

g. The founders of the Republic intended that the federal courts would reliably follow and observe the statutes enacted by Congress in order that public health and safety might be reliably and openly protected.

h. That has not occurred in the case of **Brown**. or any of the other cases cited in support of **Brown**.

Specifically, the federal courts in **Brown** have not followed the Administrative Procedures statute or the drug statute as Congress wrote it and intended it to be followed.

i. The drug statute provides that drugs sold in commerce will be evaluated in a scientific manner to determine their medical efficacy and any toxicity or danger in use.

j. The drug statutes provide that an Administrative Law Judge will conduct an administrative evaluation of the scientifically produced evidence about a particular drug and then report and recommend to the DEA Administrator the conclusions reached from that evaluation. Congress intended that the DEA would follow a scientific analysis in scheduling drugs.

k. Under the authority of the Administrative Procedures Act and the federal drug law written by Congress, it is the DEA Administrative Law Judge that determines the facts of toxicity and danger in use of any drug. The part of the federal drug statute that enables an Administrative Law Judge to conduct the review process for scheduling a drug is as important and necessary a part of the law for a federal judge to observe and follow as any other part of the drug law.

l. Congress enacted RFRA in order to amend all federal laws in order to provide protection for religious establishment and exercise that does not threaten public health and safety. RFRA states that any federal law that substantially burdens religious