

United States Customs Court

In the United States District Court for South Dakota

Denis McDonough ex rel v. Doug Collins, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

Actual Veterans Affairs - FY 18 – FY 26 HA-14-11-25

To be codified tomorrow.

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

1. [Non-Toxic, Compensation and Pensions adjusted VA Budget, 2CFR317.0](#)
2. [Staff, 2CFR317.1](#)

1. Non-Toxic, Compensation and Pensions adjusted VA Budget

(a) A waiver of sovereign immunity may be granted on condition the VA confesses to two fraud convictions in the FY 2027 Budget Request pursuant 11USC§106. Back-pay for the government shutdown is due pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1341(c) as amended by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2018. One, it is necessary for the General Fund to forfeit the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) false (additional congressional budget authority) statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035 to finally convict Denis McDonough. Two, Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) must fine the Mandatory Benefits Compensation \$36,763 million FY 25 and \$39,138 million FY 26 to reduce overestimates from \$212,553 million to \$175,790 million FY 25, and \$227,936 million to \$188,798 million FY 26 to prosecute the crime (overestimation) by or affecting persons engaged in the business of insurance 18USC§1033 and defend Doug Collins against actually being convicted of benefit overestimation, when twice swindled by predecessor 24USC§419¹.

(1) Actual total VA Budget Request, FY 25 and FY 26 corrected: \$186,812 million FY 18; \$197,541 million FY 19; \$216,859 million FY 20; \$242,700 million FY 21; \$269,436 million FY 22; \$296,804 million FY 23; \$310,289 million FY 24; \$328,816 million FY 25; \$344,217 million FY 26. This is significantly less than the total 2026 request for VA of \$441.3 billion including all funds, both discretionary and mandatory, a \$42.2 billion, 10 percent increase above the 2025 enacted level, that was 20 percent more than FY 2024, warranting corrective action against the FY 25 and FY 26 overestimates and the general trend of 10 percent growth when six percent is the limit on benefit program inflation and 3 percent inflation for services is the norm, but medical price inflation has been correcting at less than one percent growth, to negative to reflect staff attrition, and cruelly and

1 Battle Mountain Sanitarium [HA-24-7-21](#) offers to share substance abuse treatment space with Indian Health Service in partial settlement of United States v. Sioux Nation of Indians (1980). Active duty VA hospital email communication is nuclear and bio-terrorist, represented by HUD South Dakota HA to get the US Attorney to unblock any residual Washington DC related income inequality. Denis McDonough's health care fraud related incapacity to hold federal office is sustained by his highly contagiously retaliatory, ineffective COVID vaccine propaganda, when receiving information that Battle Mountain Reserve native Echinacea cures COVID, flu and RSV. The final ruling on COVID: Wash dry nose. Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu.

unusually, no pay-raise is provided by the FY 26 VA Budget Summary that commits President Trump to balancing the Budget, ie. abolishing fictitious Toxic Exposure Fund and recalculating Compensation and Pensions FY 25 – FY 26, while providing necessary funding for critical non-defense discretionary priorities that include caring for the Nation’s Veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors.

(i) Compared with Sec. 1,000(b)(17) Department of Veterans Affairs cannot be stabilized at 5% but should strive for a lower, usual low of 6% inflation in benefit cost (3% population growth + 3% COLA) and 1-3% health inflation: \$183 billion FY 17; \$197 billion FY 18; \$198 billion FY 19; \$217 billion FY 20; \$239 billion FY 21; \$266 billion FY 22; \$279 billion FY 23; \$293 billion FY 24; \$308 billion FY 25; \$317 billion FY 26. An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 [HA-12-6-25](#). VA hyperinflation is offset by low spending in other civilian agencies, nonetheless, there is \$148 billion available to the Treasury, from the General Fund balance, to prevent payment of Arrears from exceeding 3 percent of true Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deficit.

(ii) The Toxic Exposure Fund (TEF) is “medical waste”. TEF is a prime example of the type of treason, legislation, that is incapacitating the federal government. Abolition of TEF leads the President of the United States to abolish the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) leaving only a \$10 million “Medical Waste” contract to detox the White House. Case in point, 75 International Maritime Protected (IMO) protected persons have been slain by US Navy airstrikes on “speed” boats, alleged to smuggle drugs, and a semi-submersible, mostly in the Caribbean, but also in the Pacific, where the US Navy is suffering from persona non-grata. Every single one of these extra-judicial killings must be dry-docked for murder or manslaughter of foreign official, official guest or internationally protected person 18USC§1116 by United States District Courts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico and any other District Court, closer to family, and farther away from Venezuela and the Columbian military license to kill Americans, that is giving rise to so many \$5,150 (2025) plus property UN Compensation claims, estimated to total \$25 million in Admiralty, Maritime and Prize Cases 28USC§1333 by International Maritime Organization (IMO) v. John Phalon, Secretary of the Navy HA-10-24-25 HA-10-25-25, HA-10-28-25, [HA-20-29-25](#).

(iii) The President's (drug) war power has expired 60 days after taking the case on September 2, 2025. The High Commissioner of Human Rights called for prompt, independent and transparent investigations into the reported attacks. Airstrikes carried out by the United States against alleged drug trafficking boats in the Caribbean and Pacific violate international human rights law and must stop immediately. More than 80 people have reportedly been killed in the continuing series of attacks since early September. Countering illicit drug trafficking is a law-enforcement matter, governed by careful limits on lethal force set out in international human rights law. The intentional use of lethal force is lawful only as a last resort when individuals pose an imminent threat to life.

(iv) Where commanding officer non-judicial punishment is insufficient to pay for UN Compensation, a Courts-Martial is sought to immediately provide VA disability benefits to offenders, at lower rates than to currently destitute and probably drug addicted persons who have been saving up since they served in the invasion of Panama, that was condemned more strongly than Noriega stealing the elections by the Organization of American States. The United States is sought to insure all veterans of American homicide get the VA benefits they deserve. Usually, Persons who served in a war theater during a time of war declared by Congress or were eligible for hostile fire special pay under section 310 or 351 of title 37 and who are determined (incidental to American homicide) to be suffering injuries, disease, or disability 24USC§412(a)(3).

(v) The number of VA beneficiaries are particularly slated to increase 4.6 percent annually in FY 25 and FY 26 before going down to 3 percent population growth it behooves the VA to benefit those deployments of soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Americas and in the Pacific who have engaged in the murder or manslaughter civilians. Laid off VA employees, who are veterans, are also quite likely VA beneficiaries. Hostile fire is generally used by the VA to distinguish service-members who are immediately eligible for a VA disability versus those who must serve 20 years (in prison for murder or manslaughter). No hostile fire is evident in the “speed” boat perjury, to be used against those unlawful obtainers of evidence who gave the order to fire on alleged drug traffickers and those who fired on civilians in flagrant maritime and airspace violation of the Posse Comitatus Act as codified at 18USC§1385, 10USC§375 and Military Forfeiture of The Civilian Boundary Between the United States and Mexico [HA-14-4-25](#).

(vi) *Pete Hegseth ex rel v. Secretary of Defense*, resignation accepted, unofficial acts of self-proclaimed Secretary of War cannot be not immunized by *Trump v. United States* (2024) against murder or manslaughter of foreign official, official guest or internationally protected person 18USC§1116, corruption of the Navy who hasn't killed anyone since WWII, and indeed corruption of Trump. UN thanks Trump for peace in Gaza. The US accuses Hegseth of corrupting Trump. US nuclear weapon production must be prohibited until the President is able to report compliance with the 2,200 nuclear weapon limit, to stop the US from being held liable for every deadly earthquake and unjustified international war, and having no vote, worth a damn, in the UN Assembly, due to >\$250 billion UN Compensation inclusive Arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. A non-violent Acting Secretary of Defense is sought to produce the tardy FY 26 congressional budget request and restore the Comptroller and budget history to the usual Department of Defense website.

(2) % increase in benefit spending = % increase in population + % increase in benefit, cost of living adjustment (COLA). It is necessary to calculate Compensation and Pensions growth when making or checking VA three year budget projections. For instance 29 percent growth to FY 25 plus 7.2 percent FY 26 are neoplastic overestimates of spending growth in compensation and pensions, that must be redone before the actual FY 25 history is corrupted by the FY 27 budget-in-brief. The actual objective is to increase the number of VA disability compensation beneficiaries from 6.2 million in FY 2023 when there was a whopping 8.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) after a 5.9 percent COLA FY 2022, by 4.8 percent to 6.5 million FY 2024 when there was a 3.2 percent COLA, the last year data is available from the Veterans Benefits Administration Annual Report, projected 4.6 percent to 6.8 million FY 2025 when there was a 2.5 percent COLA and 4.6 percent to 7.0 million within 42 months by 2026 when there is a 2.8 percent COLA (Rev.13:5). After transcending the number of the beast in 42 months, beginning in FY 2027 VBA shall aim to increase beneficiary population 3 percent annually.

(3) Compensation and Pensions spending is re-calculated for FY 25 and FY 26, to increase from \$90,120 million FY 18; 9.6 percent to \$98,763 million FY 19; 11.8 percent to \$110,457 million FY 20; 12.3 percent to \$124,357 million FY 21; 11.9 percent to \$139,183 million FY 22; 9.2 percent to \$152,017 million FY 23; 8.0 percent to \$164,136 million FY 24; with 4.6 percent population growth and a 2.5 percent COLA compensation should increase 7.1 percent to \$175,790 million FY 25; and sustaining population growth of 4.6 percent with a 2.8 percent COLA increases population 7.4 percent to \$188,798 million FY 26. FY 27 is sought to decrease population growth to >3 percent.

(b) This VA table follows the VA Budget Request table format, since the change FY 2020.

Compensation and Pensions is adjusted FY 25 and FY 26, as explained above. The table is otherwise though to be an exact reproduction of the VA budget request, as if the Toxic Exposure Fund (TEF) had never added to the total. There is a great deal of flexibility between Medical Services and Medical Community Care, to secure a pay raise for less FY 26.

(1) Total Budget Request: \$186,812 million FY 18; \$197,541 million FY 19; \$216,859 million FY 20; \$242,700 million FY 21; \$269,436 million FY 22; \$296,804 million FY 23; \$310,289 million FY 24; \$328,816 million FY 25; \$344,217 million FY 26.

(A) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: \$81,669 million FY 18; \$86,617 million FY 19; \$92,038 million FY 20; \$104,584 million FY 21; \$113,264 million FY 22; \$134,999 million FY 23; \$134,960 million FY 24; \$129,225 million FY 25; \$134,569 million FY 26.

(B) Mandatory Benefits, subtotal: \$105,143 million FY 18; \$110,924 million FY 19; \$124,821 million FY 20; \$138,116 million FY 21; \$156,172 million FY 22; \$161,805 million FY 23; \$175,329 million FY 24; \$199,591 million FY 25; \$1209,648 million FY 26.

Veterans Affairs Budget Request FY 18 - FY 26
(millions)

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Discretionary									
Medical Services	46,110	49,911	51,061	56,655	58,897	70,584	69,018	69,129	57,120
Medical Community Care	9,828	9,385	15,280	18,512	23,217	28,457	30,342	22,555	34,000
Medical Support & Compliance	6,758	7,028	7,328	8,199	8,403	11,073	10,750	11,719	12,090
Medical Facilities (Includes NRM)	7,217	6,807	6,142	6,583	6,885	8,634	8,949	9,548	11,730
Subtotal Medical Care Appropriations	69,913	73,131	79,811	89,850	97,202	118,748	119,059	112,951	114,940
Bridging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100

Rental Assistance for Veteran Employment (BRAVE)									
Medical Collections (MCCF)	3,516	3,915	3,429	3,091	3,887	4,132	3,847	4,389	4,580
Subtotal Medical Care with MCCF	73,428	77,047	83,240	92,941	101,089	122,879	122,907	117,339	120,620
Medical Research	722	779	750	795	882	916	943	935	943
Electronic Health Record Modernization	782	1,107	1,430	2,607	2,300	1,609	874	1,322	3,495
Information Technology	4,056	4,103	4,372	4,875	5,513	5,782	6,386	6,227	5,908
Veterans Benefits Administration	2,917	2,956	3,125	3,164	3,454	3,863	3,869	3,899	3,879
Board of Veterans Appeals	154	175	174	196	228	285	272	277	277
National Cemetery Administration	306	316	329	352	394	430	480	480	497
General Adminis	336	356	356	354	401	433	470	448	440

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Construc tion- Major	512	2,177	1,235	1,316	1,611	1,372	881	961	1,871
Construc tion- Minor	768	800	399	354	553	626	692	692	232
Grants for State Extende d Care Facilities	685	150	90	90	50	150	171	171	171
Grants for Veterans Cemeteri es	45	45	45	45	49	50	60	60	60
Inspecto r General	164	192	210	228	239	273	296	296	296
Loan Adminis tration Funds	180	202	202	206	236	279	320	320	280
DoD Transfer s for Join Account s	130	128	126	152	152	183	187	187	180
Choice transfer to Commu nity Care 2020	0	0	-615	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non- medical Care, subtotal	11,757	13,486	12,228	14,734	16,062	16,251	15,901	16,275	18,529
Discretio nary	81,669	86,617	92,038	104,584	113,264	134,999	134,960	129,225	134,569

without MCCF, subtotal									
Discretionary Funding with MCCF, subtotal	85,185	90,532	95,467	107,674	117,151	139,131	138,808	133,614	139,149
Transformational Fund	0	0	0	0	820	969	676	320	900
Total Discretionary (with MCCF and TF)	85,185	90,532	95,467	107,674	118,027	140,100	139,484	133,934	140,049
Mandatory Benefits									
Compensation and Pensions	90,120	98,763	110,457	124,357	139,183	152,017	164,136	175,790	188,798
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities	120	109	129	131	137	110	134	135	132
Readjustment Benefits	13,709	11,832	14,065	12,965	14,947	8,907	9,424	18,264	20,372
Credit Reform Upward Reestimates and Subsidy	0	0	0	0	1,910	775	1,637	5,405	348
Veterans Housing Program	1,191	218	75	667	0	0	0	0	0

Housing Liquidating Account	0	0	-7	-6	-4	-3	-2	-3	-2
Mandatory Benefits, subtotal	105,143	110,924	124,821	138,116	156,172	161,805	175,329	199,591	209,648
Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal	81,669	86,617	92,038	104,584	113,264	134,999	134,960	129,225	134,569
Total Budget Request	186,812	197,541	216,859	242,700	269,436	296,804	310,289	328,816	344,217

Source: Wilkie, Robert; McDonough, Denis; Collins, Doug. Department of Veterans Affairs – Budget-in-Brief. FY 20 – FY 26.

(i) Discretionary.

(2) Medical Services: \$46,110 million FY 18; \$49,911 million FY 19; \$51,061 million FY 20; \$56,655 million FY 21; \$58,897 million FY 22; \$70,583 million FY 23; \$69,018 million FY 24; \$69,129 million FY 25; \$57,120 million FY 26.

(3) Medical Community Care: \$9,828 million FY 18; \$9,385 million FY 19; \$15,280 million FY 20; \$18,512 million FY 21; \$23,217 million FY 22; \$28,457 million FY 23; \$30,342 million FY 24; \$22,555 million FY 25; \$34,000 million FY 26.

(4) Medical Support & Compliance: \$6,758 million FY 18; \$7,028 million FY 19; \$7,328 million FY 20; \$8,199 million FY 21; \$8,403 million FY 22; \$11,073 million FY 23; \$10,750 million FY 24; \$11,719 million FY 25; \$12,090 million FY 26.

(5) Medical Facilities (includes NRM): \$7,217 million FY 18; \$6,807 million FY 19; \$6,142 million FY 20; \$6,583 million FY 21; \$6,885 million FY 22; \$8,634 million FY 23; \$8,949 million FY 24; \$9,548 million FY 25; \$11,730 million FY 26.

(ii) Medical Care Appropriations, subtotal: \$69,913 million FY 18; \$73,131 million FY 19; \$79,811 million FY 20; \$89,850 million FY 21; \$97,202 million FY 22; \$118,748 million FY 23; \$119,059 million FY 24; \$112,951 million FY 25; \$114,940 million FY 26.

(6) Bridging Rental Assistance for Veterans Empowerment (BRAVE): 0 FY 17 – FY 25; \$1,100 FY 26 proposed.

(iii) Medical Collections (MCCF): \$3,516 million FY 18; \$3,915 million FY 19; \$3,429 million FY 20;

\$3,091 million FY 21; \$3,887 million FY 22; \$4,132 million FY 23; \$3,847 million FY 24; \$4,389 million FY 25; \$4,580 million FY 26.

(iv) Medical Care with MCCF, subtotal: \$73,428 million FY 18; \$77,047 million FY 19; \$83,240 million FY 20; \$92,941 million FY 21; \$101,089 million FY 22; \$122,879 million FY 23; \$122,907 million FY 24; \$117,339 million FY 25; \$120,620 million FY 26.

(7) Medical Research: \$722 million FY 18; \$779 million FY 19; \$750 million FY 20; \$795 million FY 21; \$882 million FY 22; \$916 million FY 23; \$943 million FY 24; \$935 million FY 25; \$943 million FY 26.

(8) Electronic Health Record Modernization: \$782 million FY 18; \$1,107 million FY 19; \$1,430 million FY 20; \$2,607 million FY 21; \$2,300 million FY 22; \$1,609 million FY 23; \$874 million FY 24; \$1,322 million FY 25; \$3,495 million FY 26.

(9) Information Technology: \$4,056 million FY 18; \$4,103 million FY 19; \$4,372 million FY 20; \$4,875 million FY 21; \$5,513 million FY 22; \$5,782 million FY 23; \$6,386 million FY 24; \$6,227 million FY 25; \$5,908 million FY 26.

(10) Veterans Benefits Administration: \$2,917 million FY 18; \$2,956 million FY 19; \$3,125 million FY 20; \$3,164 million FY 21; \$3,454 million FY 22; \$3,863 million FY 23; \$3,869 million FY 24; \$3,899 million FY 25; \$3,879 million FY 26.

(11) Board of Veterans Appeals: \$154 million FY 18; \$175 million FY 19; \$174 million FY 20; \$196 million FY 21; \$228 million FY 22; \$285 million FY 23; \$272 million FY 24; \$277 million FY 25; \$277 million FY 26.

(12) National Cemetery Administration: \$306 million FY 18; \$316 million FY 19; \$329 million FY 20; \$352 million FY 21; \$394 million FY 22; \$430 million FY 23; \$480 million FY 24; \$480 million FY 25; \$497 million FY 26.

(13) General Administration: \$336 million FY 18; \$356 million FY 19; \$356 million FY 20; \$354 million FY 21; \$401 million FY 22; \$433 million FY 23; \$470 million FY 24; \$448 million FY 25; \$440 million FY 26.

(14) Construction – Major: \$512 million FY 18; \$2,177 million FY 19; \$1,235 million FY 20; \$1,316 million FY 21; \$1,611 million FY 22; \$1,372 million FY 23; \$881 million FY 24; \$961 million FY 25; \$1,871 million FY 26.

(15) Construction – Minor: \$768 million FY 18; \$800 million FY 19; \$399 million FY 20; \$354 million FY 21; \$553 million FY 22; \$626 million FY 23; \$692 million FY 24; \$692 million FY 25; \$232 million FY 26.

(16) Grants for State Extended Care Facilities: \$685 million FY 18; \$150 million FY 19; \$90 million FY 20; \$90 million FY 21; \$50 million FY 22; \$150 million FY 23; \$171 million FY 24; \$171 million FY 25; \$171 million FY 26.

(17) Grants for Veterans Cemeteries: \$45 million FY 18; \$45 million FY 19; \$45 million FY 20; \$45 million FY 21; \$49 million FY 22; \$50 million FY 23; \$60 million FY 24; \$60 million FY 25; \$60 million FY 26.

(18) Inspector General: \$164 million FY 18; \$192 million FY 19; \$210 million FY 20; \$228 million FY 21; \$239 million FY 22; \$273 million FY 23; \$296 million FY 24; \$296 million FY 25; \$296 million FY 26.

(19) Loan Administration Funds: \$180 million FY 18; \$202 million FY 19; \$202 million FY 20; \$206 million FY 21; \$236 million FY 22; \$279 million FY 23; \$320 million FY 24; \$320 million FY 25; \$280 million FY 26.

(20) DoD Transfers from Joint Accounts: \$130 million FY 18; \$128 million FY 19; \$126 million FY 20; \$152 million FY 21; \$152 million FY 22; \$183 million FY 23; \$187 million FY 24; \$187 million FY 25; \$180 million FY 26.

(21) Choice Transfer to Community Care: -\$615 million FY 20.

(v) Non-medical Care, subtotal: \$11,757 million FY 18; \$13,486 million FY 19; \$12,228 million FY 20; \$14,734 million FY 21; \$16,062 million FY 22; \$16,251 million FY 23; \$15,901 million FY 24; \$16,275 million FY 25; \$18,529 million FY 26.

(vi) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: \$81,669 million FY 18; \$86,617 million FY 19; \$92,038 million FY 20; \$104,584 million FY 21; \$113,264 million FY 22; \$134,999 million FY 23; \$134,960 million FY 24; \$129,225 million FY 25; \$134,569 million FY 26.

(vii) Discretionary Funding with MCCF, subtotal: \$85,185 million FY 18; \$90,532 million FY 19; \$95,467 million FY 20; \$107,674 million FY 21; \$117,151 million FY 22; \$139,131 million FY 23; \$138,808 million FY 24; \$133,614 million FY 25; \$139,149 million FY 26.

(viii) Transformational Fund: \$820 million FY 22; \$969 million FY 23; \$676 million FY 24; \$320 million FY 25; \$900 million FY 26.

(ix) Total Discretionary (with MCCF and TF): \$85,185 million FY 18; \$90,532 million FY 19; \$95,467 million FY 20; \$107,674 million FY 21; \$118,027 million FY 22; \$140,100 million FY 23; \$139,484 million FY 24; \$133,934 million FY 25; \$140,049 million FY 26.

(x) Mandatory Benefits.

(22) Compensation and Pensions: \$90,120 million FY 18; \$98,763 million FY 19; \$110,457 million FY 20; \$124,357 million FY 21; \$139,183 million FY 22; \$152,017 million FY 23; \$164,136 million FY 24; \$175,790 million FY 25; \$188,798 million FY 26.

(23) Veterans Insurance and Indemnities: \$120 million FY 18; \$109 million FY 19; \$129 million FY 20; \$131 million FY 21; \$137 million FY 22; \$110 million FY 23; \$134 million FY 24; \$135 million FY 25; \$132 million FY 26.

(24) Readjustment Benefits: \$13,709 million FY 18; \$11,832 million FY 19; \$14,065 million FY 20; \$12,965 million FY 21; \$14,947 million FY 22; \$8,907 million FY 23; \$9,424 million FY 24; \$18,264 million FY 25; \$20,372 million FY 26.

(25) Credit Reform Upward Reestimates and Subsidy: \$1,910 million FY 22; \$775 million FY 23; \$1,637 million FY 24; \$5,405 million FY 25; \$348 million FY 26.

(26) Veterans Housing Program: \$1,191 million FY 18; \$218 million FY 19; \$75 million FY 20; \$667 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(27) Housing Liquidating Account: 0 FY 18 – FY 19; -\$7 million FY 20; -\$6 million FY 21; -\$4 million FY 22; -\$3 million FY 23; -\$2 million FY 24; -\$3 million FY 25; -\$2 million FY 26.

(xi) Mandatory Benefits, subtotal: \$105,143 million FY 18; \$110,924 million FY 19; \$124,821 million FY 20; \$138,116 million FY 21; \$156,172 million FY 22; \$161,805 million FY 23; \$175,329 million FY 24; \$199,591 million FY 25; \$1209,648 million FY 26.

(xii) Discretionary without MCCF, subtotal: \$81,669 million FY 18; \$86,617 million FY 19; \$92,038 million FY 20; \$104,584 million FY 21; \$113,264 million FY 22; \$134,999 million FY 23; \$134,960 million FY 24; \$129,225 million FY 25; \$134,569 million FY 26.

(xiii) Total Budget Request: \$186,812 million FY 18; \$197,541 million FY 19; \$216,859 million FY 20; \$242,700 million FY 21; \$269,436 million FY 22; \$296,804 million FY 23; \$310,289 million FY 24; \$328,816 million FY 25; \$344,217 million FY 26.

2. Staff, 2CFR§317.1

(a) Legislation and Administration of Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022” or the “Honoring our PACT Act of 2022” (PACT Act, PL 117–168) is a typical American health care fraud, falsely increasing the budget request despite decreasing staff, and needs to be historically removed from the VA total from FY 2024 to reduce the budget deficit by redressing false statements relating to health care matters 18USC§1035. As part of the PACT Act, Congress appropriated \$500 million to the Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) in 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), provided \$5 billion for the TEF in 2023, and the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) provided \$20.3 billion for the TEF in 2024 and \$24.5 billion for the TEF in 2025, all of which comes to zero additional dollars and zero additional staff. Toxic exposure is not a generally accepted health care accounting technique, it has caused neoplastic growth to the VA spending overestimates, and whereas it obviously has zero dollar additional spending value, must be removed. Non-additional numbers, estimating the cost of toxic-torts to discretionary health funding, are wrongly added to the mandatory funding total, increasing the overall spending total, although overall staffing is declining in most categories, and should decline, after decades of over-employment, growing three times the one percent norm. The Cost of War Toxic Exposures Fund (TEF) is forfeit \$52.7 billion in additional mandatory funding to support an estimated 191,433 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) in 2026, up from 77,782 in 2025, whereas actual total VA staffing has politely declined from 460,391 in 2024, to 458,838 in 2025, to 455,874 in 2026.

(b) No pay raise is foretold for FY 2026. Medical Service spending is declining dramatically and

Community Care is increasing to care for veterans. After a long history of increasing employment far in excess of one percent, it is seems desirable to reassign medical service practitioners to private practice Community Care providers.

Full Time Equivalent Employment

All Fundin g Sources	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Medical Service s	229,600	239,148	247,917	256,897	267,785	260,416	277,612	304,066	302,474	302,474
Medical Support and Compli ance	50,939	52,443	54,502	55,548	57,203	57,224	62,853	67,674	67,003	67,003
Medical Facilitie s	24,151	24,522	25,134	25,644	25,802	22,143	25,668	27,487	26,523	26,523
Veteran s Medical Care and Health Fund	158	0	0	0	0	15,440	3,517	0	0	0
Medical Care, subtotal	304,848	316,113	327,594	338,089	350,790	355,223	369,650	399,227	396,000	396,000
DoD- VA Health Care Sharing Inventi ve Fund	0	0	7	11	82	31	34	29	25	25
Joint DoD/V A Demon stration	0	2,136	2,108	2,178	2,275	2,285	2,440	3	0	2,593

Fund										
Medical Research	0	3,085	3,248	3,418	4,175	4,245	4,710	3,796	3,871	3,778
Canteen Service	0	3,420	3,285	2,977	2,117	2,101	2,075	2,100	2,100	2,100
Veteran's Health Administration, subtotal	313,512	324,754	336,242	346,673	359,439	363,885	378,909	407,688	404,589	404,496
Electronic Health Record Modernization	0	0	24	114	175	172	227	200	313	313
Information Technology	7,241	7,152	7,469	7,828	8,186	8,048	9,144	8,024	7,992	6,992
Board of Veterans Appeals	840	920	1,077	1,157	1,182	1,182	1,341	1,368	1,405	1,320
Veteran's Benefits Administration	22,408	22,961	23,147	24,758	24,639	24,794	33,214	33,178	33,443	31,401
National Cemetery Administration	1,847	1,865	1,947	2,026	2,120	2,114	2,281	2,306	2,317	2,355
General Administration	2,542	2,520	2,524	2,612	2,749	2,873	3,666	3,165	3,459	3,703
Inspect	745	849	908	1,001	1,032	1,107	1,131	1,126	1,170	1,070

or General										
Franchise Fund	1,314	1,383	1,473	1,821	1,875	1,992	2,537	2,208	2,695	2,685
Supply Fund	1,145	957	1,002	981	1,019	1,023	1,452	1,128	1,535	1,539
Veterans Choice Fund	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FTE	351,576	363,362	375,813	388,971	402,416	407,190	433,902	460,391	458,838	455,874

Source: Wilkie, Robert; McDonough, Denis; Collins, Doug. Department of Veterans Affairs – Budget-in-Brief. FY 18 – FY 26.

(i) Total Full-Time Employment (FTEs): 351,576 FY 17; 363,362 FY 18; 375,813 FY 19; 388,971 FY 20; 402,416 FY 21; 407,190 FY 22; 433,902 FY 23; 460,391 FY 24; 458,838 FY 25; 455,874 FY 26.

(1) Medical Services: 229,600 FY 17; 239,148 FY 18; 247,917 FY 19; 256,897 FY 20; 267,785 FY 21; 260,416 FY 22; 277,612 FY 23; 304,066 FY 24; 302,474 FY 25; 302,474 FY 26.

(2) Medical Support and Compliance: 50,939 FY 17; 52,443 FY 18; 54,502 FY 19; 55,548 FY 20; 57,203 FY 21; 57,224 FY 22; 62,853 FY 23; 67,674 FY 24; 67,003 FY 25; 67,003 FY 26.

(3) Medical Facilities: 24,151 FY 17; 24,522 FY 18; 25,134 FY 19; 25,644 FY 20; 25,802 FY 21; 22,143 FY 22; 25,668 FY 23; 27,487 FY 24; 26,523 FY 25; 26,523 FY 26.

(4) Veterans Medical Care and Health Fund: 158 FY 17; 0 FY 18 – FY 21; 15,440 FY 22; 3,517 FY 23; 0 FY 24 – FY 26.

(ii) Medicare Care, subtotal: 304,848 FY 17; 316,113 FY 18; 327,594 FY 19; 338,089 FY 20; 350,790 FY 21; 355,223 FY 22; 369,650 FY 23; 399,227 FY 24; 396,000 FY 25; 396,000 FY 26.

(5) DoD-VA Health Care Sharing Inventive Fund: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; 7 FY 19; 11 FY 20; 82 FY 21; 31 FY 22; 34 FY 23; 29 FY 24; 25 FY 25; 25 FY 26.

(6) Joint DoD/VA Demonstration Fund: 0 FY 17; 2,136 FY 17; 2,108 FY 18; 2,178 FY 19; 2,275 FY 20; 2,285 FY 21; 2,440 FY 22; 3 FY 23; 0 FY 25; 2,593 FY 26.

(7) Medical Research: 0 FY 17; 3,085 FY 18; 3,248 FY 19; 3,418 FY 20; 4,175 FY 21; 4,245 FY 22; 4,710 FY 23; 3,796 FY 24; 3,871 FY 25; 3,778 FY 26.

(8) Canteen Service: 0 FY 17; 3,420 FY 18; 3,285 FY 19; 2,977 FY 20; 2,117 FY 21; 2,101 FY 22; 2,075 FY 23; 2,100 FY 24; 2,100 FY 25.

(iii) Veterans Health Administration, subtotal: 313,512 FY 17; 324,754 FY 18; 336,242 FY 19; 346,673 FY 20; 359,439 FY 21; 363,885 FY 22; 378,909 FY 23; 407,688 FY 24; 404,589 FY 25; 404,496 FY 26.

(9) Electronic Health Record Modernization: 0 FY 17 – FY 18; 24 FY 19; 114 FY 20; 175 FY 21; 172 FY 22; 227 FY 23; 200 FY 24; 313 FY 25; 313 FY 26.

(10) Information Technology: 7,240 FY 17; 7,152 FY 18; 7,469 FY 19; 7,828 FY 20; 8,186 FY 21; 8,048 FY 22; 9,144 FY 23; 8,024 FY 24; 7,992 FY 25; 6,992 FY 26.

(11) Board of Veterans Appeals: 840 FY 17; 920 FY 18; 1,077 FY 19; 1,157 FY 20; 1,182 FY 21; 1,182 FY 22; 1,341 FY 23; 1,368 FY 24; 1,405 FY 25; 1,320 FY 26.

(12) Veterans Benefits Administration: 22,408 FY 17; 22,961 FY 18; 23,147 FY 19; 24,758 FY 20; 24,639 FY 21; 24,794 FY 22; 33,214 FY 23; 33,178 FY 24; 33,443 FY 25; 31,401 FY 26.

(13) National Cemetery Administration: 1,847 FY 17; 1,865 FY 18; 1,947 FY 19; 2,026 FY 20; 2,120 FY 21; 2,114 FY 22; 2,281 FY 23; 2,306 FY 24; 2,317 FY 25; 2,355 FY 26.

(14) General Administration: 2,542 FY 17; 2,520 FY 18; 2,524 FY 19; 2,612 FY 20; 2,749 FY 21; 2,873 FY 22; 3,666 FY 23; 3,165 FY 24; 3,459 FY 25; 3,703 FY 26.

(15) Inspector General: 745 FY 17; 849 FY 18; 908 FY 19; 1,001 FY 20; 1,032 FY 21; 1,107 FY 22; 1,131 FY 23; 1,126 FY 24; 1,170 FY 25; 1,070 FY 26.

(16) Franchise Fund: 1,314 FY 17; 1,383 FY 18; 1,473 FY 19; 1,821 FY 20; 1,875 FY 21; 1,992 FY 22; 2,537 FY 23; 2,208 FY 24; 2,695 FY 25; 2,685 FY 26.

(17) Supply Fund: 1,145 FY 17; 957 FY 18; 1,002 FY 19; 981 FY 20; 1,019 FY 21; 1,023 FY 22; 1,452 FY 23; 1,128 FY 24; 1,535 FY 25; 1,539 FY 26.

(19) Veterans Choice Fund: 1 FY 18.

(iv) Total FTE: 351,576 FY 17; 363,362 FY 18; 375,813 FY 19; 388,971 FY 20; 402,416 FY 21; 407,190 FY 22; 433,902 FY 23; 460,391 FY 24; 458,838 FY 25; 455,874 FY 26.