 3 percent inflation every year thereafter pursuant to Fifth Committee rule-making under Art. IV, Art. V(3)(b-d) and Art. VI of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement, as amended on 30 March 2012.

To bring a decisive end to the COVID-19 pandemic, that has taken more than 4.7 million lives, the Secretary-General must stop giving vaccine propaganda the impunity to monopolize the government and news media by protecting undisclosed information regarding cost-effective over-the-counter coronavirus cures under Sec. 7, Art. 39 of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement and Arts. 2(1), 12, 58, 93(1) and 100(1) and give the public protection against unfair competition and control of anti-competitive practices in contractual licenses as provided in Art. 10 *bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967). It is a matter of life and death, that the public must be competently informed: The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and

treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone creme to the nose and chest, mentholyptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually a mentholyptus cough drop, cures the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or ampicillin for azithromycin resistance may be needed to treat pneumonia. Lysol for cleaning. Eucalyptus humidifiers (diffusers) are advised to cure coronavirus and prevent transmission in hospitals and schools.

Anthony and Antony are hereby joined to baptize Antonio.

Your Truly,

Anthony J. Sanders  
Hospitals & Asylums

#### I. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Audit

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 the United States Code was codified on June 24, 1924. Authorization was continued by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Congress must amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAl-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) in New York City needs change its name to Customs Court (CC). FBI representation on committee for visitor exchange must be repealed at 28CFR§0.87. Funding for malign influence accusations against China, Russia and Iran must be entirely prohibited and transferred to Haitian disaster insurance pursuant to Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). 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. To ensure adequate funding without hyperinflation, the Fifth Committee needs to change their annual budget formula from (current year budget – technical adjustments + 1.6 percent recosting = -2.8 percent reduction) to (current year budget – technical adjustments + 3 percent recosting = 2.5 percent economic growth). To ensure this coronavirus depression adversarial audit is acknowledged, the United Nations Fifth Committee and Department of State are each billed a \$500 tax exempt gift pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act under 31CFR§6.4(b)(1) and 5USC§504.

1. The Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget is extremely difficult to add. The budget is unnecessarily complicated by Relations Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism spending recognized by Sec. 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 under 2USC§901a(b) that is strongly advised to be repealed by all agencies

so afflicted, pursuant to Paperwork Reduction Act under 44USC§3508. Addition of the negative and positive subsidies for Export-Import Assistance are much different from budget estimates, and should be entirely excluded from the total because negative subsidies and the programs they finance, or get a loan to finance, based upon usual profit, afford programs without distorting the budget, pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). The various grand totals require explanation. International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300) is the sum of all programs, and is the actual amount of original outlays. International Affairs (Function 150 Account) Only is the grand total less the tiny amount due Function 300 International Commissions. Total – State Department and USAID (including Function 300) is the sum of Foreign Operations, Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Commissions, it would appear to exclude Trust Funds and Related Programs. Diplomatic Engagement and Related Accounts is the total of State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance and Other Administration of Foreign Affairs, International Organizations, Related Programs and Trust Funds. Diplomatic Engagement is the sum of State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance, Other Administration of Foreign Affairs and International Organizations. Administration of Foreign Affairs includes State Programs, Embassy, Security, Construction and Maintenance and Other Administration of Foreign Affairs. State Programs includes Diplomatic Programs, Capital Investment Fund, Consular Border Security Program and Sudan Claims Resolution. Everything else is fairly straightforward, but treacherously difficult to consistently add up right.

2. The FY 22 total budget request for \$58.5 billion, a 10 percent increase from \$53.1 billion FY 21. The \$58.5 billion derived from the Total-State Department and USAID (including Function 300) is less than the actual request for original federal outlays of \$63.9 billion International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300). This review differs slightly, with \$59.1 billion for Total-State Department and USAID (including Function 300) and \$63.3 billion for International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300), a margin of error of about 1 percent for both figures. The FY 22 budget is nearly exactly 2.5 percent inflation, 15 percent more than FY 17 after six years. To justify 4 percent annual inflation needed for the \$63.9 billion FY 22 budget to grow to more than \$70 billion FY 25 in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) all the State Department has to do is call in the credit from shortfalls in 2.5 percent inflation - \$15,879 million credit from between FY 18 – FY 21 before receiving their due FY 22. At four percent growth FY 23 to FY 25 spending would be only \$4,622 million more than 2.5 percent inflation. In this review four percent inflation has been applied across all programs FY 23 and FY 24 that must continue into FY 25 to limit the persecution of the number of the beast to less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). It is, however, highly recommended to terminate all International Security Assistance programs, except for Non-Proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs, and convert this multi-billion dollar annual appropriation to official development assistance purposes, ie. the foundation of social security benefits for the world's poorest people, neglected by professional development efforts of the UN. Furthermore, the Secretary of State has the liberty to distribute the inflation in excess of 2.5 or 3 percent towards programs that are more likely to benefit the foreign policy interests of the United States to be respected for helping the global poor.

**State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Audit FY17 - FY24**  
(millions)

|  | FY 17 | FY 18 | FY 19 | FY 20 | FY 21 | FY 22 | FY 23 | FY 24 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

|   |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300) | 55,296   | 56,510   | 56,404   | 56,857   | 57,881   | 63,354   | 66,558   | 69,225   |
| International Affairs (Function 150 Account Only)                                 | {55,169} | {56,373} | {56,263} | {56,694} | {57,704} | {63,177} | {66,374} | {69,025} |
| Total State Department and USAID (including 300)                                  | {49,570} | {52,519} | {52,604} | {53,133} | {54,598} | {59,100} | {62,112} | {64,032} |
| Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts  | {17,084} | {15,163} | {15,074} | {15,373} | {15,728} | {17,220} | {17,930} | {18,645} |
| Diplomatic Engagement   | {16,880} | {14,959} | {14,860} | {15,037} | {15,388} | {16,880} | {17,576} | {18,276} |
| Administration of Foreign Affairs   | {13,571} | {12,110} | {11,949} | {12,037} | {12,426} | {13,213} | {13,741} | {14,291} |
| State Programs  | {9,701}  | {8,923}  | {9,046}  | {9,087}  | {9,507}  | {10,260} | {10,670} | {11,097} |
| Diplomatic  | {9,688}  | {8,820}  | {8,953}  | {8,947}  | {9,257}  | {9,491}  | {9,871}  | {10,266} |

|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Programs                                       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Ongoing Operations                             | 5,046   | 5,063   | 5,158   | 5,101   | 5,136   | 5,415   | 5,632   | 5,857   |
| Worldwide Security Protection                  | 4,642   | 3,757   | 4,096   | 4,096   | 4,121   | 4,076   | 4,239   | 4,409   |
| Rescission                                     | 0       | 0       | -301    | -250    | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Capital Investment Fund                        | 12.6    | 103     | 93      | 140     | 250     | 449     | 466     | 485     |
| Consular Border Security Program               | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 320     | 333     | 346     |
| Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance | {3,011} | {2,315} | {1,976} | {1,733} | {1,950} | {1,984} | {2,063} | {2,146} |
| Ongoing Operations                             | 790     | 765     | 777     | 770     | 769     | 851     | 885     | 920     |
| Worldwide Security Upgrades                    | 2,221   | 1,549   | 1,198   | 1,206   | 1,181   | 1,133   | 1,178   | 1,226   |
| WSU Rescission                                 | 0       | 0       | 0       | -243    | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Other Administration of Foreign Affairs        | {860}   | {873}   | {928}   | {1,217} | {969}   | {969}   | {1,008} | {1,048} |
| Office of the Inspector General                | 145     | 146     | 146     | 146     | 146     | 146     | 152     | 158     |
| Education                                      | 634     | 646     | 701     | 731     | 740     | 741     | 771     | 802     |

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|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| al and Cultural Exchange Programs                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Representation Expenses                            | 8       | 8       | 8       | 7       | 7       | 7       | 8       | 8       |
| Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials       | 30      | 31      | 31      | 31      | 31      | 31      | 32      | 33      |
| Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services | 8       | 8       | 8       | 268     | 8       | 9       | 9       | 9       |
| Buying Power Maintenance Account                   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Repatriation Loans Program Account                 | 1.3     | 1.3     | 1.3     | 1.3     | 2.5     | 1.3     | 1.4     | 1.4     |
| Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan        | 32      | 32      | 32      | 32      | 32      | 33      | 34      | 36      |
| International Chancery Center                      | 1.320   | 0.743   | 0.743   | 0.743   | 2.7     | 0.743   | 0.773   | 0.804   |
| International Organizations                        | {3,309} | {2,849} | {2,911} | {3,000} | {2,962} | {3,592} | {3,758} | {4,639} |
| Contributi   | 1,401   | 1,467   | 1,360   | 1,474   | 1,506   | 1,761   | 1,702   | 1,764   |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Contributions to International Organizations                  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) | 1,908 | 1,382 | 1,551 | 1,526 | 1,456 | 1,929 | 2,006 | 2,086 |
| Related Programs  | {207} | {204} | {214} | {336} | {340} | {340} | {354} | {368} |
| The Asia Foundation   | 17    | 17    | 17    | 19    | 20    | 20    | 21    | 22    |
| National Endowment for Democracy                              | 170   | 170   | 180   | 300   | 300   | 300   | 312   | 325   |
| East-West Center  | 16.7  | 16.7  | 16.7  | 16.7  | 19.7  | 19.7  | 20.5  | 21.3  |
| Trust Funds   | {0.4} | {0.4} | {0.4} | {0.6} | {0.4} | {0.5} | {0.5} | {0.5} |
| Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue                    | 0.155 | 0.140 | 0.185 | 0.245 | 0.204 | 0.180 | 0.187 | 0.195 |
| Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program                        | 0.156 | 0.158 | 0.190 | 0.270 | 0.093 | 0.170 | 0.177 | 0.184 |
| Israeli Arab Scholarship                                      | 0.058 | 0.065 | 0.068 | 0.124 | 0.119 | 0.119 | 0.124 | 0.129 |



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|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Program  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [non-add]                 | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} | {158.9} |
| International Commissions (Function 300)                                 | {127.3} | {137.1} | {141.4} | {162.8} | {176.6} | {176.6} | {183.7} | {199.5} |
| International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Salaries and Expenses | 48.1    | 48.1    | 48.1    | 48.2    | 49.8    | 52.0    | 54.1    | 56.3    |
| IBWC Construction  | 29.4    | 29.4    | 26.0    | 36.9    | 49      | 46.8    | 48.7    | 59.6    |
| American Sections  | {12.3}  | {13.3}  | {13.3}  | {15}    | {15}    | {15}    | {15.6}  | {16.3}  |
| International Joint Commissions  | 7.6     | 8.1     | 8.1     | 9.8     | 10.8    | 10.8    | 11.2    | 11.7    |
| International Boundary Commission  | 2.3     | 2.3     | 2.3     | 2.3     | 2.3     | 2.3     | 2.4     | 2.5     |
| Border Environmental Cooperation   | 2.4     | 2.9     | 2.4     | 2.9     | 1.9     | 1.9     | 2.0     | 2.1     |

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|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Commissi<br>on  |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| Internatio<br>nal<br>Fisheries<br>Commissi<br>on            | 37.5     | 46.4     | 50.7     | 62.7     | 62.8     | 62.8     | 65.3     | 67.3.    |
| US<br>Agency<br>for Global<br>Media                         | {787}    | {808}    | {808}    | {810}    | {803}    | {810}    | {843}    | {877}    |
| Internatio<br>nal<br>Broadcast<br>ing<br>Operatio<br>s      | 777      | 798      | 798      | 799      | 793      | 801      | 833      | 866      |
| Broadcast<br>ing<br>Capital<br>Improvem<br>ents             | 9.7      | 9.7      | 9.7      | 11.7     | 9.7      | 9.7      | 10.1     | 10.5     |
| Other<br>Programs   | {39.4}   | {37.9}   | {38.6}   | {45}     | {45}     | {45}     | {47}     | {49}     |
| US<br>Institute<br>of Peace                                 | 39.4     | 47.9     | 38.6     | 45       | 45       | 45       | 47       | 49       |
| Foreign<br>Operatio<br>s                                    | {37,333} | {40,433} | {40,426} | {40,544} | {41,208} | {45,182} | {47,637} | {49,541} |
| US<br>Agency<br>for<br>Internatio<br>nal<br>Developm<br>ent | {1,633}  | {1,620}  | {1,675}  | {1,663}  | {1,711}  | {1,863}  | {2,286}  | {2,377}  |
| USAID<br>Operating<br>Expenses                              | 1,363    | 1,348    | 1,373    | 1,377    | 1,378    | 1,863    | 1,938    | 2,015    |
| USAID<br>Capital  | 200      | 197      | 225      | 210      | 258      | 258      | 268      | 279      |

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|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Investment Fund                            |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses | 70.1     | 75.3     | 76.6     | 75.5     | 75.5     | 76.5     | 79.6     | 82.7     |
| Bilateral Economic Assistance              | {20,696} | {24,433} | {24,269} | {24,291} | {24,783} | {28,130} | {29,271} | {30,442} |
| Global Health Programs USAID and State     | 8,758    | 8,723    | 8,870    | 9,125    | 9,196    | 10,051   | 10,453   | 10,871   |
| Global Health Programs - USAID             | [3,088]  | [3,053]  | [3,150]  | [3,195]  | [3,266]  | [3,871]  | [4,026]  | [4,187]  |
| Global Health Programs – State             | [5,670]  | [5,670]  | [5,720]  | [5,930]  | [5,930]  | [6,180]  | [6,427]  | [6,684]  |
| Development Assistance                     | 2,996    | 3,000    | 3,000    | 3,400    | 3,500    | 4,075    | 4,238    | 4,408    |
| International Disaster Assistance          | 4,127    | 4,285    | 4,385    | 4,395    | 4,395    | 4,682    | 4,869    | 5,064    |
| Transition Initiatives                     | 123      | 92       | 92       | 92       | 92       | 92       | 96       | 100      |
| Complex Crises Fund                        | 30       | 30       | 30       | 30       | 30       | 60       | 62       | 65       |
| CCF Rescission                             | 0        | 0        | 0        | (40)     | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

|  |         |         |         |         |         |       |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| DCA Administrative Expenses                          | 10      | 10      | 10      | 0       | 0       | 0     | 0       | 0       |
| Economic Support Fund (ESDF)                         | 0       | 3,960   | 3,694   | 3,045   | 3,152   | 4,260 | 4,430   | 4,607   |
| ESF Rescission                                       | 0       | 0       | (232)   | (232)   | (75)    | (15)  | 0       | 0       |
| Democracy Fund                                       | 211     | 216     | 227     | 274     | 291     | 291   | 303     | 315     |
| Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia      | 975     | 750     | 760     | 770     | 770     | 789   | 821     | 853     |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance                     | 3,366   | 3,366   | 3,432   | 3,432   | 3,432   | 3,845 | 3,999   | 4,159   |
| US Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) | 50      | 1       | 1       | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1   | 0.2     | 0.2     |
| Independent Agencies                                 | {1,368} | {1,368} | {1,368} | {1,356} | {1,364} | {879} | {1,450} | {1,508} |
| Peace Corps  | 410     | 410     | 411     | 411     | 411     | 411   | 427     | 445     |
| PC Rescission  | 0       | 0       | 0       | (30)    | (30)    | 0     | 0       | 0       |
| Millenniu  | 905     | 905     | 905     | 905     | 912     | 912   | 949     | 986     |

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|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| m<br>Challenge<br>Corporati<br>on  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| MCC<br>Rescissio<br>n  | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | (515)   | 0       | 0       |
| Inter-<br>American<br>Foundatio<br>n   | 22.5    | 22.5    | 22.5    | 37.5    | 38      | 38      | 40      | 41      |
| US<br>African<br>Developm<br>ent<br>Foundatio<br>n   | 30      | 30      | 30      | 33      | 33      | 33      | 34      | 36      |
| Departme<br>nt of<br>Treasury<br>Internatio<br>nal<br>Affairs                                | {30}    | {30}    | {30}    | {45}    | {237}   | {105}   | {110}   | {114}   |
| Departme<br>nt of<br>Treasury<br>Internatio<br>nal<br>Affairs<br>Technical<br>Assistanc<br>e | 30      | 30      | 30      | 30      | 33      | 38      | 40      | 41      |
| Data<br>Restructur<br>ing  | 0       | 0       | 0       | 15      | 204     | 67      | 70      | 73      |
| Internatio<br>nal<br>Security<br>Assistanc<br>e  | {9,308} | {9,026} | {9,132} | {9,013} | {8,915} | {9,180} | {9,553} | {9,934} |
| Internatio<br>nal<br>Narcotics   | 1,256   | 1,369   | 1,498   | 1,391   | 1,386   | 1,526   | 1,587   | 1,651   |

|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)                                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| INCLB Rescission   | 0       | 0       | (12.4)  | 0       | (50)    | (5)     | 0       | 0       |
| Nonproliferation, antiterrorism demining and related programs (NADR) | 971     | 876     | 865     | 896     | 889     | 900     | 936     | 973     |
| Peacekeeping Operations  | 659     | 538     | 489     | 457     | 441     | 470     | 489     | 508     |
| International Military Education and Training (IMET)                 | 110.3   | 111     | 111     | 113     | 113     | 113     | 118     | 122     |
| Foreign Military Financing   | 6,312   | 6,132   | 6,192   | 6,156   | 6,176   | 6,176   | 6,423   | 6,680   |
| FMF Rescission   | 0       | 0       | (11)    | 0       | (40)    | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Multilateral Assistance  | {2,077} | {1,857} | {1,849} | {2,050} | {2,042} | {2,702} | {2,903} | {3,019} |
| International Organizations and Programs                             | 306.5   | 307.5   | 331.5   | 358     | 388     | 457     | 475     | 494     |

|   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (UNRWA )  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds      | {1,771} | {1,549} | {1,517} | {1,692} | {1,654} | {2,146} | {2,322} | {2,415} |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development | 5.9     | 0       | 0       | 207     | 207     | 207     | 215     | 224     |
| International Development Association (IDA)           | 1,197   | 1,097   | 1,097   | 1,097   | 1,001   | 1,428   | 1,485   | 1,545   |
| African Development Bank                              | 32.4    | 32.4    | 32.4    | 0       | 55      | 55      | 57      | 59      |
| African Development Fund                              | 214     | 171     | 171     | 171     | 171     | 211     | 219     | 228     |
| Asian Development Fund                                | 99      | 47      | 47      | 47      | 47      | 53      | 56      | 58      |
| Asian Development Bank                                | 0       | 32      | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 37      | 38      |
| Inter-American Development Bank                       | 22      | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 26      | 26      |
| Global Environment Facility                           | 147     | 140     | 140     | 140     | 140     | 149     | 155     | 162     |

|   |        |        |        |         |        |         |       |       |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|
| (GEF)   |        |        |        |         |        |         |       |       |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development                     | 30     | 30     | 30     | 30      | 33     | 43      | 45    | 47    |
| Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs                       | 23     | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0       | 27    | 28    |
| International Monetary Fund   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0      | 102     | 106   | 110   |
| Export & Investment Assistance                                      | {-170} | {-232} | {-162} | {-54.5} | {77.5} | {-64.5} | {-56} | {-48} |
| Export-Import Bank  | 7.4    | (75)   | 100    | 99      | (72)   | (222)   | (222) | (222) |
| EIB Rescission  | 0      | 0      | 0      | (64)    | 0      | 0       | 0     | 0     |
| Development Finance Corporations                                    | 0      | 0      | 0      | (119)   | 120    | 128     | 133   | 138   |
| Estimated Transfer of ESDF to Development Finance Institution (DFI) | 0      | 0      | 0      | (50)    | (50)   | (50)    | (50)  | (50)  |



|  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)                      | (252)   | (236)   | (341)   | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| US Trade and Development Agency                                    | 75      | 79.5    | 79.5    | 79.5    | 79.5    | 79.5    | 83      | 86      |
| Related International Affairs Accounts                             | {94.4}  | {96.1}  | {97.4}  | {101.7} | {105}   | {105}   | {110}   | {114}   |
| International Trade Commission                                     | 92.0    | 93.7    | 95      | 99.4    | 103     | 103     | 107     | 111     |
| Foreign Claims Settlement Commission                               | 2.4     | 2.4     | 2.4     | 2.3     | 2.4     | 2.4     | 2.5     | 2.6     |
| Department of Agriculture  | {2,102} | {1,923} | {1,926} | {1,945} | {1,970} | {1,800} | {1,872} | {1,947} |
| P.L. 480, Title II   | 1,900   | 1,716   | 1,716   | 1,725   | 1,740   | 1,570   | 1,633   | 1,698   |
| McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition | 202     | 208     | 210     | 220     | 230     | 230     | 239     | 249     |

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 19 – FY 21.

B. The Diplomatic Programs (DP) appropriation is fundamental to the implementation of American foreign policy, providing the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations worldwide. These activities span 38 bureaus and offices, 195 countries, and 276 diplomatic posts. The Request supports a ‘funded employment ceiling’ of 15,583, with 6,701 Civil Service and 8,882 Foreign Service, an increase of +267 (131 CS and 136 FS) over FY 21. Overseas programs regional bureaus include African Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organization Affairs), the Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations, Global PublicAffairs, and the Bureau of Medical Services. Diplomatic policy and support bureaus and offices of Administration are Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Global Engagement Center; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population, Refugees, and Migration; Public Affairs; the Office of the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate; Cyber Diplomacy and Technology Policy, and the Secretary of State; the Under Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. The FY 2022 Budget also presents resources for the Office of International Religious Freedom as a distinct office. Security programs includes the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions (OFM), Op Med (CCR), and Worldwide Security Protection (WSP).

1. The Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) is at the forefront of the United States’ national security apparatus, screening millions of foreign nationals who apply for visas, determining passport eligibility for millions of U.S. citizens, and overseeing other critical programs that affect the U.S. economy, international travel, and security. Revenues from the Department-retained consular fees and surcharges fund Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP) activities. The fees and surcharges collected and retained for consular services include: Machine Readable Visa (MRV) fees, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) surcharges, the Passport Security Surcharge (PSS), the Immigrant Visa Security Surcharge (IVSS), Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery fees, Fraud Prevention and Detection (H&L) fees, Affidavit of Support (AoS) Review fees, Expedited Passport fees (EPF), and J -Waiver (Student/Exchange Visitor Visas) fees. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a negative impact on international travel and the fees that support the CBSP account, significantly affecting CBSP revenue by drastically reducing passport and visa work loads globally. The FY 2022 Request of \$320 million will supplement \$2.8 billion in fee revenue which is projected to remain depressed in FY 2022. The Repatriation Loans program, provides loans to assist destitute U.S. citizens abroad to return to the United States, the subsidy rate is 46.58 percent. Costs per passport book increased by 35.6 percent starting in FY 2021. The Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, established the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) for the procurement of information technology (IT) and other related capital investments for the Department of State and to ensure the efficient management, coordination, operation, and utilization of those resources.

2. The Working Capital Fund (WCF) operates pursuant to section 13 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2684). 13 service centers that support administrative, information technology, procurement, post assignment travel, medical, aviation, and special issuance passport services to the diplomatic community. The Bureau of Overseas Buildings Operations (OBO), funded through the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM) appropriation, is responsible

for providing U.S. diplomatic and consular missions overseas with secure, safe, and functional facilities. Worldwide Security Upgrades amount is available until expended to allow OBO to complete critical overseas projects. The Department of State Office of Inspector General's (OIG) oversight obligations are broad and comprehensive, involving oversight of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for Global Media (USAGM), and partial oversight of Department of State managed foreign assistance resources. In total, OIG is responsible for the oversight of approximately \$73 billion of governmental resources. The FY 2022 Request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) operations is \$54.9 million, for 176 positions. The budget request was done before the decision to vacate Afghanistan was made and it is not known if the SIGAR will continue.

3. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that promote American leadership and advance U.S. foreign policy goals. Education is the nation's fourth largest U.S. service sector export, with international students contributing \$44 billion to the U.S. economy in 2019 and supporting more than 458,000 U.S. jobs. While there was an increase in the number of educational entities (from 3,474 in FY 2019 to 3,531 in FY 2020) and businesses (from 688 in FY 2019 to 957 in FY 2020) supporting ECA programs, the number of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and individuals supporting ECA programs significantly decreased (from 24,482 in FY 2019 to 8,955 in FY 2020) because of suspending in-person program activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, ECA increased its virtual offerings for English teachers and learners, reaching over 10 million people around the world through webinars, Massive Open Online Courses, social media, and other virtual engagement. In the FY 2022 Request, ECA made proportional decreases from the three major programs – Fulbright, International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP), and Citizen Exchanges to offset the increase in salary funding within Exchanges Support. Professional Cultural Exchange advance U.S. Foreign policy by engaging with and influencing international civil society audiences. In 2018, 34 percent of all ECA programs focused on youth increased to 46 percent in 2019. ECA programs empower emerging and established leaders and journalists to counter state disinformation through the Global Engagement Center. It is held that FBI interference with exchange visits between the Iron Curtain countries and the United States needs to be repealed under 28CFR§0.87 pursuant to Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978).

4. Consistent with section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2671), the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of U.S. Government personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. Foreign policy objectives. EDCS was used for emergency evacuation expenses related to the novel coronavirus pandemic. EDCS provided over 100,000 American citizens overseas with a means to travel to safe locations throughout the world. The Rewards category of EDCS covers the Department's Rewards Program is used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics-related activities, transnational organized crime, and war crimes, consistent with section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2708). The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is authorized to maintain planned levels of activity under section 24 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22USC§2696). The Bureau of Diplomatic Security administers the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York, and the Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials elsewhere in the United States under the authority of the Foreign Missions Act

(22USC§4314). The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) is a nonprofit corporation created by the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979. Taiwan is the United States' tenth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated to be \$104 billion annually.

B. The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account is currently the source of funding for annual U.S. assessed contributions to 43 international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), UN agencies and others. The FY 2022 Request is \$1,662.9 million, a 9.8 percent increase of \$157.0 million above the \$1,602 million FY 2021 Estimate. Although the increase is large, most of the increase goes to certain organizations that have been most troublesome regarding coronavirus and many other organizations have seen their funding go down. The United States has not paid the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Contributions for International Organizations table must be rearranged to include the Convention for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, International Agency for Research on Cancer and World Trade Organization in the 12 United Nations programs. The others 29 organizations mostly relate to the Organization of American States and conservation of resources. The UN Regular Budget assessment is thought to inflate 3 percent annually. The Food and Agriculture Organization and most other organizations inflate 4 percent FY 23 and FY 24 to compensate for untimely budget cuts.

**United States Contributions to International Programs Audit FY 16 – FY 24**  
(millions)

|   | FY 16 | FY 17 | FY 18 | FY 19 | FY 20 | FY 21 | FY 22 | FY 23 | FY 24 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UN Regular Budget                               | 631   | 593   | 610   | 590.5 | 673.4 | 677.8 | 697.9 | 741   | 760   |
| United Nations War Crimes Tribunal – Yugoslavia | 11    | 4.1   | 5.5   | 0.859 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| United Nations War Crime Tribunal - Rwanda      | 5.3   | 1.5   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| International Residual                          | 2.7   | 7.4   | 10.4  | 10.8  | 9.5   | 9.6   | 9.6   | 9.6   | 9.6   |

|  |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1<br>Mechanism for<br>the<br>Criminal<br>Tribunals         |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Food<br>and<br>Agriculture<br>Organization                 | 108  | 110   | 114.4 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 112.3 | 111.5 | 116   | 120.6 |
| International<br>Agency<br>for<br>Research<br>on<br>Cancer | 1.7  | 1.7   | 2.0   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 2.0   | 2.1   | 2.2   |
| International<br>Atomic<br>Energy<br>Association           | 98   | 101   | 108   | 104.3 | 105.4 | 113.3 | 113.6 | 118.1 | 122.9 |
| International<br>Civil<br>Aviation<br>Organization         | 16.9 | 16.6  | 16.3  | 16.1  | 16.1  | 16.8  | 17.8  | 18.5  | 19.2  |
| International<br>Labor<br>Organization                     | 85.1 | 82.6  | 84.2  | 84.6  | 87    | 92.9  | 92.5  | 96.2  | 100.1 |
| International<br>Maritime<br>Organiz                       | 1.2  | 0.990 | 1.1   | 0.941 | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.3   |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ation   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| International<br>Telecommunication<br>Union                                   | 10.1  | 9.9   | 10    | 9.9   | 10.7  | 10.9  | 11.6  | 12.1  | 12.6  |
| Organization<br>for the<br>Prohibition of<br>Chemical<br>Weapons              | 19    | 19.2  | 21.5  | 16.9  | 17.4  | 19.8  | 19.7  | 20.5  | 21.3  |
| United Nations<br>Educational,<br>Scientific, and<br>Cultural<br>Organization | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 75    | 77    | 80    |
| Universal<br>Postal<br>Union  | 2.4   | 2.2   | 2.3   | 2.4   | 2.7   | 2.7   | 2.8   | 2.9   | 3.1   |
| World Health<br>Organization  | 112.7 | 111.2 | 118.5 | 118.9 | 120.8 | 121.4 | 123.6 | 128.5 | 133.6 |
| World Intellectual<br>Property<br>Organization<br>(WIPO)                      | 1.2   | 1.1   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.3   |
| World Meteor  | 14.4  | 14.7  | 15.1  | 14.1  | 14.6  | 16.1  | 15.7  | 16.3  | 16.9  |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ological<br>Organiz<br>ation  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| World<br>Trade<br>Organiz<br>ation  | 22.5  | 21.8  | 22.4  | 22.4  | 23.9  | 25.0  | 24.4  | 25.4  | 26.4  |
| Subtota<br>l UN<br>and<br>Affiliat<br>ed<br>Agenci<br>es                            | 1,143 | 1,099 | 1,143 | 1,105 | 1,195 | 1,223 | 1,320 | 1,387 | 1,439 |
|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Organiz<br>ation of<br>Americ<br>an<br>States                                       | 49.2  | 50.4  | 50.7  | 50.8  | 50.8  | 48.7  | 45.9  | 47.7  | 49.7  |
| Pan<br>Americ<br>an<br>Health<br>Organiz<br>ation                                   | 64.5  | 65.3  | 64.8  | 64.8  | 65.8  | 64.8  | 63.9  | 66.5  | 69.1  |
| Inter-<br>Americ<br>an<br>Institute<br>for<br>Cooper<br>ation on<br>Agricul<br>ture | 17.2  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 17.4  | 16.8  | 15.8  | 16.4  | 17.1  |
| Pan<br>Americ<br>an<br>Institute<br>of<br>Geogra<br>phy and<br>History              | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.324 | 0.337 | 0.350 |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations                | 131   | 133   | 133   | 133   | 134   | 131   | 126   | 131   | 136   |
| Other International Organizations                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development | 71.1  | 67.9  | 75.4  | 74.1  | 73.2  | 80.1  | 79.4  | 82.6  | 85.9  |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization                    | 58.6  | 56.8  | 62.1  | 57.8  | 59.0  | 51.2  | 54.6  | 56.8  | 59.1  |
| NATO Parliamentary Assembly                           | 0.901 | 0.892 | 0.991 | 0.985 | 0.993 | 0.777 | 0.767 | 0.798 | 0.830 |
| The Pacific Community                                 | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.3   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.5   | 1.5   |
| Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation                     | 0.949 | 0.956 | 0.992 | 0.976 | 0.978 | 0.993 | 0.993 | 1.03  | 1.07  |
| Colombo Plan  | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.018 |



|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Council on Technical Cooperation                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Subtotal, Regional Organizations                           | 133   | 128   | 141   | 135   | 136   | 135   | 137   | 143   | 148   |
|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Customs Cooperation Council                                | 3.6   | 3.5   | 3.9   | 3.7   | 3.7   | 4.0   | 4.0   | 4.1   | 4.3   |
| Hague Conference on Private International Law              | 0.242 | 0.236 | 0.265 | 0.255 | 0.254 | 0.274 | 0.292 | 0.304 | 0.316 |
| Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs              | 0.143 | 0.143 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM) | 0.060 | 0.059 | 0.063 | 0.064 | 0.069 | 0.075 | 0.075 | 0.078 | 0.081 |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| International Bureau of Weights and Measures  | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.4   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.4   | 1.5   | 1.5   |
| International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property | 0.889 | 0.868 | 0.937 | 0.925 | 0.958 | 0.958 | 0.996 | 1.036 | 1.078 |
| International Coffee Organization   | 0.618 | 0.411 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| International Copper Study Group  | 0.034 | 0.028 | 0.03  | 0.029 | 0.029 | 0.036 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.035 |
| International Cotton Advisory Committee   | 0.281 | 0.276 | 0.275 | 0.275 | 0.288 | 0.294 | 0.294 | 0.306 | 0.318 |
| International Grains Council  | 0.524 | 0.422 | 0.428 | 0.431 | 0.409 | 0.443 | 0.440 | 0.458 | 0.476 |
| Internat  | 0.108 | 0.103 | 0.116 | 0.112 | 0.113 | 0.118 | 0.119 | 0.124 | 0.129 |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ional<br>Hydrog<br>raphic<br>Organiz<br>ation                                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Institute<br>for the<br>Unificat<br>ion of<br>Private<br>Law | 0.142 | 0.135 | 0.146 | 0.140 | 0.144 | 0.149 | 0.149 | 0.155 | 0.161 |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Lead<br>and<br>Zinc<br>Study<br>Group                        | 0.029 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 0.033 | 0.033 | 0.034 | 0.034 | 0.035 | 0.037 |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Organiz<br>ation of<br>Legal<br>Metrolo<br>gy                | 0.126 | 0.107 | 0.129 | 0.124 | 0.126 | 0.132 | 0.132 | 0.127 | 0.143 |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Renewa<br>ble<br>Energy<br>Agency                            | 4.3   | 4.3   | 4.6   | 4.3   | 4.4   | 4.0   | 4.6   | 4.8   | 5.0   |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Seed<br>Testing<br>Associa<br>tion                           | 0.014 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 0.01  | 0.017 | 0.023 | 0.023 | 0.024 | 0.025 |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Tropica<br>l<br>Timber                                       | 0.310 | 0.287 | 0.279 | 0.279 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.286 | 0.297 | 0.309 |

|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Organiz<br>ation  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Union<br>for the<br>Conser<br>vation<br>of<br>Natural<br>Resourc<br>es | 0.520 | 0.506 | 0.496 | 0.504 | 0.520 | 0.525 | 0.526 | 0.547 | 0.569 |
| Internat<br>ional<br>Union<br>for the<br>Protecti<br>on of<br>Varietie<br>s of<br>Plants    | 0.275 | 0.268 | 0.273 | 0.274 | 0.285 | 0.285 | 0.286 | 0.297 | 0.309 |
| World<br>Organiz<br>ation<br>for<br>Animal<br>Health  | 0.176 | 0.184 | 0.233 | 0.234 | 0.242 | 0.259 | 0.242 | 0.252 | 0.262 |
| Bureau<br>of<br>Internat<br>ional<br>Exposit<br>ions  | 0     | 0.08  | 0.102 | 0.1   | 0.101 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.110 | 0.115 |
| Subtota<br>l, Other<br>Internat<br>ional<br>Organiz<br>ations                               | 14    | 13    | 14    | 13    | 13    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 15    |
|   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Total<br>Contrib<br>utions  | 1,421 | 1,373 | 1,431 | 1,386 | 1,478 | 1,502 | 1,597 | 1,676 | 1,738 |

|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| not including TRA                                      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Tax Reimbursement Agreements                           | 27.4  | 27.2  | 27.8  | 24.7  | 25.6  | 25.6  | 25.6  | 25.6  | 25.6  |
| Total Annual Requirements including TRA                | 1,448 | 1,400 | 1,459 | 1,411 | 1,504 | 1,528 | 1,623 | 1,702 | 1,764 |
|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya | 18    | -18   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Bureau of International Expositions Arrears            | 0     | 0.120 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| US Share of Human Rights Council Costs                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | -7.5  | -7.9  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| US Share of Human                                      | 0     | 0     | 0     | -20.3 | -20.2 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

|   |   |   |   |       |       |     |       |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|-------|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| Rights mandates and Activities                            |   |   |   |       |       |     |       |   |   |
| Withholding from OAS                                      | 0 | 0 | 0 | -0.21 | 0     | 0   | 0     | 0 | 0 |
| Payment of WIPO Arrears                                   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     | 0.738 | 0   | 0     | 0 | 0 |
| Payment of CY 18 and 19 UN Regular Budget Arrears         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     | 7.7   | 7.8 | 0     | 0 | 0 |
| Non—payment of CY 19 UN Regular Budget Assessment         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     | -7.8  | 0   | 0     | 0 | 0 |
| Application of Estimated UN Tax Equalization Fund Credits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     | 0     | -37 | -18.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-payment of CY 19 WHO Assessment                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0     | -62.9 | 0   | 0     | 0 | 0 |

|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Payment of WHO Arrears                                 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 81.5  | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Payment of Human Rights-related Arrears                | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 82.4  | 0     | 0     |
| Funds potentially subject to PL 101-146 and PL 103-236 | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 75    | 0     | 0     |
| Total adjustments                                      | 18    | -18   | 0     | -28   | -90   | 52    | 139   | 0     | 0     |
| Subtotal Contributions After Adjustments               | 1,466 | 1,382 | 1,459 | 1,383 | 1,414 | 1,580 | 1,762 | 1,702 | 1,764 |
| Appropriated Funds and Request                         |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Enduring Contributions to International Organizations  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1,264 | 1,378 | 1,420 | 1,762 | 1,680 | 1,744 |

|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Overseas Contingency Operations                      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 96.2  | 96.2  | 96.2  | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Total Appropriation and Request                      | 1,466 | 1,382 | 1,459 | 1,360 | 1,474 | 1,516 | 1,762 | 1,702 | 1,764 |
| Year-end Funds to Buy Down Requirements              |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CY 18 Assessments                                    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 55    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| FY 19 Funds to Buy Down Deferred CY 19 UN Assessment | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 22.5  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| FY 20 OCO Funds to Apply to CY 20 UN Assessment      | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 96.2  | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| FY 21 Year-end Balance Applied                       | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 22.8  | 0     | 0     |



|                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| to FY 22                           |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Total Appropriated Funds           | 1,466 | 1,382 | 1,459 | 1,415 | 1,497 | 1,612 | 1,761 | 1,702 | 1,764 |
| Funds Remaining at Year end        | 0     | 0     | 0     | 32    | 96.2  | 22.8  | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| Funds withheld due to Sec. 7048(a) | 0     | 0     | 0     | 2.4   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

Source: Tillerson, Rex. Pompeo, Mike. Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17, FY 19, FY 21, FY 22, Congressional Research Service. United Nations Issues: US Funding to the UN System. July 8, 2021

1. The Biden Administration has requested \$75 million to pay one year of assessments to the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and includes waiver language to provide authority to rejoin the organization. UNESCO’s 2011 US funding terminated due to discrimination against Palestine. UNESCO imposed \$550 million arrears plus \$85.7 million dues in 2017, however, two other member nations have withdrawn, UNESCO is starved for cash and the 2018 UNESCO assessment for the US is reported to have been \$71.8 million and they should agree with \$75 million FY 22. The \$550 million or so arrears can be negotiated later. Since the 1980s, the United States has withheld a proportionate share of assessed contributions to the U.N. regular budget for selected activities or programs related to the Palestinians (Section 114 of P.L. 98-164). This provision has impacted U.N. regular budget funding through the CIO account. Although the Trump Administration attempted to terminate funding, the United States will contribute \$457 million FY 22 to UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestinians in the Near East (UNRWA) derived from an estimated \$5.5 billion in USAID humanitarian assistance to UN affiliated organizations.

2. Two laws enacted in the 1990s prohibit funding to U.N. entities that admit the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a member, or grant full membership as a state to any group that does not have the internationally recognized attributes of statehood (Section 414 of P.L. 101-246; Section 410 of P.L. 103-236). This provision has impacted UNESCO funding through the CIO and IO&P accounts. (Sec. 410) Prohibits U.S. contributions to any affiliated organization of the United Nations or to the United Nations if they grant full membership as a state to a group that does not have internationally recognized attributes of statehood. The United States was in error to deprive UNESCO of their funding in violation of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1951), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism (1969) and Administrative Procedures Act under 5USC§706. Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment' of the Organization, are able and willing to carry

out these obligations under Art. 4(1) of the UN Charter and the United States should not be making and enforcing arbitrary and capricious demands and judgments extraneous to Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations ICJ Advisory Opinion May 28, 1949 against the stately objections to Relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem (Palestine v. United States of America). Nov. 15, 2018.

3. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres is charged with non-discrimination to redress his depressing programme and peacekeeping budget requests. He has already conceded to produce an annual regular budget request and was sued for bankruptcy by Fifth Committee in October 2019. The Fifth Committee must cease enforcing the depressing -2.8 percent reduction plus 1.6 recosting formula for the regular budget and procure net inflation a little better than 2.5 percent after technical adjustments from 3 percent recosting. The Fifth Committee must learn to compete with inflation, without hyperinflating, by accounting for stable economic growth, so as not perpetually be driven back into bankruptcy by inflation pursuant to the skillful navigation of the Iron Law of Wages by Engel's law. The United Nations Programme Budget proposal requires the integration of automatic inflation equation to correct the design flaw in their habitually shrinking budget from becoming insolvent every-year and requiring more funds than they anticipate or have to curtail services due to economic depression. The year 2020 was a tumultuous year marked by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and continued liquidity constraints in the Organization. All mandated services were provided, but in most of the areas, business continuity required emergency measures that will not be sustainable in the medium or long term, unless they shift their accounting paradigm to automatically recosting marginally in excess of average world consumer price inflation, between 1 and 3.2 percent since hyperinflation was brought under control in 1980. To sustain services for a growing population, administration typically requires 2.5 percent inflation, while services require three percent. If the United Nations wishes to take into consideration the repeated “one-time costs” of construction, mandates and especially program terminations, the United Nations will have estimate 3 percent, rather than a meager 1.6 percent, recosting to allow the organization reasonable rates of inflation. Essentially the Fifth Committee needs a new formula for the annual programme budget proposals that does not seek, take account of, impose or enforce any offset in measures not specific to procurement of non-discrimination against developing nations whereby any offset is not only clearly stated but is itself offset by the phased in addition of specific entities or sector and has a threshold that is higher than its permanent threshold, exactly three percent higher than the offset cost of the previous year by new rule of the Fifth Committee pursuant Art. IV, Art. V(3)(b-d) and Art. VI of the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement, as amended on 30 March 2012.

**United Nations Regular and Peacekeeping Assessed Contributions Audit 2017 – 2024**  
(millions)

| Assessment | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021          | 2022          | 2023  | 2024  |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Regular    | 2,842 | 2,699 | 2,699 | 3,074 | 3,036 / 3,208 | 3,120 / 3,288 | 3,370 | 3,455 |
| 22%        | 625   | 594   | 594   | 676   | 668 / 706     | 686 / 723     | 741   | 760   |
| US Payment | 593   | 610   | 591   | 674   | 698           | 698           | 719   | 740   |

|              |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Arrears      | 26        | 10        | 13        | 15        | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Peacekeeping | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 | 2021-2022 | 2022-2023 | 2023-2024 |
| Requirement  | 7,874     | 6,803     | 6,690     | 6,519     | 6,578     | 6,379     | 7,000     | 7,210     |
| US %         | 28.5738   | 28.4691   | 28.4344   | 27.8912   | 27.8908   | 27.8908   | 27.8908   | 27.8908   |
| Assessment   | 2,250     | 1,937     | 1,902     | 1,818     | 1,834     | 1,779     | 1,952     | 2,010     |
| US Payment   | 2,245     | 1,382     | 1,551     | 1,526     | 1,456     | 1,929     | 2,006     | 2,086     |
| Arrears      | 5         | 560       | 911       | 1,203     | 2,543     | 2,094     | 1,780     | 1,704     |

Source: Tillerson, Rex; Pompeo, Mike; Blinken, Antony J. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 19 – FY 21. Proposed Programme Budget 2018-2019 UN General Assembly Document A/72/6/Add 1, Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019; Proposed programme budget for 2021 A/75/6 11 May 2020. Proposed programme budget for 2022 A/76/6 25 May 2021. Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June; A/C.5/70/24 (2016-2017), A/C.5/71/24 (2017-2018), A/C.5/71/25, A/C.5/72/25 (2018-2019), A/C.5/73/21 (2019-2020), A/C.5/74/16 (2020-2021), A/C.5/75/25 (2021-2022); Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations A/70/331/Add.1 (2016-2018), A/73/350 Add. 1 (2019-2021). US UN peacekeeping share of 27.88% (2019), 27.8796% (2020-2021) altered by A/73/350 Add. 1 US 27.8912% (2019), 27.8908% (2020-2021) 3 July 2019

4. UN budget appropriation inflation is underestimated and needs to be automated at net 2.5 percent growth after technical adjustment and 3 percent recosting. The proposed programme budget for 2022 A/76/6 (Introduction) of 25 May 2021 amounts to \$3,119.7 million before recosting, representing a 2.8 per cent reduction, or -\$88.4 million, compared with the upwardly adjusted appropriation of \$3,208 million for 2021. After \$56.3 million, 1.6 percent, recosting the proposed programme budget for 2022 is \$3,176 million, a -1 percent or -\$32 million reduction, compared with the appropriation for 2021. This is precisely the formula the Fifth Committee used in 2021 and 2020. The proposed programme budget for 2021 (before recosting) represented a 2.8 per cent reduction, or \$86.5 million, and a net reduction of 25 posts, compared with the approved budget for 2020. After recosting, the \$3,037 million proposed programme budget for 2021 was a -\$37 million, -1 per cent reduction, compared with the \$3,074 million approved budget for 2020 in A/75/6 of 11 May 2020, that was only \$7 million more than the assessment in A/74/585 of 11 December 2019. The Fifth Committee declared bankruptcy October 2019. The first annual budget proposal for \$3,074 million from 2020 Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019 was acceptable because it demanded 2.5% inflation from 2016/17. 2.5% inflation however needed to continue to \$3.2 billion 2021 and then to \$3.3 billion in 2022. Although A/75/6 only requested \$3,037 million for 2021 extraordinary measures brought the 2021 total to \$3,208 million, exactly as predicted by the conservative 2.5 percent inflation estimate.

5. Current year appropriation – technical adjustments + 3 percent inflation = next year appropriation. The formula for determining proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective

implementation of mandates, especially, admirably program termination, but desiring program destruction does not adequately provide for inflation in wages for services and price of goods, nor save for the regular and semi-predictable costs of construction and mandates in a large organization. Under the 2022 technical adjustments, the net decrease of \$122.3 million is explained to reflect mainly the discontinuation of one-time provisions included in the appropriation for 2021 for multi-year construction projects and mandates emanating from the Human Rights Council, as well as the closure and liquidation of two entities, namely, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary -General for Burundi and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea -Bissau (UNIOGBIS). If the United Nations wishes to take into consideration the repeated “one-time costs” of construction, mandates and especially program terminations, the United Nations will have to estimate 3 percent, rather than a meager 1.6 percent, recosting, for net inflation between 2.5 percent and 3 percent.

6. The Secretary-General must provide UN Peacekeeping with a minimum of \$7 billion assessment of Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June (2022/23). The Secretary-General failed to provide UN Peacekeeping with a minimum of \$7 billion assessment of Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July to 30 June (2020/21) as requested, and went down to \$6.4 billion (2021-2022). True to prophecy in exactly 42 months, after a six month recession, coronavirus economic depression set in (Revelation 13:10). Continuing cuts to 6.4 billion (2021-2022) have not cured more than 4.7 million people who died from coronavirus. The Secretary-General is obligated to provide UN Peacekeeping with an \$7 billion assessment (2022-2023) under Art. 36 of the Statute of the Court. The United States plans to pay Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA). The FY 2022 Request of \$1.9 billion reflects the Administration’s goal of fully funding UN peacekeeping and paying down recently accumulated arrears/ The Biden Administration proposes to pay two \$300 million payments, over two fiscal years, to pay back cap-related UN peacekeeping arrears accumulated in the past four years. To do justice the United States must convince the majority of Members to require the Secretary-General to guarantee a \$7 billion UN Peacekeeping appropriation, after considerably more than 42 months persecuted with a particularly malicious budget cut. These two three hundred million dollar payments should help UN Peacekeeping cope with 2020-2021 and current year 2021-2022 tort, if the United States effectively represents the \$7 billion (2022-2023) UN Peacekeeping budget. With 4 percent growth in all categories, in order to not tarry longer than three years between \$60 and \$70 billion, the US State Department should have no trouble paying a \$2 billion assessment of \$7 billion appropriation 2022-2023 going up 3 percent annually thereafter to \$2.1 billion assessment for a \$7.2 billion appropriation 2022-2023. Between 2018 and 2019 total UN agency organizational spending increased only \$0.9 billion, 1.6 percent, from \$56 billion to \$56.9 billion 2018-2019 according to Budgetary and financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system A/75/373 of October 1, 2020. UN agencies are going to need to recost their inflation upwards to three percent annually, and when UN agency spending reaches \$60 billion will need to increase inflation to 4 percent across all programs, or miraculously, finally agree to settle social security benefits for people living below the international poverty line pursuant to the UN Charter revising Statement of the United Nations.

7. Anthony J. Sanders writes Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State to sue Anthony Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases and Antonio Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General to restore our good name to health and stop retaliating by altering the government and non-government historical record. For instance, the Internet records now state Anthony was never the most popular male baby name reported by the Social Security Administration (SSA) since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic vaccine propaganda media monopolization in 2020. Secretary-

General Antonio Guterres and Director of the National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Diseases seem to be shrinking from blame for ruining the popularity of the Anthony male baby name with their ineffective treatment of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the very right to a home may in fact be the result of a hacking of the right to shelter in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), that was only temporarily redressed by Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020, that held Myanmar's military and security forces responsible, inter alia, for killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, beatings, cruel treatment, and for the destruction of or denial of access to food, "shelter" and other essentials of life, all with the intent to destroy the Rohingya group, in whole or in part; and is now modified to comply with the adipose and medically incompetent Secretary-General's strict interpretation of the definition of genocide to justify declaring a futile "war" on coronavirus, without any gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment – hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. To frustrate Google searches, the very name of the World Assembly has been changed, ostensibly due to infringement by a private third party, to General Debate 21-27 September, 2021.

8. More than 4.7 million people have died from COVID-19. the gold standard for coronavirus treatments is that hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus allergic rhinitis. UN vaccine propaganda, for a defective two week cure, that isn't used by hospitals to treat severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), nor prevents contagious allergic rhinitis, has agreed to a pragmatic agreement by World Trade Organization (WTO) but this takes years. In the course of preventing "secret" information lawfully within the control of governments and governmental agencies from being disclosed pursuant to the protection of undisclosed information under Sec. 7, Art. 39 of the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement and Arts. 2(1), 12, 58, 93(1) and 100(1) is certain to be sued for effective protection against unfair competition and control of anti-competitive practices in contractual licenses as provided in Art. 10 *bis* of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1967) Any act of competition contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition. The following acts of scientific misinformation in particular shall be prohibited. (1) Acts of such a nature as to create confusion. (2) False allegations in the course of trade of such a nature as to discredit the establishment, the goods, or the industrial or commercial activities. (3) Indications or allegations the use of which in the course of trade is liable to mislead the public as to the nature, the manufacturing process, the characteristics, the suitability for their purpose, or the quantity, of the public goods.

9. The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone creme to the nose and chest, mentholiptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually a mentholiptus cough drop, cures the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or ampicillin for azithromycin resistance may be needed to treat pneumonia. Lysol for cleaning. Eucalyptus humidifiers (diffusers) are advised to cure coronavirus and prevent transmission in hospitals and schools. Retreat. Health permitting, scholars should surpass the Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) – 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups, 3 mile run and swim daily.

C. International Commissions are termed Function 300 in the budget request. The International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) is a binational commission established to implement

boundary and water treaties and international agreements between the United States and Mexico. The agency operates and maintains nearly 100 hydrologic gaging stations, over 20,000 acres of floodplains, 500 miles of levees, 440 miles of river and interior floodway channels, four diversion dams, two international storage dams and associated hydroelectric power plants, roughly 700 hydraulic structures, two international wastewater treatment plants, and one-half of all boundary monuments and markers on the land boundary and at international ports of entry. The American Section is comprised of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), International Boundary Commission (IBC) and International Joint Commission (IJC). BECC addresses environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between the United States and Mexico. IBC supports the maintenance of an accurately delineated and marked boundary between the United States and Canada, consistent with the mandate of the 1925 Treaty of Washington. IBC maintains more than 5,500 land boundary monuments and more than 2,800 reference monuments. IJC was created by the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, which acts as a cornerstone of U.S.-Canadian relations along the border. IJC reviews uses, obstructions, or diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows in the other, and assesses progress in restoration of water quality in the Great Lakes.

1. The International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) funds the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, and international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. Each commission facilitates international cooperation by conducting or coordinating scientific studies of fish stocks and other marine resources and their habitats and establishing common management measures to be implemented by member governments. Many also oversee the allocation of fishing rights to their members. Many fishing areas that were nearly depleted are now yielding sustainable catches for U.S. commercial and sport fishermen, and some key endangered populations are recovering. The commercial and recreational fisheries managed by the commissions generate income of \$12 to \$15 billion annually and support thousands of U.S. jobs.

D. The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. government interests in the Indo-Pacific region. Working through 18 permanent offices throughout Asia, including in countries of particular importance to the United States, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia, and China. The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (EWC) was established by an act of Congress as part of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Its purpose is to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific. The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a bipartisan, non-governmental organization with the single mission of advancing democracy in the world authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (P.L. 98-164) passed in 1983. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (P.L. 108-199) created the International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to support the operations of the Hollings Center to focus on opening, fostering, and reinforcing networks and connections between the United States and the predominantly Muslim world, particularly in the post-9/11 environment.

1. The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEFP) was created in 1953. The EEFP brings outstanding professionals who are emerging leaders in their countries to the United States and sends American counterparts abroad. The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) is authorized under section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (P.L. 102-138). IASP funds two-year scholarships to outstanding Israeli-Arab students to pursue higher education programs at U.S. Institutions. The International Chancery Center (ICC), authorized by the

International Center Act in 1968, is a diplomatic enclave located on a 47-acre lot in northwest D.C. Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (FSRDF) was established to provide pension payments to all eligible retired and disabled members, former spouses, and survivors of the Foreign Service enrolled in either of the two systems. It is maintained through multiple mandatory sources of income that include contributions by employees, agency contributions, special government contributions, interest on investments, and voluntary contributions.

2. U.S. Agency for Global Media's (USAGM) is an independent federal agency responsible for all United States non-military international media. The agency is comprised of two federal entities: Voice of America (VOA) and the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB) and oversees four agency-sponsored non-federal entities: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN), and the Open Technology Fund (OTF). USAGM's mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. Its radio, television, internet, digital, and mobile programs reach 354 million people each week in 62 languages. USAGM is a leading source for news and information about the United States, and a provider of reporting on issues that local media—often controlled or influenced by their ruling regimes—fail to cover, eg. public health information related to the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was founded by Congress in 1984 to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflict around the world, recognizing that violence abroad and global conflict undermine U.S. interests.

E. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) global operations provide human resources to defend U.S. national security, asserting U.S. leadership and influence, and advancing stability, security, and prosperity worldwide. Capital Investment Fund (CIF) supports capital investments in facility construction, information technology (IT), and real-property maintenance. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises audits and investigations of foreign assistance programs. Development Assistance (DA) mitigates the devastating impacts of climate change, promotes agricultural security in Africa, responds to the secondary and tertiary impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic, addresses irregular migration, and advances democratic values and principles. Funding is provided to drive global economic growth in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, counter violent extremism, and invest in the workforce. Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS) and the Bureau for Democracy, Development and Innovation (DDI) will support the development of resilient, democratic societies; enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; build human capital; and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable. The 2022 Budget begins the process of addressing the climate crisis by ending international financing of carbon-intensive fossil fuel-based energy and ensuring that Federal funding no longer directly subsidizes fossil fuels, as required in Sections 102 and 209 of Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.

1. The Global Health Programs (GHP) account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). GHP supports programs to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic, prevent child and maternal deaths, and combat infectious disease threats. A goal is for all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2035. Reaching these rates would save an additional five million children each year and decrease the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy annually by 75 percent. Programs will leverage U.S. government and other investments in

nutrition, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, infectious diseases and cost-effective childhood vaccines. The President's Malaria Initiative prioritizes malaria prevention and treatment in up to 25 African countries, address multidrug-resistant malaria in three programs in Southeast Asia, and support malaria control and elimination efforts in Latin America. Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide, infecting 10 million people and claiming the lives of almost two million each year; it is also one of the top ten killers of people globally from all causes. In partnership with private and public donors, USAID will support interventions that reach, cure, and prevent TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and TB/HIV co-infection. USAID will address infectious disease threats such as Ebola virus disease, severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenzas, plague, Marburg, and Lassa Fever. USAID will implement the National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness. USAID supports drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) – lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminths.

2. Democracy program strengthen institutions; foster the rule of law and government transparency; strengthen citizen-centered governance; address increased restrictions on civic space; strengthen civil society and civic education; support independent fact-based media; and promote fair, peaceful, and competitive electoral processes. Economic growth programs that are essential for sustainable development in developing countries, which help generate the public resources governments need to invest in education, health, rural roads, as well as digital and other infrastructure. Education supports the U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education, the USAID Education Policy, and USAID's work to address the global learning crisis and respond to the impact of COVID-19 on education. Food Security implements the whole-of-government Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, which seeks to achieve the goal of the Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS), to sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition, in response to the devastating poverty and hunger impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Gender supports gender equality and equity, a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, improves health outcomes, advances political stability, and fosters democracy pursuant to Executive Order 14020. State and USAID will advance equity by reducing structural disparities and creating opportunities for members of marginalized racial and ethnic groups as well as other individuals and communities that have been underserved pursuant to Executive Order 13985 on Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities.

3. International Disaster Assistance (IDA) provides lifesaving humanitarian assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies around the world. IDA is managed by the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Programming includes, but is not limited to, emergency food security, nutrition, shelter, water, health, logistics, coordination, and livelihoods support. Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges in countries in crisis, and assist in their transition toward sustainable development, peace, good governance, and democracy. Managed by USAID's Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (USAID/CPS), Complex Crisis Fund (CCF) program targets countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, violence, or instability. Economic Support Fund (ESF) request will help countries of strategic importance meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs. Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence (CPRCMI) and anti-Iran influence are xenophobically funded. 2019 Global Fragility Act (GFA) address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability, conflict and climate change. Global Concessional Financing Facility allows middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations to access multilateral development bank loans at more



concessional terms. Democracy Fund (DF) supports democracy, human rights, and governance through the USAID Bureau for Democracy Development and Innovation and State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) will advance U.S. national security by supporting countries in Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia on their paths toward democracy and open market economies while building their capacity to counter foreign malign influence of Russia.

4. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity, and play a critical role in helping to mitigate and resolve forced displacement in Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, and elsewhere. The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is the humanitarian arm of the Department of State that, along with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), ensures that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. The rebuild the refugee admissions program and will fund contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other international and non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle a record number of 125,000 refugees in the United States pursuant to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration (EO 14013). In FY 2022 pursuant to The request also restores U.S. support for Palestinian refugees through the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The President's Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to address urgent unexpected refugee and migration needs.

5. Peace Corp selects, trains, and supports American Volunteers who live and work in areas that other government programs are often unable to reach. Most Volunteers serve for 27 months. Approximately 7,000 Peace Corps Volunteers and Trainees were evacuated from their host countries in March 2020 and returned safely to their homes of record in United States. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) reduces poverty through sustainable, inclusive economic growth, through new strategic priorities in climate, inclusion and gender, and catalyzing private sector investment. Specifically MCdC works through compacts in Kosovo, Malawi, and Timor-Leste along with two concurrent regional compact programs focused on trade facilitation across borders: the Benin - Niger Regional Transport Corridor Project and the Côte d'Ivoire - Burkina Faso Energy Interconnection Project. 38 percent of MCC funds have gone to climate related activity. Inter-American Foundation (IAF) invests directly in effective, community-led development throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. IAF addresses the root causes of Central American migration, spurring local economic activity and strengthening food security, building resilience to natural disasters and extreme weather, supporting displaced Venezuelans, and advancing the social and economic inclusion of historically marginalized populations, including women, youth, Indigenous people, LGBTQ+, African descendants, and people with disabilities. Department of Treasury Technical Assistance (OTA) works with finance ministries, central banks, and related government institutions to support efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat money laundering, terrorism finance and other economic crimes pursuant to the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (FATAA). With 50 programs around the world OTA works to reduce countries' dependence on foreign financial aid through improved domestic resource mobilization, and creating the conditions for private sector-led economic growth.

6. International Security Assistance category needs to be abolished, except for non-proliferation,

because foreign military and police financing is treason that generates the opposite of loyalty, the programs have track record of human rights abuses, that must not be condoned. International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) grant programs support U.S. partners in developing and strengthening their criminal justice systems and capabilities in a manner that upholds human rights while protecting the safety and security of the American people from the impact of crime, including transnational crime, and instability overseas. Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR) Programs reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies.. Every day, more than 300,000 travelers worldwide are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites in 24 high counterterrorism-priority countries. Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) bolster the capacity of partner nations to conduct critical peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations, support stabilization in countries grappling with violent conflict, implement security sector reform (SSR), and enhance security sector governance in select countries. International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs improve defense capabilities through professional military education and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses, or through mobile education and training teams abroad. Foreign Military Financing (FMF) promotes U.S. national security by strengthening military support for key U.S. allies and partner governments monitored by the State Department Bureau of Political and Military Affairs. However, financing and dealing with foreign armed forces, tends to exacerbate human rights abuses and fragility, and as seen in Afghanistan does not generate loyalty. The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) helps to expedite the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations.

7. The President's FY 2022 Budget requests \$4.4 billion for multilateral assistance programs, including international financial institutions and \$676 million for bilateral debt relief and restructuring. Multilateral Development Banks play key roles in the effort to reduce poverty, climate change, increase economic growth and foster greater economic and social inclusion. The US subscribes to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), replenishes the International Development Association (IDA), subscribes to the African Development Bank (ADB), replenishes the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Asian Development Fund (AsDF). The FY 2022 Budget requests \$102.0 million to enable the United States to make a meaningful contribution to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), the IMF's concessional lending facility for low-income countries, or another IMF facility, plus the authority to lend up to \$15 billion to the IMF PRGT program. Of \$2.5 billion for climate change, the FY 2022 budget requests \$1,700.0 million for multilateral climate change and environmental funds and programs, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Clean Technology Fund (CTF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Multilateral Climate Change Adaptation Funds and Food Security through the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

8. International Organizations is believed to the US financing mechanism for UN Relief and Works Administration for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) although it is officially presented differently. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. Programs funded are UNICEF, United National Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund

(UNPF), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. The budget also funds two bilateral debt relief and restructuring programs – the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative and Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI (Common Framework and the Tropical Forest Conservation and Coral Reef Act.

7. The Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM) export credit support will total \$9.6 billion in lending activity and will be fully funded by receipts collected from the EXIM's users (except for the Office of Inspector General (OIG), which is funded by an appropriation). EXIM's receipts are expected to total \$352.0 million, including funds set aside to cover the cost of the agency's credit programs in FY 2022. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay \$114.0 million for administrative expenses and \$10.0 million in program budget. The FY 2022 request for EXIM also includes \$6.5 million for the expenses of the OIG. EXIM forecasts sending \$228.0 million (i.e. negative subsidy) to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses. EXIM, one of over 110 export credit agencies around the globe, actively helps level the playing field for businesses of all sizes in the competitive global marketplace. U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) prioritizes infrastructure activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services. Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is the official development finance institution (DFI) of the United States. DFC is an independent Executive Branch agency that partners with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world today, including climate change, and responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. International Trade Commission (Commission) is an independent, nonpartisan Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. In accordance with its statutory mandate, the Commission investigates and makes determinations in proceedings involving imports claimed to injure a domestic industry or violate U.S. intellectual property rights; provides independent analysis and information on tariffs, trade, and competitiveness; and maintains the U.S. tariff schedule. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) is a quasi-judicial, independent agency within the Department of Justice, its primary mission is to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments

8. The Food for Peace Program P.L. 480 feeds tens of millions of people. Started by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954 and renamed Food for Peace by President John F. Kennedy, the Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480) aimed to supply foreign aid with U.S. agricultural surpluses to fight world hunger, expand international trade, and foster U.S. foreign policy. By August 1966, program spending had reached almost \$2 billion and was active in 52 countries. Today it is a matching funds program between the USDA and USAID valued at nearly \$4 billion annually. During the 2010s the program changed to provide cash donations rather than American grown and delivered food. USAID's held traditional efforts to deliver food as opposed to cash transfers for countries to buy their own food is actually 78 percent cheaper per ton of food. Title II emergency and development programs have provided more than 106 million metric tons of commodities to more than 3 billion people in 150 countries. McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition helps support education, child development and food security in low-income, food-deficit countries around the globe.

F. The FY 22 State Department, Foreign Operations and International Organizations budget has done well to redress Trump Administration cuts and offer \$75 million to reaffiliate with United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to discuss \$550 million (2017) assessment of arrears since terminating membership in 2011 dues to discrimination against Palestine. The Secretary of State must sustain 4 percent annual growth in all spending categories to increase total outlays from

\$63 billion FY 22 to more than \$70 billion FY 25, this moderately high rate of inflation is justified in shortfalls from 3 percent inflation from wrongful budget cuts since FY 16. The Secretary-General of the United Nations must learn to annually produce 3 percent economic growth in appropriation, after technical adjustments, rather than a -2.8 percent economic depression plus 1.6 percent recosting. To act in good faith the Secretary of State must rescind the tens of millions of dollars “malign influence” false accusation propaganda against China, Russia and Iran receiving hundreds of millions dollar in the budget. The Secretary of State must advocate to repeal the FBI representation on committee for visitor exchange under 28CFR§0.87 to pursue Interim National Security Strategy without the malign influence of the FBI in violation of the consular premises and freedom of communication under Arts. 31, 33 and 35 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) or any prejudice against Russia, China or Iran the United States may owe more than \$7.2 billion compensation for Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) (2019) stolen since the Iran rescued diplomatic staff from terrorists pursuant to United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Islamic Republic of Iran) (1980).

1. It is advised that all money from prohibiting malign influence propaganda in USAID be donated to Haitian assassination and earthquake victims and refugees, to rebuild earthquake proof and to protect the Enriquillo-Plantain Garden and less problematic Septentrional fault systems from fracking, carbon capture storage, explosions and other industrial earthquake hazards. So far, after the assassination and death from coronavirus in office, the earthquake, four days after inviting the General Assembly in the northern hemisphere to watch the Perseid meteors, without any earth shaking military medicine divorce, has so far only leveraged \$36 million from the US and Title 42 removal order for 12,000 Haitian refugees living under a bridge in Del Rio Texas. Prohibiting malign influence propaganda would allow USAID to administer disaster insurance to Haiti. In the most recent earthquake 2,200 people died, more than 12,200 who were injured, and hundreds missing. The earthquake severely damaged two cities, Le Cayes and Jeremie. More than 50,000 homes were destroyed and another 77,000 damaged. An estimated 250,000 are homeless and the 10,000 living under a bridge in Del Rio Texas should not be whipped with horse reigns by border police, they should be permitted to visit the United States or be sent home to Haiti by plane for free. Foreign Military Financing Countering People's Republic of China (PRC) Malign influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$50.0 million). Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs CPMIF (\$15.0 million) and Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence Fund (CPMIF) (\$3.7 million Haiti fault protection). International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement CPMIF (\$70.0 million). Economic Support Fund CPMIF (\$155.0 million). USAID International Disaster Assistance converts \$294 million CPMIF propaganda to humanitarian use. To help limit persecution of the number of the beast to less than 42 months International Security Assistance grows 4 percent annually until all \$8.9 billion FY 22 to FY 25 International Security programs, except \$1 billion FY 25 for Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs are abolished and converted to civilian use, without backsliding, such as to found an international social security benefit program for people and refugees making less than the international poverty line.

2. Since the Taliban took over Afghanistan, of 124,334 people evacuated from Afghanistan, almost 6,000 were US citizens, 63,000 are Afghan, exactly 23,876 Afghan evacuees, including some third country nationals, are in the United States. Congress is reported to have authorized \$6.4 billion for Afghan refugees. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused the largest school closures and education disruption in history, with more than 1.5 billion students affected at the height of the crisis. Over 767 million of these students were girls. Now, another major

challenge is looming. Over 11 million girls – from pre-primary to tertiary education - may not return to school. After the hasty withdrawal from Afghanistan ending August 31, 2021 that was not predicted in the budget request, that did not name the frequently fought and bombed 'Taliban' a terrorist threat. There is real and palpable fear among Afghan women of a return to the Taliban's brutal and systemic repression of women and girls during the 1990s. The Ministry that once promoted women's rights has been disbanded, and its premises taken over by a Ministry for the propagation of Virtue and the prevention of Vice – an all-male office that will apply guidelines on appropriate dress and behavior. Taliban representatives have dismantled many other former government offices for women's affairs, gaining access to sensitive files, threatening staff, and accusing women's civil society groups of spreading “anti-Islamic” ideas. Girls over the age of 12 have been prohibited from attending school. The total number of enrolled students increased from around 1 million to 10 million learners. The number of girls in primary school increased from almost zero in 2001 to 2.5 million in 2018. In 2021, 4 out of 10 students in primary education are girls. A growing humanitarian crisis across the country is putting one million children in danger of extreme hunger, with families headed by women – most of whom can no longer work – among those at greatest risk.

## **II. Department of Homeland Security Audit**

A. 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. In FY 19 the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) was abolished and National Program Protection Directorate changed its name to Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency. In FY 20 biometrics and federal program protection were transferred to Management. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposal to transfer the United States Secret Service from DHS to the Department of the Treasury was rejected by the new Administration. To better keep track of Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) spending, 31 percent of the DHS budget, including supplementals, and end this peculiar form of gender discrimination, Congress and President are advised to appoint FEMA to the Cabinet, with their own independent row in OMB Historical Table 4.1. However, to reduce paperwork and prevent the DHS budget from being stuck between \$60 and \$70 billion for more than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) DHS will traffic FEMA indefinitely.

1. To produce an accurate estimate of total federal outlays for the U.S. Customs Service a.k.a. Homeland Security, revenues must not be allowed to distort the total; total customs duties and fees are reported in the Combined Statement of the Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service and OMB Historical Tables. If a federal accountant wants to subtract any or all dedicated customs and duties and fees from the DHS outlay total, they must subtract an equal amount of customs duties and fees, and this is not convenient. Granted, the unconstitutionally vague term discretionary appropriations, typically refers exclusively to appropriations enacted by Congress, however for the purpose of auditing DHS outlays, to double check OMB and Bureau of Fiscal Services estimates, it is necessary to exclude customs duties and fees revenues and redo the mandatory appropriation added, addition. Consequent to chronically underestimating the budget request, the FY 22 DHS budget authority total slightly underestimates the true request for original outlays. Now that FEMA spending has increased there has not been any need for supplementals that the DHS budget does not necessarily remember to include.

To clearly report to the President's budget: total federal outlays for the Department, Customs must delete several rows from the Homeland Security budget – Less FEMA Disaster Relief, Less Mandatory Fees and Trust Funds, Gross Discretionary Budget Authority, Less Overseas Contingency Operations, Less Discretionary Offsetting Fees, Less FEMA Disaster Relief – Major Disaster Cap Adjustment, Net Discretionary Budget Authority, Less – CHIMP Funding, and Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority. Furthermore, total budget authority must be subtracted by the amount of the FEMA outlays, to produce Customs outlays.

**US Customs Service Budget FY17 - FY24**  
(millions)

| Budget Authority by Organization            | FY 17  | FY 18  | FY 19  | FY 20  | FY 21  | FY 22  | FY 23  | FY 24  |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Outlays                               | 74,313 | 87,054 | 80,772 | 85,740 | 86,923 | 88,785 | 92,813 | 95,381 |
| Federal Emergency Management Administration | 23,633 | 30,057 | 21,674 | 26,976 | 26,477 | 28,376 | 29,085 | 29,813 |
| Customs Agencies                            | 50,680 | 56,997 | 59,098 | 58,764 | 60,446 | 60,409 | 63,728 | 65,568 |
| Office of the Secretary                     | 137    | 609    | 141    | 169    | 181    | 225    | 231    | 236    |
| Management                                  | 674    | 784    | 2,840  | 3,071  | 3,202  | 3,704  | 3,797  | 3,892  |
| Analysis and Operations                     | 264    | 246    | 253    | 284    | 299    | 320    | 328    | 336    |
| Office of the Inspector General             | 175    | 168    | 168    | 190    | 190    | 205    | 210    | 215    |
| U.S. Customs and                            | 14,440 | 16,318 | 17,257 | 16,530 | 16,282 | 16,290 | 16,779 | 17,282 |

|  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Border Protection                                |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement           | 6,770  | 7,453  | 7,906  | 8,310  | 8,350  | 8,371  | 8,622  | 8,881  |
| Transportation and Security Administration       | 7,771  | 7,886  | 8,090  | 8,301  | 8,444  | 8,872  | 9,094  | 9,321  |
| U.S. Coast Guard                                 | 10,671 | 12,328 | 12,237 | 12,193 | 13,071 | 13,108 | 13,501 | 13,906 |
| U.S. Secret Service                              | 2,311  | 2,272  | 2,513  | 2,681  | 2,709  | 2,840  | 2,925  | 3,013  |
| National Protection and Programs Directorate     | 3,270  | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency | 0      | 3,388  | 1,682  | 2,016  | 2,025  | 2,134  | 2,187  | 2,242  |
| Federal Emergency Management Administration      | 23,633 | 30,057 | 21,674 | 26,976 | 26,477 | 28,376 | 29,085 | 29,813 |
| Office of Health Affairs                         | 124    | 122    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| U.S.   | 4,179  | 4,482  | 4,730  | 4,020  | 4,264  | 4,761  | 4,904  | 5,051  |

|  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Citizenship and Immigration Service      |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center  | 243    | 254    | 329    | 351    | 340    | 356    | 367    | 378    |
| Science and Technology Directorate       | 782    | 841    | 820    | 737    | 766    | 823    | 844    | 865    |
| Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNTO) | 353    | 335    | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction   | 0      | 0      | 435    | 432    | 402    | 428    | 439    | 450    |
| Less: Rescissions to Prior Year Balances | -1,484 | -489   | -303   | -521   | -79    | -2,028 | -500   | -500   |
| Total Outlays                            | 74,313 | 87,054 | 80,772 | 85,740 | 86,923 | 88,785 | 92,813 | 95,381 |

Source: Mayorkas, Alejandro N. Department of Homeland Security Budget-in-brief FY 18 – FY 22

B. The FY 22 budget defunds border wall construction to explain the high level of rescission of unobligated balances. It provides DHS about \$1.2 billion for border infrastructure which includes: modernization of Land Ports of Entry (LPOE); investments in modern border security technology and assets; and efforts to ensure the safe and humane treatment of migrants in Customs and Border Protection (CBP) custody. It provides \$345 million in new discretionary funding for United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) application processing to support up to 125,000 refugee



admissions in FY 2022. \$440 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to monitor 140,000 Alternatives to Detention (ATD) participants. \$1.8 billion for a total of 32,500 detention beds, including 2,307 funded by mandatory fee accounts; and, 2,500 beds for the short-term processing of family units at Family Residential Centers. \$385M for transportation and removal costs. The discretionary request provides \$2.1B, a \$110M increase from the FY 2021 Enacted level, for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), which builds on the \$650 million provided for CISA in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. To mitigate the effects of climate change, the Budget includes \$500M in discretionary funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) competitive grant program. \$131 million to support diverse, innovative, and community-driven methods to prevent domestic terrorism while respecting civil rights and liberties. \$1 billion for a fourth Offshore Patrol Cutter, start a fifth, upgrade the Shore Facility Infrastructure and fund the Polar Security Cutter. \$3.7 billion to support 47,493 full-time and part-time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs). \$2.6 billion to support US Secret Service. \$618 million for investments in research, development, and innovation, to lay a strong foundation for securing the American public from future threats. \$4 million to hire 34 additional staff into the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL).

1. Departmental Management and Operations, comprised of the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) and the Management Directorate (MGMT), provides leadership, direction, and management to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). OSEM includes the Office of the Secretary, Office of Partnership and Engagement, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of the General Counsel, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Privacy Office, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, and Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman. MGMT includes the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management, Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer, Office of the Chief Security Officer, Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Biometric Identity Management, and Federal Protective Service. The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources to support the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the Office of Operations Coordination (OPS). The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) which amends the Inspector General Act of 1978 and reports to both the DHS Secretary and Congress.

2. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is responsible for securing America's borders, coastlines, and ports of entry (POEs), to protect the United States against terrorist threats and prevent the entry of inadmissible persons and contraband while facilitating lawful travel, trade, and immigration over 5,000 miles of border with Canada; 1,900 miles of border with Mexico; and approximately 95,000 miles of shoreline. Multi-disciplined CBP Officers (CBPO) and Agriculture Specialists from the Office of Field Operations (OFO) perform a full range of inspection, intelligence analysis, examination, and law enforcement activities relating to the arrival and departure of persons, conveyances, and merchandise at air, land, and sea POEs. CBP remains the second largest source of revenue in the Federal Government, and the agency is committed to its dual role of trade facilitation and protection of revenue. Through the Office of Trade, CBP enforces nearly 500 U.S. trade laws and regulations on behalf of 49 Federal agencies, facilitating compliant trade, collecting revenue, and protecting the U.S. economy and consumers from harmful imports and unfair trade practices.

a. Mostly due to a reduction in fee revenues, CBP total budget authority declined -0.9 percent FY 20 –

FY 21 and remains virtually unchanged, with +0.004 percent growth FY 21 – FY 22. FY 22 – FY 23, and in the future, three percent inflation, will be necessary. CBP processed over 32.8 million international trade transactions worth \$2.4T in import transactions and processed more than \$1.4 trillion in U.S. exports. CBP also collected approximately \$78.8 billion in duties, taxes, and other fees, including more than \$74.4 billion in duties, a 3.5 percent increase over FY 2019. The Biden Administration hopes to end the trade war and reduce tariffs. Trade war tariffs by the Trump Administration increased customs duties and fee revenues by +72 percent from \$41.3 billion FY 18 to \$70.8 billion FY 19, after refunds. After declining -3.2 percent to \$68.6 billion in 2020 due to global contraction of economic trade in 2021 tariff revenues are expected to increase 23 percent to \$84.89 billion. In 2022 safeguard measures are expected to be relieved and tariff revenues are expected to decline -32.4 percent to \$57.4 billion in 2022 another -21.3 percent to \$45.2 billion in 2023 before increasing at a normal rate of 0.8% to \$45.5 billion in 2024. After the Commodity Credit Corporation paid billions of dollars in compensation for economic damage caused by the trade war, the USDA FY 21 budget requested delinking Sec. 32 funds with Customs revenues. The USDA reports receiving only \$1.3 billion FY 2020, \$1.6 billion FY 21 and \$1.2 billion FY 22 Sec. 32 funds although US Customs reports marginal growth in \$22 billion collected FY 19 and FY 20, 42 percent, rather than 30 percent of total collections.

b. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the principal criminal investigative agency within DHS. ICE has more than 21,000 employees deployed across all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and in 57 countries. Along the Southwest Border, USBP encountered 400,651 migrants, including 52,230 family units and 30,557 unaccompanied children; and OFO encountered 57,437 migrants at POEs, including 18,764 family units and 2,682 unaccompanied children. CBP and partner agencies apprehended 47,813 individuals and made 31,915 criminal arrests FY 20. The FY 2022 Alternatives to Detention (ATD) request supports up to 140,000 ATD participants. The FY 2022 Budget supports an ADP level of 32,500 (30,000 adult and 2,500 family), a decrease of 1,500 adult beds from the FY 2021. From the initial test in February 2020 through the end of FY 2020, ICE tested approximately 82,000 detainees, with 8,573 detainees testing positive for COVID-19.

3. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was established by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act to provide baggage checks and security for the Nation's transportation system and employs 55,169 people FY 22. TSA secures the United States transportation network, which connects cities, manufacturers, and retailers through; more than 4 million miles of roadways; nearly 140,000 miles of railroad track; approximately 612,000 bridges and more than 470 tunnels; approximately 360 maritime ports, over 3,700 marine terminals, and approximately 12,000 miles of coastline; approximately 2.75 million miles of pipeline; and nearly 30 million daily trips are taken on public transportation. TSA screened approximately 471 million aviation passengers | with a peak volume of 2.8 million passengers in one day, 1.1 billion carry-on items, and more than 276 million checked bags. TSA transitioned from managing a 4.5 percent increase in passenger volume for the first five months of FY 2020, to dramatic reduction in passenger volume and working hours due to the COVID-19 pandemic. TSA deployed acrylic shield barriers across airports. Developed Enhanced Cleaning Guidance to limit the spread of COVID-19 at checkpoints – Lysol eucalyptol cleanser aromatherapy is mostly highly recommended by the FDA. TSA received 16,084,310 individual PPE items (e.g., gloves, surgical masks, KN-90 respirators, N-95 respirators, goggles, hand wipes, face shields, hand sanitizers, etc.) and distributed/deployed 4,241,046 individual PPE items, equating to 4,800+ total shipments.

a. TSA is justifying their 4.9 percent inflation FY 21 – FY 22 in a dramatic \$2.1 billion increase in Aviation Passenger Security and \$100 million increase Precheck Fee revenues, while appropriations decrease nearly \$2 billion FY 21 – FY 22. Without an Office of Health Affairs (OHA); TSA and DHS will have to take their medical orders directly from Hospitals & Asylums (HA). To help solve the COVID-19 pandemic Transit centers are advised to deploy essential oil of eucalyptus, lavender or peppermint “medicated soap” in public restrooms in transit centers (including ports of entry and DHS detention centers) for people to safely, hypo-allergically and effectively be instructed to “wash your nose if you feel any allergic rhinitis”. The gold standard of coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is that hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis, however this is not practical at transit centers. A few dabs of hydrocortisone crème to the nose, throat and chest, mentholiptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cure severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Mentholiptus cough drops are the frontline treatment for the wet cough of influenza. Requiring international travelers to be up to date on their Pneumovax 23 might help prevent pneumonia, at least in international passengers. Lysol eucalyptol cleanser aromatherapy is most highly recommended by the FDA. Eucalyptus scented humidifiers (diffusers) may be deployed to make popular indoor airspaces, including airplanes, curative of highly contagious coronavirus and influenza, without any known side-effects or allergies.

4. Since 1790, the Coast Guard has safeguarded the American people. The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency responsible for maritime safety, security, and environmental stewardship in U.S. ports and inland waterways, along more than 95,000 miles of U.S. coastline, throughout the 4.5 million square miles of U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and on the high seas. Although funded by DHS the Coast Guard is considered a branch of the US Armed Forces. FY 20 the Cost Guard responded to 16,845 search and rescue cases; assisted 21,050 people, saved 4,286 lives, and protected more than \$60.9 million in property from loss. They facilitated the safe debarkation of over 250,000 passengers and 70,000 crew from 120 vessels in U.S. ports during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. They responded to over 10,000 pollution incident reports; deployed the National Strike Force for nine natural disasters, six special events, and 13 oil or hazardous substance incidents. Interdicted over 1,800 undocumented migrants at sea, and repatriated 418 Haitian, 1,117 Dominican, 194 Mexican, and 49 Cuban migrants.

5. The Secret Service ensures the safety of the President, the Vice President, their families, the White House, the Vice President’s Residence, national and visiting world leaders, former United States Presidents and their spouses, and events of national significance. The Secret Service also protects the integrity of the currency and investigates crimes against the national financial system and cyberspace, poorly. For instance, the FY 22 Budget Request of the Executive Office of the President, is not done in September after his losing hyper-inflationary American Jobs and Family Plans proposals. For the mental health, safety and well-being of the President and Vice-President, public health service and judiciary, it is necessary for the White House to completely terminate funding for pseudo-ephedrine brain shrink exposure and request repeal of the Office of National Drug Control Policy mole 21USC§1701 *et seq.* The Secret Service screened more than 1,700,000 people visiting the White House. Seized \$505.0M in counterfeit U.S. Currency. Through the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI), Secret Service provided training, equipment, and software to State and local law enforcement. In FY 2020, this training enabled partners to conduct over 99,500 computer forensics exams, including over 22,000 exams related to missing or exploited children, 13,000 exams in murder/death cases, more than 12,800 exams involving drug related offenses, and over 7,700 exams in

financial fraud investigations.

6. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) leads the Federal Government's effort to understand, analyze, and manage cyber and physical risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure with two strategic goals: to Defend Today and to Secure Tomorrow. CISA's Cybersecurity Division (CSD), Infrastructure Division (ISD), and Emergency Communications Division (ECD) are CISA's three statutory operational divisions. CISA also has three horizontally integrated delivery and coordination divisions: the National Risk Management Center (NRMC), the Integrated Operations Division (IOD), and the Stakeholder Engagement Division (SED). In support of public safety, National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP), and critical infrastructure partners during the COVID-19 pandemic, CISA experienced a dramatic 50 percent increase in Priority Telecommunications Services (PTS) usage. This request builds on the \$650.0M provided for CISA in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to respond to the recent Government-wide cyber breaches and boost U.S. cyber defenses.

7. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reduces loss of life and property and protects the Nation from all hazards by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system. In addition to the Agency's headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 permanent regional offices, three permanent area offices, and various disaster-related sites. FEMA employs more than 21,700 people as of April 2021 – including term and intermittent employees. In FY 2020, activated the National Response Coordination Center for 210 consecutive days in response to COVID-19 and the 2020 Hurricane Season. This is nearly three times the next longest activation (77 days for the 2017 Hurricane and Wildfire Seasons) and is still ongoing. FEMA deployed 13,951 distinct FEMA personnel during FY 2020, resulting in 36,192 total deployments and 2,309,972 deployed days in response to COVID-19 and other disasters. FEMA increased virtual and mobile instruction to train 2.5 million participants; average annual training participants for the last 5 years was 2.1 million. Also trained more than 24,000 career and volunteer fire service personnel through partnerships with State fire training academies. FEMA provided over \$41.7 billion in Lost Wages Assistance, which provided COVID-19-related unemployment assistance to residents of 54 States and territories. Provided the largest and third largest Public Assistance Program grants in history, awarding \$9.5 billion to rebuild Puerto Rico's electric grid and infrastructure and \$2.1 billion to rebuild Puerto Rico's educational facilities. Funding increases 7 percent FY 21 – FY 22, however the benefits of avoiding ill-accounted for supplementals and ensuring adequate balance is available for national disasters, that seem to be increasing due to global warming, especially wildfires in Western States, justify the increase.

8. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is responsible for administering the Nation's lawful immigration system through approximately 230 domestic and international offices. FY 2020 USCIS received about 7.7 million benefit requests. USCIS naturalized 625,000 new citizens in FY 2020. USCIS completed over 110,000 naturalization oaths that were postponed because of temporary office closures due to COVID-19, which occurred on March 18, 2020. Since reopening in early June 2020 USCIS eliminated the naturalization oath backlog as of July 31, 2020. USCIS approved approximately 147,000 petitions or applications for employment-based visas. USCIS added approximately 76,000 employers to the E-Verify program, growing to more than 967,000 employer participants at the end of FY 2020. The program processed 37 million employee work authorization verification requests during FY 2020. USCIS processed approximately 19 million immigration status queries from public benefit-granting agencies through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program.

USCIS processed more than 58 million biographic and biometric screenings on applicant information resulting in over 15,500 fraud, public safety, and national security cases. USCIS interviewed over 1,300 refugee applicants and supported the admission of almost 12,000 refugees to the United States; adjudicated over 1,300 humanitarian parole requests; completed over 56,000 affirmative asylum applications; and processed over 33,500 credible fear cases and almost 7,500 reasonable fear cases.

9. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) is a technical training school for law enforcement professionals that was established in 1970. Currently, approximately 100 Federal agencies, and many more State and local organizations, rely on FLETC for all or some of their law enforcement training. Headquartered in Glynco, Georgia, FLETC and its Federal participating organizations annually train an average of 63,000 students at four training delivery sites occupying 3,300 acres in New Mexico, South Carolina, Maryland, and Georgia. 2,300 students a day, with peak days reaching more than 4,800 students. The dormitory provides more than 585 beds to reduce off-campus housing costs. They closed for three months due to COVID-19.

10. The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) enables effective, efficient, and secure operations across all homeland security missions by applying scientific, engineering, analytic, and innovative approaches to deliver timely solutions and support departmental acquisitions. Probabilistic Analysis of National Threats Hazards and Risks (PANTHR) program addresses biological, chemical and hazard knowledge gaps to inform defensive strategies against weapons of mass destruction, that has been used on SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. PPE such as N95 masks, are an effective way to reduce exposure to airborne SARS-CoV-2. A calculator posted to the S&T website resulted from developing a predictive virus survival model for a range of temperatures and relative humidity. A second calculator about the stability of SARS-CoV-2 in simulated saliva and in airborne particles also was posted. Further work covered disinfectant effectiveness. S&T helps DHS pilot Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS). S&T's System of Systems Operational Analytics and CBP's Enterprise Analytics Division merged three analytical models to create a Migrant Model Integration decision support tool for agencies working on the border. Community and Infrastructure Resilience conducts research in new and emerging technologies for streamlining and optimizing FEMA disaster resilience and community solutions to mass violence. S&T keeps pace with rapid technology innovations of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). S&T will develop opioid/fentanyl detection hardware. The FY 2022 President's Budget funds subject matter expertise to develop, test and integrate investigative sciences technologies including digital forensics, identity resolution, behavioral science, and DOMEX (document and media exploitation). Office of University Programs (OUP) taps the expertise of the Nation's colleges and universities. The FY 2022 President's Budget realigns the Integrated Multi-Domain Enterprise (IMDE) program to the Office of Operations Coordination (OPS). Through the Invention Secrecy Act (ISA), DHS safeguards our country's intellectual contributions from those who wish to do us harm, and DHS ensures that critical new inventions are used in a positive way and further the status of our country as a world leader of science and technology. The FY 2022 President's Budget increases S&T's staffing level by 23 positions

12. The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) leads DHS efforts and coordinates with domestic and international partners to safeguard the United States against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) and health security threats, pursuant to the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018. The Department's Chief Medical Officer (CMO) resides within CWMD and serves as the principal advisor to DHS leadership on medical and public health issues related to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters. The CMO provides

operational medical support to DHS Components and coordinates with FSLTT and other stakeholders on medical and public health matters. CWMD coordinates the Department's activities related to the defense of the Nation's food and agriculture through oversight and management of DHS's implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9, "Defense of United States Agriculture and Food." In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, CWMD enhanced entry screening at 15 airports across the Nation. CWMD procures through 15 contracts, 78 unique items (of various quantities) of detection, decontamination and personal protective equipment, for a total of more than \$6.5 million awarded and delivered to DHS Components. BioWatch, the Nation's only civilian-operated bio-detection and response program. health security, including southern border health and safety, and the implementation of a medical information integration system that supports Component operations, disease detection, and surveillance and protect against catastrophic threats to the U.S. Food and Agriculture sector. Risk and Capability Gap Assessment mechanism to track, understand and counter emerging and enduring chemical and biological threats. The Securing the Cities (STC) Program provides countering radioactive/ nuclear (R/N) resources to high risk metropolitan regions to reduce the risk of successful importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of R/N materials, devices or agents. 3,000 Personal Radiation Detectors were sent to the U.S. Coast Guard.

C. The FY 22 budget plans to resettle up to 125,000 refugees, the highest number of refugees admitted to the United States in 30 years. USCIS naturalized 625,000 new citizens, approved approximately 147,000 petitions or applications for employment-based visas, completed over 56,000 affirmative asylum applications; and processed over 33,500 credible fear cases and almost 7,500 reasonable fear cases, in FY 2020. Along the Southwest Border, USBP encountered 400,651 migrants, apprehended 47,813 individuals and made 31,915 criminal arrests FY 20. The FY 2022 Budget supports an Alternatives to Detention Program (ADP) level of 32,500 (30,000 adult and 2,500 family), a decrease of 1,500 adult beds from the FY 2021. Some 700,000 aliens have availed themselves work authorization and various federal benefits pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program since it was started in 2012. DACA, the program applies to childhood arrivals who were under age 31 in 2012; have continuously resided here since 2007; are current students, have completed high school, or are honorably discharged veterans; have not been convicted of any serious crimes; and do not threaten national security or public safety. DHS concluded that individuals who meet these criteria warrant favorable treatment under the immigration laws because they "lacked the intent to violate the law," are "productive" contributors to our society, and "know only this country as home."

1. In 2014 DHS expanded the DACA program and created a Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA) that would have made 4.3 million parents of U. S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. Texas, joined by 25 other States, secured a nationwide preliminary injunction that was upheld by the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals. In June 2017, following a change in Presidential administrations, DHS rescinded the DAPA Memorandum. That September, the Attorney General advised Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine C. Duke that DACA shared DAPA's legal flaws and should also be rescinded. The next day, Duke acted on that advice and decided to terminate the DACA program. Her replacement, Secretary Kirstjen M. Nielsen, responded to the court's Administrative Procedure Act (APA) order and declined to disturb or replace Duke's rescission decision. However the legality of DACA is based upon the arbitrary and capricious nature of immigration decisions and pervasive discrimination against nationality in immigration quotas. The US Supreme Court held by virtue of receiving deferred action immigration relief, 700,000 DACA

recipients may request work authorization and are eligible for Social Security and Medicare and DHS's decision to rescind DACA was arbitrary and capricious under the APA in *Department of Homeland Security et al v. Regents of the University of California et al* 591 US (2020). Served Justice Alito and a majority ruled against the Biden Administration motion to rescind the Migrant Protection Protocols, the "Stay in Mexico" orders due to "Title 42" COVID-19 authority pending in *Biden et al v. Texas et al* 594 US as of August 24, 2021.

2. Besides defending the civil rights and liberties of immigrant relief pursuant to the Convention on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons of 1951 and 1954, DHS has a responsibility to help the US Postal Service protect the online pharmaceutical industry after extensive felony monopolization, theft from International Mail Facilities (IMF) by law enforcement and counterfeiting since the passage of An Act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to human drug compounding and drug supply chain security, and for other purposes P.L. 113-54 of Nov. 27, 2013. FY 19 more than 50,000 packages were searched and 200 opioid shipments intercepted. FY 19 more than 17,000 violative drug products were destroyed across all nine IMF (an increase of 15,522 over FY 18). This has affected +/- \$10 billion annual online pharmaceutical imports to individuals residing in the United States. The delay in international mail deliveries due to the COVID-19 pandemic is adulterously long, up to 5-8 weeks for an express delivery that should not take longer than 5-8 days. These shipments of lifesaving medicine must not be delayed or subjected to unlawful search and adulteration. States must remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, such as (i) medicines and medical devices; paragraph 98 of Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018. To bring this online pharmacy counterfeiting conspiracy between law enforcement and health sector to justice, Congress must repeal Section 801(u) to the FD&C Act under 21USC§381(u); Insert online pharmacy consumer before pharmacist in 21USC§384(a)(1). Delete 'from Canada' from §384(b); Replace 'to submit to the Secretary' with 'record' at §384(d)(1); Insert 'foreign' before establishment and delete 'within Canada' under §384(f) and Repeal paragraphs i to end §384(i-m). To do substantial justice to the corrupt conspiracy between customs, law enforcement and health sector CWMD and S & T may need to conduct tests on the purity of online pharmaceuticals and confiscate counterfeiting operations. DHS shall help the Postal Service ensure prompt, reliable, and efficient expedited delivery of online pharmaceuticals, especially from India, to patrons in the United States under 39USC§101(a).

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