Hospitals & Asylums

Federal Insurance Contribution Adjustment Act of 2018 HA-14-7-18

A Bill to End Child Poverty by 2020 and All Poverty by 2030

(1) To amend the 1.8% DI tax rate starting January 1, 2019 in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T) to either; (1-a) 2.1% DI tax, or (1-a) 2.0% DI tax if OASI pays $225 billion to $240 billion including 2.5% interest in assets for CY09-CY15 to replicate to the extent possible revenue that would have been received if the OASDI tax had been properly adjusted by Public Law 112-96.

(2) To repeal the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base in Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 and replace it with 'There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to tax the rich the full 12.4% Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI) on all their income. This tax on the rich would pay 16-24 million children growing up poor child SSI benefits FY19, hopefully end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. To ensure the long-awaited tax on the rich is not lost on the 12% margin of error in the OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency, the only direct benefit the federal budget would derive from the tax on the rich is that the General Fund would be relieved of on-budget SSI. OASDI revenues would be distributed between the OASI, DI and SSI Trust Funds by the Board of Trustees in the Annual Report to redress priorities of ending child poverty and building the SSI trust fund ratio that changes over time to barely have enough to pay for the high cost of retirement of the Baby Boomers between 2030 and 2040.'

(3) To end benefit attrition with a 3% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) rule every year inflation continues to run 2.5% - 3% as it has since it was brought under control in 1980, and the Trust Fund Ratio is greater than 20% according to Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i).

(4) To amend the federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour 2009-2018 to '$7.50 in 2019 and 3% more every year thereafter.' under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

(5) To provide 14 weeks of (unemployment compensation) paid Maternity Protection under ILO Convention 183 (2000).

(6) To create in the Treasury a United Nations Trust Fund and Medicaid Trust Fund.

(7) To repeal Demonstration Projects and replace it with Maternity Protection at Section 305 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§505.

(a) To expedite the reemployment of mothers who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay unemployment compensation for 14 weeks of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000).

(b) On production of a medical certificate, stating the presumed date of childbirth, a woman shall be entitled to a period of maternity leave of not less than 14 weeks. Cash benefits shall be provided at a level which ensures that the woman can maintain herself and her child in proper conditions of health and with a suitable standard of living.

(1) Where a woman does not meet the conditions to qualify for cash benefits under national laws and regulations or in any other manner consistent with national practice, she shall be entitled to adequate benefits out of social assistance funds, subject to the means test required for eligibility for such assistance, from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under Sec. 404 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§604 *et seq*. and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq*.

(2) Medical benefits shall be provided for the woman and her child. Medical benefits shall include prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care, as well as hospitalization care when necessary.

(c) Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970) and Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention No. 156 (1981). Employers shall provide up to 12 week of unpaid leave to care for the severe sickness of a child under the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3).

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Part I Welfare Arrears Supplemental to CR 18

Tables

Part. I Welfare Arrears Supplemental to CR 18

Introduction

A. The President has finally produced OMB Historical Tables in .pdf and Excel after two years, in time for the supplemental budget request deadline of July 16, 2018, but without much regard for the analyst, whose laptop with publishable Historical Table files was destroyed by direct current and more recently picnic table was repossessed by the Park Service. His budget director had previously had to be ordered to re-publish the Historical Tables FY 17 twice. The unpopular President can no longer conceal the fact that individual income tax revenue growth has been near zero since he took office. On-budget revenues remain at $2.5 trillion FY 16 - FY 18 until after the mid-term elections. Revenue growth was highly overestimated at 9% by Historical Tables FY 17. Zero revenue growth FY 17 can however only be attributed to the unpopular President's foreign war with welfare. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of December 22, 2017 made reduced revenues a chronic condition. It no longer seems possible to balance the federal budget anymore under current law. The on-budget deficit is predicted by OMB to increase 19% from -$620 billion FY 16 to -$740 billion FY 17 and increase to $955 billion by FY 20. With an accurate outlay ledger of the Cabinet and annual review of congressional budget requests the deficit is reduced to -$188 billion FY 18, -$333 billion FY 19, to a high of -$429 billion FY 18, to -$354 billion FY 19 to -$234 billion FY 20. The President's deficit is 4.2% of GDP edited is 2.2% of GDP FY 18 the difference between admission for membership to the EU. This declaration that the President is unable to the discharge the powers and duties of his office focuses on his peculiar constitutional inability to pay either federal welfare arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter or lawfully make inappropriate payments to federal fears under the 25th Amendment to the US Constitution. Whether or not current law produces a surplus there is no alternative but to pay arrears from Continuing Resolution 18 and tax the rich FY 19 to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 by repealing Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430.

1. A Democratic majority is needed to be elected by the midterm election to redress the unpopular President's uneducated, first degree murder tendencies of a divorced German Nazi with Jewish children – non-defense robbery, murder for hire, immigrant kidnapping, trade war and un-redressed arson of the National Forests. Economic and federal revenue growth can only be created by an exact reversal of the President's right wing opposition defiant disorder, consumer economic growth can only be sustained by waging welfare for the poor not war or the wealthy under the Iron Law of Wages. The Senate dealt an overwhelming bipartisan rebuke to President Trump's tariffs 88 to 11. All 11 "no" votes were Republicans; 39 Republicans voted for the measure that calls for lawmakers to have a greater role when the president does business with some nation he arbitrarily and capriciously designated an enemy of the economy. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) spending growth must not exceed 2.5% annually while they are the lowest common denominator in the uneducated federal government that grows 2.5% annually and everyone knows that reducing armed forces spending tends to increase economic growth and that these agencies in particular must be completely abolished under Art. 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927. Furthermore, on-top of Affordable Care Act health insurance subsidies, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) $7.4 billion FY 17 and Stafford Subsidized Student

Loans +/- $43 billion FY 17 subsidies must be abolished by requiring that new loans not exceed repayments. Student loan collections should not bother tax returns recipients about their student loans after the deadliest rampage shootings and expensive fire season on record in 2017. Energy companies should be granted tax relief for their low income energy assistance for the poor and park picnic tables with electricity and encrypted wifi. University President's should be required to invest their excessive compensation in student loans with at least 20% grant component.

B. Civil action for damages has been instituted to redress the President's homicidal non-defense robbing practice of Public and Indian Discrimination (PAID) under 24CFR§1.8 (d, c) that constitutes first degree murder under 18USC§1111. Robbery, if university presidents steal so much money, abolish Stafford Subsidized Loans, and require university president's to lend and grant to higher education applicants, without any poison whatsoever. The President and Congress needs to appropriate $2.2 billion more this fiscal year to get 3% education spending growth right FY 18. The USDA must pay for 3% annual Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) spending growth to afford 2.7% annual consumer price inflation from the previous year under the Thrifty Food Plan and cautious 0.3% population growth on the condition that 3% annual growth in food stamp spending is sustained. Arson, the Forest Service needs to be abolished because their slash piles burned 1.3% of National Forests acres while only 0.02% of National Park acres ignited under 36CFR§261.5. Kidnapping, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) needs to be abolished whereas immigrants should not be subjected to measures of collective expulsion under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). Citizenship and Immigration (USCIS) needs to teach Customs officers to sell refugees and stateless persons travel documents for less than $10 under Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 1 of the United States Constitution and Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954). Lying in wait are $550 million arrears and $85.7 million current year dues to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and another $500 million to ensure Contributions to International Organizations, including the United Nations, the international government itself, grow 2.5% annually, $1.2 billion FY 19 under Art. 19 of the U.N. Charter. After reviewing only Human Services Related Welfare Programs, CR 18 owes an estimated total of $27 billion arrears FY 18 in an emergency budget supplemental to prevent any continuation of the President's non-defense robbery strategy and adopt 2.5% growth for government 3% growth for services, food stamps, in-kind welfare and 4% growth for TANF benefits and SSI cash benefits. $11.4 billion of FY 18 arrears are in international assistance, $2.5 billion ACF, $2.2 billion Education, $2.9 billion Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program , $67 million Indian Affairs, $43 million Indian Housing, $564 million International Contributions including $550 million for UNESCO, $1 billion for USCIS, State and ACF refugee assistance, $1.5 billion for rental assistance and $4.5 billion unemployment compensation. The United States owes an estimated $27.1 billion arrears FY18 after CR 18 to adopt 3% welfare growth from FY 17 to avoid additional $52.5 billion welfare arrears FY 19.

Welfare Arrears CR 18
(million)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 18 Arrears	FY 19	FY 19	FY 19 Arrears	FY 20
Administration for Children	54,852	54,359	56,510	2,151	47,528	58,336	10,808	60,099

and Families								
Education	78,623	78,788	80,981	2,193	72,742	83,197	10,455	85,693
Food Stamp	68,015	67,178	70,056	2,878	69,159	72,158	2,999	74,322
Indian Affairs	2,973	2,974	3,041	67	2,521	3,114	593	3,157
International Assistance, State and USDA	29,768	19,513	30,874	11,361	20,269	32,097	11,828	33,056
International Contributions	1,401	1,458	2,022	564	995	1,584	589	1,605
Refugee Assistance, State, Customs and ACF	9,573	8,528	9,594	1,066	9,594	10,320	726	10,628
Rental Assistance	39,513	39,251	40,698	1,447	36,926	40,919	3,993	43,175
Supplemental Security Income	58,536	59,978	60,877	899	58,866	63,313	4,447	65,846
UC Benefits	33,800	30,300	34,800	4,500	29,700	35,800	6,100	36,900
Total, Welfare Arrears				27,126			52,538	

Source: Congressional Budget Justifications FY 17 & FY 19

1. The rule of law is that 4% annual growth in cash welfare programs is needed to afford a 3% COLA and 1% population growth, 3% growth in total spending for health, education, social and children's services programs and 2.5% growth in government, administrative and most payroll spending to afford +/- 0.9% employment growth and 1.6% raise, are needed to conform with Engel's law and Iron Law of Wages, since inflation stabilized at an average annual rate of 2.7% in 1980. The Iron Law of Wages states, that if wages rise above subsistence level, they produce inflation, which in turn forces wages down to subsistence level again. States and employers from time to make estimates as to the minimum living wage so as to keep the standard of living of the population above the poverty line. Engel's Law anticipates that with rising incomes, the share of expenditures for food and other products declines. Based on surveys of families' budgets and expenditure patterns, that the income elasticity of demand for food was relatively low. The resulting shift in expenditures affects demand patterns and

employment structures. Engel's Law does not suggest that the consumption of food products remains unchanged as income increases, it suggests that consumers increase their expenditures for food products, in % terms. Poor people spend proportionally more money than richer people would on affordable consumer products and therefore support for their subsistence sustains economic growth while loan subsidies and tax relief for the rich fuel hyperinflation that deprives many people of their subsistence under the Iron Law of Wages.

2. Congress promised they would turn their attention to welfare after passing the tax bill, but neither the President nor Congress has proposed to tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all income, to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty 2030. Congress must vote to tax the rich to end child poverty by 2020 before and after the midterm elections. There are not really any other laws that must be made, other than 3% annual increase in minimum wage and social security benefits and unemployment compensation for 14 weeks maternity leave., that are included in the bill. The President's unedited plan to rob non-defense to levy total war, for a second year in a row, after being rebuffed, for the most part, by Continuing Resolutions 17 and 18, qualifies the President for impeachment under Art. 3 Sec. 3 and common Articles 2 Section 4 of the US Constitution and UN Charter. The President's constitutional inability to pay for education and welfare means that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office that devolve to Congress under Sec. 4 of the 25th Amendment to the United States Constitution. For their part the President and Senate may confirm two Social Security Trustees to publish a Message of the Public Trustees in the next Annual Report of the Board of Trustees regarding the economic need to tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income to reduce or eliminate the budget deficit through sustainable consumer economic growth that would result from voting to create a Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. The only direct profit that the federal government would derive from this payroll tax on the rich would be the cancellation of on-budget Social Security Administration costs for SSI. To earn a surplus the White House will have to learn to account more accurately for the Cabinet ledger of outlays by agency and earn a surplus by promoting consumer economic growth.

C. There are two reliable ways to sustain economic growth in a liberal market economy. First, by subsidizing the poor with welfare programs to generate consumer economic growth with a minimum of inflation. Second, by reduction of force, to liberate the economy from armed invasion. The classical liberal economic theory that federal revenue growth tends to be greatest when the military reduced, has been proven time and time again, but defense reduction is not a sustainable profit like peace. The President's agenda to rob non-defense to levy war was doomed to fail and Defense spending growth FY 16 – FY 17 did not achieve the unrealistic military growth rates demanded by the President and are in fact quite low by current standards of 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation. However, the Department of Defense has allowed themselves to be subjected to budget cuts and growth constraints under two administrations now and must be allowed to grow 2.5% in total war fund everyone knows about, 2.5% in spending total of the Army, Air Force and Navy Military Departments, and 2.5% in differential increase in undistributed offsetting receipts. The Department of Interior similarly profits from a state of undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts and must pay 2.5% agency and 3% growth for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and owes Standing Rock Reservation $100 million for the pipeline. In 2017, the most expensive wildfire season in history, 1.3% of National Forest acres burned while only 0.02% of National Park acre burned. Park grants are needed to restore slashed and burned forests.

Fear Outlays FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	5,690	5,327	5,172	5,172	5,000
ICE Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security	6,230	6,386	7,942	6,546	6,709
DEA	2,091	2,087	2,188	2,139	2,193
FBI	8,996	8,933	8,776	8,776	8,500
Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force	517	514	522	522	535
Subtotal, Department of Justice	11,604	11,534	11,486	11,437	11,228
Foreign Military Finance	6,312	5,121	5,346	5,000	4,500
Foreign Military Education	110	100	95	95	90
International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement	1,256	892	880	880	850
Subtotal, Department of State	7,678	6,113	6,321	5,975	5,440
National Institute for Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research, NIH	0	0	95	0	0
Center for Tobacco Products, FDA	596	600	662	0	0

Subtotal, Department of Health and Human Services	596	600	757	0	0
Total Outlays	31,798	29,960	31,678	29,130	28,377
Federal Direct Student Loans Program Account, Department of Education	45,539	13,261	5,625	0	0
General fund receipts (mostly student loans)	-19,493	-27,229	-14,1901	0	0
Net, Department of Education	26,045	-13,968	-8,566	0	0
Total Fear Adjusted by Subsidized Student Loans	57,843	15,992	23,112	29,130	28,377

Source: Congressional Budget Justifications FY 19

1. Budget requests for the DEA are cut back every year because they constitute murder for hire between the fentanyl adulteration and drug robbery and are the quintessential federal program that needs to be abolished to legalize marijuana. The Forest Service, Stafford Subsidized Student Loan and ICE are new to the list of federal agencies most want of being in want of abolition. These days, everyone knows it is economically and theologically necessary for the federal government to legalize marijuana and reduce the use of force by abolishing the FBI, DEA and Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force under Art. 1 and Forest Service under Art. 5 of the Slavery Convention of 1927. ICE needs to be abolished under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of Right of All Migrant Workers and their Families (1990). The FDA Center for Tobacco Products and proposed National Institute for Disability, Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research need to be terminated under the Nuremberg Code. It is furthermore of vital importance, to reduce the risk of rampage shootings, that Stafford Subsidized Student Loans are abolished, and under no circumstance should student loan collections be allowed, by requiring excessive compensation of university presidents be invested in student loans with at least 20% grant component. Law enforcement officers and felons alike should be required to possess at least a Bachelor degree that several state studies indicate are 100% free of recidivism and incorporate police and correctional academy training in law school to reduce or eliminate unemployment in law school graduates and raise the bar on law enforcement. Foreign military finance, foreign military education and international narcotic control and law enforcement need to be abolished and Bachelor degree in related field required of the Foreign Service. The primary concern is that the lethal fentanyl tampering of prescription opiates by the DEA since 2001 has spread to heroin since 2014 and is covered up in federal court by drug robberies with particularly unconstitutional mandatory minimum sentences for the victims in flagrant violation of 18USC§1512 and Sec. 301 of the Food, Drug and

Cosmetic Act under 21USC§331. Maximize revenues by minimizing murder under 18USC§1111.

Sec. 1 Human Services

A. Human Services (HS) is a federal financial instrument composed of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration of Community Living (ACL) and Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA). HS is graduated from the Department of Health, to produce a supplemental budget request to defend annual 2.5% government, 3% health benefit, education, services, in-kind welfare and 4% cash welfare growth, with arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The Secretary of the Administration of Children and Families Services is co-nominated Public Trustee of the Social Security Trust Funds by the author. The mission is to redress the deprivation of 10 million Aid For Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits 1996-2000 by making a collective effort to protect federal health, education and welfare agency budget growth from hyperinflation and budget cuts. Human Services budgets have taken the blame for health hyperinflation, for too long, and two separate independent Cabinet agencies are recommended to redress health hyperinflation and child welfare attrition, separately, in polar opposite directions. Child poverty now runs at 22%-33%, working age poverty 10%, elderly poverty 9%, and the average poverty rate remains virtually unchanged at 15%-18%. Congress has no option but to tax the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income and create a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. Federal outlays would be reduced to the extent of current SSI spending. The consumer economy should sustain a federal budget surplus with 2.5% government, 2.7% consumer price inflation, 3% health, education, service, minimum wage, benefits and 4% total cash welfare spending growth rules under Engel's Law and the Iron Law of Wages. The alternative is that there will be social security deficits in 2020, near depletion of the combined trust fund by 2030 and chronic federal budget deficits under current law. This welfare supplemental is submitted to Congress by July 16th 2018 under 31USC§1106.

Human Services, Budget Summary FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Administration for Children and Families	54,852	54,359	56,510	47,528	58,336	60,099
Administration for Community Living	1,896	1,953	1,953	1,966	2,002	2,052
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	4,111	4,091	4,091	3,426	3,426	3,206
Human Services Federal Outlays Total	60,859	60,403	62,554	52,920	63,764	65,357

Child Support Collections (non-add)	28,900	29,100	29,100	29,200	29,200	29,400
State TANF MOE (non-add)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
SAMHSA Additional Opiate Allocation (non-add)	0	0	0	1,200	1,200	0
Human Services Department, Congressional Budget Authority	99,759	99,503	101,654	93,320	104,164	104,757

Sources: Wagner, Steven. Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families. Administration for Children and Families. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. FY 19. Berger, Dan. Acting Administrator and Acting Assistant Secretary for Aging. Administration for Community Living. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. 2018. McCance-Katz, Elinore F. M.D., Ph.D. Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use. Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees.Fiscal Year 2019.

1. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) must protect both Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Low-income-energy-assistance programs. It would take years of study after the authorization of the Secretary to "make ($3.4 billion FY 18) grants" was amended to "provide tax relief to energy corporations" under 42USC§8621(a) and the expectations repealed or described, to hypothetically terminate all federal outlays for Low-income-energy assistance program (LIEAP). Due to extraordinarily high 22%-33% rates of child poverty in the United States, it would take a commensurate increase, in more administratively efficient, child SSI benefits to justify -$2.3 billion cuts to federal outlays from $17.4 billion FY 18 to $15.1 billion, and outlays of $17.9 billion FY are predicted for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) on the condition that welfare payments grow at a much faster pace than other categories of services. Other consolidations stand for 0.3% federal outlay growth ACF FY 18 – FY 19 requesting 3.0% agency spending growth FY 20. Growth in ACF and TANF spending requires extra calculation because only 27% of federal outlays go to cash child welfare benefits and the rest children's services, social services, health and education program growth. The budget request for ACL, is nearly exactly the same, as before the ACL was created with drastic cuts to the Agency on Aging in 2013, from whence the budget recovered until there were further cuts in 2016. FY 19 budget remains slightly below $2 billion. ACL is advised to achieve normal 2.5% annual agency spending growth by FY 20 to afford 2.7% average annual CPI inflation and support a 3% annual raise for social security beneficiaries and low income workers. SAMHSA is requesting a total of $3.5 billion. In addition, the Budget provides $1.2 billion in additional opioids allocation resources to SAMHSA for a variety of new and expanded efforts to fight the opioid crisis. When accounting for these resources, the total for SAMHSA is $4.8 billion. The one time additional opiate allocation will reveal a much lower, and declining budget, for SAMHSA programs administrated by 645 FTEs FY 20.

B. National poverty is measured as the number of people who live below the poverty line, below which a person would be expected to suffer from hunger as the result of the market prices of room and board.

The share of the poor in deep poverty – defined as one-half the official poverty level of income – has risen steadily since the mid-1970s. In 1975, about 30 percent of the poor were in deep poverty; in 2010 44.3 percent were. In 1979, the average central city poverty rate was 15.7%, at its highest point, in 1993, it was 21.5%, by 2001 it was 16.5%, but was still over twice the rate for the suburbs, 8.2%. Poverty in rural areas is not negligible either; in 2001, 14.2% of people living outside metropolitan areas were poor. Among the states, New Mexico had the largest percentage of individuals in poverty; from 1998 to 2000 it was 19.3%. Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, and New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rates among states—below 8% from 1998 to 2000. In 2005 it was estimated that 35-37 million people lived below the poverty line in the USA, 12.6-13.2% of the population, 4.7% were unemployed with a labor force participation rate of 66%. Census data shows that since the Great Recession in 2010, 46.3 million Americans lived below the poverty line, 15.1% of the population and 63 million lived below 130% of the poverty line, SNAP's gross income limit. In 2010, the poverty rate for the elderly was 9 percent officially but 15.9 percent with the new definition, due primarily to the much higher medical costs borne by older men and women. The working age poverty rate is 10%. The number of children living below the poverty has risen to 22-33%, 16 to 24 million children, from the normal poverty rate of 15.9% in 1996. At the end of the month poverty afflicts an estimated 50 million Americans, >15.2 – 15.6% of the 330 million social security area and 324 million census bureau population in 2017.

1. Children don't count. In 2016 there are estimated to be 77 million children under the age of 18 residing in the Social Security Area Population United States, about 23.33% of the 330 million total area population. In 2016 the US Census Bureau estimates a current total population of 324.5 million. The US Census reports that 22.9% of the population were under the age of 18 in 2015 down from 24.0% in 2010. 22.9% of current 2016/9/28 population estimate by the US Census bureau of 324.5 million comes to 74.19 million children. 24% of the current population is 77.88 million. America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2016 estimates that there are 73.7 million children living in the United States down from a high of 74.1 million in 2010, when the last decennial Census was conducted. America's Children in Brief and the US Census 22.9% (2015) decision dare to question that there are more children under age 18 than any other cohort, even the immortal 74.9 million (2015) post-war Baby Boomer cohort born 1946-1964. If the Census is to estimate only 324.5 million Americans, whereas Social Security estimates 330 million, and there must be >75 million children to outnumber the Baby Boomers, the Census should estimate 23.1% children, whereas there is no reason to believe that there has been any decline in fertility.

2. There are children everywhere. The U.S. fertility rate has climbed high enough to sustain a stable population, without net migration, solidifying the nation's unique status among industrialized countries as a growth state. The nation's total fertility rate hit a high of an average of nearly 3.8 children born to each woman in the United States in 1957 during the postwar Baby Boom. The birthrate fell sharply through the 1960s and 1970s with the introduction of the birth control pill, legalization of abortion and other trends, including women delaying childbearing to attend college and pursue a career. The rate dipped below replacement level in 1972 and hit a low of 1.7 in 1976, but it started rising again in the late 1970s, climbed steadily through the 1980s, hovering close to but never hitting the replacement rate throughout the '90s and reaching 2.2 in 2000-2010 before going down to 1.8 in 2011-present. Net population growth is bolstered by net migrants. The United States has the highest birth rate (12.5 per 1,000 population), infant mortality rate (6.1 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and 8 under age 5 deaths per 1,000) and maternal mortality rate (32 deaths per 100,000) of any industrialized nation. It is cause for concern that since 1989 the annual estimate of about 4 million births is less than 4 million during

Democratic administrations and more than 4 million during Republican administrations. Since 2009 it has become increasingly difficult, to impossible, for poor people born, and in particular naturalized or at some state of immigration, or with some sort of difficulty procuring a birth certificate, to get identification documents at normal price under Art. 29 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954). This does not seem to affect SSA area population estimates, except for the dispute regarding more than 4 million social security cards issued to newborns during Republican administrations and less than 4 million births during Democratic administration. Under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) children born to foreign parents are citizens of their country of birth.

3. Children are depressing. Americans with children are 12 percent less happy than non-parents, the largest "happiness gap" of 22 rich countries surveyed. The main source postpartum depression seems to be the failure of the US Labor Secretary to pay mothers for 14 weeks of maternity leave with unemployment compensation, SSI and TANF benefits under Maternity Protection ILO Convention 183 (2000). Fathers and adoptive parents are not due more than 3 weeks holiday with pay unless the child is very sick, in which case the Family and Maternity Leave Act provides for 12 weeks of unpaid leave. In France parents are slightly happier than non-parents. Early childhood offerings vary, but everywhere in Europe and in Canada they're far more generous than in the United States. Ukraine offers paid maternity leave; practically free preschool; and per-baby payments equivalent to eight months of an average salary. The primary reason for the development of high and increasing rates of child poverty in the United States is that TANF cut 10 million AFDC benefits 1996-2000, the secondary reason is that TANF spending on benefits went down from 75% to 25% today and tertiary reason is that negligence to automatically increase the minimum wage, not more or less than 3% annually, has led to a widespread and increasing inability of parents to afford the normal costs of raising children on minimum wage and there is less and less welfare to insure families against normal economic depression incidental to giving birth and raising children.

Poverty Guidelines for the 48 States and District of Columbia, 2017 & 18

Persons in Family / Household	2017 Poverty Guideline	2018 Poverty Guideline
1	$12,060	$12,140
2	$16,240	$16,460
3	$20,420	$20,780
4	$24,600	$25,100
5	$28,780	$29,420
6	$32,960	$33,740
7	$37,140	$38,060
8	$41,320	$42,380
For families/households with more than 8 persons	$4,180 for each additional person	$4,320 for each additional person

Source: HHS Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. For families/households with more than 8 persons, add Alaska and Hawaii have higher poverty thresholds.

4. Children are expensive. Working 40 hours a week in 2016 at the $7.25 an hour federal minimum wage earns a pre-tax income of only $290 a week, $1,160 a month, $13,920 a year, not enough for a $16,020 spouse or $21,160 first child and $4,160 each additional child. Two parents working for 60

hours a week for the minimum wage could earn $435 a week, $1,740 a month, $20,888 a year, not quite enough for child, Working 80 hours a week a couple insured for maternity leave and child care could earn $580 a week, $2,320 a month, $27,840 a year, enough for two children. Annually the poverty line for one is $11,880, for two $16,020, for three, $20,160, for four $24,300 and $4,160 for each additional child. In summary each child costs about $80 a week, $347 a month, $4,160 a year. Poverty thresholds are produced by the Census Bureau and poverty guidelines by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). Poverty thresholds are used for calculating all official poverty population statistics - for instance, figures on the number of Americans in poverty each year. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau . Poverty thresholds since 1973 (and for selected earlier years) and weighted average poverty thresholds since 1959 are available on the Census Bureau's web site. The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the federal poverty thresholds used for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. They are issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The January 2017 poverty guidelines are calculated by taking the 2015 Census Bureau's poverty thresholds and adjusting them for price changes between 2015 and 2016 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds used by the Census Bureau for statistical purposes are complex and are not composed of standardized increments between family sizes. Since many program officials prefer to use guidelines with uniform increments across family sizes, the poverty guidelines include rounding and standardizing adjustments in the formula.

C. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979 bears in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society. Article 11(1)(e) The right to social security, particularly in cases of unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old and other incapacity to work, as well as the right to paid leave; (2)(b) to introduce maternity leave with pay or with comparable social benefits without loss of former employment, seniority of social allowances. The 12 weeks of unpaid Family and Maternity Leave Act needs to be repealed to insure women for 14 weeks of maternity leave paid by unemployment compensation for contributing women holding their job for more than a year, TANF for women with temporary maternity leave related income shortfalls and SSI for chronically poor families with children under Maternity Protection (ILO Convention 183) of 2000 and 3 weeks annual paid sick days under the Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970 and Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981. Article 13 State parties shall take all appropriate measure to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular (a) to family benefits. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2 September 1990 Article 26 (1) States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law. (2) The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child. To begin to reverse the alarming increase in child poverty from 15.4% in 1996 to 22-33% in 2017 the Labor Secretary is called upon to amend the federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour 2009-2018 to '$7.50 in 2019 and 3% more every year thereafter.' under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). Furthermore, the Labor Secretary is advised to adopt 14 weeks of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000) by Unemployment Compensation by repealing Demonstration Projects and replacing it with 'Maternity Protection' at Section 305 of the Social Security Act 42USC§505.

(a) To expedite the reemployment of mothers who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay unemployment compensation for 14 weeks of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000).

(b) On production of a medical certificate, stating the presumed date of childbirth, a woman shall be entitled to a period of maternity leave of not less than 14 weeks. Cash benefits shall be provided at a level which ensures that the woman can maintain herself and her child in proper conditions of health and with a suitable standard of living.

(1) Where a woman does not meet the conditions to qualify for cash benefits under national laws and regulations or in any other manner consistent with national practice, she shall be entitled to adequate benefits out of social assistance funds, subject to the means test required for eligibility for such assistance, from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under Sec. 404 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§604 *et seq*. and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq*.

(2) Medical benefits shall be provided for the woman and her child. Medical benefits shall include prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care, as well as hospitalization care when necessary.

(c) Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970) and Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention No. 156 (1981). Employers shall provide up to 12 week of unpaid leave to care for the severe sickness of a child under the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3).

Sec. 2 Administration for Children and Families

A. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) was created on April 15, 1991, under the authority of section 6 of the Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1953. The plan allowed the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to merge the Office of Human Development Services with the Family Support Administration, along with the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program. The newly-formed organization was called the Administration for Children and Families. ACF is the United States' largest human services administration. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is responsible for federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Cutting spending for children and families constitutes failure to pay legal support obligation under 18USC§228. The Clinton Administration cut 10 million Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits FY 96 – FY 00 with the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Child poverty in the United States has risen from the normal poverty rate of the time of 15.8% in 1996 to 22%-33% of children growing poor, 45% below 150% of the poverty line, while 10% of adults and 9% of elders are poor, today. After 2000 child welfare grew only a little slower than normal. For a short time, near the end of his second term, the Obama administration tried to fund child welfare, to begin to compensate for one of the largest welfare thefts in history, but his child statistics were lower than low and his unrealistic budget requests overruled in the aftermath. FY 19 cut proposals are likewise overruled by normal child welfare growth of 3% for child care, services, education, employment etc., 2.5% for government, administration and welfare programs not reauthorized by law such as the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) and 4% for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits.

Administration for Children and Families, Budget Summary FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	F Y18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program and Entrant Assistance	3,390	3,367	3,475	0	3,562	3,651
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	2,141	1,663	2,205	1,692	2,271	2,340
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,855	2,837	2,941	3,006	3,029	3,120
Children and Families Services Programs	11,315	11,277	11,655	10,619	12,004	12,364
Total Discretionary Programs	19,701	19,144	20,276	15,317	20,866	21,475
Child Support Enforcement	4,454	4,539	4,565	4,680	4,797	4,916
Social Services Block Grant	1,583	1,588	1,631	0	1,679	1,730
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	461	322	473	385	487	501
Foster Care and Permanency	8,357	8,468	8,608	8,756	8,866	9,132

Children's Research & Technical Assistance	34	35	35	37	37	38
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	17,345	17,346	17,917	15,137	18,509	1,119
Child Care and Development Fund	2,917	2,917	3,005	3,216	3,095	33,188
Total Mandatory Programs	35,151	35,215	36,244	32,211	37,470	38,624
Total Discretionary Programs	19,701	19,144	20,276	15,317	20,866	21,475
Total Federal Outlays	54,852	54,359	56,510	47,528	58,336	60,099
Child Support Collections	28,900	29,100	29,100	29,200	29,200	29,400
State TANF MOE	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Congressional Budget Authority	93,752	93,459	95,610	86,728	97,536	99,499

Source: Wagner, Steven. Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families. Administration for Children and Families. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. FY 19

1. ACF programs aim to achieve the following: 1. Families and individuals empowered to increase their own economic independence and productivity; 2. Strong, healthy, supportive communities that have a positive impact on the quality of life and the development of children; 3. Partnerships with individuals, front-line service providers, communities, American Indian tribes, Native communities, states, and Congress that enable solutions which transcend traditional agency boundaries; 4. Services planned, reformed, and integrated to improve needed access; 5. Strong commitment to working with people with developmental disabilities, refugees, and migrants to address their needs, strengths, and abilities. The FY 2019 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is $47.2 billion in budget authority – a decrease of $6.9 billion from the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution level. ACF's Budget focuses on facilitating participation in American society through promoting work, shifting resources to prevention

in child welfare, and maintaining support for early childhood education and care. The President tried and failed to abolish the $3.4 billion Low Income Energy Assistance Program FY 18 and is trying to do so again FY 19. The President is also trying to reduce Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) spending by 10% from $17.3 million to $15.1 FY 19. These two cuts make up the majority of the proposal to cut ACF spending FY 19. It would take years of study after the authorization of the Secretary to "make grants" would be amended to "provide tax relief to energy corporations" under 42USC§8621(a) and the expectations repealed or described, to abolish federal LIEAP payments. It seems fair that spending growth for programs not re-authorized by law shall only be 2.5%. It would take a commensurate increase in child SSI to justify any cuts in TANF.

B. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) appropriation provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households. LIHEAP includes funding for the regular block grant, Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Leveraging Incentive program, and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH). The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) originally authorized LIHEAP through August 1,1999, as amended by the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-558). The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501) established a Leveraging Incentive program to reward grantees under LIHEAP that have acquired non-federal home energy resources for households with low income. LIHEAP was reauthorized through FY 2007 in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58). The President's FY 2019 request continues the proposal to terminate funding for the Low Income Energy Assistance Program in FY 2018. Preliminary data for FY 2016 indicate that 50 states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated $1.8 billion for heating assistance, 19 states provided an estimated $243 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated $607 million for crisis assistance, and 48 states provided an estimated $356 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair. an estimated 5.6 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. Nearly 700,000 households received cooling assistance and nearly 68,000 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was $397, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of $77 to the highest of $1,097. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 86.1% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offsets an average of 79.6% of their annual heating costs. The best idea is to amend the law to provide energy corporations with tax relief for providing free services to the poor. The authorization of the Secretary to "make grants" would be amended to "provide tax relief to energy corporations" under 42USC§8621(a) and the expectations repealed or described.

C. The Child Support Program is a federal/state/ tribal/local partnership that operates under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, Sec. 466 codified at 42USC§666 *et seq*. The program functions in 54 states and territories, and 62 tribes. The national Child Support Program assures that assistance in obtaining support is available to children through locating parents, establishing paternity, establishing and modifying support obligations, and monitoring and enforcing these obligations. Established in 1975, the Child Support Program has evolved over the decades. The program has shifted its primary mission from welfare cost recovery to family support after legislation in 1996 and 2006. In FY 2016, the child support enforcement program distributed $28.8 billion in collections. Of that amount, 95 percent was sent directly to families. Child support collections increased at an average annual rate around 5% from $19 billion 2001, however growth has slowed to about 1% annually since 2008. Administrative costs were $5.7 billion for federal and state administration only more than $4.8 billion in 2001, 1.25%

average annual growth. FY 2016 the Child Support program produced more than $5 for every $1 states and the federal government spent on the program, with a margin of error about 10%. Child support cases are declining with the divorce rate, abolition of unwise "enforcement" practices, and amicable private settlement.

Federal Child Support Cases 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Child Cases (thousands)	17,341	17,157	16,900	16,338	15,899
Total Distributed Collections (million)	27,300	27,720	28,010	28,200	28,560
Total Distributed to Families (millions)	25,620	26,110	26,540	26,810	27,210
Administrative Expenditures (millions)	5,660	5,660	5,590	5,690	5,750

Source: Turetsky, Vicki. Office of Child Support. Annual Report to Congress. Office of Child Support Enforcement. FY 2015. January 12, 2017

1. 29% of custodial families have incomes below the poverty line. Child support represents 41% of family income for poor custodial families. Custodial parents are 82% women, 78% 30 or older, and 55% have just one eligible child, 68% are white, 25% black and 23% Hispanic. Paternity and support order establishment, current collection, and arrears collection rates have never been stronger, while cost-effectiveness remains high at $5.26 collected for every dollar spent on the program. According to a 2014 U.S. Bureau of Census survey, child support represents 41% of family income for poor families with income below the poverty level who receive child support. From FY 2014 to FY 2015, the IV-D caseload paternity establishment percentage remained at 100%, while the statewide rate was 95% compared to 96% in 2014. Cases with Orders: 86%. Current Collections: 65%. Arrearage Cases: 64%. Cost Effectiveness: $5.26. Total Expenditures: $5.7 billion ($3.5 billion in federal funds and $2.3 billion in state funds). In 1996, Congress established the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) as a new component of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), to help state child support agencies locate parents and enforce child support orders. Child support cases are matched daily against the NDNH to identify employers of parents owing child support so states can issue an income withholding order. OCSE operates two other major databases supporting child support agencies' business processes: the Federal Case Registry (FCR) of Child Support Orders, containing case and participant information from 54 states and territories, and the Child Support Debtor File, which contains data certified by states regarding the amount of past-due child support owed by noncustodial parents.

2. In the spring of 2004, an estimated 14.0 million parents had custody of 21.6 million children under

21 years of age while the other parent lived somewhere else. Five of every six custodial parents were mothers (83.1%) and 1 in 6 were fathers (16.9%). 28% of children live in single parent households as the result of the dramatic increase in divorce rates to 50% of all marriages. In 1999 there were 2.2 million marriages and 1.1 million divorces. Only 10% of children living with both parents were below the poverty line whereas 40% living with only one parent were below the poverty line. Children living only with their mothers were twice as likely to live in poverty as those living only with their fathers. In 2001, 6.9 million custodial parents who were due child support under the terms of agreements or current awards were due an average of $5,000; an aggregate of $34.9 billion in payments due. Of this amount, about $21.9 billion (62.6%) was received, averaging $3,200 per custodial-parent family. Overall, custodial parents reported receiving $22.8 billion directly from the non-custodial parent for support of their children in 2001, which included $900 million received by parents without current awards or agreements. In 2001, the average annual amount of child support received (for custodial parents receiving at least some support) was $4,300, and did not differ between mothers and fathers (as support recipients). The 2001 proportion of custodial parents receiving every child support payment they were due was 44.8%. Among these parents, the average amount received was $5,800, and did not differ significantly between mothers and fathers. The average family income for the 3.1 million custodial parents who received all the child support they were due in 2001 was $32,300, and their poverty rate was 14.6%.

3. The procedures involved in child support enforcement are best laid out in Sec. 466 of Title IV-D of the Social Security Act under 42USC§666 *et seq*. to include the establishment of paternity and of support enforcement orders and of their modification, withholdings from tax refunds, and withholdings from income checks administrated by financial institution by means of an "account" means a demand deposit account, checking or negotiable withdrawal order account, savings account, time deposit account, or money-market mutual fund account. In making the determination as to the amount collected the income of the non-custodial parent is taken into consideration. It is very important not to force people living below the poverty to pay more than the small sum they can afford, if anything. The state must pay welfare benefits in these cases. In no case should a person be incarcerated for failing to pay child support if they live at or below the poverty line. Furthermore, the collection of back child support after the child has grown have proven deadly to the grown child and spousal support after a few months, without any children, legalized robbery. Child support manages to collect more than half of the revenues that are due.

4. Child welfare workers must support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation of their children, by means of activities including mediation (both voluntary and mandatory), counseling, education, development of parenting plans, visitation enforcement (including monitoring, supervision and neutral drop-off and pickup), and development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements under Sec. 469B of the Social Security Act under 42USC§669b. The federal parent locator determines without charge the whereabouts of any parent or child when such information is to be used to locate such parent or child for the purpose of - (a) enforcing any State or Federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child; or (b) making or enforcing a child custody or visitation determination consistent with Sec. 453 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§653. The enforcement of child support extends to foreign countries under Sec. 459A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§659a. The Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance (Hague Convention) promotes the enforcement of child support obligations in cases where the custodial parent and child are in one country and the noncustodial parent is in another. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, Public Law

(P.L.) 113-183, authorized U.S. ratification of the Hague Convention and required states and territories participating in the federal child support program to enact the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA 2008). The existence of a support obligation that was in effect for the time period charged in the indictment or information creates a rebuttable presumption that the obligor has the ability to pay the support obligation for that time period under 18USC§228(b).

D. Federal payments for foster care and adoption assistance, target technical assistance for the courts, and completely ignore the *bona fide* child care institution called an orphanage in Sec. 470 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§670 *et seq*. Psychiatric drug abuse in foster care must stop receiving federal incentive payments to get the message through to Medicaid that psychiatric drugs are cruel and unusual and must not be paid for by the government. Federally unfunded non-profit "orphanages" raising an estimated 100,000 orphans due SSI benefits because their parents died or abandoned them by final legal decision before the age of 18. Foster care, adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments are highly questionable because the most important thing is that adoptive parents have the money to afford their children, however the money is prioritized to help the child stay with relatives. FY 2016 the adoption rate was 13.2%, with approximately 56,218 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2016 target of 11.9%. ACF oversees moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between FY 2004 – 2014, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90% exited to permanent homes. In FY 2016, this number was 92%. An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. Adults can also be referred to as orphan, or adult orphans. However, those who reached adulthood before their parents died are normally not called orphans; the term is generally reserved for children whose parents have died while they are too young to support themselves. An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. Orphans grow up in an orphanage or are adopted.

1. There are an estimated 100,000 orphans growing up in orphanages in the United States. 7.6% of children are orphans, in Africa that number is estimated at 11% , in Asia 6.5% and Latin America and the Caribbean 7.4%, however the United Nations counts for children who have lost only one parent. The estimated 100,000 orphans in the United States comprise only about 0.2% of children in the United States. SSA needs to make orphan a qualifying disability. Adults can also be referred to as orphan, or adult orphans. However, those who reached adulthood before their parents died are normally not called orphans; the term is generally reserved for children whose parents have died while they are too young to support themselves. Do not take advantage of a widow or an orphan (Old Testament, Exodus 22:22). Leave your orphans; I will protect their lives. Your widows too can trust in me (Old Testament, Jeremiah 49:11). Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world (New Testament, James 1:27). And they feed, for the love of God, the indigent, the orphan, and the captive (The Human: 8). Therefore, treat not the orphan with harshness (The Quran, The Morning Hours: 9). Be good to orphans and the very poor. And speak good words to people (The Quran, The Heifer: 83). Give orphans their property, and do not substitute bad things for good. Do not assimilate their property into your own. Doing that is a serious crime (The Quran, The Women: 2).

E. Child welfare services are involved in: Protecting and promoting the welfare of all children, including handicapped, homeless, dependent, or neglected children; Preventing or remedying, or assisting in the solution of problems which may result in, the neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children; Preventing the unnecessary separation of children from their families by identifying family problems, assisting families in resolving their problems, and preventing breakup of the family where the prevention of child removal is desirable and possible; Restoring to their families children who have been removed, by the provision of services to the child and the families; Placing children in suitable adoptive homes, in cases where restoration to the biological family is not possible or appropriate; and assuring adequate care of children away from their homes, in cases where the child cannot be returned home or cannot be placed for adoption.

3. The state provides assistant to foster care and adoption assistance programs taking into consideration the special needs of the children. These programs shall ensure that orphanages or foster homes, uphold standards related to admission policies, safety, sanitation, and protection of civil rights. Record checks reveal whether a felony conviction for child abuse or neglect, for spousal abuse, for a crime against children (including child pornography), or for a crime involving violence, including rape, sexual assault, or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery, if a State finds that a court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the felony was committed at any time, such final approval shall not be granted under Sec. 472 of Title IV-E of the Social Security Act under 42USC(7)IV-E§672. A care plan shall assure that the child receives safe and proper care and that services are provided to the parents, child, and foster parents in order to improve the conditions in the parents' home, facilitate return of the child to his own safe home or the permanent placement of the child, and address the needs of the child while in foster care, including a discussion of the appropriateness of the services that have been provided to the child under the plan.

1. State child welfare agencies and courts consult with the individual parent and child under the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 under 42USC(76)§6101to develop an individual responsibility plan for the individual, that: a. Sets forth an employment goal for the individual and a plan for moving the individual immediately into private sector employment; b. Sets forth the obligations of the individual, which may include a requirement that the individual attend school, maintain certain grades and attendance, keep school age children of the individual in school, immunize children, attend parenting and money management classes, or do other things that will help the individual become and remain employed in the private sector; c. To the greatest extent possible is designed to move the individual into whatever private sector employment the individual is capable of handling as quickly as possible, and to increase the responsibility and amount of work the individual is to handle over time; d. Describes the services the State will provide the individual so that the individual will be able to obtain and keep employment in the private sector, and describe the job counseling and other services that will be provided by the State; and e. May require the individual to undergo appropriate substance abuse treatment.

Sec. 2a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

A. The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, was created in the 1996 welfare reform law (P.L. 104-193). TANF is $16.5 billion a year block grant to States replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and other related welfare programs in Sec. 401 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§601 *et seq*. TANF provides assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives, end the dependence on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. TANF funds can be used in any manner a state can reasonably calculate helps it achieve the goals of (1) providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; (2) ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits through work, job preparation, and marriage; (3) preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock births; and (4) encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. Under TANF, the federal government gives states a fixed block grant totaling $16.5 billion each year and requires them to maintain a certain level of *state* spending (totaling $10 billion-11 billion a year), based on a state's level of spending for AFDC and related programs prior to its conversion to TANF in 1996. This state funding requirement is known as the "maintenance of effort" requirement, or MOE.

TANF, Federal Budget Summary FY 15- FY 20
(millions)

Category	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Basic Assistance	4,497	4,677	4,862	5,054
Assistance Authorized Solely under Prior Law	729	747	766	788
Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	666	683	711	728
Work, Education and Training Activities	2,071	2,123	2,187	2,253
Early Care and Education	1,369	1,403	1,460	1,504
Relief	1,798	1,843	1,890	1,936
Support	1,454	1,498	1,543	1,590
Child Welfare Services	1,073	1,105	1,137	1,173
Program Management	2,686	2,754	2,824	2,894
Total Expenditures Federal Outlays	16,343	16,833	17,380	17,920
Total Transfers	2,630	2,709	2,790	2,874
Total Funds Used	18,973	19,542	20,170	20,794
State Match +	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Congressional Budget Authority	28,973	29,542	30,170	30,794

Source: FY 2015 Federal TANF & State MOE Financial Data

1. TANF's performance is measured on state welfare-to-work efforts, with states assessed based on numerical work participation standards, although welfare programs are usually judged on the basis of administrative efficiency and payment accuracy. Consequentially, TANF benefit spending has declined from 75% in 1994 to 25% of total "TANF" spending in 2017. Basic assistance—what many call "cash welfare"— accounted for only 27.6% of all TANF funding in FY2013. Administrative costs of social security program are normally less than 1% of expenditures. The TANF caseload is much smaller—1.7 million families in FY2013 versus 5.0 million families in FY1994. The number of TANF children declined from 14 million in 1995 to 4 million in 2018. TANF provides a safety net to significantly fewer poor children and families than in the past: In 2014, just 23 families received TANF benefits for every 100 poor families with children, down from 68 families receiving TANF for every 100 poor families in 1996. Even more troubling, 12 states' TANF programs reach only ten families or fewer for every 100 poor families. TANF is often these families' only source of support; without it they would have no cash income to meet basic needs.

2. The modern form of assistance for needy families with children has its origins in the early-1900s "mothers' pension programs," established by state and local governments. These programs provided economic aid to needy families headed by a mother so that children could be cared for in homes rather than in institutions. Federal involvement in funding these programs dates back to the Great Depression, and the creation of the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program as part of the Social Security Act of 1935. ADC provided grants to states to help them aid families with "dependent children," who were deprived of the economic support of one parent because of his death, absence, or incapacitation. The Social Security Act was amended to provide social insurance protection for families headed by widows (survivors' benefits, added in 1939) and those with disabled members (disability benefits, added in 1956). This left families headed by a single mother with the father alive, but absent, as the primary group aided by ADC, later renamed Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The cash assistance caseload also became increasingly nonwhite. States were first given the option to aid two-parent families beginning in 1961, but were not required to extend such aid until the enactment of the Family Support Act in 1988.

3. Even with the extension of aid to two-parent families, this group never became a large part of the caseload, and most adult TANF cash assistance recipients continue to be single mothers. Beginning in 1967, federal policy changes were made to encourage, and then require, work among AFDC mothers. In 1974, children surpassed the elderly as the age group with the highest poverty rate. Additionally, experimentation on "welfare-to-work" initiatives found that requiring participation in work or job preparation activities could effectively move single mothers off the benefit rolls and into jobs. "Welfare reform," aiming to replace AFDC with new programs and policies for needy families with children, was debated over a period of four decades (the 1960s through the 1990s). These debates culminated in a number of changes in providing aid to low-income families with children in the mid-1990s, creating a system of expanded aid to working families (e.g., increases in the Earned Income Tax Credit and funding for child care subsidies) and the creation of TANF, which established time limits and revamped work requirements for the cash assistance programs for needy families with children. From FY1994 to FY2001, the cash welfare caseload declined rapidly, from 5.0 million families to 2.2 million families per month, a 56% decline. Participation in public assistance programs by custodial parents fell from 40.7% to 28.4% between 1993 and 2001. While the rate of program participation for custodial mothers decreased from 45.2% to 31.0% during that time, it was still about double that of custodial

fathers in 2001 (14.9%).

B. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was a federal assistance program in effect from 1935 to 1996 created by the Social Security Act (SSA) and administered by the United States Department of Health and Human Services that provided financial assistance to children whose families had low or no income. This program grew from a minor part of the social security system to a significant system of welfare administered by the states with federal funding. However, it was criticized for offering incentives for women to have children, and for providing disincentives for women to join the workforce. ADC dispensed scant relief to poor single mothers. The federal government authorized case workers, supervisors, and administrators with discretion to determine who received aid and how much. ADC was primarily created for white single mothers who were expected not to work. Black mothers who had always been in the labor force were not considered eligible to receive benefits. The words "families with" were added to the name in 1962, partly due to concern that the program's rules discouraged marriage.

1. The Civil Rights Movement and the efforts of the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) in the 1960s expanded the scope of welfare entitlements to include black women. The welfare rolls racial demographics changed drastically. The majority of welfare recipients still remained white and most black women recipients continued to work. Starting in 1962, the Department of Health and Human Services allowed state-specific exemptions as long as the change was "in the spirit of AFDC" in order to allow some experimentation. By 1996 spending was $24 billion per year. When adjusted for inflation, the highest spending was in 1976, which exceeded 1996 spending by about 8%. In 1996, AFDC was replaced by the more restrictive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. In 1996, President Bill Clinton negotiated with the Republican-controlled Congress to pass the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act which drastically restructured the program. Among other changes, a lifetime limit of five years was imposed for the receipt of benefits.

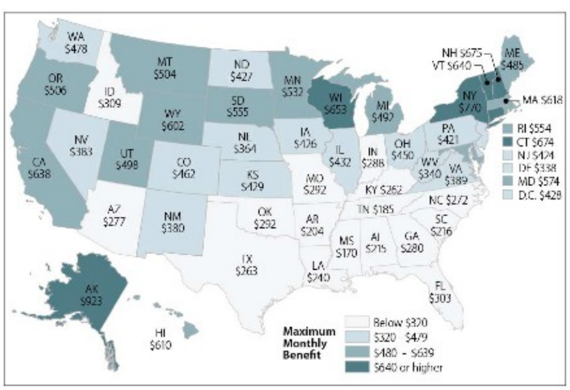
C. The trend in the average monthly number of families receiving cash assistance from TANF and its predecessor program (AFDC, ADC) from 1959 through 2013 shows two distinct periods of rapid caseload growth before declining since 1994. The first period of growth occurred from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s. The second growth spurt followed a period of relative stability in the caseload (around 3.5 million families) and occurred from 1989 to 1994. Following 1994, the caseload declined. It declined rapidly in the late 1990s, with continuing declines, albeit at a slower rate, from 2001 to 2008. The caseload increased again from 2008 through 2010 coincident with the economic slump associated with the 2007-2009 recession. That latest period of caseload increase was far less rapid and much smaller than the two earlier periods of caseload growth. From FY1994 to FY2001, the cash welfare caseload declined rapidly, from 5.0 million families to 2.2 million families per month, a 56% decline. TANF cash assistance families with an adult reported as working represented 17.3% of the cash assistance caseload in FY2013—more than double the 7.5% share in FY1994. In FY2013, 85.7% of adult recipients were women. In FY2013, 56.6% of all families had a child under the age of six, with 12.0% of all families having an infant. In FY2013, the share of child recipients who were Hispanic was 36.3%, compared with 29.9% who were African American, and 25.8% who were non-Hispanic white. Hispanic children became the largest group of recipient children by FY2013. The total number of TANF beneficiaries has declined dramatically from a high of nearly 14.2 million in 1993 to little less than 5 million in 2003.

TANF Monthly Average Number of Families 1988-2013

(thousands)

	1988	1994	2001	2006	2013
Total Families	3,748	5,046	2,202	1,957	1,749
Family with Adults/Not Employed	3,137	3,799	993	826	781
Family with Adults/Employ ed	244	379	421	259	302
Child-Only/SSI Parents	60	171	172	177	156
Child-Only/Noncitize n Parent	48	184	126	153	196
Child-Only/Caretaker Relative	189	328	256	262	235
Child-Only/ Other	72	185	235	281	7

Source: Falk, Gene. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Size and Characteristics of the Cash Assistance Caseload. Congressional Research Service. January 29, 2016



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Urban Institute's *Welfare Rules Database*, funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

1. Most states only admit very poor families onto the benefit rolls. The maximum income is below the poverty line in all states. TANF benefits leave family incomes below half of the poverty line in every state. Most states' benefits were below 30 percent of the poverty line. 12 states' TANF programs reach only ten families or fewer for every 100 poor families. TANF often is these families' only source of support; without it they would have no cash income to meet basic needs . In July 2012, the majority of states (28 states and the District of Columbia) required that a single mother caring for two children earn less than $795 per month to gain entry to the benefit rolls—an earnings level representing about half of 2012 poverty-level income. States often permit families with a working member who obtains a job while on the rolls to remain eligible for TANF at higher earnings levels, though in many states such eligibility is retained for a limited period of time. States also usually require that a family has assets below a specified amount in order to qualify for benefits. In July 2012, 27 states and the District of Columbia required applicant families to have $2,000 or less in assets to gain entry to the benefit rolls. In most states, the value of at least one of the family's cars is not counted toward the state's asset limit.

2. As of July 1, 2016, every state's TANF benefits for a family of three with no other cash income were below 50 percent of the poverty line, measured by the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) 2016 poverty guidelines. Most states' benefits were below 30 percent of the poverty line. In every state, benefits for a family of three with no other cash income were also below the Fair Market Rent — the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) estimate of the rent and utility costs of modest housing in a local area — for a modest two-bedroom apartment; in 30 states and D.C., they covered less than half of the Fair Market Rent. Additionally, less than a quarter of TANF families receive HUD housing assistance to help cover rent. Even when benefits from SNAP (formerly food stamps) are added to TANF family grants, families with no other income remain below the poverty line in every state. Eight states and the District of Columbia raised TANF benefit levels between July 1, 2015 and July 1, 2016, increasing the median state benefit from $429 to $432. Most of these increases were modest and reflect default periodic adjustments to benefit levels. Eight states plus Washington, D.C., raised TANF benefits between July 2015 (the start of fiscal year 2016 in most states) and July 2016; two others enacted legislation that raised benefit levels after July 2016. The remaining 41 states did not adjust benefits. (No state cut TANF benefits in nominal dollars in the past year).

States Raising TANF Benefits in 2016 (monthly benefit for family of three)

	July 2016 Benefits	Increase Since July 2015
District of Columbia	$441	$7
Montana	$588	$2
Nebraska	$436	$72
New Mexico	$409	$29
South Carolina	$282	$5
South Dakota	$615	$16
Texas	$285	$4
Virginia	$409	$20
Wyoming	$657	$5

Source: CBPP 2016

3. In July 2012, the state with the lowest maximum benefit paid to a family consisting of a single parent and two children was Mississippi, with a benefit of $170 per month (11% of poverty-level income). Among the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia, the highest maximum benefit was paid in New York: $770 per month for a single parent of two children in New York City (48% of poverty-level income). The benefit for such a family in the median state (North Dakota, whose maximum benefit ranked 26th among the 50 states and District of Columbia), was $427, a benefit amount that represented 27% of monthly poverty-level income in 2012. TANF maximum benefits vary greatly by state; there is also a very apparent regional pattern to benefit amounts. States in the South tend to have the lowest benefit payments; states in the Northeast have the highest benefits. Additionally, cash assistance benefit amounts for needy families are not automatically adjusted for inflation by the states, and have lost considerable value in terms of their purchasing power over time. From 1981 to 2012, the inflation-adjusted value of cash assistance benefits for needy families in the median state declined by 44%. Some of this decline occurred before the 1996 welfare law: between 1981 and 1996 the value of cash assistance benefits had already declined by 28%.

D. Prior to the enactment of TANF, the federal government reimbursed states for a portion of AFDC, the related expenditures for Emergency Assistance (EA), and Job Opportunity and Basic Skills (JOBS). Federal funds paid from 50 to 80 percent of the state AFDC benefit costs, depending on per capita income. In addition, the federal government paid 50 percent of the administrative costs for the programs. Of the $24.5 billion spent on TANF in 2001, federal funds accounted for 60 percent ($14.8 billion), while state funds made up the remaining 40 percent ($9.8 billion). States were required to end the AFDC program and begin TANF by July 1, 1997, but many began the new system earlier. The federal block grant for TANF ($16.5 billion per year from 1997 through 2002) is based on each state's peak level of federal expenditures for AFDC and related programs; for most, this was the 1994 level. Federal conditions apply to the federally funded TANF, such as work-participation requirements, five-year time limits, child-support assignment and distribution, and aid to only those unwed minor parents living in an adult-supervised setting.

1. In fiscal year (FY) 2003, combined Federal and State expenditures for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program totaled $26.3 billion, an increase of $926 million from FY 2002. States spent the majority of their grants on various non-cash services designed to promote work, stable families, or other TANF objectives, including work activities ($2.6 billion), child care ($3.5 billion), transportation and work supports ($543 million), administrative and systems costs ($2.5 billion), and a wide range of other benefits and services ($6.3 billion). In addition to these expenditures, States also can transfer up to 30% of their TANF block grant into the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). In FY 2003, States transferred $1.8 billion into the CCDF and $927 million into the SSBG. These expenditure patterns represent a significant shift since the enactment of TANF, when spending on cash assistance amounted to 73.1% of total expenditures. States spent $10.1 billion, or 41.8% of their total expenditures, on cash assistance, in 2013.

TANF, Federal Budget Detail FY 15- FY 20
(millions)

Category	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Basic Assistance	4,158	4,324	4,497	4,677	4,862	5,054
Basic Assistance 4%	4,013	4,174	4,340	4,514	4,695	4,882
Relative Foster Care 3%	144	150	156	162	167	172
Assistance Authorized Solely under Prior Law	694	711	729	747	766	788
Foster Care	380	390	399	409	421	434

Payments 3%						
Juvenile Justice Payments 2.5%	49	50	52	53	54	56
Emergency Assistance Authorized Solely under Prior Law 2.5%	264	271	277	284	291	298
Non-Assistance Authorized Solely Under Prior Law	634	650	666	683	711	728
Child Welfare or Foster Care Services 2.5%	389	399	409	419	430	440
Juvenile Justice Services 2.5%	65	67	68	70	72	74
Emergency Services Authorized Solely Under Prior Law 2.5%	189	194	199	204	209	214
Work, Education and Training Activities	1,555	1,594	1,634	1,675	1,726	1,778
Subsidized Employment 3%	156	160	164	168	173	178
Education and Training	158	162	166	170	175	180

3%						
Additional Work Activities 3%	1,242	1,273	1,305	1,338	1,378	1,420
Work Supports 3%	416	426	437	448	461	475
Early Care and Education	1,303	1,336	1,369	1,403	1,460	1,504
Child Care (Assistance and Non-Assistance) 3%	1,250	1,288	1,327	1,360	1,401	1,443
Pre-Kindergarten /Head Start 3%	52	54	55	57	59	61
Relief	1,711	1,754	1,798	1,843	1,890	1,936
Financial Education and Asset Development 2.5%	1,544	1,583	1,622	1,663	1,705	1,747
Refundable Earned Income Tax Credits 2.5%	167	171	176	180	185	189
Non-EITC Refundable State Credits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support	1,370	1,412	1,454	1,498	1,543	1,590
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits 3%	296	305	314	324	334	344
Supportive Services 3%	221	228	235	242	249	257
Services for Children and	225	232	239	246	253	261

Youth 3%						
Prevention of Out-of-wedlock Pregnancies 3%	540	556	573	590	608	626
Fatherhood and Two-Parent Family Formation and Maintenance Programs 3%	88	91	93	96	99	102
Child Welfare Services	1,011	1,042	1,073	1,105	1,137	1,173
Family Support/Preservation/Reunification 3%	518	534	550	566	583	601
Adoption Services 3%	13	13	14	14	14	15
Additional Child Welfare Services3%	459	473	487	502	517	533
Home Visiting Programs 3%	21	22	22	23	23	24
Program Management	2,557	2,621	2,686	2,754	2,824	2,894
Administrative Costs 2.5%	1,154	1,183	1,212	1,243	1,274	1,306
Assessment/ Service Provision 2.5%	733	751	770	789	809	829
Systems	203	208	213	219	225	230

2.5%						
Other 2.5%	467	479	491	503	516	529
Total Expenditures	15,409	15,870	16,343	16,833	17,380	17,920
Transferred to CCDF Discretionary 3%	1,320	1,360	1,400	1,442	1,485	1,530
Transferred to SSBG 3%	1,165	1,200	1,230	1,267	1,305	1,344
Total Transfers	2,485	2,560	2,630	2,709	2,790	2,874
Total Funds Used	17,894	18,430	18,973	19,542	20,170	20,794

Source: FY 2015 Federal TANF & State MOE Financial Data

2. The President's budget proposes to cut the TANF block grant by 10 percent, from $16.2 FY 18 billion to $14.7 billion FY 19, and eliminate the $608 million Contingency Fund — bringing the total proposed 2019 cut to about $2.2 billion. The FY 18 budget cut attempt failed, and the FY 19 is also likely to fail to pay legal child support obligations of the United States for 22-33% of children growing up in families living below the poverty line under 18USC§228(b). The rebuttable presumption of the United States is that child SSI pays more, longer, than TANF in every state, with an administrative cost of about 4%, considered high by social security, instead 75% administrative costs of TANF. It would be more efficient to tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax by repealing the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base under Section 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430 and replacing it with 'There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund.' Normal 4% growth for TANF benefits, 3% for child welfare, care, education, services etc. 2.5% for government, administration and programs not re-authorized by law.

Sec. 3 Administration for Community Living

A. The Administration for Community Living (ACL), is one of the nation's largest providers of home- and community-based care for older persons and their caregivers. ACL's mission is to maximize the independence, well-being, and health of older adults, people with disabilities across the lifespan, and their families and caregivers. Created in 1965 with the passage of the Older Americans Act (OAA), A is part of a federal, state, tribal and local partnership called the National Network on Aging. This network, serving about 7 million older persons and their caregivers, consists of 56 State Units on Aging; 655 Area Agencies on Aging; 233 Tribal and Native organizations; two organizations that serve Native Hawaiians; 29,000 service providers; and thousands of volunteers. These organizations provide assistance and services to older individuals and their families in urban, suburban, and rural areas throughout the United States. While all older Americans may receive services, the OAA targets those older individuals who are in greatest economic and social need: the poor, the isolated, and those elders disadvantaged by social or health disparities. The budget request for ACL, is nearly exactly the same, as before the ACL was created with drastic cuts to the Agency on Aging in 2013, from whence the budget recovered until there were further cuts in 2016. FY 19 budget remains slightly below $2 billion. ACL is advised to achieve normal 2.5% annual agency spending growth by FY 20 to afford 2.7% average annual CPI inflation and support a 3% annual raise for social security beneficiaries and low income workers.

Administration for Community Living FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Administration for Community Living	1,896	1,953	1,966	2,015

Source: HHS Budget-in-brief FY 19, Berger, Dan. Acting Administrator and Acting Assistant Secretary for Aging. Administration for Community Living. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. 2018

1. The Administration for Community Living (ACL) administers programs under several authorizing statutes. The Older Americans Act was enacted in 1965 and is administered by the Administration on Aging. In addition, ACL is also responsible for administering other authorizing statutes relevant to older Americans and individuals with disabilities. Section 398 of the Public Health Service Act: AoA administers the Alzheimer's Disease Disease Supportive Services Program (ADSSP) program created by Congress in 1991 under Section 398 of the Public Health Service Act (P.L. 78-410; 42 USC§280c-3). It was amended by the Home Health Care and Alzheimer's Disease Amendments of 1990 (PL 101-557) and by the Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998 (PL 105-392). Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA): The Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (DD Act) is administered by the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. Title XXIX of the Public Health Service Act (42USC§201): AoA administers the Lifespan Respite Care Program created by Congress in 2006 under Title XXIX of the Public Health Service Act. Help America Vote Act (HAVA): Signed into law on October 29, 2002, HAVA assigns responsibility for the administration of the law's disability provisions (sections 261 and 291) to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who delegated the responsibility to the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (formerly known as the Administration on Developmental Disabilities).

B. There are six core services funded by the OAA including: 1. Supportive services, which enable communities to provide rides to medical appointments, and grocery and drug stores. Supportive services provide handyman, chore and personal care services so that older persons can stay in their homes. These services extend to community services such as adult day care and information and assistance as well. 2. Nutrition services, which include more than a meal. Since its creation, the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program has provided nearly 6 billion meals for at-risk older persons. Each day in communities across America, senior citizens come together in senior centers or other group settings to share a meal, as well as comradery and friendship. Nutrition services also provide nutrition education, health screenings, and counseling at senior centers. Homebound seniors are able to remain in their homes largely because of the daily delivery of a hot meal, sometimes by a senior volunteer who is their only visitor. 3. Preventive health services, which educate and enable older persons to make healthy lifestyle choices. Every year, illness and disability that result from chronic disease affects the quality of life for millions of older adults and their caregivers. Many chronic diseases can be prevented through healthy lifestyles, physical activity, appropriate diet and nutrition, smoking cessation, active and meaningful social engagement, and regular screenings. The ultimate goal of the OAA health promotion and disease prevention services is to increase the quality and years of healthy life. 4. The National Family Caregiver Support Program (NFCSP), which was funded for the first time in 2000, is a significant addition to the OAA. It was created to help the millions of people who provide the primary care for spouses, parents, older relatives and friends. The program includes information to caregivers about available services; assistance to caregivers in gaining access to services; individual counseling, organization of support groups and caregiver training to assist caregivers in making decisions and solving problems relating to their caregiving roles; and supplemental services to complement care provided by caregivers. The program also recognizes the needs of grandparents caring for grandchildren and for caregivers of those 18 and under with mental retardation or developmental difficulties and the diverse needs of Native Americans. 5. Services that protect the rights of vulnerable older persons, which are designed to empower older persons and their family members to detect and prevent elder abuse and consumer fraud as well as to enhance the physical, mental, emotional and financial well-being of America's elderly. These services include, for example, pension counseling programs that help older Americans access their pensions and make informed insurance and health care choices; long-term care ombudsman programs that serve to investigate and resolve complaints made by or for residents of nursing, board and care, and similar adult homes. 6. ACL supports the training of thousands of paid and volunteer long-term care ombudsmen, insurance counselors, and other professionals who assist with reporting waste, fraud, and abuse in nursing homes and other settings; and senior Medicare patrol projects, which operate in 47 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. ACL awards grants to state units on aging, area agencies on aging, and community organizations to train senior volunteers how to educate older Americans to take a more active role in monitoring and understanding their health care.

Sec. 4 Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration

A. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was established by an act of Congress in 1992 under Public Law 102-321 that abolished the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Service Administration (ADAMHA) that was itself established May 4, 1974 when President Nixon signed P.L. 93-282. The vision is consistent with the President's New Freedom Initiative that promotes a life in the community for everyone.

1. The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) seeks to improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality community-based services for people with or at risk for mental illnesses and their families. While the largest portion of the Center's appropriation supports the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Program, CMHS also supports a portfolio of discretionary grant programs, called Programs of Regional and National Significance, to apply knowledge about best community-based systems of care and services for adults with serious mental illnesses and children with serious emotional disturbances. Issues of stigma and consumer empowerment are also on the Center's program and policy agenda. The Center collects, analyzes, and disseminates national data on mental health services designed to help inform future services policy and program decision-making.

2. The mission of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is to bring effective substance

abuse prevention to every community, nationwide. Its discretionary grant programs – whether focusing on preschool-age children and high-risk youth or on community-dwelling older Americans – target States and communities, organizations and families to promote resiliency, promote protective factors, and reduce risk factors for substance abuse. Further, this SAMHSA Center supports the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI), the largest Federal source of information about substance abuse research, treatment, and prevention available to the public.

3. The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) promotes the availability and quality of community-based substance abuse treatment services for individuals and families who need them. It supports policies and programs to broaden the range of evidence-based effective treatment services for individuals who abuse alcohol and other drugs and that also address other addiction-related health and human services problems. The Center administers the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program. While engaging with States to improve and enhance existing services under the block grant program, CSAT also undertakes significant professional and lay education programs and initiatives to promote best practices in substance abuse treatment and intervention.

4. SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies (OAS) gathers, analyzes, and disseminates data on substance abuse practices in the United States. OAS is responsible for the annual National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the Drug Abuse Warning Network, and the Drug and Alcohol Services Information Services System, among other studies. OAS also coordinates evaluation of the service-delivery models within SAMHSA's knowledge development and application programs.

SAMHSA, Budget Summary FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Mental Health	1,178	1,172	1,065	1,000
Substance Abuse Prevention	222	222	221	220
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,709	2,694	2,113	2,000
Health Surveillance and Program Support	150	149	149	150
Additional Opioid Allocation	0	0	1,240	0
Total Congressional Budget Authority	4,258	4,237	4,788	3,370
Less Funds from Other Sources	-148	-156	-1,362	-164
Total Federal	4,111	4,091	3,426	3,206

Outlays				
FTEs	590	614	635	641

Source: McCance-Katz, Elinore F. M.D., Ph.D. Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use. Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees.Department of Health and Human Services. Fiscal Year 2019.

B. SAMHSA is requesting a total of $3.5 billion. In addition, the Budget provides $1.2 billion in additional opioids allocation resources to SAMHSA for a variety of new and expanded efforts to fight the opioid crisis. When accounting for these resources, the total for SAMHSA is $4.8 billion. The one time additional opiate allocation will reveal a much lower, and declining budget, for SAMHSA programs administrated by 645 FTEs FY 20. SAMHSA's FY 2019 budget request includes investments to: Expand access to care for opioid use disorders though the continued investment of in Medication - Assisted Treatment (MAT) and strategies to prevent opioid abuse through evidence-based prevention approaches, including the use of the life-saving drug, naloxone. Prioritize ensuring individuals with SMI gain access to care over incarceration through increased investments in evidence-based programs, such as Assertive Community Treatment (ACT), jail diversion programs, including mental health courts, and a focus on addressing the needs of high utilizers of services through the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Make critical data from national surveys and health surveillance available to support innovation and improve patient outcomes.

1. In 2014, 1,053 inmates died in local jails, an 8% increase from 2013 (971) and the largest number of deaths in custody since 2008. Between 2000 and 2014, an average of 82% of jails reported zero deaths. In 2014, 80% of jails reported zero deaths and 14% reported one death. Suicides accounted for 31% of deaths during that period. From 2005 to 2014, the suicide rate increased 28% from 39 per 100,000 local jail inmates to 50 per 100,000 local jail inmates. Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in 2014. Between 2000 and 2014, heart disease made up a quarter (23%) of all deaths, and non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black jail inmates died from heart disease at nearly equal rates. Respiratory deaths increased 32% between 2013 (31) and 2014 (41). Deaths due to drug-alcohol intoxication increased from 72 in 2013 to 90 deaths in 2014. Accidental deaths and deaths due to homicide were the least common causes of death, accounting for about 2% of deaths in local jails in 2014. In 2014, there 3,927 inmate deaths in state and federal prisons across the United States. The number of federal prisoner deaths in federal prisons increased 11%, from 400 deaths in 2013 to 444 deaths in 2014. The vast majority of federal prisoner deaths (88%) could be attributed to natural causes. Unnatural deaths—including suicides (4%), homicides (3%), and accidents (1%)—made up less than a tenth of all federal prison deaths. From 2013 (3,479) to 2014 (3,483), the number of deaths in state prisons was relatively stable. Deaths in state prisons declined in both California (down 13%) and Texas (down 7%) from 2013 to 2014. Nearly 9 in 10 (87%) state prisoner deaths were due to illness in 2014, with more than half of those caused by either cancer (30%) or heart disease (26%). From 2013 to 2014, the number of AIDS-related deaths increased 23% and the number of deaths due to a respiratory disease increased 20%. Also up during this period was the number of suicides in state prison. Suicides increased 30% from 2013 to 2014 after a 6% decrease from 2012 to 2013. Suicides accounted for 7% of all state prison deaths in 2014—the largest percentage observed since 2001. Accidental deaths and deaths due to drug or alcohol intoxication were recorded as the cause of death in about 1% of state prison deaths in 2014. The state prisoner mortality rate (256 per 100,000 state prisoners) was 14% higher than the federal prisoner mortality rate (225 per 100,000 federal prisoners) 2001-2014.

2. Court-ordered psychiatric medicine has been reported by the Bureau of Prisons to have become a crisis in federal pre-trial where involuntary antipsychotic consumption has become accepted as competency to stand trial, in lieu of informing the prisoner of the maximum time they could serve for the crime for which they are accused. A lot of tortures must aggravate the mental illness in federal pre-trial, and the murder-suicide? rate in state pre-trial is way up. Natural mental illness is mostly due to pre-trial being unconstitutional, a person is on trial from the date of their arrest to their dismissal by a judge or justice. Mandatory minimum sentencing furthermore compromises negotiations with the accused regarding sentence reduction from the statutory maximum. Being unskillfully accused of a good deed, rather than a crime, and/or involuntary identification with a murder conspiracy, obstructs justice, impairs the mental health of victims, witnesses and informants, due no less than supplement security income, for instance to prevent police tampering of commercially necessary drugs in the federal case of closing a recreational drug business under 18USC§1512. A federal sentence reduction is due the reprobate torture of psychiatric drug enforcement as competency to stand trial, for which the federal government owes a sentence reduction, pursuant to a court of competent jurisdiction, such as the robbery of a recreational drug dealer in *United States v. Lettiere*, 640 F.3d 1271, 1273 (9th Cir. 2011), *Washington v. Harper* (1990), *Olmstead v. LC* (1999), *Blakely v. Washington* (2004) or *Booker v. United States* (2005).

Sec. 5 Education

A. Congress established the Department of Education as a Cabinet level agency in 1980. Its mission is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access. 1980 is the same year that is attributed with stabilizing global consumer price inflation within 2.5% - 3% annually, currently inflation averages 2.7% annually for everyone but burdensome federal health and education accountants who need precisely 3% growth to provide specialty goods and services to a growing population. Today, the Department's early learning, elementary, and secondary education programs annually serve approximately 18,328 school districts and more than 55 million students attending more than 98,000 public and 34,000 private schools. Department programs also provide grant, loan, and work-study assistance to more than 12 million postsecondary students at approximately 6,000 institutions of higher education. The United States has the highest education spending per capita in the world, but with the highest rate of child poverty in industrialized nations, and largest child welfare theft in history 1996-2000, Congress must again redress threatened cuts to elementary and secondary education budgets, for a second year in a row. The Office of Elementary and Secondary Education would like for teachers to contribute to disability insurance, in order to receive better than $200 a month benefits when they become disabled. If the President wants to pay nothing for student loans, the education budget must receive no revenues from student loans and estimate 3% annual growth for education spending.

Education Department, Total Outlays FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

Program	FY 17	FY 18 request	FY 18 CR	FY 18 3%	FY 19	FY 19 3%	FY 20 3%
Discretionary Outlays	68,066	62,889	67,890	70,108	61,439	71,999	74,159

Mandatory (net)	47,803	(692)	(692)	(692)	2,555	2,555	
Total, loans and revenues	115,742	62,197	67,198	69,416	63,994	74,554	
Discretionary Outlays	68,066	62,889	67,890	70,108	61,439	71,999	74,159
Mandatory (no loan subsidies or revenues)	10,557	10,898	10,898	10,873	11,303	11,198	11,534
Total Outlays, Amortized	78,623	73,787	78,788	80,981	72,742	83,197	85,693
Advance Appropriations	(22,444)	(22,597)	(22,597)	(22,597)	(22,597)	(24,024)	(24,624)

Source: Education Department Budget FY 17, FY 18 & F Y19; Gonzalez, Heather B.; Tollestrup, Jessica. Department of Education Funding: Key Concepts and FAQ. Congressional Research Service. April 22, 2016. Advance Appropriations = Undistributed Offsetting Receipts.

1. It would cost $2.2 billion to get 3% education spending growth right FY 18. 3% growth is estimated from FY 17 to sue the President for $550 UNESCO arrears and $87.5 million dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. Democrats are slated to win the mid-term elections whereas in the current split-ticket stage of Democratic-Republican (DR) two-party system it requires a split ticket for Congress to check President, and be able to make law. The President's constitutional inability to pay education and welfare qualifies as unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office for the purpose of the 25th Amendment Sec. 4 . The President's plan to rob non-defense to levy total war and unjustly enrich the rich with tax relief instead of account for a budget surplus and tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all income, to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty 2030, qualify him for impeachment under Art. 3 Sec. 3 and Art. 2 Sec. 4 of the US Constitution. Civil action for damages have been instituted to redress his unethical non-defense robbing practice of Public and Indian Discrimination (PAID) under 24CFR§1.8 (d, c). To redress hyperinflation in college tuition, university president salaries, negative subsidies and school rampage shootings, it is essential that the President and Congress agree to amortize student loans off-budget, removing all revenues and student loan subsidies from the total. To avoid any new student loan subsidies Congress must rule that new student loan expenditures should equal revenues, abolish “Subsidized Stafford Loans” and repeal the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. College tuition has grown faster than inflation for more than a decade and universities require national treatment to control hyperinflation in tuition and excessive executive compensation. By abolishing student loan subsidies universities must be expected to reduce tuition to sustain voluntary higher education population growth by providing discount and free education and loans. If university presidents steal so much money, require them to lend and grant to their students.

2. The education budget summary has an accounting deficiency insofar as the discretionary, mandatory and advance appropriation budget tables are open to interpretation, left-loose-leaf hyperlinks at the end of the budget summary, without an amortized student loan balance sheet. The major problem with the Education budget, is that student loans need to be amortized so that the education budget total is not confused by arbitrary and capricious bribes in pursuit of unsustainable negative subsidies, invented in 1999, with an opportunity cost and no student loan budget whereby expenditures equal revenues. The dispute between President and Congress regarding negative subsidies 1980-2018 indicates that resolution can be achieved only by an agreement that for no loan subsidies ED would receive no revenues. With no revenues or student loan expenses federal education budget estimates stabilize and 2020 can be estimated. For Congress to stop abusing budget stability with negative subsidies, a student loan balance sheet, with historical and estimated annual repayments, needs to be made public.

Congress has only to look at how many years they financed Federal Family Education Loan Program after new loans through that program were discontinued after 2010, to know they know nothing about student loans. To agree upon a just and lasting peace regarding the education budget Congress may prove to President that they also support 3% education spending growth so that they can immediately come to an exact agreement. Annual Reports are usually commissioned by the creation of a Trust Fund, a Student Loan Trust Fund, by Congress, whereby student loans would be treated as an off-budget account, with assets, loan repayments and other revenues, such as subsidies, to pay new loans and operating expenses, that are declared in one table, in the education budget, that also requires budget totals and detail tables to be included in an expanded new comprehensive education Fiscal Year Budget Summary and Background Information, to amortize student loans off-budget for less and promote 3% annual education spending growth. The most authentic study of the dispute between the President' Budget and Congressional Appropriations regarding the federal education budget is detailed in Education Budget by Major Program 1980-2018.

President's Education Budget and Appropriations Compared FY 16 – FY 18
(millions)

	FY 16 President's Budget	FY 16 Appropriations	FY 17 President's Budget	FY 17 Appropriations	FY 18 President's Budget
Total, Department of Education	73,837	77,080	79,476	115,367	64,936
Total, Discretionary	70,747	68,307	68,386	68,239	62,889
Total, Mandatory	3,090	8,773	10,087	47,128	2,046

Source: Education Budget by Major Program 1980-2018

3. Nations have an internationally recognized treaty obligation to provide everyone with free elementary and secondary school and progressively free higher education, opposed to hyperinflation. Key programs administered by the Department include Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), for which the Department's fiscal year 2019 request would provide $15.5 billion to help approximately 25 million students in high-poverty schools make progress toward State academic standards; and $12 billion for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Part B Grants to States to help States and school districts meet the special education needs of 6.9 million students with disabilities. Key programs also include Federal Pell Grants, which would make available $30.2 billion in need-based grants to 7.6 million students enrolled in postsecondary institutions; and the postsecondary student loan programs, which would help provide roughly $151 billion in new and consolidated Direct Loans to help students and families pay for college. CR 18 has redressed most of the President's attempted budget cuts without fully funding the 3% education spending growth rule. To compensate agencies for having to defend themselves against unwarranted budget cuts FY 18 and FY 19 are re-estimated at 3% growth from FY 17. Additional to CR 18, to immediately secure a just and lasting peace regarding 3% annual education spending growth, $2.2 billion are distributed FY 18. To pay $550 million arrears and $87.5 million plus inflation annual dues to UNESCO, the Secretary of

Education would have to come to an agreement with the Secretary of State under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

Education Department, Detailed Budget FY 17 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 17	CR 18	FY 18 3%	FY 19 President's Budget	FY 19 3%	FY 20 3%
Discretionary Spending						
Elementary and Secondary Education (ESEA)						
Title I Grants to local educational agencies	15,366,180	15,428,437	15,827,165	15,459,802	16,301,980	16,791,040
Opportunity Grants (proposed legislation)	0	0	0	500,000	0	0
Education innovation and research	100,000	99,320	103,000	180,000	106,000	109,000
Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED)	65,000	64,559	66,950	0	68,959	71,027
State assessments	369,100	366,593	380,173	369,100	391,578	
Student support and academic enrichment grans (Title IV-A)	400,000	397,284	412,000	0	424,360	437,091
Supporting effective	2,044,411	2,053,287	2,105,743	0	2,168,916	2,233,983

instruction State grants (Title II)						
Teacher and school leaders incentive grants	200,0000	198,642	206,000	0	212	219
School leader recruitment and support	14,500	14,402	14,935	0	15,382	15,845
Charter schools	342,172	339,848	352,437	500,000	363,010	373,901
Magnet schools assistance	97,647	96,984	100,576	97,647	103,594	106,702
Promise Neighborhoods	73,254	72,757	75,452	0	77,715	80,047
School safety national activities	68,000	67,538	70,040	43,000	72,141	74,305
21st century (after school) community learning centers	1,191,673	1,183,580	1,227,423	0	1,264,246	1,302,173
English language acquisition	737,400	732,392	759,522	737,400	782,308	805,777
Impact aid	1,328,603	1,319,581	1,368,461	734,557	1,409,515	1,451,800
Other ESEA Programs	1,124,250	1,116,615	1,157,978	763,144	1,192,717	1,228,498
Subtotal ESEA	23,542,190	23,551,819	24,227,855	19,384,650	24,742,633	25,484,733
Special Education (IDEA)						
Grants to States (Part B)	11,939,805	11,984,380	12,297,999	12,002,846	12,666,939	13,046,947

Preschool Grants and Grants for infant and families	826,794	821,179	851,598	826,794	877,146	903,460
Other IDEA programs	222,133	220,624	228,797	222,133	235,661	242,731
Subtotal, IDEA	12,988,732	13,026,183	13,378,394	13,051,775	13,779,746	14,193,138
Subtotal, ESEA and IDEA	36,530,922	36,578,002	37,606,249	32,436,425	38,522,379	39,677,871
Career and technical education	1,119,647	1,122,751	1,153,236	1,137,598	1,187,834	1,223,469
Other P-12 programs	232,911	231,329	239,898	170,328	247,095	254,508
Subtotal, Elementary/Secondary Education	37,883,480	37,932,082	38,999,383	33,744,351	39,957,308	41,155,848
Postsecondary Education						
Federal Pell grants (discretionary only)	22,475,352	22,322,722	23,149,613	22,475,352	23,844,101	24,559,424
Other student financial assistance programs	1,722,858	1,711,158	1,774,544	200,000	1,827,780	1,882,614
Consolidated MSI Grant (proposed legislation	0	0	0	147,906	0	0
TRIO	950,000	943,549	978,500	550,000	1,007,855	1,038,091
Other postsecondary education programs	1,518,551	1,508,237	1,564,108	801,054	1,611,031	1,659,362
Subtotal,	26,666,761	26,485,666	27,466,765	24,174,312	28,290,767	29,139,491

Postsecondary Education						
Adult Education	595,667	591,622	613,537	499,561	631,943	650,901
Research, development and dissemination	187,500	186,227	193,125	187,500	198,919	204,886
Statistics	109,500	108,756	112,785	112,500	116,169	119,654
National Assessment of Education Progress	149,000	108,756	153,470	112,500	158,074	162,816
Statewide longitudinal data systems	32,281	32,062	33,249	0	34,247	35,274
Departmental management (SSA, Program Admin, OCR, OIG)	2,176,610	2,161,829	2,241,908	2,402,113	2,309,166	2,378,441
Other programs and activities	284,901	282,967	293,488	206,487	302,252	311,319
Subtotal, Other Discretionary	3,535,459	3,472,219	3,641,562	3,520,661	3,750,770	3,83,291
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	68,065,700	67,889,967	70,107,710	61,439,322	71,998,845	74,158,630

Source: Education Department FY 19

B. Most of the Department's 120-plus programs are funded through discretionary appropriation acts enacted each fiscal year. However, there are many education programs—some of them large—that are funded directly through their authorizing statutes. For many budgeting purposes, these programs are classified as mandatory. The Direct Loan program is the largest mandatory program in the Department. The Direct Loan program will make an estimated $115 billion in loans to postsecondary students and their families in fiscal year 2012. However, the appropriation for these loans is not $115 billion. Instead, under the Credit Reform Act, the appropriation is the amount necessary to subsidize the loan volume for the life of the cohort of loans made in the fiscal year, and the subsidy costs are discounted using a net present value calculation. In 2012, these subsidy costs include the Government's cost of obtaining $115 billion, the cost to defray the in-school interest for needy undergraduates, an allowance for defaults, and other factors. These are offset by collections of fees, interest, and principal repayments. In some years, after reflecting the time value of money, or the “reestimate,” of prior year loans required by the Credit Reform Act, the estimated receipts exceed the cost of the subsidizing the loans. When added together with other mandatory programs, the negative appropriations from the estimated receipts for student loans produce Department totals that appear to understate the annual appropriations for discretionary and mandatory programs. For example, in 2011 and 2013, the mandatory appropriation total for the Department is projected to be negative. The 2012 appropriation would also be negative except that the budget assumes enactment of the American Jobs Act. Under this proposal, the Department would receive $61.6 billion in mandatory funds in 2012. Other mandatory programs include Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, a portion of Pell Grants, and a variety of smaller programs and activities. The mandatory funding for Pell Grants comes from several laws, including SAFRA, the Budget Control Act of 2011, and appropriation acts. Some of the mandatory Pell Grant funding is specified in these laws, and some fluctuates based on inflation and program participation. Fascination with the Pell Grant only serves to distract decision-makers from amortizing student loans so that it would be possible to make an accurate estimate regarding the next fiscal year.

Education Department, Mandatory Budget FY 17 – FY 20
(thousands)

Mandatory Programs	FY 17	CR 18	FY 18 3%	FY 19	FY 19 3%	FY 20
Rehabilitative Services						
Vocational rehabilitation State grants						
Grants to States	3,121,054	3,184,849	3,214,686	3,478,238	3,311,126	3,410,460
Grants to Indians	43,000	40,189	44,290	43,752	45,619	46,987
Subtotal, Rehabilitative Services	3,164,054	3,225,038	3,258,976	3,521,990	3,356,745	3,457,477
Federal Student Aid (FSA)						
Federal Pell grants:						
Mandatory Pell grants	5,680,400	5,977,000	5,850,812	6,103,000	6,026,336	6,207,127
Mandatory	1,320,000	1,382,000	1,360,000	1,383,000	1,400,388	1,442,400

funding for discretionary program costs						
Subtotal FSA	7,000,400	7,359,000	7,210,812	7,486,000	7,426,724	7,649,527
Iraq and Afghanistan Service rants	401	463	413	0	425	438
TEACH Grants	153,342	74,947	157,942	39,931	162,681	167,561
Federal Direct Student Loans Program Account	45,538,407	13,260,980	0	5,624,786	0	0
Federal Family Education Loans Program Account	11,155,845	2,545,960	0	0	0	0
Federal Family Education Loans Liquidating Account	(159,804)	(212,095)	0	(186,626)	0	0
Health Education Assistance Loans Liquidating Account	(1,718)	(2,000)	0	(2,000)	0	0
Subtotal, FSA	63,686,873	23,027,255	7,369,167	12,962,091	7,589,830	7,817,526
Higher Education						
Aid for institutional development	144,305	144,770	148,634	155,000	153,093	157,686
Aid for Hispanic-serving institutions	93,100	93,400	95,893	100,000	98,770	101,732

Subtotal, Higher Education	237,405	238,170	244,527	255,000	251,863	259,418
Other Mandatory Accounts						
Contributions	301	171		0		
Higher education facilities loan accounts	199,397	37,778	0	(1,767)	0	0
General fund receipts (mostly student loans)	(19,493,310)	(27,229,280)	0	(14,190,586)	0	0
Student financial assistance debt collection	7,966	8,557	0	8,557	0	0
Total, ED Mandatory Funds	47,802,686	(692,311)	10,872,980	2,555,285	11,198,757	11,534,720
Total ED Mandatory Fund No Loans	10,556,903	10,897,789	10,872,980	11,302,921	11,198,332	11,534,282

Source: ED FY 19

1. The Department of Education operates two major student loan programs—the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) program—but since July 1, 2010, the Department has made new loans only through the Direct Loan program. Outstanding student loan portfolio was $210 billion for FFEL, $63 billion for ECASLA, and $999 billion for Direct Loans FY 18. Stafford Loans are subsidized, low-interest loans based on financial need. The Federal Government pays the interest while the student is in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. The current interest rate for undergraduate loans made in award year 2017–2018 is 4.45 percent. As of July 1, 2012, only undergraduate students are eligible for subsidized Stafford loans. Unsubsidized Stafford Loans have a fixed interest rate of 4.45 percent for undergraduate borrowers and 6.00 percent for graduate and professional borrowers in award year 2017-2018. The Federal Government does not pay interest for the student during in-school, grace, and deferment periods. PLUS Loans are available to parents of dependent undergraduate students, and to graduate and professional students. The interest rate is 7.00 percent in award year 2017–2018, and the Federal Government does not pay interest during in-school, grace, and deferment periods. Consolidation Loans

allow borrowers with multiple student loans who meet certain criteria to combine their loans and extend their repayment schedules. The rate for both FFEL and Direct Consolidation Loans is based on the weighted average of loans consolidated rounded up to the nearest one-eighth of 1 percent. The resulting rate for the consolidated loan is then fixed for the life of the loan.

New Student Loans FY 17 – FY 19
(millions)

New Loan (millions)	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19
Stafford Loans	21,542.3	21,626.7	17,180.6
Unsubsidized Stafford Loans	49,815.6	51,134.2	56,833.2
Parent PLUS Loans	12,512.8	13,216.7	13,824.2
Grad PLUS Loans	9,942.0	10,697.1	11,175.8
Total, New Loans	93,812.7	96,674.7	99,013.8
Number of new Loans (thousands)			
Stafford loans	6,181	6,198	4,934
Unsubsidized Stafford Loans	8,064	8,153	8,487
Parent PLUS Loans	933	960	989
Grad PLUS Loans	565	588	603
Total	15,743	15,899	15,013

Source: ED FY 19 pg. 35 & 36; Federal Student Aid FY 17 Annual Report

2. FSA's accounting for its loan and loan guarantees is based on the requirements of the *Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990* (FCRA). Under the FCRA, subsidy cost is estimated using the net present value of future cash flows to and from FSA. This is however vague in regards to the method of estimating when expenditures are more than revenues. In accordance with the FCRA, credit programs either estimate a subsidy cost to the government (a "positive" subsidy), breakeven (zero subsidy cost), or estimate a negative subsidy cost. FSA borrows from Treasury to provide funding for the Direct Loan, FFEL, and other credit programs for higher education and subsidies are described as liabilities. FSA borrowed nearly every penny they lent from the Treasury. As of September 30, 2017, FSA had a net fund Fund Balance of about $42.6 billion with the Treasury amounting to $74.0 billion of which about 42 percent or $31.4 billion represented general funds, including funds provided in advance by multiyear appropriations, that must be repaid. FSA under-reports loan payments from borrowers ($62.6 billion), loan discharges ($4.5 billion), and other adjustments, $67.1. billion revenues FY 17 on pg. 33. New loans were estimated to cost $94 billion ED FY 17 , but about 7% of new loans don't go through, $87 billion expenses, $67.1 billion revenues and $42.6 billion in savings, for an estimated $23 billion Fund Balance year end September 30, 2018. Revenues are randomly estimated to grow about 4.5% annually while new loans only grow 2%. It would however take twenty years without subsidy or $200 billion,

for the revenues to grow to be more than expenditures. With interest rates the way they are student loans would theoretically makes a perpetual zero subsidy, if a law were made that new federal student loan expenditures should equal revenues.

Prototype Student Loan Budget FY 17 – FY 20

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Revenues	67.1	69.8	72.9	76.2
Expenditures	87.0	88.7	90.5	92.3
Change	-19.9	-18.9	-17.6	-16.1
Fund Balance	42.6	22.7	3.8	-13.8

Source: Johnson, Wayne; Hurt Jay. Federal Student Aid FY 17 Annual Report

3. Before it is possible to estimate 2020 education outlays or mandatory spending, it is necessary to amortize student loans. In the context of federal student loans the term amortization does justice for several reasons. Collections of delinquent and defaulted student loans are distinctly associated with arbitrary decisions of the Attorney General that are nearly invariably incidental to rampage shootings of schools and universities or other cases of first degree murder. 2017 the largest rampage shooting year in history. In 2017 loan forgiveness was publicly rejected, collections were pursued, and Federal Direct Student loans secretly received the largest, $45 billion payment every made for a student loans. In recent years, since tuition for higher education and university CEO salaries underwent hyperinflation, a larcenous tendency for Federal Direct Student Loans to charge increasingly large irregular rates, for years of negative subsidies, has developed while many University Presidents unjustly enrich themselves with multimillion dollar salaries at the expense of taxpayers, accountants, teachers, and quality of education. Amortization in the context of student loans means that the education department would pay an annual subsidy, fixed with inflation, so that it would not have to be annually reviewed by anyone but Congress for many years, that would help to control hyperinflation in tuition and university president salaries. It is therefore necessary to study the amortization of historical payments 1980 – 2019 for the various student loan programs, to estimate 2020, and in fact is completely impossible because of the extremely divergent opinions between President and Appropriations.

4. A distinction is made between the President's Budget and the Appropriation, respectively, for each year, in the ED Budget by Major Program 1980-2018. For the first two decades Federal Family Education Loans used the majority student loan subsidies, 84% in 1995. It was not until 1999 that the President and Congress agreed the Federal Direct Student Loan Program could produce a $720 million negative subsidy and in 2000 declared a $3.5 billon negative subsidy. In 2001 Federal Family Education produced a negative subsidy of $2.7 billion and Federal Direct Loan Programs $558 million. In 2003 however, Federal Direct Loans needed $4.2 billion and Federal Family Education Loans needed $2.6 billion. Before 1999 Federal Direct Loans had never received more than $822 million in 1995. In 2004 Direct needed $2.5 billion subsidies and Family $5.8 billion. By 2005 Direct only needed $637 million while Family needed $10.9 billion. In 2006, while Direct produced $669 million negative subsidies, the President requested $5.8 billion and $27.8 billion were appropriated for Family Education Loans. Thereafter the negative subsidy dispute spills over into the Other Post-secondary category. Since 2010 Federal Family Education Loans have been discontinued, and after a small

investment in 2012 that was lost in negative subsidy appropriation in 2012, the President has never made any requests for Federal Family Education Loan subsidies although Congress has made a number of wild requests. In 2015 Other negative subsidies dried up and Congress led the President to the current accounting practice of General Funds receipts. The pursuit of revenues results in increasingly wildly divergent opinions by the President and Appropriations. According to the historical tables 1980 – 2018 since 2016 the President has proposed not spending any tax-dollars whatsoever, on student loans, but expects revenues to continue, while Congress made a large contribution that the Education Secretary falsely attributes to the President. To stabilize the education budget the President and Congress must agree to amortize student loan subsidies by forgoing revenues to forget student loan subsidies until a student loan balance sheet reports need because expenditures are more than revenues and savings.

Advance Appropriations FY 17 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Education for the Disadvantaged					
Title I Grants for Local Educational Agencies					
Basic Grants	1,828,275	1,840,776	2,681,497	1,886,795	1,933,965
Concentration Grants	1,353,050	1,362,301	1,362,301	1,396,359	1,431,268
Targeted Grants	3,793,115	3,819,050	3,819,050	3,914,526	4,012,389
Education finance incentive grants	3,793,115	3,819,050	3,819,050	3,914,526	4,012,389
Total	10,767,55	10,841,177	11,681,898	11,1112,206	11,390,011
School Improvement Programs					
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	1,670,022	1,681,441	0	1,723,477	1,766,564
Special Education					
IDEA Grants to States	9,220,340	9,283,383	10,124,103	10,377,206	10,636,636
Career, Technical and Adult Education					
Career and technical education States grants	785,628	791,000	791,000	810,775	831,044
Total, Advance Appropriations	22,443,545	22,597,001	22,597,001	24,023,664	24,624,255

Source: Education Department FY 19

C. Advance appropriations are appropriations that become available for obligation in the fiscal year following appropriation. For example advance appropriations for the Department of Education (ED) in the fiscal year 2018 appropriations act become available October 1, 2018, the start of fiscal year 2019. All advances in the Department of Education are appropriated for formula-allocated State grant programs. State grant programs generally allocate funds on July 1, but programs with advance appropriations obligate some of their appropriations on July 1 and the remainder – the advance portion – on October 1, 3 months later. Both portions support programs in the same school year. Advance appropriations are synonymous with undistributed offsetting receipts for the purpose of balancing the federal budget.

Sec. 6 Food Stamps

A. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) serves as the first line of defense against hunger. It enables low-income families to buy nutritious food with Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards. Food stamp recipients spend their benefits to buy eligible food in authorized retail food stores. The Program is the cornerstone of the Federal food assistance programs, and provides crucial support to needy households and to those making the transition from welfare to work. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 codified at 7USC§2011 set forth a program of food stamps to guarantee low income people and families an adequate nutritious diet to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. Participation in the food stamp program is limited to those households whose incomes and other financial resources, held singly or in joint ownership, are determined to be a substantial limiting factor in permitting them to obtain a more nutritious diet, upper limit of household income is 130% of the poverty line. TANF and SSI beneficiaries are automatically eligible under 7USC§2014.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics 1969-2020

Fiscal Year	Average Participation	Average Benefit	Total Benefits		Total Costs
	--Thousands--	--Dollars--	----------Millions of Dollars----------		
1969	2,878	6.63	228.80	21.70	250.50
1970	4,340	10.55	549.70	27.20	576.90
1971	9,368	13.55	1,522.70	53.20	1,575.90
1972	11,109	13.48	1,797.30	69.40	1,866.70
1973	12,166	14.60	2,131.40	76.00	2,207.40
1974	12,862	17.61	2,718.30	119.20	2,837.50
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.50	233.20	4,618.70
1976	18,549	23.93	5,326.50	359.00	5,685.50
1977	17,077	24.71	5,067.00	394.00	5,461.00
1978	16,001	26.77	5,139.20	380.50	5,519.70
1979	17,653	30.59	6,480.20	459.60	6,939.80
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.90	485.60	9,206.50
1981	22,430	39.49	10,629.90	595.40	11,225.20
1982	21,717	39.17	10,208.30	628.40	10,836.70
1983	21,625	42.98	11,152.30	694.80	11,847.10
1984	20,854	42.74	10,696.10	882.60	11,578.80
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.60	959.60	11,703.20
1986	19,429	45.49	10,605.20	1,033.20	11,638.40
1987	19,113	45.78	10,500.30	1,103.90	11,604.20

1988	18,645	49.83	11,149.10	1,167.70	12,316.80
1989	18,806	51.71	11,669.78	1,231.81	12,901.59
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.79	1,304.47	15,447.26
1991	22,625	63.78	17,315.77	1,431.50	18,747.27
1992	25,407	68.57	20,905.68	1,556.66	22,462.34
1993	26,987	67.95	22,006.03	1,646.94	23,652.97
1994	27,474	69.00	22,748.58	1,744.87	24,493.45
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.07	1,856.30	24,620.37
1996	25,543	73.21	22,440.11	1,890.88	24,330.99
1997	22,858	71.27	19,548.86	1,958.68	21,507.55
1998	19,791	71.12	16,890.49	2,097.84	18,988.32
1999	18,183	72.27	15,769.40	2,051.52	17,820.92
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.32	2,070.70	17,054.02
2001	17,318	74.81	15,547.39	2,242.00	17,789.39
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.20	2,380.82	20,637.02
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.28	2,412.01	23,816.28
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.89	2,480.14	27,099.03
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.88	2,504.24	31,072.11
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.35	2,715.72	32,903.06
2007	26,316	96.18	30,373.27	2,800.25	33,173.52
2008	28,223	102.19	34,608.40	3,031.25	37,639.64
2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.92	3,260.09	53,620.01
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.16	3,581.78	68,283.94
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.92	3,875.62	75,686.54
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.34	3,791.27	78,410.61
2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.32	3,866.98	79,933.30
2014	46,664	125.01	69,998.84	4,062.54	74,061.37
2015	45,767	126.81	69,645.14	4,302.10	73,947.24
2016	44,219	125.40	66,549.35	4,374.50	70,913.85
2017	42,101	125.89	63,603.60	4,411.60	68,015.20
2018	42,227	123.78	62,722.30	4,455.72	67,178.02
2019	42,480	126.71	64,591.69	4,567.11	69,158.80
2020	42,607	130.13	66,533.39	4,681.29	71,204.68

Source: USDA Food and Nutrition Service 1969-2017

1. Under SNAP rules, the maximum benefit levels for each fiscal year — which are the benefit amounts that go to households with no disposable income after deductions for certain necessities — are set at 100 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan, USDA's estimate of the minimum amount that a family needs to afford a bare-bones, nutritionally adequate diet, for the preceding June. The Thrifty Food Plan for the SNAP consumer agriculture subsidy and annual Social Security Administration (SSA) interpretations of Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) are unconstitutionally vague to presume that low income beneficiaries would receive less than consumer inflation that has stabilized at an average rate of about 2.7% since 1980 when a 3% COLA and raise in minimum wage should be afforded the poor every-year pursuant to Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i)

and 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). To sustain economic growth and control inflation, it is necessary to prioritize income growth for low income beneficiaries and workers be competitive with inflation under the Iron Law of Wages. Due to 2.7% average annual inflation since the 1980s it is mathematically necessary, that the average food stamp benefit amount be expected to grow at an annual rate of 2.7% to compete with 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation, and feed 0.3% more people annually, with total 3% annual spending growth for consumer agriculture subsidy.

B. The Farm Bill of 2008 changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Promising not to cut benefits the average benefit amount increased rapidly from $96.18 in 2007 to $102.19 in 2008, to $125.31 in 2009 to $133.79 in 2010. Participation increased 53% from 26.3 million in 2007 to 40.3 million in 2010 reaching a high of 47.6 million in 2013. SNAP promised not to cut benefits and between 2008 and 2013 had the longest uninterrupted spurt of food stamp benefit growth the nation has ever enjoyed. The USDA then intentionally, abruptly, and with significant terrorism, cut aggregate SNAP benefits on Halloween 2013 and Thanksgiving 2016, but couldn't do the math right, although they tried twice on October 7 and November 10, 2016, this constitutes two counts of aggregate deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246. Average benefits payments went down from $133.07 in 2013, to $125.01 in 2014, up to $126.83 in 2015 and down again to $125.52 in 2016 this counts as two counts of intentional deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246. A strange section pertaining to publicly operated community health centers (from 1985?) needs to be repealed under 7USC§212a before neoplastic Commodity Credit Insurance Program growth completely destroys the USDA, like the Postal Service Retirement Health Insurance Program destroyed the USPS profit margin and the Affordable Care Act destroyed the Treasury budget. Because benefits are low and the USDA dirty, food stamp participation for 2017 is expected to get lower than 2016, because even if there were positive intervention partway through the year many people would be reluctant to participate due to the abuse they suffered as hostages when their benefits were cut, before they stopped appealing and were set free. To secure SNAP program participation growth it is absolutely necessary that they keep their promise not to cut benefits anymore. USDA should assume 2% annual increase in benefits + 1% population growth for a total of 3% SNAP growth.

1. Food Stamp had their best run with the renaming of the program to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) between 2009 to Halloween 2013. Since then benefits have gotten smaller and beneficiaries are poorer. A law is needed to ensure poor Americans receive a full ration of SNAP benefits and the in-kind benefit spending increases 3% annual SNAP growth = % growth in beneficiaries + % growth in benefits. Food stamp statistics date to 1969 when $250.5 million fed 2.8 million people. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 wrongly reduced benefits from $5.7 billion for 18.6 million beneficiaries in 1976 to $5.5 billion for 17 million beneficiaries in 1977. Beneficiaries rose to 21 million in 1981 but fluctuated downward until Public Law 100-435, the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 was signed into law September 19, 1988. Following this initiative, Public Law 101-624, the Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act of November 28, 1990 established EBT as an issuance alternative and permitted the Department to continue to conduct EBT demonstration projects.

2. After the Farm Bill of 2002 food stamp participation increased from about 17.2 million in fiscal year 2000 to 26 million people in July 2006. The rate of payment accuracy in the FSP improved 34 percent between FY2000 and FY2004 and the 94.12 percent overall payment accuracy rate was the highest achieved since the inception of the program. USDA awarded $48 million to 24 States for their exemplary administration of the program in fiscal year (FY) 2005. By August 2008, participation had

reached an all-time (non-disaster) high of 29 million people per month. The participation increases occurred at a time when eligibility for food stamp benefits expanded as a result of the 2002 Farm Bill. Moreover, there was a consistent focus on outreach and improved access to FSP benefits. Some of the most recent increase in participation may be caused by the current economic slowdown and the recent rise in unemployment rates. During this time, payment accuracy continued to improve and the program set a new payment error rate record for fiscal year 2007 of 5.64.

3. The 2008 farm bill (H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) was enacted May 22, 2008 through an override of the President's veto. The new law increased the commitment to Federal food assistance programs by more than $10 billion over the next 10 years. In efforts to fight stigma, the law changed the name of the Federal program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP as of Oct. 1, 2008, and changed the name of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008. Additional Recovery Act funds were terminated as of October 31, 2013 in accordance with an illegitimate Republican interpretation of section 442 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-296). The cuts were deep and totalitarian, as has happened so many times before under the Food Stamp Act of 1977. SNAP beneficiaries did not get the tenure promised by Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 H.R. 2419 and the longest uninterrupted growth in food stamp from the Farm Bill of 2002 was brought to end. The Agriculture Secretary must not cut SNAP benefits anymore under penalty of deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Outlays FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Discretionary						
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC)	6,350	6,313	6,541	6,465	6,737	6,939
Commodity Assistance Program						
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	236	238	242	244	248	254
The Emergency Food Assistance Program, Soup	59	59	61	61	63	66

Kitchens, Food Banks						
Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	19	19	20	19	20	21
Pacific Island Assistance and Disaster Assistance	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Commodity Assistance Program	318	320	327	328	335	345
Nutrition Programs Administrati on	171	170	175	174	180	184
Total, Discretionary Programs	6,839	6,803	7,043	6,967	7,252	7,468
Mandatory						
WIC Universal Product Database	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supplementa l Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	68,015	67,178	67,178	69,159	69,159	71,204
Child Nutrition Programs (CNP)	22,794	24,244	23,478	23,147	24,182	24,908
Permanent Appropriatio	187	190	192	193	197	201

ns						
Farm Bill: Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	21	21	21	21	21	21
Total Mandatory Programs	91,018	91,634	90,870	92,521	93,560	96,335
Total, Discretionary Programs	6,839	6,803	7,043	6,967	7,252	7,468
Total Current Law	97,857	98,437	97,913	99,488	100,812	103,803

Source: USDA FY 19 pg. 42; FNS 1969-2017

C. The Budget includes funding to support estimated participation levels under current law, including $73.2 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), $23.1 billion for Child Nutrition Programs, and $5.8 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In 2019, participation levels are underestimated: 40.8 million per month for SNAP, 30.7 million per day for the National School Lunch Program, and 6.9 million per month for WIC. The Budget includes a bold new approach to nutrition assistance that combines the use of traditional SNAP Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards with a USDA Foods Box that contains 100 percent American grown products. Specifically, the USDA Foods Box proposal has self-incriminated regarding potential to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse by limiting opportunities for benefits to be misused or trafficked. The USDA has arbitrarily deprived SNAP beneficiaries of the tenure promised by Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 H.R. 2419. It is advised that a Human Services department, take over responsibility of SNAP benefit growth. The way for the United States to avoid totalitarian famine due to attrition of purchasing power under the Iron Law of Wages and Engel's Law, it is advised that food stamp benefits grow at an annual rate of 2.7% to compete with 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation, and feed 0.3% more people annually, with 3% annual spending growth to sustain the consumer agriculture subsidy.

SNAP Estimate Comparison FY 17 – FY 20

(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
SNAP	68,015	67,178	69,159	71,205
SNAP pg. 42 USDA FY 19	78,481	73,613	75,380	77,189
FNS Total pg. 42	108,323	104,872	102,546	105,007

USDA FY 19				
FNS Total pg. 80	98,763	102,718	99,897	102,394
FNS Current Law	97,857	98,436	99,487	102,398

Source: USDA FY 19, FNS 1969-2017

1. After re-estimating the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) on pg. 42 of USDA FY 19, using much lower estimates from FNS 1969-2017, now that they have done the math right, 3% growth in SNAP spending FY 19 – FY 20 can be calculated for less FY 17 – FY 18 and nearly exactly the same FY 19 – FY 20 as requested in the total FNS request on pg. 80 of USDA FY 19. By doing the FNS worksheet right, on pg. 42, SNAP benefit amount determined by the Thrifty Food Plan could begin to grow at exactly the 2.7% annual average rate of consumer price inflation from the year before, and beneficiary population could begin to grow at 0.3% annually FY 19, for the agreed upon price. FNS Administration would grow 2.5% annually. It is a basic principle of due process that an enactment is void for vagueness if its prohibitions are not clearly defined. Vague laws offend several important values. First, famine, because we assume that man is free to steer between lawful and unlawful conduct, we insist that laws give the person of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited, recertification hearings of people living less than 150% of the poverty line, so that he may act accordingly, and grow SNAP spending at a stately 3% pace. Vague laws may trap the innocent by not providing fair warning. Second, if arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement, such as the grown in America Food Box proposal to limit opportunities for waste, fraud and abuse, is to be prevented, laws must provide explicit standards for those who apply them. A vague law impermissibly delegates basic policy matters to policemen, judges and juries for resolution on an ad hoc basis, with the attendant dangers of arbitrary and discriminatory application. A good law never needs to be reviewed again, unless economic circumstances change significantly. Third, but related, where a statute abuts upon sensitive First Amendment freedoms, it operates to inhibit the exercise of those freedoms. Uncertain meanings inevitably lead citizens to steer far wider of the unlawful zone than if the boundaries of the forbidden areas were clearly marked *Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972). Thrifty Food Plan is advised to redress their totalitarian famine by budgeting for a 2.7% average annual benefit increase and stately 0.3% increase in SNAP population from the year before. Arrears shall be instituted for any SNAP shortfalls beginning FY 19 under Art. 19 of the United Nations Charter.

Sec. 7 Native Americans

A. Native American program funding growth requires special protection because during the 2006-2010 Census period, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal areas was 32 percent, compared to the 18 percent national rate for non-Indians. While the Indian Health Service has a native guide and seems to budget effectively, work must be done to protect FY 19 growth of HUD funding for Indian housing and loan programs and FY 18 and FY 19 funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by the Interior Department (ID). A civil action for damages caused by Public and Indian Discrimination Student(PAID) under the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 at 42USC§3613(c)(1) has been filed pursuant to this corresponding 10 day compliance notice under 24CFR§1.8(d, c). The robbing military Interior Secretary must be impeached unless the United States can immediately protect indigenous rights from unwarranted stress and come to a lasting agreement to pay the estimated $67.5 million Indian Affairs FY 18 shortfall of CR 18, $3,115 million FY 19, $3,158 million FY 20. Perpetually sustained with 2.5% government, 3% services, 4% cash welfare, spending growth while 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation remains 2.5%-3%.

Native American Programs, Total Outlays FY 17 - FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Indian Affairs Bureau	2,973	2,974	3,041	2,521	3,114	3,157
Indian Health Service	5,039	5,011	5,011	5,109	5,109	5,241
Indian Housing Authority	1,395	1,392	1,392	1,204	1,371	1,405
Total, Federal Outlays for Native Americans Programs	9,407	9,377	9,444	8,834	9,594	9,803

Source: Zinke, Ryan. Interior Department FY 19. Weahkee, Michael. Assistant Surgeon General, Indian Health Service. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. Indian Health Service FY 2019. CJ-8; Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development FY 19. Indian Health Service Section 325 and Rental Assistance 330c of this PHD.

B. The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to enhance the quality of life, promote education, economic opportunity and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives. Indian Affairs plays a primary role in carrying out Federal trust, treaty, and other responsibilities serving 573 federally recognized Tribes with a service population of nearly two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal and native communities nationwide. The Interior Department budget includes $960,000 to provide initial Federal support for six Virginia Tribes federally recognized by an act of Congress in January 2018. The new Tribes are the Chickahominy, the Eastern Chickahominy, the Upper Mattaponi, the Rappahannock, the Monacan, and the Nansemond. The request provides $160,000 to each Tribe to establish and carry out the day-to-day responsibilities of a tribal government. The 2019 budget is the first opportunity to include funding for the new Tribes in the budget process. In 2018, funds from within available sources will be provided to these Tribes upon recognition, pro-rated from the day of recognition. The Interior Secretary is however not merely cutting programs to pay for this honor, he is robbing all categories Indian Affairs spending, for no good reason, and because tribes are unique in the Interior Department for representing a growing population of particularly poor people, this does not merely constitute deprivation of relief benefits for programs authorized by law under 18USC§246, it constitutes failure to pay legal child support obligations under §228(b), and international treaty obligations pertaining to the welfare of Native Americans. The Interior Department budget must be checked by 2.5% growth for government and administration, 3% growth for social services, welfare, housing assistance. To reduce spending for enforcement, that costs more than all other government combined, a -1% annual reduction is estimated for the time being, until tribal government is liberated from dollar for dollar, stalking and tampering by federally financed tribal law enforcement.

Indian Affairs, Outlays FY 17 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Tribal Government 2.5%						
Aid to Tribal Government	27,118	26,934	27,796	24,326	28,491	29,203
Consolidated Tribal Government Program	75,429	74,917	77,315	72,634	79,248	81,229
Self Governance Compacts	162,346	161,244	166,405	157,790	170,565	174,823
New Tribes	160	159	165	1,120	170	175
Small and Needy Tribes	4,448	4,418	4,559	0	4,673	4,790
Road Maintenance	30,307	30,101	31,065	28,318	31,841	32,737
Tribal Government Program Oversight	8,377	8,320	8,587	7,326	8,801	9,021
Subtotal, Tribal Government	308,185	306,093	315,892	291,514	323,789	331,978
Public Safety and Justice						
Law Enforcement -1%	353,556	351,156	351,156	326,649	322,382	320,149
Tribal Courts	30,753	30,544	31,522	22,110	32,310	33,118
Fire Protection	1,426	1,416	1,462	1,372	1,498	1,536

Subtotal, Public Safety and Justice	385,735	383,116	384,140	350,131	356,190	354,803
Human Services						
Social Services 3%	52,343	51,988	53,913	32,864	55,530	57,196
Welfare Assistance 4%	74,773	74,265	77,764	65,794	80,875	84,110
Indian Child Welfare Act 4%	18,946	18,817	19,704	13,696	20,492	21,323
Housing Program 3%	9,708	9,642	9,931	0	10,229	10,536
Human Services Tribal Design 3%	254	252	262	259	270	278
Human Services Program Oversight 2.5%	3,137	3,116	3,215	2,745	3,296	3,378
Subtotal, Human Services	159,161	158,080	164,789	115,358	170,692	176,821
Trust – Natural Resources Management 2.5%						
Natural Resources	4,953	4,919	5,077	4,866	5,204	5,334
Irrigation Operations and Maintenance	12,905	12,817	13,228	9,134	13,558	13,897
Rights Protection Implementati	39,661	39,392	40,653	24,737	41,669	42,711

on						
Tribal Management / Development Program	11,266	11,189	11,548	8,660	11,836	12,132
Endangered Species	2,685	2,667	2,752	1,306	2,821	2,892
Tribal Climate Change Resilience	9,956	9,888	10,205	0	10,460	10,722
Integrated Resource Info Program	2,996	2,976	3,071	2,576	31,148	3,226
Agriculture and Range	30,769	30,560	31,538	27,977	32,327	33,135
Forestry	54,155	53,787	55,509	48,872	56,897	58,319
Water Resources	10,450	10,379	10,711	8,567	10,979	11,254
Fish, Wildlife and Parks	15,203	15,100	15,583	11,436	15,973	16,372
Resources Management Program Oversight	5,993	5,952	6,143	5,293	6,297	6,454
Subtotal, Trust Natural Resources Management	200,992	199,626	206,018	153,424	239,169	216,448
Trust – Real Estate Services 2.5%						
Trust Services	8,185	8,129	8,390	6,368	8,599	8,814
Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program	1,166	1,158	1,195	1,167	1,225	1,256
Probate	12,039	11,957	12,340	10,995	12,649	12,965

Land Title and Records Office	13,981	13,886	14,331	12,610	14,689	15,056
Real Estate Services	37,070	36,818	37,997	34,913	38,947	39,920
Land Records Improvement	6,441	6,397	6,602	6,114	6,767	6,936
Environmental Quality	15,904	15,796	16,302	13,263	16,709	17,127
Alaskan Native Programs	1,420	1,410	1,456	0	1,492	1,529
Rights Protection	13,365	13,274	13,699	9,145	14,042	14,393
Trust – Real Estate Services Oversight	13,521	13,429	13,859	10,910	14,206	14,561
Subtotal, Trust-Real Estate Services	123,092	122,254	126,171	105,484	129,325	132,557
Community and Economic Development						
Job Placement and Training 3%	12,504	12,419	12,879	8,028	13,266	13,664
Economic Development 2.5%	1,801	1,798	1,846	1,737	1,892	1,940
Minerals and Mining 2.5%	25,304	25,132	25,937	24,119	26,585	27,250
Community Development Oversight 2.5%	2,235	2,220	2,291	1,942	2,348	2,407
Subtotal,	41,844	41,569	42,953	35,826	44,091	45,261

Community and Economic Development						
Executive Direction and Administrative Services 2.5%	228,824	227,270	234,545	209,409	240,408	246,418
Bureau of Indian Education 3%						
Elementary and Secondary (forward funded)	575,155	571,250	592,410	511,788	610,192	628,488
Elementary / Secondary Programs	140,540	139,586	144,756	114,128	149,099	153,572
Post Secondary Programs (forward funded)	77,207	76,683	79,523	72,128	81,909	84,366
Post Secondary Programs	63,561	63,130	65,468	20,524	67,432	69,454
Education Management 2.5 %	35,050	34,812	35,926	23,282	36,824	37,745
Subtotal, Bureau of Indian Education	891,513	885,461	918,083	741,850	945,456	973,625
Total Appropriation (w/o rescission)	2,339,346	2,323,469	2,392,591	2,002,996	2,449,120	2,477,911
Rescission	-3,400	-3,400	-3,400	0	-3,400	-3,400

Total Appropriations for Operation of Indian Programs	2,335,946	2,320,069	2,389,191	2,002,996	2,445,720	2,472,511
Contract Support Costs 2.5%	271,050	278,000	278,000	231,000	284,772	291,891
Construction 2.5%	185,946	190,714	190,714	111,921	195,482	200,369
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements 2.5%	43,621	44,739	44,739	45,644	45,858	47,004
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account 2.5%	8,481	8,698	7,071	6,699	7,247	7,429
Subtotal, Current	2,845,044	2,842,210	2,909,715	2,398,260	2,979,079	3,019,204
Permanent						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account 2.5%	8,730	8,954	8,954	0	9,178	9,407
White Earth Settlement Fund 0%	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous 2.5%	110,965	113,810	113,810	113,776	116,655	119,572
Operation and Maintenance of Quarters 2.5%	5,577	5,720	5,720	5,642	5,863	6,010
Gifts and	100	100	100	100	100	100

Donations, Bureau of Indian Affairs 0%						
Subtotal, Permanent	128,372	131,584	131,584	122,518	134,796	138,089
Total, Indian Affairs	2,973,416	2,973,794	3,041,299	2,520,778	3,113,875	3,157,293

Source: FY 19 Interior Department Budget in Brief. February 2018. BH 87-88; Weahkee, Michael. Assistant Surgeon General, Indian Health Service. Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. Indian Health Service FY 19. CJ-8; Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development. Congressional Budget Justification FY 19

1. The Interior Department budget, analysts and law makers must be aware that the accounting overview engages in a deceptive accounting practice to demand more federal outlays than they spend, whereas, like the Department of Defense, whose accounting has been officially condemned without solving the difference between the total war fund and actual total outlays of the three military departments, the Interior does not explain the difference as undistributed offsetting receipts. It is unconscionable that a department with better than 30% profit margin would think of cutting payments, or even settle for unlawfully low levels of growth, and there is grave concern that the unprofessional people they employ as Secretary might attempt to enforce a false belief system, and cause a lot of damage to programs for the environment and in particular native American people. The reason is that the Interior not only conceals their profits from auditors, they don't know they exist and are under unconstitutionally vague orders from the President to reduce Interior Department spending, although all that is wanted is to declare profits as undistributed offsetting receipts. Because the Secretary is robbing and attempting to rob Native Americans, whose rights are particularly human and popular, the Secretary is either a fool or a criminal, and he must be impeached unless the United States can immediately protects indigenous rights and come to an agreement regarding 2.5% government and administration, 3% social services and 4% cash welfare growth and pay the $67.5 million Indian Affairs FY 18 shortfall of CR 18, $3,115 million FY 19 and $3,158 million FY 20.

C. The IHS provides comprehensive primary health care and disease prevention services to approximately 2.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives through a network of over 850 hospitals, clinics, and health stations on or near Indian reservations. Facilities are predominantly located in rural primary care settings and are managed by IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian health programs. The IHS provides a wide range of clinical, public health and community services primarily to members of 566 federally recognized Tribes in 35 states. The IHS has approximately 15,369 employees, including 2,504 nurses, 737 physicians, 462 engineers, 132 sanitarians, 747 pharmacists, and 271 dentists. The FY 19 HHS budget Diabetes grants are not a generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) for expressing total federal outlays. Concealment of Medicaid, Medicare and Health Insurance collections as unexplained constant $1,194 FY 17 - FY 19 mandatory appropriations, seems to be unethically aimed at securing $150 million in discretionary appropriations for a diabetes grant matched by a $150 million additional opioid allocation. As the result of the diabetes grant sub-total joke, HHS did not postulate any estimates for federal outlay and overestimated total program level spending FY 19 at $6,626 million rather than $6,476 million.

1. Like other agencies in the FY 19 HHS budget-in-brief, there is more money for the discretion of hospitals and clinics and less propaganda for agency expense justifications. This is due to an opulent policy of opacity regarding the lost art of estimating interagency mandatory appropriations, from Medicare, Medicaid, and off-budget health insurance, and out-of-pocket revenues, by HHS discretionary beneficiary healthcare institutions, in the budget-in-brief. Increases in discretionary appropriations as the result of the opacity of the termination of mandatory appropriations ploy, must not excessively claim credit for their inability to account for health insurance and other revenues. IHS 3% average annual growth in federal outlays from $5,039 million FY 17, to $5,011 million FY 18 to $5,274 million FY 19 is acceptable despite the 13.9% increase in spending for IHS hospitals and health clinics due to cuts in funding for propaganda derived from beneficiary health institution expense justifications, better not accounted for in the HHS budget-in-brief.

D. The results of the comprehensive national study on housing needs in Indian Country, as previously stated, show that housing problems of American Indians and Alaska Natives on reservations and other tribal areas are extremely severe. For example, physical deficiencies in plumbing, kitchen, heating, electrical, and maintenance issues were found in 23 percent of households (trailers) in tribal areas, compared to 5 percent of all U.S. households. The study estimated that between 42,000 and 85,000 Native Americans are "doubled up," i.e., living with family or friends because they have no place else to stay and would otherwise be staying in a homeless shelter or a place not meant for human habitation or living on the streets. In tribal areas homelessness often translates into overcrowding, and it is estimated that 68,000 units of new affordable housing are needed. During the 2006-2010 Census period, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal areas was 32 percent, compared to the 18 percent national rate for non-Indians. Tribal housing authorities are considering occupying auspicious locations in nearby National Forests in traditional dwellings. A civil action for damages caused by discriminatory housing practices under the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 at 42USC§3613(c)(1) has been filed pursuant to corresponding 10 day compliance notice under 24CFR§1.8(d, c).

1. In fiscal year 2017, 846 affordable housing units were built or acquired using IHBG funds, and 4,536 units were substantially rehabilitated. In addition, tribes operated, maintained, and renovated about 42,000 units of 1937 Act housing. Since the program's first year of funding in 1998, through fiscal year 2017, recipients built or acquired more than 39,300 units of affordable housing, and rehabilitated about 87,700 units. These indicators represent some of the most important and consistent uses of program funds, but they do not reflect the entire scope of program activity. For example, since 2013, tribes have used IHBG funds to purchase more than 1,300 acres of land to develop affordable housing, and have provided down payment or closing cost assistance to 3,850 families. Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 under 25USC§4101 *et seq*. Traditional huts, tipis and camping near potable water on trails, and trailers near roads, in a Reservation, National Forest or Park, subsidized by Tribal Housing Authority, is the best new Karuk scheme for freedom from rent, eviction, litter, slash piles and forest fires on public land. Indian Tribes are due at least $60 million annually from off-budget transfers from CDBG. The plan is for the Indians and indigents to inherit the National Forests and Parks who wrongfully evicted them or were otherwise socially or environmentally irresponsible. Park grants are for trash removal, restoring slashed and burned forests, connecting the National Trail System to cities, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. Drop the charges against the winter campfire(s) of the

International Court of Justice and order county and city parks to destroy all slash piles within the territorial jurisdiction. This can be rephrased: Drop the charges and destroy all the slash piles under 36CFR§261.5. Slash needs to be chucked to prevent it from creating additional fire hazard by piling. To reduce fire hazard slash piles need to be destroyed. It takes 15 days to dismantle a megaton of slash piles and remove the idiotic plastic sheets obstructing winter burning of several piles in one winter bonfire, ashes should be buried. Slashed thickets take a lot longer to chip or burn in the winter because scattering the sticks about does not stop the wood from piling.

Sec. 8 Rental Assistance

A. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was created at the end of the Great Depression in the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 shortly after the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created in 1934 to give homebuyers access to reasonably priced mortgages under fair terms. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 created HUD as Cabinet-level agency. HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. The fiscal year 2019 President's Budget does not request funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), due to $17 billion unexpended assets after a $7.4 billion disaster FY 17. FY 19 Public Housing Capital Fund (PHCF) and Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) cuts are unjustified. PHCF and ICDBG must be defended against unjustified HUD budget cuts FY 19. The method of accounting for totals in the HUD budget request are defective. The overview is arbitrary and the detailed table incorrectly added. It is necessary to check the accuracy of the detailed table by adding the subtotals. Totals are re-estimated for 3% growth for PHCF and ICDBG pursuant to FY 19 arrears under Art. 19 of the United Nations Charter. HUD savings from the CDBG disaster do immediately not pass, because total rental assistance has not increased and Native Americans and public housing tenants, in particular, are being discriminated against. Indian Tribes are due at least $60 million annually from off-budget transfers from CDBG. The plan is for the Indians and indigents to inherit the National Forests. Park grants are for trash removal, restoring slashed and burned forests, connecting the National Trail System to cities, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. HUD statute is codified in Title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) guided by the civil action for damages caused by discriminatory housing practices under the Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 at 42USC§3613(c)(1) and corresponding 10 day compliance notice at 24CFR§1.8(d, c).

1. The FY 18 HUD Budget provides $38 billion for the Department's rental programs, $39 billion with Indian Housing programs, about the same as in FY 17 and 15. The FY 19 Budget attempts to terminate funding for Indian Home Loan Guarantee and Public Housing Capital Fund. This would unlawfully reduce federal assistance spending from $39.3 billion FY 18 to $36.9 billion FY 19. Arrears provide for 3% growth in housing subsidies for the poor to $40.3 billion FY 19 and $41.5 billion FY 20. Public housing stock of 1.1 million units is shrinking at a rate of 10,000 units per year. Rental assistance is a cost-effective substitute. Over the last 50 years, HUD's Section 202 program has provided over 400,000 affordable homes for very low income elderly individuals. HUD's Section 811 program provides affordable housing for persons with disabilities for 23,330 existing units and 1,850 new units in FY2013. Since 2009 more than 7,816 special Non-Elderly Disabled vouchers have been awarded to non-elderly persons with disabilities, including those individuals who wish to transition out of institutions. No assistance shall be provided by Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 under 42USC§1437f) to any individual who - (1) is enrolled as a student at an institution of higher

education, as defined by section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 20USC§1002; (2) is under 24 years of age; (3) is not a veteran; (4) is unmarried; (5) does not have a dependent child; (6) is not a person with disabilities.

B. 5.1 million low-income households use federal rental assistance to rent modest housing at an affordable cost; at least 68% have extremely low incomes (30% of area median income or less). 2.1 million Housing Choice Vouchers, 1.3 million public housing, 1.2 million Section 8 project based, 154,000 elderly and disabled. Nearly all households using federal rental assistance include children or people who are elderly or disabled and 272,000 USDA. 30% of HUD beneficiaries are adults with children, 1% elderly with children, 33% elderly, 5% disabled adults with children. 21% disabled adults and 11% childless adults. 36% of HUD households, 1.8 million are families with children receiving federal rental assistance. Altogether, over 50 percent of HUD-assisted households are elderly or disabled, in addition to over 56,000 households served through HUD's Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program.

HUD Assistance Programs FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Public Housing Capital Fund	1,942	1,928	2000	0	2,060	2,121
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,400	4,370	4,532	3,279	4,668	4,808
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	20,292	20,154	20,901	20,550	21,528	22,174
Project-Based Rental Assistance	10,816	10,743	11,141	11,147	11,475	11,819
Supportive Housing for the Elderly	502	499	517	601	533	549
Disabled Housing	146	145	150	140	155	160
Native American Housing Assistance	1,395	1,392	1,437	1,204	1,480	1,524
Other Assisted	20	20	20	5	20	20

Housing						
Total Housing and Rental Assistance	39,513	39,251	40,698	36,926	40,919	43,175

Source: HUD FY 19

1. HUD anticipates serving a total of 5.5 million families through its core rental programs, in addition to programs such as Sections 202 and 811, Native American initiatives, and Homeless Assistance programs, at a cost of $39.2 billion FY 18. The typical HUD formula is that a beneficiary should pay no more than 30% of their low-income. The median income of HUD assisted households is $10,200 or 17% of area median income and 72% are below 30% of area median income. 10 million low-income households pay more than half their income for rent, 24 percent more than before the recession. When housing costs consume more than half of household income, low-income families are at greater risk of becoming homeless. The single-night census in 2014 found that 578,424 people in the U.S. were homeless or living in shelters, including 49,933 veterans and 216,261 people in families with children. Another 1,001,652 school-age children lived in unstable housing, such as doubled up with other families, during the 2012-2013 school year. HUD's Worst Case Housing Needs: 2017 Report to Congress reveals that among very low-income renter households that lacked assistance in 2015, 8.3 million had worst case housing needs resulting from severe rent burden (paying more than one-half of their monthly income for rent) or from living in severely inadequate housing units. Almost 1.9 million households headed by an elderly person had worst case housing needs in 2015. The proportion of elderly very low-income renters with worst case needs was 39.8 percent in 2015, representing a 2.6 percentage point increase since 2013.

B. The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness reports that on a single night in January 2011, there were over 630,000 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people nationwide. Approximately 1.6 million people experience homelessness between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2010. On any given night an estimated 754,000 persons will experience homelessness and between 330,000 and 415,000 will stay at a homeless shelter or transitional housing throughout the U.S. depending upon the season. This results in about 300,000 more people then shelter beds in the U.S. Over a five-year period, about 2-3 percent of the U.S. population (5-8 million people) will experience at least one night of homelessness. For the great majority of these people, the experience is short and often caused by a natural disaster, a house fire, or a community evacuation. A much smaller group, perhaps as many as 500,000 people have greater difficulty ending their homelessness. Most homeless people, about 80%, exit from homelessness within about 2-3 weeks. They often have more personal, social, and economic resources to draw on than people who are homeless for longer periods of time. About 10% are homeless for up to two months, with housing availability and affordability adding to the time they are homeless. Another group of about 10% is homeless on a chronic, protracted basis-as long as 7-8 months in a two-year period. Disabilities associated with mental illness and substance abuse are common. On any given night, this group can account for up to 50% of those seeking emergency shelter. The number of homeless veterans dropped fully 12% between 2009 and 2010. It is estimated one out of every six men and women in our nation's homeless shelters are veterans, and veterans are 50 percent more likely to fall into homelessness compared to other Americans.

1. Homelessness increased slightly, for the first time since 2010. The number of people experiencing

homelessness on a single night increased by less than 1 percent between 2016 and 2017: from 549,928 in January 2016 to 553,742 in January 2017. This increase was driven by the 9 percent (16,518 persons) increase in unsheltered persons between 2016 and 2017. Roughly 1.42 million people spent at least 1 night in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during the 2016 AHAR reporting period, a 10.8 percent decrease from 2010. A recent study conducted in Orlando showed that placing 58 persons who regularly use public services (e.g., hospitals, jails) into permanent supportive housing resulted in a cost savings of nearly $2.5 million in a single year.3 When looking at health service utilization in Orange County, California, researchers estimated average annual cost among those homeless who are housed ($26,158) is half the annual cost incurred by those on the street or in emergency shelters ($51,855), with the disparity even greater between those in permanent supportive housing ($43,184) and the chronically street homeless ($98,199).4 Other research shows similar results. One study5 showed that before housing placement, homeless people with serious mental illness used $40,451 per person per year in publicly funded emergency services. After placement in permanent supportive housing, the annual public cost of emergency services was reduced by approximately $12,146 per placement in housing, enough to offset virtually all of the cost of the permanent supportive housing. Homeless Assistance Grants by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act under 42USC§11383 require a collaborative applicant is an entity that serves as the applicant for project sponsors who jointly submit a single application for a grant, in an amount not to exceed $200,000-$400,000, for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or acquisition and rehabilitation, of an existing structure (including a small commercial property or office space) to provide supportive housing other than emergency shelter or to provide supportive services for homeless people; and for not more than 75% of annual operating costs may be made.

2. The 2019 President's Budget requests $330 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program; this is a $23.6 million reduction from the fiscal year 2018 Annualized Continuing Resolution level. The requested funding level enables communities to continue their efforts to prevent homelessness and sustain housing stability for approximately 49,175 economically vulnerable households living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection, thereby allowing these households to gain access to and remain in medical care, and better adhere to complex treatment regimens, which leads to improved health outcomes and decreased HIV viral loads.
Research conducted by the AIDS Foundation of Chicago has shown that homeless persons living with AIDS had significantly improved medication adherence, health outcomes, and viral loads when provided with HOPWA housing assistance, as compared to persons who remained homeless or unstably housed. The general provision would allow grantee flexibility with the time limits of their HOPWA short-term housing assistance for a period of up to a 24-month maximum, with an ongoing assessment and plan required for any assistance provided beyond 3 months. The current limit for short-term housing as a short term rent, mortgage, utility (STRMU) activity is 21 weeks during a 52-week period, The AIDS Housing Opportunity Act, 42USC§12901-§12912.

C. The results of the comprehensive national study on housing needs in Indian Country, as previously stated, show that housing problems of American Indians and Alaska Natives on reservations and other tribal areas are extremely severe. For example, physical deficiencies in plumbing, kitchen, heating, electrical, and maintenance issues were found in 23 percent of households (trailers) in tribal areas, compared to 5 percent of all U.S. households. The study estimated that between 42,000 and 85,000 Native Americans are "doubled up," i.e., living with family or friends because they have no place else to stay and would otherwise be staying in a homeless shelter or a place not meant for human habitation or living on the streets. In tribal areas homelessness often translates into overcrowding, and it is estimated that 68,000 units of new affordable housing are needed. During the 2006-2010 Census period, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives in tribal areas was 32 percent, compared to the 18 percent national rate for non-Indians. Tribal housing authorities are considering occupying auspicious locations in nearby National Forests in traditional dwellings.

Native American Housing Assistance FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Tenant Based Rental Assistance						
Tribal HUD / VASH	7	7	7	4	7	7
Native American Housing Block Grants						
Formula Grants	645	641	664	598	684	704
Technical Assistance	4	3	4	0	4	5
National or Regional Organization	4	3	4	0	4	5
Research and Technology (transfer)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title VI Federal Guarantees for Tribal Housing Activities						
Program Account	2	2	2	2	2	2
Loan Guarantee Limitation	[18]	[18]	[18]	[18]	[19]	[20]
Total, Native American	654	650	674	600	670	680

Housing Block Grants						
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund						
Program Account	6	6	6	0	7	8
Loan Guarantee Contracts	1	1	1	0	1	1
Limitation Level	[1,190]	[1,190]	[1,190]	0	[1,190]	[1,190]
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund						
Credit Subsidy				(5)		
Limitation Level	[16]					
Native Hawaiian Block Grants	2	2	2	0	2	2
Community Development Fund						
Indian Tribes	60	60	60	0	[60]	[60]
Mandatory Programs						
Indian Loan Guarantee	7	14	7	0	7	7
Native American Housing Block Grants	3	2	3	0	3	3
Native Hawaiian	0	1	1	0	1	1

Housing Loan Guarantee						
Total	1,395	1,392	1,435	1,204	1,392	1,425

Source: HUD FY 19

1. In fiscal year 2017, 846 affordable housing units were built or acquired using IHBG funds, and 4,536 units were substantially rehabilitated. In addition, tribes operated, maintained, and renovated about 42,000 units of 1937 Act housing. Since the program's first year of funding in 1998, through fiscal year 2017, recipients built or acquired more than 39,300 units of affordable housing, and rehabilitated about 87,700 units. These indicators represent some of the most important and consistent uses of program funds, but they do not reflect the entire scope of program activity. For example, since 2013, tribes have used IHBG funds to purchase more than 1,300 acres of land to develop affordable housing, and have provided down payment or closing cost assistance to 3,850 families. Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 under 25USC§4101 *et seq*. Traditional huts, tipis and camping near potable water on trails in a Reservation, National Forest or Park, subsidized by Tribal Housing Authority, is the best new Karuk scheme for freedom from rent, eviction, litter, slash piles and forest fires on public land. Indian Tribes are due at least $60 million annually from off-budget transfers from CDBG. The plan is for the Indians and indigents to inherit the National Forests. Park grants are for trash removal, restoring slashed and burned forests, connecting the National Trail System to cities, tent sized grade A flat farmland and non-invasive food forests under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Sec. 9 Refugees

A. The President has the worst case of borderline personality disorder witnessed west of the Atlantic. California has taken city sanctuary laws to Court to defend records from being invaded by federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) whereas migrant workers and members of their families shall not be subject to measures of collective expulsion under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). ICE was created in the re-organization pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and after proposed hyperinflation FY 17- FY 18, resulted in the crashing of the Secretary, abolishing ICE entirely has come under serious consideration pursuant to US Customs Title 6 of US Code and Federal Regulations. Resolution is 2.5% growth for Customs, 3% for Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and refugee programs. For every dollar invested in ICE up to $10 dollar travel documents are not sold under Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 1 of the US Constitution and Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954). US Citizenship and Immigration Service needs to teach refugee programs, Customs and Justice Department to sell travel documents, work and study visas for less than $10, instead of charging extortionate prices for trials unlikely to prevail. In previous administrations Homeland Security allowed more than 90 percent of asylum-seekers who had proven they have a "credible fear" of returning to their home country to be released in the U.S. to await their final hearing before an immigration judge. Since President Donald Trump took office, those rates plummeted to 8 percent in Los Angeles, 2 percent in Detroit, and 0 percent in El Paso, Philadelphia and Newark. the locations where the plaintiffs are being held. District Judge James Boasberg in the District of Columbia ordered the department to stop making blanket determinations against most asylum-seekers and resume the long-standing practice of deciding each applicant's detention status on a case by case basis.

1. The President has been witnessed preemptively kidnapping immigrants under his executive order, before they had been adequately informed that their nations of origin had been declared enemy states in *Trump v. International Refugee Association* (2017). Recently, the President was witnessed kidnapping families and separating parents from children for the duration of the trial. The Convention on the Protection of All Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990) provides, Juvenile offenders shall be separated from adults and be accorded treatment appropriate to their age and legal status pursuant to Art. 17 (4) & (5) During detention or imprisonment, migrant workers and members of their families shall enjoy the same rights as nationals to visits by members of their families. The practice of removing the children from one group to another group constitute genocide under both 18USC§1091 and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Committee on the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1954 encourages governments to protect the unity of families. Trump anti-immigrant propaganda must be prohibited by law under Art. 20 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be imprisoned merely on the ground of failure to fulfill a contractual obligation under Art. 20 the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). The United States has failed to fulfill contractual obligations to provide immigrants with travel documents and this constitutes entrapment under Common Articles of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954).

Federal Immigration Expenditures FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Customs							
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	13,940	13,940	14,289	14,289	16,388	16,388	16,798
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	6,230	6,230	6,386	6,386	7,942	6,546	6,709
Subtotal, Enforcement	20,170	20,170	20,675	20,675	24,330	22,934	23,507
U.S. Citizenship and Immigrati	4,018	4,018	4,119	4,119	4,442	4,442	4,575

on Service							
Subtotal, Homeland Security	24,188	24,188	24,794	24,794	28,772	28,772	29,514
State Department							
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,364	3,366	2,746	3,219	3,450	3,554	3,660
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	49.9	50	0	51	0	53	54
Subtotal, State Department	3,414	3,416	2,746	3,270	3,450	3,607	3,714
ACF							
Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Subtotal ACF	2,141	2,141	1,663	2,205	1,692	2,271	2,339
Subtotal, Assistance	9,573	9,573	8,528	9,594	9,594	10,320	10,628
Total Outlays	29,743	29,745	29,203	30,269	33,914	33,254	34,135

Source: Homeland Security FY 18, State Department, Foreign Operation and Related Organizations FY 19, and Administration for Children and Families FY 19

B. In 2015 Net immigration and undocumented immigration rose to the highest levels since 2006 when net immigration declined to less than a million until 2012. Since 2001 the high is net immigration of 2,010,000, with 869 legal immigrants and 1,141 other immigrants. The low is net immigration of

81,000 in 2008 with 835,000 legal immigrants and net deportation of -754,000 other immigrants. In 2011 however after the number of legal immigrants remaining less than 800,000 and undocumented immigration increasing causing net immigration to rise to 1,011,000 and continue rising. With legal immigration remaining steady at 795,000 and undocumented migration increasing swiftly to 762,000, net immigration was estimated at 1,557,000 in 2015. The primary reason given by aliens residing in the United States for their undocumented status is the high price, exceeding $2,500, to apply for work visa, under 8USC§1202 with no guarantee of actually getting the visa or their money back, exceeds the ability of low income workers to pay. Canada reduced the price of their work visa to $500 in 2007. Work visas should be paid with an up to 30% withholding of income tax on the wages of nonresident aliens under 26USC§1441 not to exceed ten dollars under Art. I Sec. 9 Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

Migration Estimates 2001-2015
(thousands)

Year	Legal in	Legal out	Adjustment of status	Net legal	Other in	Other out	Adjustments of status	Net other	Total net immigration
2001	517	265	542	794	1,322	122	542	658	1,453
2002	483	243	487	728	1,259	112	487	660	1,388
2003	414	192	354	575	1,139	123	354	662	1,237
2004	466	250	533	749	1,304	108	533	662	1,411
2005	561	290	597	869	1,791	52	597	1,141	2,010
2006	639	303	573	910	1,450	76	573	801	1,710
2007	584	267	482	800	883	328	482	72	872
2008	635	278	478	835	672	948	478	-754	81
2009	633	277	475	832	752	170	475	106	938
2010	622	262	426	786	678	199	426	53	838
2011	647	264	408	791	606	263	408	-66	725
2012	621	255	401	766	776	131	401	244	1,011
2013	589	249	409	748	939	184	409	346	1,094
2014	616	254	401	762	1,200	245	401	554	1,316
2015	610	265	450	795	1,400	188	450	762	1,557

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. June 22, 2016. Table V.A2 Immigration Assumptions, Calendar Years 1940-2090

1. Immigrant Visas may be issued in accordance with current quotas for foreign immigrants who have applied and meet the basic criteria of; 1. having completed at least a high school education; 2. having completed at least two years of work in a field that requires experience; 3. not attempting to flee a

felony conviction in a foreign country. Expedited immigration visas are given to those people who are; 1. spouses or children of a person who has received an immigrant visa; 2. aliens with exceptional abilities in the arts, education, sciences or business that plan to continue to use their ability in the United States; a. with a tenured position with a university or equivalent research position; b. by continuing to serve an international corporation or legal entity in the USA: c. professionals willing to work in a location where there is determined to be a need for such professionals in the USA; a college diploma is not sufficient evidence; d. a person investing at least $1 million in a region in the USA with levels of unemployment over 150% of the national average of 5% under 8USC§1153. The fees for the issue of exit, entry or transit visas should not exceed the lowest scale of charges for visas on foreign passports. The intervention of constitutional law does not prohibit migration, it limits the tax or duty on importation to no more than ten dollars per person under Art. 1 Sec. 9 (1).

2. Naturalization for children born of foreign parents is required under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961. Since 1990 during Democratic administrations there are less than 4 million and in Republican administrations more than 4 million, social security cards issued. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 protect refugees and stateless people against discrimination, provide for the freedom of movement and require States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. Every Contracting Party shall issue identity papers to any refugee or stateless person in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document under Art. 27. No refugee duties, charges, or taxes, of any description, other or higher than are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations shall be imposed, in particular in the issuance of identity documents under Art. 29. Every effort shall be made to expedite naturalization proceedings and to reduce as far as possible the charges and costs of such proceedings under Art. 34. The Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 that entered into force in 1960 Annex Paragraph 1 provides the travel document referred to in article 28 of this Convention shall indicate that the holder is a stateless person under the terms of the Convention of 28 September 1954. Due to difficult to impossible new evidence rules many healthy Americans, born and naturalized citizens and immigrants alike are stateless and unable to purchase current identification documents. Stateless persons should be enabled to buy travel documents for interstate transportation and to walk in and out of the USA with.

Sec. 10 Unemployment Compensation

A. The Department of Labor (DOL) was created in the DOL Organic Act of March 4, 1913. DOL fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions; a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay; freedom from employment discrimination; unemployment insurance; and other income support. The Department of Labor (DOL) administers and enforces more than 180 federal laws.
The Department of Labor spending rose from $31.9 billion FY2000 to a high of $173 billion FY2010 and is increasing 17% to $51 billion FY 2017 according to the Historical records of OMB. The FY 2017 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) was $12.8 billion in discretionary authority for 4.6%

growth to 17,663 full-time equivalent employees (FTE) and $33.1 billion in mandatory funding for a total of $45.9 billion, 0.4% growth from the previous year. CR17 reduced discretionary spending to $12.2 billion and increased mandatory to $33.8. The FY 18 request is $9.7 billion in discretionary and $33.9 billion in mandatory spending for a total of $43.6 billion FY 18. CR 18 paid $12.0 billion for discretionary and $30.3 billion mandatory. That means that UC is due $4.5 billion in arrears FY 18. There are two labor issues that require the $600 million of Congress: (1) The US must pay for 14 weeks Maternity Protection to comply with ILO Convention No. 183 (2000) with authorization for up to 3% increase in UC spending FY 17-FY18 and (2) For low-income workers to compete with 2.7% average annual inflation the minimum wage must automatically increase 3% annually from $7.25 in 2018, to $7.50 in 2019 and $7.75 in 2020 and 3% every year thereafter.' in one final sentence at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

Labor Department Budget FY 16 – FY 20
(billions)

	FY16	FY17	CR 18	FY 18	FY 19	FY 19	FY 20
Agency	12.7	12.2	12.0	12.5	9.4	12.8	13.1
UC Benefits	33.8	33.8	30.3	34.8	29.7	35.8	36.9
Total	46.5	46.0	42.3	47.3	39.2	48.6	50.0
Legislative Proposals	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
Total with Legislative Proposals	46.5	46.0	42.3	47.3	39.2	48.6	50.0
Full Time Equivalents	16,840	16,291	15,924	16,454	15,765	16,619	16,785

Source: Labor Department. FY 2019 Budget-in-brief.

B. The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program was created in the Social Security Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-271). The program has two main objectives: First, to provide temporary and partial wage replacement to involuntarily unemployed workers who were recently employed. Second, to help stabilize the economy during recessions. The U.S. Department of Labor oversees the system, but each State administers its own program. Almost all wage and salary workers are now covered by the federal-state UC program. Railroad workers are covered by a separate federal program. Ex-service-members with recent service in the Armed Forces and civilian federal employees are covered by a federal program, with the states paying benefits from federal funds as agents of the federal government. The three major Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs: State UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service-members (UCX). The UC program operates counter-cyclically to economic trends, paying out benefits during recessionary times and building solvency during recovery periods. The Labor Secretary must insure mothers who go into labor for 14 weeks UI to adopt Maternity Protection Convention 183 (2000) of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

1. In calendar year 2016 unemployment compensation paid 6.2 million beneficiaries a total of $32.0 billion in spending. In 2017 the average weekly benefit was $348.90. The average duration was 15.58 weeks. FY 17 the UC program covered 140.6 million workers with 8.1 million subject employers, 6.4 million unemployed workers received their first payments, $33.0 billion benefits were paid in all programs, total administrative costs were $3.9 billion, state administrative costs $2.74 billion, FUTA payroll tax levied $6.1 billion, and state payroll taxes $41.4 billion. As of December 2016, aggregate state trust fund accounts had reserves of approximately $46.9 billion. It is estimated that paying 14 weeks of maternity leave would increase the unemployment compensation rolls by 1 - 3 million unemployment insured pregnancies out of 4 million annually. $350 a week times 14 weeks = $4,900 per beneficiary = $4.9 billion – $14.7 billion (2018).

2. A 3% annual increase in federal UC spending is believed to be adequate to sustain the expansion into the maternity population for 14 weeks. If federal labor subsidies are insufficient to sustain 14 week maternity protection States can raise the taxable wage base or revert to an approximation of the initial 1% tax on all income. Unemployment compensation should stabilize at 3% annual growth while agency spending should growth at a rate of 2.5%. The labor department needs to pay for the full 14 months of maternity protection required by international law. The department must drop the queer language regarding paid leave for "mother, father, and adoptive parents". The department of labor is discriminating against the high cost of insuring the 4 million women who go into labor and deliver a child in the United States annually, maybe half of them contributing to UC. UC benefits are a welfare program that should theoretically grow 3% annually for beneficiaries to compete with 2.7% annual inflation. UC benefits are currently 77% of total labor department spending.

3. The Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3) is considered substandard and the U.S. provides only 12 weeks of unpaid leave to approximately half of mothers in the U.S. and nothing for the remainder. 45 countries ensure that fathers either receive paid paternity leave or have a right to paid parental leave. The United States guarantees fathers neither paid paternity nor paid parental leave. At least 96 countries around the world in all geographic regions and at all economic levels mandate paid annual leave. The U.S. does not require employers to provide paid annual leave. At least 37 countries have policies guaranteeing parents some type of paid leave specifically for when their children are ill. Of these countries, two-thirds guarantee more than a week of paid leave, and more than one-third guarantee 11 or more days. 139 countries provide paid leave for short- or long-term illnesses, with 117 providing a week or more annually. The U.S. provides up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for delivery and sever sickness of a child through the FMLA. Pregnant women are expected to pay the doctor for an estimated twenty pre-natal care visits plus expensive hospital births $2,500 + $2,500 = $5,000 for normal vaginal delivery. In 2016 the Medicaid price for uncomplicated hospital delivery in Texas was $435. To find out about the state program call 1-800-311-BABY (1-800-311-2229).

C. It is recommended to amend Demonstration Projects to 'Maternity Protection' Section 305 of the Social Security Act 42USC§505

(a) To expedite the reemployment of mothers who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay unemployment compensation for 14 weeks of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO)

Convention No. 183 (2000).

(b) On production of a medical certificate, stating the presumed date of childbirth, a woman shall be entitled to a period of maternity leave of not less than 14 weeks. Cash benefits shall be provided at a level which ensures that the woman can maintain herself and her child in proper conditions of health and with a suitable standard of living.

(1) Where a woman does not meet the conditions to qualify for cash benefits under national laws and regulations or in any other manner consistent with national practice, she shall be entitled to adequate benefits out of social assistance funds, subject to the means test required for eligibility for such assistance, from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under Sec. 404 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§604 *et seq* and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq*.

(2) Medical benefits shall be provided for the woman and her child. Medical benefits shall include prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care, as well as hospitalization care when necessary.

(c) Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970) and Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention No. 156 (1981). Employers shall provide up to 12 week of unpaid leave to care for the severe sickness of a child under the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3).

Sec. 11 United Nations Contributions

A. The U.S. pays a share of the assessed budgets of 44 international organizations. The United States ceased paying United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2011 and after cutting United Nations Regular budget from $631 million FY 16 to $593 million without being detected, the United States, embarked on an intentional plan to reduce all contributions for international organizations. In FY 18 it was proposed to reduce total UN contributions 32% to 68% of the previous year, from $1.4 billion FY 17 to $949 million, and did not take the time to distribute it. The FY 19 budget, prepared by the same discharged Secretary, expresses the values of the administration by distributing $996 million, and comparing that with the distribution of an acceptable $1,458 million assessment FY 18, wanting only $550 million arrears for UNESCO. Total contributions to international organizations have steadily declined from $1.5 billion FY 15 to $1.45 billion FY 16 to $1.4 billion FY 17 - 4% reduction from the previous year. By the end of FY 17, when the US pulled out of UNESCO Dec. 31, 2017, the unpaid U.S. bill for UNESCO amounted to $550 million, plus $85.7 million annually. By withdrawing the U.S. halted arrears it has run up since it stopped funding the organization in 2011 to protest UNESCO's admission of Palestine as a full member. The State Department said it would like to remain involved as a nonmember observer state. The FY 19 has admitted to FY 18 estimates but has attempted to cut spending again, only to find that the cost of FY 19 arrears went up $37.5 million FY 18 to afford the UN Regular Budget 2.5% growth from FY 16.

United Nations Contributions FY 16 – FY 20
(thousands)

	FY 16	FY17	FY18 request	FY 18 assessment	FY 18 arrears	FY 19 request	FY 19	FY 20
United Nations Regular Budget	630,946	593,267	441,689	609,987	662,493	442,946	679,055	696,032
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	11,039	4,131	0	5,511	0	0	0	0
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	5,289	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	2,724	7,375	4,794	7,375	0	4,794	0	0
Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)	108,249	109,868	57,584	115,168	111,757	57,523	114,551	117,415
International Atomic Energy Agency	98,068	101,095	108,897	108,897	100,441	111,359	102,952	105,526
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,926	16,622	16,254	16,254	16,809	16,809	17,229	17,660

International Labor Organization	85,132	82,643	42,688	85,376	84,325	42,515	86,433	88,594
International Maritime Organization	1,199	990	1,130	1,130	1,014	1,178	1,039	1,065
International Telecommunication Union	10,076	9,854	10,191	10,191	10,091	10,203	10,343	10,602
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)	0	0	0	0	550,000	0	85,700	87,843
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,379	2,209	2,242	2,242	2,262	2,309	2,319	2,377
World Health Organization	112,704	111,211	56,449	112,898	113,880	58,176	116,727	119,645
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,158	1,139	1,163	1,163	1,166	1,168	1,195	1,225
World Meteorological Organization	14,378	14,715	14,980	14,980	15,068	14,415	15,445	15,831

Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,100,267	1,056,579	758,061	1,091,172	1,669,306	763,395	1,232,988	1,263,815
Organization of American States	49,240	50,373	41,989	50,589	51,582	41,944	52,872	54,194
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	64,486	65,286	32,643	65,286	66,853	32,643	68,524	70,237
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	17,157	17,435	4,357	17,426	17,853	4,356	18,299	18,757
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	324	324	324	332	340
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	131,207	133,418	79,313	133,625	136,612	79,267	140,027	143,528
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	71,066	67,855	0	73,814	69,484	0	71,221	73,002

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	58,616	56,749	66,856	66,856	58,111	70,177	59,564	61,053
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	901	892	1,001	1,001	913	1,001	936	959
The Pacific Community	1,328	1,261	1,426	1,426	1,291	1,282	1,323	1,356
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	949	956	1,007	1,007	979	1,006	1,004	1,029
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	132,877	127,730	70,307	144,121	130,795	73,483	134,065	137,417
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	18,965	19,191	21,509	21,509	19,652	21,509	20,143	20,647
World Trade Organization	22,543	21,844	22,506	22,506	22,368	22,823	22,927	23,500

Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,605	3,445	4,484	4,484	3,528	4,484	3,616	3,706
Hague Conference on Private International Law	242	236	272	272	242	280	248	254
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,736	1,669	1,965	1,965	1,709	1,980	1,752	1,796
Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	143	143	0	0	147	0	150	154
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration (IBWM)	60	59	68	68	60	68	62	63
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,227	1,191	1,358	1,358	1,220	1,322	1,251	1,282
International Center for the Study of Preservati	889	868	975	975	889	975	911	934

on and Restoration of Cultural Property								
International Coffee Organization	618	411	449	449	421	0	432	443
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	34	28	31	31	29	32	30	31
International Cotton Advisory Committee	281	276	244	244	283	244	290	297
International Grains Council (IGC)	524	422	448	448	432	448	443	454
International Hydrographic Organization	108	103	121	121	106	121	109	112
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (IIUPL)	142	135	152	152	138	152	142	146
International Lead	29	27	35	35	28	35	29	30

and Zinc Study Group								
International Organization of Legal Metrology (IOLM)	126	107	134	134	110	134	113	116
International Renewable Energy Agency	4,527	4,348	4,722	4,722	4,452	4,722	4,563	4,677
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)	14	11	16	16	11	16	11	12
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	310	287	279	279	294	279	301	309
International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	520	506	519	519	518	519	531	544
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	275	268	275	275	274	275	281	288
World Organizat	176	184	247	247	188	247	193	198

ion for Animal Health (OIE)								
Bureau of International Expositions	0	80	108	108	108	108	108	111
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	57,094	55,839	60,917	60,917	57,207	60,773	58,636	60,104
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	27,378	27,220	27,838	27,838	27,838	18,129	18,129	0
UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya	18,015	(18,015)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of International Expositions Arrears	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Overall Contributions	1,466,838	1,400,906	996,436	1,457,673	2,021,758	995,047	1,583,845	1,604,864

Source: Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17 & FY 19

B. The International Court of Justice may serve the US Ambassador the United Nations to sue the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division under Art. 36 (2)(c) & (d) of the Statute of the Court. A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. As of 28 May 2010, six Member States are in arrears Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Somalia who were allowed to vote by Resolution 64/2 of 8 October 2009. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division shall direct all civil litigation including claims by or against the United States, its agencies or officers, in domestic or foreign courts, special proceedings, and similar civil matters not otherwise assigned, and shall employ foreign counsel to represent before foreign criminal courts, commissions or administrative agencies officials of the Department of Justice and all other law enforcement officers of the United States who are charged with violations of foreign law as a result of acts which they performed in the course and scope of their Government service under 28CFR§0.46.

1. The Office of Alien Property shall be a part of the Civil Division under 28CFR§0.47: (a) The following described matters are assigned to, and shall be conducted, handled, or supervised by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division, who shall also be the Director of the Office of Alien Property: (1) Exercising or performing all the authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties, and functions delegated to, vested in, or conducted by the Attorney General under the Trading with the Enemy Act of September 28, 1950, 64 Stat. 1079 (50 USC App. 40), as amended, title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended and transferred to the Department of Justice under 22USC§1622a, the Philippine Property Act of 1946, as amended, and the Executive orders relating to such acts, including, but not limited to, vesting, supervising, controlling, administering, liquidating, selling, paying debt claims out of, returning, and settling of intercustodial disputes relating to, property subject to one or more of such acts. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division is authorized to administer and give effect to the provisions of the agreement entitled "Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria Regarding the Return of Austrian Property, Rights and Interests," which was concluded on January 30, 1959, and was ratified by the Senate of the United States on February 25, 1964. The President is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of, and fix the salary of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy, or ally of enemy under §6.

2. The (Commission) Alien Property Office shall, upon completion of its work, certify in duplicate to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury the following: (1) A list of all claims disallowed; (2) a list of all claims allowed, in whole or in part, together with the amount of each claim and the amount awarded thereon; and (3) a copy of the decision rendered in each case under 22USC§1622. The FY 19 budget has distributed both the budget cut and made an official assessment of arrears for FY 18. However, the budget was prepared by the same Secretary of State who was fired for his FY 18 budget, and the FY 19 budget attempts even deeper cuts FY 19, without making any estimate of normal spending, and must be sued again for arrears. The new Secretary of State must come to a written agreement to overrule the budget cuts once and for all with 2.5% growth from FY 16 in the FY 20 budget. To settle all arrears, including $550 million arrears for UNESCO observer status FY 18, it is estimated that it would cost a total of $2,022 million, $1,026 million more than $996 million cut rate. Waiting to a later date to pay UNESCO and exactly paying the FY 18 assessment of $1,458 million would cost $462 million more than the $996 million cut rate FY 18. The Secretary of State should be able to pay exactly $1 billion FY 18 to avoid arrears against the civilian government of

the United Nations in good faith. There are further arrears in the category of International Peacekeeping and, to a lesser degree, in other State Department programs, to be assessed. There is just enough time to include contributions for international organizations in the supplemental request for "Human Services" due July 15, 2018, that shall apply the concept of arrears to redress unfair civilian government, education and welfare program budget cuts under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

C. United States Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the most generous of nations in dollar terms, but is very low in terms of percent of GDP, it had declined from 0.18% of GDP in 2008, to 0.16% GDP in FY 17. Budget cuts threaten to reduce ODA by 1/3 to slightly less than 0.10% of GDP. MDG Goal 8 Clause A.C., calls for more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction. The goal for 2015 was that 0.7% of GDP should go to ODA and the ultimate goal 1%-2%. The international aid target for donor nations is 0.7% of GNI. Among developed donor nations Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark are the only the only nations that have met the target, as of 2006. As a percentage of GNI Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are purported to be the most generous donors. Kuwait, contributes an estimated $4.3 billion, 8.2% of its GNI, and Saudi Arabia $15 billion, 4% of its GNI. The Arabian nations, tend to donate to Islamic nations, and are not members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), that does all the accounting since UN Development Program statistics lapsed. Congress reportedly did not defend US ODA as they did International Organizations, in Continuing Resolution 18. International assistance is the first category of spending whose budget cuts were were not redressed by Continuing Resolution 18. The United States Agency for International Development and Foreign Agricultural Assistance is due $11,361 million arrears FY 18, $32 billion FY 19 and 3% annual growth.

Official Development Assistance FY 17 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 17	FY 18	FY 18 3%	FY 19	FY 19 3%	FY 20
Bilateral Economic Assistance								
Global health programs USAID and State	8,651	8,487	8,758	6,481	8,792	6,303	9,056	9,327

Development Assistance (DA)	2,781	2,776	2,996	0	3,071	0	3,163	3,258
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	2,794	3,409	4,126	2,508	2,864	2,557	2,950	3,038
Transition Initiatives	67	117	123	92	72	87	95	98
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	30	29.9	30	0	0	0	31	32
Development Credit Authority – Subsidy (DCA)	(40)	(40)	(50)	(60)	(40)	(0)	(50)	(52)
DCA Administrative Expenses	8.1	8.1	10	9.1	8.4	0	9.4	9.7

Economic Support and Development Fund	4,494	5,329	0	4,938	5,253	5,063	5,411	5,573
Democracy Fund	150.5	150.2	211	0	154	158	159	163
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	985	1,141	975	0	1,034	0	1,065	1,097
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,066	3,364	3,366	2,746	3,219	3,450	3,554	3,660
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	49.9	50	0	51	0	53	54

Subtotal, Bilateral Assistance	23,077	24,861	20,645	16,774	24,518	17,618	25,546	26,310
Independent Agencies								
Peace Corps	410	409	410	398	431	398	443	457
Millennium Challenge Corporation	901	899	905	800	968	800	997	1,027
Inter-American Foundation	23	22.5	22.5	4.6	24	3.5	25	26
US African-Development Foundation	30	29.9	30	8.3	31.5	4.6	32.5	33.4
Subtotal, Independent Agencies	1,364	1,360	1,368	1,211	1,455	1,206	1,498	1,543

Subtotal, Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	23.5	23.5	30	25.5	26.3	30	31	32
Multilateral Assistance								
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds								
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	187	187	6	0	192	0	198	204

International Development Association (IDA)	1,197	1,195	1,197	1,097	1,227	1,097	1,264	1,302
African Development Bank	34	34	32	32	36	32	37	38
African Development Fund	176	175	214	171	185	171	191	196
Asian Development Bank	5.6	5.6	0	0	5.7	0	5.9	6.1
Asian Development Fund	105	105	99	47	108	47	111	115
Inter-American Development Bank	102	102	22	0	105	0	108	111

Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168	168	147	102	172	68	177	182
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31.9	31.9	30	30	33.6	0	35	36
Clean Technology Fund	171	170	0	0	174	0	180	185
Strategic Climate Fund	60	60	0	0	62	0	63	65
North American Development Bank	10	10	0	0	10.25	0	10.6	10.9
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs	43	42.9	23	23	44	0	45	47

International Monetary Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Multilateral Development Banks and Related Fund	2,291	2,286	1,770	1,502	2,355	1,415	2,426	2,498
International Organizations and Programs	337	338	307	0	365	0	378	387
Subtotal, Multilateral Assistance	2,628	2,624	2,077	1,502	2,720	1,415	2,804	2,885
Department of Agriculture								
P.L. 480, Title II	1,716	1,713	1,900	0	1,948	0	2,006	2,066

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition	202	201	202	0	207	0	213	220
Subtotal, Department of Agriculture	1,918	1,914	2,102	0	2,155	0	2,219	2,286
Total ODA	29,009	30,783	29,768	19,513	30,874	20,269	32,097	33,056
GDP	18,472,000	19,303,000	19,303,000	19,786,000	19,786,000	20,380,000	20,380,000	20,991,000
ODA % GDP	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.1	0.16	0.1	0.16	0.16

Source: State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Organizations FY 17 & 19

1. The full definition of ODA is, "Flows of official financing administered for the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective, and which are concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25% (using a fixed 10% rate of discount). By convention, ODA flows comprise contributions of donor government agencies, at all levels, to developing countries (bilateral ODA) and to multilateral institutions. ODA receipts comprise disbursements by bilateral donors and multilateral institutions". There are three classes of nations. Least developed nations listed on Part I of the List of Aid Recipients. Middle income nations listed on Part II of the List of Recipients. Donor nations responsible for contributing. ODA needs to contain four elements: Undertaken by the government sector. With the promotion of economic development and welfare as the major objective. Directed to benefit least developed countries. Concessional in

nature, if a loan must contain a grant element greater than 25%. There are two other categories of international assistance: Official Assistance: Flows which otherwise meet the conditions of eligibility but are directed to nations in Part II of the List of Aid Recipients. Other Official Flows: Transaction by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients but which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA either because they are not primarily aimed at development, such as military assistance, or they contain a grant element less than 25%. Provided the United States makes good on the contributions to international organizations, bilateral and multilateral assistance obligations above, it would improve US ODA as % of GDP dramatically if, DAC would agree to account for both total State Department spending, on most extensive system of embassies in the world, less military assistance, about $45 billion, and private international assistance of about $30 billion FY 19, for $75 billion ODA, 0.37% of GDP FY 19.

Part II Preliminary Budget Estimates FY 17 – FY 20

Sec. 12 Revenues

A. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects the revenue to fund the government and administer the nation's tax laws. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the IRS processed over 244 million tax returns and other forms, and collected $3.3 trillion in taxes (gross tax receipts before tax refunds of $403 billion), equating to 93 percent of total federal government receipts. Of the $3.3 trillion in total federal revenues, $2.5 trillion was on-budget and $770 billion was off-budget Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) revenues. FY 2015 the IRS collected $1.5 trillion in individual income taxes, $344 billion in corporate income taxes, $295 billion in on-budget Medicare taxes and $770 billion in off-budget Old Age, Survivor, Disability Insurance (OASDI) taxes. Excise taxes brought in another $98 billion of which the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTB) collected $22.3 billion in excise taxes and other revenues from nearly 11,700 taxpayers in the alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition industries FY 2015. $202 billion in other receipts are comprised of $19 billion estate and gift taxes, $35 billion customs duties and fees, $117 billion federal reserve deposits and all other receipts $43 billion.

Revenues FY 2000 – FY 20
(billions)

Fiscal Year	Individual Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Social Insurance and Retirement Receipts	On-budget	Off-budget	Excise Taxes	Other	Total	On-budget	Off-budget
2000	1,005	207	653	172	481	69	92	2,025	1,545	481
2001	994	151	694	187	508	66	86	1,991	1,484	508
2002	858	148	701	185	515	67	79	1,853	1,338	515
2003	794	132	713	189	524	68	76	1,782	1,259	524
2004	809	189	733	199	535	70	79	1,880	1,345	535
2005	927	278	794	217	578	74	81	2,154	1,576	578

2006	1,044	354	838	229	608	74	97	2,407	1,799	608
2007	1,164	370	870	235	635	65	100	2,568	1,933	635
2008	1,146	304	900	242	658	67	106	2,524	1,866	658
2009	915	138	891	237	654	63	98	2,105	1,451	654
2010	899	191	865	233	632	67	141	2,163	1,531	632
2011	1,092	181	819	253	566	72	140	2,304	1,738	566
2012	1,132	242	845	276	570	79	151	2,450	1,881	570
2013	1,316	274	948	275	673	84	153	2,775	2,102	673
2014	1,395	321	1,024	288	736	93	189	3,022	2,286	736
2015	1,541	344	1,065	295	770	98	202	3,250	2,480	770
2016	1,546	297	1,147	312	835	95	212	3,420	2,462	958
2017	1,587	297	1,190	317	874	84	186	3,468	2,471	997
2018	1,660	218	1,209	326	883	108	185	3,498	2,497	1,001
2019	1,688	225	1,284	343	941	108	163	3,638	2,527	1,111
2020	1,791	265	1,356	368	989	113	153	3,859	2,690	1,169

Source: OMB Revenues Table 2.1, 2.4 and 2.5 FY 19 edited FY 16 – FY 20 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund

1. On-budget revenues are conservatively estimated to remain at $2.5 trillion FY 16 - FY 18 until after the mid-term elections, when normal growth is projected, and then probably only if a split ticket impeaches the President for his unpopular non-defense robbery, immigrant kidnapping, trade war and un-redressed arson of the National Forests, that is certain to have decreased federal revenue growth. Since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) Public Law No: 115-97 of December 22, 2018 revenues have become nearly as underestimated as outlays by agency are overestimated. There is no denying at 9% growth Historical Tables FY 17 overestimated revenues FY 17. Current revenue estimates are less than conservative, do not add up and have never distinguished between off-budget payroll taxes and total off-budget revenues to underreport total revenues. Not that anyone has previously been concerned about any figure than the on-budget deficit that is extraordinarily compromised by the decline

B. An Act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to titles II and V of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018 Public Law No: 115-97 of December 22, 2018, called the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) since it was introduced November 2017, made the following income tax adjustments for 2018: The deduction for personal exemptions, which had been $4,050 for 2017, is suspended. The standard deduction for single taxpayers and married taxpayers filing separately rises to $12,000 from $6,350. The standard deduction for married taxpayers filing joint returns rises to $24,000 from $12,700. The standard deduction for heads of household rises to $18,000 from $9,350. The AMT uses an alternative definition of taxable income called Alternative Minimum Taxable Income (AMTI). To prevent low- and middle-income taxpayers from being subject to the AMT, taxpayers are allowed to exempt a significant amount of their income from AMTI. However, this exemption phases out for high-income taxpayers. The AMT is levied at two rates: 26 percent and 28 percent. The AMT exemption amount for 2018 is $70,300 for singles and $109,400 for married couples filing jointly. Under the TCJA, AMT exemptions phase out at 25 cents per dollar earned once taxpayer AMTI hits a certain threshold. In 2018, the exemption will start phasing out at $500,000 in AMTI for single filers and $1 million for married taxpayers filing jointly. The maximum Earned Income Tax Credit in 2018 for single and joint filers is $520, if the filer has no children. The credit is $3,468 for one child, $5,728 for two children, and $6,444 for three or more children. The phase out All of these are relatively small increases from 2017.

Tax Brackets 2017-2018

2018 Tax Rate	**Single**	**Married Filing Jointly**
10%	$0 to $9,525	$0 to $19,050
12%	$9,525 to $38,700	$19,050 to $77,400
22%	$38,700 to $82,500	$77,400 to $165,000
24%	$82,500 to $157,500	$165,000 to $315,000
32%	$157,500 to $200,000	$315,000 to $400,000
35%	$200,000 to $500,000	$400,000 to $600,000
37%	Over $500,000	Over $600,000
2017 Tax Rate	**Single**	**Married Filing Jointly**
10%	$0 to $9,325	$0 to $18,650
15%	$9,325 to $37,950	$18,650 to $75,900
25%	$37,950 to $91,900	$75,900 to $153,100
28%	$91,900 to $191,650	$153,100 to $233,350
33%	$191,650 to $416,700	$233,350 to $416,700
35%	$416,700 to $418,400	$416,700 to $470,700
39.6%	Over $418,400	

Source: Tax Foundation

1. After the TCJA federal revenues must tested to ensure that they add up. Other than the exact distribution of the payroll tax OMB estimates for excise taxes, and other – estate and gift taxes, customs duties and fees, federal reserve deposits and all other revenues - add up. To ensure the accuracy of the on and off-budget payroll tax, it will be necessary to compare the social insurance and retirement receipts ledger in the Table 2.4 of OMB Historical Tables with data regarding OASDI and HI payroll taxes from the Annual Reports of the Board of Trustees, to determine the total amount of payroll tax. OMB is undone by their failure to definitively distinguish between off-budget payroll tax in Table 2.4 and total social security revenues Table 1.1 from Annual Report data. OMB off-budget estimates don't add correctly and are replaced with more accurate data, that will increase total revenues and estimate on-budget revenues more accurately. In comparison, OMB payroll tax revenue growth seems to be underestimated. More information is needed to compare UC Trust Fund, Railroad Receipts, federal and non-federal retirement employee contributions with OMB estimates. Payroll tax growth is not expected to be subjected to the same reduction as voluntary individual income tax contributions FY 17 or legislated decline in FY 18 and are usually estimated to grow significantly faster than inflation, however FY 18 is underestimated by the Board of Trustees to grow only 1%. Employment is reported to have increased and although wages were low, the more accurate Trustees

numbers are thought to be a conservative off-budget payroll tax revenues in response to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA).

Payroll Tax Distribution FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Total payroll tax (OMB est.)	1,115,065	1,161,897	1,169,701	1,237,628	1,288,509
Off-budget	797,657	826,868	863,271	898,209	931,854
On-budget	304,984	311,168	317,589	332,068	352,569
Total (OMB added)	1,102,641	1,138,036	1,180,860	1,230,277	1,284,423
Off-budget	835,400	873,600	883,300	941,000	988,500
On-budget	311,672	316,738	325,659	343,354	367,459
Total (Trustees)	1,147,072	1,190,338	1,208,959	1,284,354	1,355,959
Off-budget (OMB)					
Old-age and survivors insurance	655,672	668,048	689,048	689,251	804,718
Disability Insurance	144,508	162,570	163,028	142,449	136,651
Total, Off-budget (OMB)	797,657	826,868	863,271	898,209	931,854
Off-budget (Trustees)					
Old-age and survivors insurance	678,000	706,500	714,500	802,400	845,000
Disability Insurance	157,400	167,100	168,800	138,600	143,500
Total, Off-budget (Trustees)	835,400	873,600	883,300	941,000	988,500
On-budget					
Hospital Insurance (OMB)	246,812	255,930	259,930	275,214	287,110
Hospital	253,500	261,500	268,000	286,500	302,000

Insurance (Trustees)					
Railroad retirement / pension fund	3,128	3,136	3,187	3,253	3,349
Railroad social security equivalent account	2,530	2,185	2,213	2,365	2,536
Unemployment insurance trust funds	48,856	45,808	48,064	46,516	54,364
Federal employees retirement – employee share	3,629	3,875	4,158	4,681	5,171
Non-Federal employees retirement	29	234	37	39	39
Total, On-budget (OMB)	304,984	311,168	317,589	332,068	352,569
Total, On-budget (Trustees)	311,672	316,738	325,659	343,354	367,459

Source: OMB Historical Table 2.4 FY 19, 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age, Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

C. Widening income inequality in the US is alarming. As executive compensation skyrocketed from 2003 to 2004, the average after-tax income for the richest 1 percent of U.S. households went up almost 20 percent, while after-tax incomes for the middle fifth of the nation — the middle of the middle class — went up only 3.6 percent. Looking back 25 years — starting in 1979 — the contrast is even greater. The top one percent saw a whopping 176 percent jump, while the middle fifth of Americans saw only a 21 percent rise. That's a big difference, but although 21 percent still seems high. In fact a new study shows that in 2005, the top 10 percent of Americans collected almost half of all reported income in this country. This is their biggest share since 1928. Taxes on the richest need to be increased. Throughout the golden years of income equality 1950-1970 the top bracket of income earners, a highly variable category ranging from $100,000 in 1925-1931 and 1965-1970 to over $5 million in 1936 to 1941, was taxed between 7% in 1913 to 1915 and 94% in 1944 and 1945. The current rate is 10% for low income taxpayers and 35% for top bracket income earners. The highest income earners exchanged their 39.5% tax rate for 37% in the TCJA. The rich stay rich and richest get richer, the working class makes a racket, the middle class pays. Economic growth under the TCJA is not considered sustainable. Congress admits they must pass the welfare bill. That welfare bill must contain a provision to tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax rate to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 by creating a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund. Taxing the rich 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income would increase off-budget revenues by 30% and alleviate concerns about looming deficits and pay SSI to sustain consumer economic growth with a minimum of inflation. Although on-budget social security outlays for the SSI program would be become off-budget, on-budget revenues would continue to be inadequate to pay for federal outlays by any measure. However, by taxing the rich to pay for the poor and lower income families, not industrial subsidies, the consumer economy should theoretically prosper from the reciprocity between the poor consumers and rich producers, for a long time and a budget surplus should be achievable by 2020. Revenues have always been legible, although they contain some addition errors in payroll taxes and a failure to exactly distinguish between off-budget payroll taxes in Table 2.4 and total off-budget revenues in Table 1.1. OMB FY 19 is slightly lower than low, in regards to on-budget and off-budget revenues and economic growth estimates FY 18 –FY 23 , and will have to be redone from the initial ultra-conservative estimate.

Sec. 13 Outlays

A. While federal revenue estimates have always seemed accurate enough OMB has always had considerable work to do deleting the 2.5% margin of fictitious rows from the Outlay by Agency Table 4.1 to do the annual chore of reading Cabinet congressional budget justifications under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution. The President's $44 billion Infrastructure Initiative FY 19 must be categorically rejected because he has not produced the revenue with which to estimate a budget surplus to pay for such an unnecessary subsidy. That is nearly as much Congress will owe to federal welfare programs due 3% growth FY 19. Congress owes $27 billion arrears CR 18, $11 billion in international assistance went completely undefended by CR 18 and is due the difference with 3% growth FY 18. Everyone, knows health insurance corporation subsidies from the Affordable Care Act (ACA) must be pruned annually to reduce Treasury spending and must be finally terminated to eliminate Treasury spending hyperinflation. The President proposed two large increases in HUD and Education spending FY 17 to unnecessarily bailout Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Federal Direct Student Loan Program. CDBG by giving them $7.4 billion disaster funding as federal outlays for $17 billion assets, rather than loan authority, in exchange for no more regular amortized subsidy for CDBG, priceless. Stafford Subsidized Student Loans were given the largest $43 billion subsidy ever, although they wouldn't have a deficit until 2020, if they didn't have to pay back the unwanted subsidy. The President's Budget fails to distinguish between friend and foe and will have to be redone. His non-defense robbery strategy must be prohibited by law under Art. 20 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. It is a relief that the Historical Tables are back online.

President's Budget: Outlays by Agency FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Legislative Branch	4,347	4,499	5,245	5,185	5,221
Judicial Branch	7,499	7,569	8,165	8,015	8,113
Department of Agriculture	138,161	127,558	145,843	120,901	114,621

Department of Commerce	9,165	10,310	9,909	12,113	14,999
Department of Defense – Military Programs	565,370	568,896	612,541	656,945	698,653
Department of Education	76,978	111,702	63,927	70,008	66,170
Department of Energy	25,860	25,800	28,251	28,544	26,812
Department of Heath and Human Services	1,102,965	1,116,779	1,167,867	1,209,620	1,197,850
Department of Homeland Security	45,196	50,499	84,183	57,133	54,556
Department of Housing and Urban Development	26,388	55,481	54,887	40,689	37,242
Department of the Interior	12,583	12,154	14,360	13,576	13,397
Department of Justice	29,523	30,979	38,513	34,630	34,107
Department of Labor	41,364	40,124	39,435	39,282	37,142
Department of State	29,449	27,070	30,553	28,922	24,146
Department of Transportation	78,423	79,439	79,679	79,737	80,242
Department of the Treasury	526,116	546,397	606,719	651,849	739,495
Department o f Veteran's Affairs	174,019	176,050	176,835	197,446	210,288
Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	6,388	6,453	6,798	6,732	6,720
Other Defense Civil Programs	64,508	58,696	55,865	62,341	62,846
Environmental Protection Agency	8,725	8,165	7,916	5,554	5,611

Executive Office of the President	397	411	408	408	409
General Services Administration	-735	-661	-80	757	844
International Assistance Programs	16,240	18,919	16,300	34,862	20,619
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	18,828	18,699	19,334	21,175	19,603
National Science Foundation	6,902	7,215	7,272	6,940	6,406
Office of Personnel Management	91,318	95,461	99,724	101,787	104,657
Small Business Administration	-445	438	-636	820	676
Social Security Administration (on-budget)	93,240	93,328	89,065	95,116	100,300
Social Security Administration (off-budget)	883,545	907,485	956,717	1,014,967	1,072,215
Infrastructure Initiative	0	0	0	44,543	11,213
Other Independent Agencies (on-budget)	13,018	14,792	18,389	19,517	15,239
Allowances	0	0	-27,716	-13,709	44,699
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-241,362	-236,880	-245,800	-247,892	-238,596
(On-budget)	-133,851	-132,869	-143,776	-147,334	-139,501
(Off-budget)	-107,511	-104,011	-102,024	-100,558	-99,095
Total Outlays	3,852,612	3,981,554	4,172,992	4,406,696	4,595,882
(On-budget)	3,084,475	3,186,982	3,322,450	3,501,083	3,630,750
(Off-budget)	776,034	803,474	854,693	914,409	973,120

Source: OMB Excel Table 4.1 FY 19

1. Before it is possible to begin adding Outlays by Agency Table 4.1 of the Historical Tables: Other Defense – Civil Programs, Other Independent Agencies (On-budget and Off-budget), and Allowances need to be prohibited by law. The rows are not original federal outlays to an agency, but internal outlays from a Cabinet agency to a sub-agency or another agency, if they exist at all. In normal years, when Allowances aren't abused, these zero sum errors incur a 2.5% margin of error in OMB Table 4.1 Outlay by agency table. Department of State and International Assistance rows need to be added together whereas that is how they are reported. The method of estimating off-budget outlays by using off-budget undistributed offsetting receipts must be abolished because it is inexact and estimates don't add up. Off-budget outlays are taken directly from total OASDI expenditure estimates to be subtracted from total OASDI revenues reported in the Annual Reports of the Board of Trustees of Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. There are pervasive accounting deficiencies by OMB in their estimation of on-budget outlays by agency as compared with more authentic agency congressional budget justifications under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution. Savings are significant in most categories and there is no downside to accounting accuracy.

Government Outlays by Agency Ledger FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
Legislative Branch	4,700	4,600	4,700	4,818	4,938
Judicial Branch	6,772	6,985	7,141	7,319	7,502
Department of Agriculture	134,092	137,530	141,818	140,363	143,207
Department of Commerce	9,165	10,310	9,909	12,113	14,999
Department of Defense – Military Programs	565,370	568,896	583,118	597,696	612,639
Department of Education	76,978	78,623	80,981	83,197	85,693
Department of Energy	29,100	29,700	30,300	31,058	31,834
Department of Heath and Human Services	911,092	939,270	985,699	1,007,254	1,043,566
Department of Homeland Security	39,775	40,953	42,400	43,460	44,764
Department of Housing and Urban	49,024	56,418	46,255	43,339	45,501

Development					
Department of the Interior	12,583	12,154	14,360	13,576	13,397
Department of Justice	28,887	28,514	28,388	28,428	29,139
Department of Labor	46,500	46,000	47,300	48,719	50,181
Department of State and International Assistance	54,713	54,268	55,624	57,154	58,725
Department of Transportation	78,423	79,439	79,679	79,737	80,242
Department of the Treasury	535,451	568,526	534,351	550,382	556,893
Department of Veteran's Affairs	166,100	171,600	183,200	188,696	194,357
Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	4,700	4,600	4,700	4,818	4,938
Environmental Protection Agency	8,300	8,224	8,451	8,662	8,879
Executive Office of the President	397	411	408	408	409
General Services Administration	-735	-661	-80	757	844
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	18,828	18,699	19,334	21,175	19,603
National Science Foundation	6,902	7,075	7,251	7,433	7,619
Office of Personnel Management	49,200	50,900	52,100	53,663	55,273
Small Business Administration	-445	438	-636	820	676
Social Security Administration (on-budget)	58,846	58,536	59,978	62,313	64,739

Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (on-budget)	-134,266	-120,517	-122,660	-124,905	-127,747
Total On-budget Outlays	2,760,452	2,861,491	2,904,069	2,972,453	3,052,810
Total Off-budget Outlays (Social Security Administration)	922,300	952,500	1,002,800	1,082,000	1,086,000
Total Outlays	3,683,300	3,814,500	3,906,800	4,055,000	4,139,000

Source: HA. OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency FY 19; 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

2. The total margin of error in the Outlay by Agency table is estimated to be 12%. FY 19 Federal revenues and outlays shall be studied in depth for the next month to produce an accurate federal budget FY 16 – FY 20. The President must prioritize reforming the OMB Outlay by Agency ledger. Whereas total on-budget outlays are much lower than he estimates the President must stop dictating budget cuts and start accurately recording agency spending and growth expectations - 2.5% for government, 3% for health benefits, education, services and in-kind welfare and 4% for cash welfare from their congressional budget justifications. If the President continues to rob necessary levels of outlays for federal agencies, federal revenue revenues will continue to stagnate and the economy will be prone to collapse, the next time he makes any large inappropriate payments to subsidize loans, industry or levy war. If the President would only agree to pay his arrears and avoid further shortfalls in necessary federal subsidies, it is very likely that current law revenues would increase to the point where federal revenues were equal to or greater than expenditures by 2030. If the rich were taxed to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 and Social Security Administration on-budget SSI spending was transferred off-budget, increased revenues from sustainable consumer economic growth might generate a federal budget surplus as soon as 2020.

Sec. 14 Surplus or Deficit

A. The President has finally produced OMB Historical Tables in .pdf and Excel after two years, in time for the supplemental budget request deadline of July 16, 2018, but without much regard for the analyst, whose laptop with publishable Historical Table files was destroyed by direct current and more recently picnic table was repossessed by the Park Service. His budget director had previously had to be ordered to re-publish the Historical Tables FY 17 twice. The unpopular President can no longer conceal the fact that individual income tax revenue growth has been near zero since he took office. On-budget revenues remain at $2.5 trillion FY 16 - FY 18 until after the mid-term elections. Revenue growth was highly overestimated at 9% by Historical Tables FY 17. Zero revenue growth FY 17 can however only be attributed to the unpopular President's foreign war with welfare. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of December 22, 2017 made reduced revenues a chronic condition. It no longer seems possible to balance the federal budget anymore under current law. The on-budget deficit is predicted by OMB to increase 19% from -$620 billion FY 16 to -$740 billion FY 17 and increase to $955 billion by FY 20. With an accurate outlay ledger of the Cabinet and annual review of congressional budget requests the deficit is reduced to -$188 billion FY 18, -$333 billion FY 19, to a high of -$429 billion FY 18, to -$354 billion FY 19 to -$234 billion FY 20. This declaration that the President is unable to the discharge the powers and duties of his office focuses on his peculiar constitutional inability to pay either federal welfare arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter or make inappropriate payments to federal fears under Art. I Sec. 9 of and 25th Amendment to the US Constitution. Whether or not they produce a surplus Congress knows they have no alternative but to pay their arrears from Continuing Resolution 18 and tax the rich FY 19 to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 by repealing Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430.

President's Budget: Receipts, Outlays and Surpluses or Deficits FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
On-budget Receipts	2,457,781	2,465,564	2,488,081	2,517,119	2,667,564
On-budget Outlays	3,077,939	3,180,353	3,315,775	3,494,104	3,623,395
On-budget Surplus or Deficit	-620,158	-714,789	-827,694	-976,985	-955,831
Off-budget Receipts	810,180	850,618	852,279	905,182	941,369
Off-budget Outlays	774,673	801,201	857,217	912,592	972,487
Off- budget Surplus or Deficit	35,507	49,417	-4,938	-7,410	-31,118
Total Receipts	3,267,961	3,316,182	3,340,360	3,422,301	3,608,933
Total Outlays	3,852,612	3,981,554	4,172,992	4,406,696	4,595,882
Total Surplus or Deficit	-584,651	-665,372	-832,632	-984,395	-986,949

Source: OMB Table 1.1 Summary of Receipts, Outlays and Surpluses or Deficits 1789 - 2023

1. A Democratic majority is needed to be elected by the midterm election to redress the unpopular President's first degree murder tendencies – non-defense robbery, murder for hire, immigrant kidnapping, trade war and un-redressed arson of the National Forests. Economic and federal revenue growth can only be created by an exact reversal of the President's right wing opposition defiant disorder, consumer economic growth can only be sustained by waging welfare for the poor not war or the wealthy under the Iron Law of Wages. The Senate dealt an overwhelming bipartisan rebuke to President Trump's tariffs 88 to 11. All 11 "no" votes were Republicans; 39 Republicans voted for the measure that calls for lawmakers to have a greater role when the president does business with some nation he arbitrarily and capriciously designated an enemy of the economy. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) spending growth must not exceed 2.5% annually while they are the lowest common denominator in the uneducated federal government that grows 2.5% annually and everyone knows they must be abolished. Furthermore, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) $7.4 billion FY 17

and Stafford Subsidized Student Loans +/- $43 billion FY 17 subsidies must be abolished by requiring that new loans not exceed repayments. These subsidies are large, were unnecessary and can be amortized at no cost until 2020. Student loan collections should not bother tax returns recipients about their student loans after the deadliest rampage shootings and most expensive fire season on record in 2017. Energy companies should be given tax relief for their low income energy assistance for the poor and park picnic tables with electricity and encrypted wifi. University President's should be required to invest their excessive compensation in student loans with at least 20% grant component.

Federal Budget Deficits FY 16 – FY 20

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20
On-budget Revenues	2,538,000	2,486,000	2,477,000	2,590,000	2,736,000
On-budget Outlays	-2,760,452	-2,861,491	-2,904,069	-2,972,453	-3,052,810
On-budget surplus or deficit	-222,452	-375,491	-427,069	-382,453	-316,810
Off-budget Revenues (Social Security Administration)	957,500	996,600	1,001,100	1,111,000	1,169,000
Off-budget Outlays	-922,300	-952,500	-1,002,800	-1,082,000	-1,086,000
Off-budget Surplus or Deficit	35,200	44,100	-1,700	29,000	83,000
Total Revenues	3,495,500	3,482,600	3,478,100	3,701,000	3,905,000
Total Outlays	-3,683,300	-3,814,500	-3,906,800	-4,055,000	-4,139,000
Total Surplus or Deficit	-187,800	-331,900	-428,700	-354,000	-234,000

Source: HA. OMB Table 1.1 Outlays by Agency FY 19; 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

2. Due to low tax revenue growth there exists a deficit by any method of accounting. The President's FY 18 -$833 billion deficit estimate is 4.2% of GDP, edited -$429 billion deficit is 2.2% of GDP acceptable by EU standards and with full funding for health, education and welfare programs may turn into a budget surplus as soon as 2020 without taxing the rich. OMB highly overestimates outlays, has highly overestimated outlays for a long time and must find the time to redo the historical baseline or produce a preliminary three year budget projection for the next fiscal year that more accurately adheres to and interprets Cabinet agency congressional budget requests. Underestimates of revenues and major overestimates of outlays, cannot be allowed to justify budget cuts to the social programs most likely to subsidize consumer economic growth, needed to sustain healthy federal revenue growth, and ultimately earn a budget surplus, under current law, that is accurately accounted for.

Part III Proposed Message of the Public Trustees

§334 Federal Insurance Contribution Adjustment

A. The Economic Security Act (H. R. 7260), first enacted August 14, 1935 and subsequently amended numerous times, is compiled as the Social Security Act in 21 Titles, §1-§2110 and codified at Title 42 of the United States Code Chapter 7 Subchapters I-XXI §301-§1397jj. Although not required for legal purposes, reference to social security law should include both the Act and the Statute for neutral citation. The intention of the original Economic Security Act P.L. 74-271 was “to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits, and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment compensation laws; to establish a Social Security Board; to raise revenue; and for other purposes”. Social security has become the largest, most important and most loved social program in modern governments. The Social Security Act has undergone four major amendments. The two most significant amendments to the Social Security Act have been the creation of a disability insurance program in the Amendments of 1956 and P.L. 86-778 of 1960 that removed the age requirements for disability insurance and the creation of a national medical insurance program in P.L. 89-97 signed on July 30, 1965. In 1972, Congress enacted the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program to assist "individuals who have attained age 65 or are blind or disabled" by setting a guaranteed minimum income level for such persons in Public Law 92-603. SSI is currently paid for the by General Fund, not OASDI. SSI is administrated and accounted for by the Social Security Administration (SSA) that became an independent agency in 1996. Since 1994 the Hospital Insurance (HI) tax has no limit on taxable income, beginning in 2013, workers pay an additional 0.9% of their earnings above $200,000 (individual) or $250,000 (joint tax return), and the Actuary needs to stop disputing long-term solvency of the Medicare program.

Bipartisan Budget Act OASDI Tax Rate 2016-2018
(billions)

12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2016	957.5	836.2	.1	32.8	88.4	922.3	911.4	6.2	4.7	35.2	2,847.7	305
2.37	160.0	157.4		1.2	1.4	145.9	142.8	2.8	.4	14.1	46.3	22
10.03	797.5	678.8	.1	31.6	87.0	776.4	768.6	3.5	4.3	51.0	2,780.3	364
2017	996.6	873.6		37.9	85.1	952.5	941.5	6.5	4.5	44.1	2,891.8	299
2.37	171.0	167.1		2.0	1.9	145.8	142.8	2.8	.2	25.1	71.5	32
10.03	825.6	706.5		35.9	83.2	806.7	798.7	3.7	4.3	19.0	2,820.3	347
2018	1,001.1	883.4		34.6	83.1	1,002.8	991.8	6.2	4.9	-1.7	2,890.1	288

2.37	172.9	168.8		1.5	2.6	149.3	146.3	2.8	.2	23.7	95.2	48
10.03	828.2	714.5		33.1	80.6	853.6	845.5	3.3	4.7	-25.4	2,794.9	330

Source: 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds

1. Under current law, there will be a DI deficit the instant the 2.37% DI tax rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act reverts to 1.8% in 2019 and then in 2023, a combined OASDI deficit is expected. A DI deficit can be avoided with a 2.1% DI 10.3% OASI tax rate in 2019, or a 2.0% DI 10.4% OASI tax and $240 billion transfer from OASI to restore the DI trust fund ratio as if negligence to adjust the OASDI tax rate had not occurred. Because the intermediate projection of the combined OASDI Trust Funds look much better than the federal budget the Actuary, Commissioner and Trustees seem content to forgo some income from DI trust fund interest and promise do their best to pay a 3% Cost-of-living adjustment, despite their inability to exactly calculate the optimal distribution of the OASDI tax and consequential premature insolvency of the DI trust fund, pursuant to Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i). There is no time for complacency. The only chance Congress has to account for a federal budget surplus is to vote to tax the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, for enough money to create a SSI Trust Fund and theoretically end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. Engel's law indicates that by regularly subsidizing normal 2.5% - 3% federal program growth and taxing the rich to greatly increase funding for the SSI program for the immediate relief of the poor, the consumer economy should grow rapidly the first year and then sustainably, with a minimum of inflation under the Iron Law of Wages, federal revenues might improve enough to produce a federal budget surplus by 2020. By reducing the highest income bracket tax rate from 39.5% in 2017 to 37% the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) Congress became liable for the long-awaited 12.4% OASDI tax on the rich to pay for welfare. Taxing the rich would increase OASDI revenues 30%. To prevent the long-awaited tax on the rich from being lost in OMB's 12% margin of error in outlays by agency, it is necessary to ensure that all OASDI revenues would be distributed in the OASI, DI and SSI Trust Funds. The Board of Trustees would have to estimate the optimal tax rates in the Annual Report, these estimates change every year as priorities shift from building the SSI trust fund ratio to paying for the retirement of the Baby Boomers. By closing the maximum taxable limit loophole, the rich would not only continue to be rich, they would collectively become rich enough to achieve the sustainable development goal of ending child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.

2. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 set a DI tax rate of 2.37% and the DI Trust Fund ratio improved from a low of 22% in 2016 to 48%. However, the Bipartisan Budget Act expires in 2019 and the 1.8% rate in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T) needs to be amended to either 2.1% or 2.0% with $240 billion transfer from OASI for damages to the DI Trust Fund 2010-2015. The 6.2% employer, 6.2% employee, 12.4% total OASDI tax rate, has been amended, to eliminate responsibility for calculating the exact OASI and DI tax rate, under 26USC§3101 and 26USC§3111. The Actuary has not demonstrated the ability to adjust the OASDI tax rate since the Social Security Amendment of 2000 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 did it for him. This inability to adjust the OASDI FICA tax rate again threatens to immediately cause a deficit and quickly deplete the DI trust fund soon after the expiration of the 2.37% DI tax rate 2016-2018 of the Bipartisan Budget Act and consequential reversion to 1.8% DI tax. Congress must amend the 2019 DI tax rate to 2.0% or 2.1% with $240 billion reparation 2010-15 Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T).

B. Whether or not Congress votes to tax the rich to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030, it will be necessary for the Board of Trustees to learn to accurately calculate the payroll tax distribution rates of the Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Funds. To sustain the consumer economy with a minimum of hyperinflation a 3% Cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) is needed for low-income beneficiaries to afford 2.5%-3.0% average annual inflation since 1980, currently 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation in Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i), pursuant to Engel's Law and the Iron Law of Wages. Governments Calculation and comparison of the OASDI and SSI totals can only be done in the four row per year trust fund operation table. The product of the DI, OASI and/or SSI tax rate divided by the 12.4% combined tax rate, times the combined payroll tax revenues, equals the payroll revenues for the trust fund in question. When determining the exact tax rate, unlike pi, it is necessary to compare the effect of the payroll tax revenues at several rates, rounded to the law, upon the total revenues, net interest income, assets at end of year, and trust fund ratio of the OASI and DI trust funds. Every year takes more than an hour. Verify the accuracy by adding the trust fund totals to equal the combined total they were derived from. Compare the various scenarios and decide upon the tax rate that best affords a 3% COLA and optimize trust fund ratio. The first pass of ever year includes the current estimate of the Actuary, or improvement thereupon. The second pass estimates the optimal distribution of the OASDI tax, without any compensation for damages 2009-2015, ie. 2.1% DI, 10.3% OASI in 2019. The third pass estimates the optimal distribution of the OASDI tax, 2.0% DI and 10.2% OASI, with $225- $240 billion transfer from the OASI to DI trust fund as compensation for nearly depleting the DI Trust Fund 2011-2016, The fourth pass estimates the optimal distribution of the 12.4% OASDI income tax, in four rows, for the three trust funds and their total, if the rich were taxed on all their income and an SSI Trust Fund was created to ensure a 3% COLA was administrated to social security beneficiaries including all poor children by 2020 and all poor people by 2030.

12.4% OASDI Tax Distribution Estimates 2019 – 2022

12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2019	1,111	976.6	0	45.5	88.8	1,082	1,070	6.5	4.9	29.3	2,980	273
1.8	147.7	141.8	(65)	2.4	3.6	158.7	155.6	3.0	0.1	-11	93.9	66
10.6	963.1	834.8	0	43.1	85.2	922.9	914.6	3.5	4.8	40.2	2,887	308
2019	1,111	976.6	0	45.5	88.8	1,086	1,075	6.5	4.9	24.5	2,972	272
2.1	171.3	165.4	(65)	2.4	3.6	163.4	160.3	3.0	0.1	7.9	109.5	62
10.3	939.5	811.2	0	43.1	85.2	922.9	914.6	3.5	4.8	16.6	2,864	308
2019	1,111	976.6	0	45.5	88.7	1,086	1,075	6.5	4.9	24.5	2,980	272
2.0	170.3	157.5	(65)	2.4	10.4	163.4	160.3	3.0	0.1	6.9	352.0	212
10.4	940.5	819.1	0	43.1	78.3	922.9	914.6	3.5	4.8	17.6	2,628	283
2019	1,406	1,270	0	45.5	89.0	1,317	1,301	11.0	4.9	89.1	3,101	229

1.54	170.5	157.7	0	2.4	10.4	163.4	160.3	3.0	0.1	7.1	351.0	211
8.00	940.8	819.4	0	43.1	78.3	922.9	914.6	3.5	4.8	17.9	2,628	283
2.86	294.7	293.0	0	0	1.7	230.6	226.1	4.5	0	64.1	122.1	25
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Year	Trust fund Ratio
2020	1,169	1,029	0	49.8	91.1	1,153	1,140	7.0	5.1	16.8	2,997	259
1.8	155.2	149.4	(68)	2.5	3.3	164.7	161.2	3.4	0.1	-9.5	84.4	57
10.6	1,015	879.6	0	47.3	87.8	987.8	979.3	3.6	4.9	26.9	2,914	292
2020	1,169	1,029	0	49.8	91.0	1,158	1,146	7.0	5.1	11.0	2,983	259
2.1	180.8	174.3	(68)	2.6	3.9	170.4	166.9	3.3	0.2	10.4	119.9	64
10.3	989.1	854.7	0	47.3	87.1	987.8	979.3	3.6	4.9	1.3	2,865	290
2020	1,169	1,029	0	49.8	90.9	1,158	1,146	6.9	5.1	11.5	2,992	257
2.0	179.2	166.0	0	2.5	10.7	170.4	166.9	3.3	0.2	8.8	360.8	207
10.4	990.5	863.0	0	47.3	80.2	987.8	979.3	3.6	4.9	2.7	2,629	266
2020	1,481	1,338	0	49.8	93.0	1,398	1,381	11.6	5.1	83.0	3,184	222
1.54	179.2	166.2	0	2.5	10.5	170.4	166.9	3.3	0.2	8.8	359.8	207
8.00	989.4	863.2	0	47.3	78.8	987.8	979.3	3.6	4.9	1.6	2,630	266
2.86	312.3	308.6	0	0	3.7	239.7	235.1	4.6	0	72.6	194.7	23
2020	1,481	1,338	0	49.8	93.1	1,398	1,381	11.6	5.1	82.7	3,184	222
1.55	180.3	167.3	0	2.5	10.5	170.4	166.9	3.3	0.2	9.9	360.9	206
8.20	1,011	884.8	0	47.3	78.8	987.8	979.3	3.6	4.9	23.2	2,651	266
2.65	289.3	285.6	0	0	3.7	239.7	235.1	4.6	0	49.6	171.7	51
12.4 Tax Rate	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.1)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2021	1,228	1,080	0	54.5	92.8	1,225	1,212	7.4	5.1	3.3	3,000	245
1.8	162.5	156.8	(70)	2.7	3.0	171.3	167.5	3.7	0.1	-8.8	75.6	49
10.6	1,065	923.2	0	51.8	89.9	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	12.0	2,925	277
2021	1,228	1,080	0	54.6	92.8	1,231	1,218	7.4	5.1	-3.0	2,989	242
2.1	189.7	182.9	(70)	2.7	4.1	177.7	173.9	3.7	0.1	12.0	131.9	68
10.3	1,038	897.1	0	51.8	88.7	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	-15.0	2,850	272

2021	1,228	1,080	0	54.5	92.8	1,231	1,218	7.4	5.1	-3.0	2,980	242
2.0	188.1	174.2	0	2.7	11.2	177.7	173.9	3.8	5.0	10.4	371.2	203
10.4	1,039	905.8	0	51.8	81.5	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	-14.0	2,617	252
2021	1,555	1,405	0	54.5	95.9	1,480	1,463	12.2	5.1	75.3	3,255	215
1.55	189.5	175.6	0	2.7	11.2	177.7	173.9	3.8	5.0	11.8	372.7	203
8.25	1,066	934.8	0	51.8	79.5	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	13	2,664	252
2.60	299.8	294.6	0	0	5.2	249.3	244.5	4.8	0	50.5	222.0	69
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2022	1,285	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,307	1,291	7.8	5.3	-18.2	2,982	230
1.8	169.8	164.3	0	2.9	2.6	178.7	174.6	3.9	0.1	-8.9	66.8	33
10.6	1,116	967.7	0	56.4	91.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-9.0	2,916	260
2022	1,286	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,310	1,297	7.8	5.3	-24.0	2,956	227
2.1	199.1	191.7	0	2.9	4.5	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	13.4	145.3	75
10.3	1,087	940.3	0	56.4	90.1	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-38.2	2,812	253
2022	1,285	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,307	1,291	7.8	5.3	-18.2	2,982	230
2.0	197.2	182.6	0	2.9	11.7	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	11.8	383.1	200
10.4	1,089	949.4	0	56.4	82.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-36.0	2,581	233
2022	1,629	1,472	0	59.3	97.8	1,569	1,551	12.7	5.3	59.8	3,320	207
1.55	198.1	184.0	0	2.9	11.2	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	12.7	385.4	201
8.50	1,145	1,009	0	56.4	79.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	20	2,684	237
2.35	285.7	279.0	0	0	6.7	259.2	254.3	4.9	0	26.5	248.5	86

2017 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund

1. It is necessary for the United States to decide upon the OASDI tax rate in 2019 after the conclusion of the temporary 2.37% DI 10.03% OASI tax rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 from 2016-18. To protect the smaller trust fund an intermediate tax rate of 2.1% DI 10.3% OASI beginning calendar year 2019 is minimally necessary to afford a 3% COLA with the high cost estimate and improve the trust fund ratio. The more legible and trust fund ratio sustaining alternative rate is 2.0% DI 10.4% OASI plus reimbursement from the OASI trust fund to “replicate to the extent possible” as if the Public Law 112-96 had not failed to precisely calculate the DI tax rate to provide for 2.5% DI account asset accumulation from 2009-2015, rather than paying compensation for the deficit inflating Public Law 112-96 had precisely calculated the DI tax rate to provide for a zero-deficit + 2.5% DI account asset accumulation from 2009-2015 rather than paying compensation for the deficit inflating reduction in the

OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. PL 112-96 was abused again to tamper the law governing the 12.4% FICA OASDI tax reduction in the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers, as it is divided in half to appear on employee pay-stubs. Congress has relieved itself of the responsibility of the Actuary, Commissioner and Treasury (ACT) to distribute the 12.4% OASDI tax to both afford social security beneficiaries their annual 3% COLA and prevent any account deficits from depleting any of the three social security trust funds, without any increases in the overall 12.4% OASDI tax rate for as long possible.

OASDI Tax Rate Settlement 2009-2015
(billions)

Year	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2008	805.3	672.1	0	16.9	116.3	625.1	615.3	5.7	4.0	180.2	2,419	358
1.8	109.8	97.6	0	1.3	11.0	109.0	106.0	2.5	0.4	0.9	215.8	197
10.6	695.5	574.6	0	15.6	105.3	516.2	509.3	3.2	3.6	179.3	2,203	392
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.8	675.5	6.2	4.1	121.8	2,541	353
1.8	109.4	96.9	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	-12.1	203.6	178
10.6	698.2	570.4	0	19.9	107.9	564.3	557.2	3.4	3.7	133.9	2,337	390
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.7	675.5	6.1	4.1	121.9	2,541	353
2.03	121.8	109.3	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	215.8	168
10.37	685.8	558.0	0	19.9	107.9	564.3	557.2	3.4	3.7	121.5	2,325	390
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.7	675.5	6.1	4.1	121.9	2,541	353
2.13	127.1	114.6	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	5.4	221.2	168
2010	781.2	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.5	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
1.8	104.0	92.5	0.4	1.9	9.3	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	-23.6	180.0	159
10.6	677.1	544.8	2.0	22.1	108.2	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	92.2	2,429	400
2010	781.1	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.4	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
2.25	127.9	115.6	0.4	1.9	10.0	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	0.2	216.0	169
10.15	653.2	521.7	2.0	22.1	107.4	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	68.3	2,393	398
2010	781.1	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.4	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
2.35	133.4	120.9	0.4	1.9	10.2	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	5.5	226.7	173

10.05	647.8	516.5	2.0	22.1	107.2	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	62.9	2,383	397
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2011	805.1	564.2	102.7	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,678	354
1.8	106.3	81.9	14.9	1.6	7.9	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	-26.1	153.9	136
10.6	698.8	482.4	87.8	22.2	106.5	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	95.0	2,524	402
2011	805.1	666.9	0	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,679	354
2.25	132.1	121.0	0	1.6	9.5	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	-0.2	215.8	163
10.15	673.0	545.9	0	22.2	104.9	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	69.2	2,462	396
2011	805.1	666.9	0	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,678	354
2.36	138.0	126.7	0	1.6	9.7	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	5.7	232.4	167
10.04	666.8	540.1	0	22.2	104.5	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	63.0	2,446	395
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2012	840.2	589.5	114.3	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.7	54.4	2,732	341
1.8	109.1	85.6	16.5	0.6	6.4	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	-31.2	122.7	110
10.6	731.1	503.9	97.7	26.7	102.8	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	85.6	2,610	391
2012	840.2	703.8	0	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.6	54.4	2,732	341
2.31	140.5	131.1	0	0.6	8.8	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	0.2	216.0	154
10.09	699.7	572.7	0	26.7	100.3	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	54.2	2,516	381
2012	840.2	703.8	0	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.6	54.5	2,733	341
2.39	145.8	135.7	0	0.6	9.5	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	5.5	237.9	166
10.01	694.4	568.1	0	26.7	99.6	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	48.9	2,495	379
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,765	332

1.8	111.2	105.4	0.7	0.4	4.7	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	-32.2	90.4	86
10.6	743.8	620.8	4.2	20.7	98.1	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	64.3	2,674	384
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,766	332
2.30	143.9	134.7	0.7	0.4	8.1	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	0.5	216.5	151
10.1	711.1	591.5	4.2	20.7	94.7	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	31.6	2,548	370
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,765	332
2.45	149.4	143.6	0.7	0.4	8.9	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	6.0	243.9	166
9.95	705.6	582.6	4.2	20.7	93.9	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	26.1	2,521	367
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2014	884.3	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.0	2,790	322
1.8	114.9	109.7	0.1	1.7	3.4	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	-30.2	60.2	62
10.6	769.4	646.2	0.4	28.0	94.8	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	55.2	2,729	374
2014	884.4	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.2	2,790	322
2.23	145.5	136.0	0.1	1.7	7.7	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	0.4	216.9	149
10.17	738.9	620.0	0.4	28.0	90.5	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	24.7	2,573	357
2014	884.4	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.2	2,790	322
2.31	151.3	140.8	0.1	1.7	8.7	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	6.2	250.2	168
10.09	733.1	615.2	0.4	28.0	89.5	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	18.9	2,540	353
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2015	920.2	794.9	0.3	31.6	93.3	897.1	886.3	6.2	4.7	23.0	2,813	311
1.8	118.6	115.4	0	1.1	2.1	146.6	143.4	2.8	0.4	-28.0	32.3	41
10.6	801.6	679.5	0.3	30.6	91.2	750.5	742.9	3.4	4.3	51.1	2,780	364
2015	920.2	794.9	0.3	31.6	93.3	897.1	886.3	6.2	4.7	23.1	2,813	311
2.24	146.8	143.6	0	1.1	7.3	146.6	143.4	2.8	0.4	0.2	216.1	148
10.16	773.4	651.3	0.3	30.6	86.0	750.5	742.9	3.4	4.3	22.9	2,607	343
2015	920.2	794.9	0.3	31.6	93.3	897.1	886.3	6.2	4.7	23.1	2,813	311

2.24	153.1	143.6	0	1.1	8.4	146.6	143.4	2.8	0.4	6.5	256.7	171
10.16	767.1	651.3	0.3	30.6	84.9	750.5	742.9	3.4	4.3	16.6	2,557	338

Source: 2017 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds

2. To equalize trust fund ratio optimization, it is necessary for OASI to reimburse the DI trust fund $224.4 billion adjusted for 2.5% annual interest to $240.4 billion for the deficits that nearly depleted the fund 2009-2015. Public Law 112-96 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. These laws required that the General Fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions in 2010, 2011, and 2012 payroll tax revenue, in order to "replicate to the extent possible" revenue that would have been received if the combined employee/employer payroll tax rates had remained at 12.4 percent for OASDI. In law, it is only the neglected DI trust fund deficit, that in fact requires reimbursement to replicate to the extent possible revenue that would have been received if the OASDI tax had been properly adjusted. Congress took advantage of the freeze on Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) 2009-2011 to cause economic damage to the negligent trust fund to prove the academic point that the OASDI trust fund has a large combined surplus for the purpose of computation of benefit negotiations under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). Public Law 111-147 exempted most employers from paying the employer share of OASDI payroll tax on wages paid during the period March 19, 2010 through December 31, 2010 to certain qualified individuals hired after February 3, 2010. Public Law 111-312, Public Law 112-78, and Public Law 112-96 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. These laws require that the General Fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions in 2010, 2011, and 2012 payroll tax revenue, in order to "replicate to the extent possible" revenue that would have been received if the combined employee/employer payroll tax rates had remained at 12.4 percent for OASDI. A $57.3 billion DI deficit accumulated 2011-2012 during the peak disability spending years of the Baby Boomer Yer during 2011 when 2.7% DI 9.7% OASI tax rate and 2012 when 2.8% DI 9.6% OASI tax rates was needed.

C. The first accounting challenge of the combined Annual Report of the Social Security Administration is to calculate the total number of Social Security beneficiaries from the estimates provided in the 2017 Annual Report of the OASDI Trustees and 2017 Annual Report of the SSI Program. Year-end 2017 the United States Social Security Administration (SSA) is estimated to administrate monthly benefits to 70.4 million people – 51.7 million retirees and survivors (OASI) and 18.7 million disabled workers – 10.6 million Disability Insurance (DI) and 8.1 million Supplemental Security Income (SSI). 173 million covered workers pay taxes on income less than $127,200 (2017). For only $10 billion, 70,000 SSA workers administrate more than $1 trillion to more than 70 million beneficiaries, including $955 billion from the OASDI Trust Funds and $54 billion for the SSI program from the General Fund FY 17. There shall be adequate staff to provide that all individuals wishing to make application for assistance under the plan shall have opportunity to do so, and that such assistance shall be furnished with reasonable promptness to all eligible individuals in Sec. 2 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§302. SSA is a model of administrative efficiency with administrative costs less than 1% of expenses and about one worker for every thousand beneficiaries. SSI is less administrative efficient than the OASDI trust funds, with administrative costs of 7% for denying healthy children and up to 9% attempting to underestimate disability. SSI has too many outstanding obligations to working families disabled by poverty to administrate back-payments to a few representatives. Not to mention the recidivist threatened wrongful premature depletion of the DI trust fund, due to inability to calculate the optimal OASDI tax rate, to prevent a deficit in the combined OASDI trust fund in 2023, Congress has no alternative but tear along the dotted line by repealing the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base under Section 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC§430 that is somehow used to justify the maximum taxable limit and replace it with, There is Created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Trust Fund, to test the Actuary's ability to estimate the optimal distribution of the 12.4% OASDI and SSI tax on all income, with the sustainable development goal of ending child poverty by 2020, to reduce infant and maternal mortality, and all poverty by 2030.

Social Security Beneficiaries in Current-Payment Status 2010-2020
(millions)

Benefits	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 tax	2020
COLA	0	0	3.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0%	0.3%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
OASI	43.8	44.8	45.9	47.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.7	53.0	54.5	54.5	56.0
DI	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
SSI	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	25.0	25.3
Total	61.7	63.3	64.8	66	67.2	68.2	69	70.4	71.9	73.5	90.3	92.2
Workers	157	159	161	163	166	168	171	173	174	174	174	176
Ratio	2.54	2.51	2.49	2.47	2.47	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.42	2.37	1.93	1.91

Source: 2017 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; 2016 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, pg. 130-131, 139-140

1. The Actuary shall have to learn to calculate the optimal OASDI tax rate and then relearn it to calculate the optimal OASDI tax rate every year to produce an “Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance (OASDI) Trust Fund, Federal Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund and Federal Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund”. The SSI program reflects the national commitment to insuring the population against disabling poverty. Poverty must be the priority of any government. Social security is the program authorized by human rights to redistribute money from the rich to the poor. The SSI program needs to expand to redress the relatively high levels of poverty for an industrialized nation, particularly child poverty, in the United States. Although 7.1% administrative costs are high by comparison with OASDI, SSI is much more administratively efficient than Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF) that began with 73.1% of revenues spent on benefits when it was enacted but now seems to pay less than 30% on benefits. SSI provides poor families with children 18 years of coverage, instead of 5. SSI administrative costs for 16-24 million poor children can be dramatically reduced by eliminating the ISM, disability and home address requirements, for 2.5% SSA administrative cost growth and 3% COLA as the rule of law. All that needs to be done to shore up the social security trust funds is to create an SSI Trust Fund and tax the rich to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. The tax would expand the SSI program by 350% to >$274 billion from $61-62 billion CY 19. The first calendar year of operation of the new tax,

the OASDI programs would growth normally and the SSI Trust Fund would grow to pay SSI benefits to the families of more than 17 million American children growing up in poverty. Before and after the expansion, SSI program spending would grow at the normal rate of 4% distributed 3% Cost-of-Living-Adjustment and 1% beneficiary population growth, like the DI trust fund, the OASI population is growing faster at a rate of 2-3%, due to the retirement of the Baby Boomers, and can afford it until 2022 or 2023 at the expense of the DI trust fund and 3% COLA. The SSI tax rate would gradually go down to accumulate SSI Trust Fund assets and protect the OASDI and SSI Trust Funds against a deficit in the intermediate projection.

D. The SSI program is a means-tested transfer program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA). SSI is authorized by Title XVI of the Social Security Act. Established in 1972 as part of Public Law 92-603, SSI began providing monthly cash payments in 1974 according to uniform, nationwide eligibility requirements to the needs aged (65 years of age or older), blind, and disabled. Most states also provide supplements to federal SSI benefits. In 1972, Congress enacted the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program to assist "individuals who have attained age 65 or are blind or disabled" by setting a guaranteed minimum income level for such persons. SSI is paid for by the General Fund. States may also pay for, or supplement benefits to individuals. The program went into effect January 1, 1974. The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is the program whereby the Commissioner of Social Security ensures that all aged, blind and disabled individuals who are determined to be eligible on the basis of their income and resources are paid benefits pursuant to Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382. In about half of the states, the federal SSI benefit is augmented by a state supplemental payment. SSI beneficiaries are immediately eligible for Medicaid in most states and, if they live independently, for food stamps.

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a general assistance program with the same concept of qualifying disability as disability insurance (DI) but requiring an extremely low income and not requiring the beneficiary to have made any contributions. People without a qualifying disability who have made no contributions their entire life automatically qualify for SSI at age 65. The term “disability” means inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months in Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§423(d)(1)(A). The monthly maximum SSI Federal amounts for 2018 are $750 for an eligible individual, $1,125 for an eligible individual with an eligible spouse, and $376 for an essential person. Social security generally pays up to 150% of a qualifying beneficiary's original benefit to pay for a spouse and children. SSI pays 1.8 million child SSI benefits, 22% of 8.1 million federal SSI benefits in 2017. Most child SSI benefits terminate upon graduation from high school, if the child is not diagnosed with a permanent disability. Child labor laws and care disable a working family an estimated additional $4,180 (2017) per child per year, $348 per month, uninsured maternity leave and babysitting subtract from savings and gainful activity.

SSI COLA, Rates, Beneficiaries, Payments, Costs, Total Outlays 1974-2020

Year	COLA	Benefit Rate	Total Beneficiary (thousand)	Federal Payments (millions)	Admin. Costs (millions)	Total Cost (millions)
1974	4.3%	$146.00	3,996	3,833		3,833

1980	14.3%	$238.00	4,142	5,923	668	6,591
1990	4.7%	$386.00	4,817	12,943	1,075	14,018
2000	2.5%	$513.00	6,602	28,778	2,321	31,099
2001	3.5%	$531.00	6,688	30,532	2,397	32,929
2002	2.6%	$545.00	6,788	31,616	2,522	34,138
2003	1.4%	$552.00	6,902	32,941	2,656	35,597
2004	2.1%	$564.00	6,988	34,202	2,806	37,008
2005	2.7%	$579.00	7,114	35,995	2,795	38,790
2006	4.1%	$603.00	7,236	37,775	2,916	40,691
2007	3.3%	$623.00	7,360	39,514	2,857	42,371
2008	2.3%	$637.00	7,521	42,040	2,820	44,860
2009	5.8%	$674.00	7,677	45,904	3,316	49,220
2010	0.0%	$674.00	7,912	47,767	3,629	51,396
2011	0.0%	$674.00	7,866	49,038	3,931	52,969
2012	3.6%	$698.00	8,040	51,703	3,881	55,584
2013	1.5%	$710.00	8,144	53,402	3,789	57,191
2014	1.7%	$721.00	8,162	54,153	3,990	58,143
2015	1.5%	$733.00	8,142	54,827	4,242	59,069
2016	0.0%	$733.00	8,088	54,634	4,212	58,846
2017	0.3%	$735.00	8,038	54,336	4,200	58,536
2018	2.0%	$750.00	8,078	55,694	4,284	59,978
2019	3.0%	$773.00	8,159	57,922	4,391	62,313
2020	3.0%	$796.00	8,240	60,239	4,500	64,739

Source: Berryhill, Nancy. Acting Commissioner of Social Security. 2017 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program. September 1, 2017 Administrative costs 2019-2020 are lower than pg. 54 because of decline in applications since 2015, but grow 2.5% 2019-2020.

2. The Annual Report on the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program is prepared by the Commissioner of Social Security in compliance with Section 231 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the same act that cut 10 million TANF benefits by 2000 and set SSA free from HHS as independent agency. In a first attempt at some speculation regarding future SSI estimates, the 2017 Annual Report is pessimistic regarding beneficiary population and program growth but optimistic regarding COLA and administrative costs. SSI benefit spending is probably going to higher 2018-2020 than predicted by the Annual Report of SSI Program because the 2% COLA (2018) was better than the 0% raise in federal minimum wage and under the 3% rule of law. With a 2.0% COLA, rather than the 2.2% COLA inaccurately predicted September 1, 2017, beneficiary population is thought to grow 0.5%, half that of normal 1% population, 3% COLA for 4% total outlay growth. There is estimated to be 2.5% benefit spending growth 2018, and then normal 4% growth in benefit spending and 2.5% growth in administrative spending 2019-2020. The arbitrary decline in SSI spending and increase in administrative costs, ostensibly due to appeals, would reduce administrative efficiency in 2018 to $58.3 billion total, $5 billion administration and $53.3 billion benefit payments. Administrative inefficiency as a percentage of total spending could be estimated at 8.6% for 2018 extrapolated from the 2017 Annual Report and 7.1% for 2018 in the table below. The 2017 Annual Report does not take into consideration legitimate demand for SSI resulting from the concurrent proposed 10% TANF spending reductions, that failed to failure to pay legal child support obligations the year before. There is legitimate demand for SSI in 2018 whereas the 2.0% (2018) COLA is >0%

increase in minimum wage. <3% COLA is insufficient for normal 1% population growth to afford an eternity of 2.7% average annual inflation since the 1980s. 3% COLA + 1% population + 2.5% administrative growth = +/- 4% annual growth in total federal outlays.

SSI Recipients with Federal Payments in Current-Payment Status 1974-2020
(thousand)

Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 +	Blind or disabled	Aged	All
1974	70	338	321	756	109	13	1,606	2,029	3,635
1975	106	395	352	838	164	14	1,869	2,025	3,893
2000	844	994	1,303	1,313	484	196	5,134	1,186	6,320
2005	1,034	1,065	1,347	1,523	522	215	5,706	1,113	6,819
2006	1,076	1,095	1,334	1,575	529	220	5,830	1,109	6,939
2007	1,119	1,124	1,316	1,634	540	228	5,960	1,101	7,061
2008	1,151	1,173	1,306	1,704	550	234	6,119	1,100	7,219
2009	1,198	1,229	1,302	1,793	559	241	6,322	1,101	7,423
2010	1,238	1,294	1,307	1,900	566	251	6,557	1,099	7,656
2011	1,276	1,345	1,305	2,002	577	260	6,765	1,101	7,866
2012	1,311	1,381	1,287	2,089	608	278	6,955	1,085	8,040
2013	1,321	1,400	1,263	2,161	624	287	7,056	1,087	8,144
2014	1,299	1,398	1,226	2,206	643	296	7,068	1,094	8,162
2015	1,266	1,386	1,191	2,234	661	303	7,041	1,101	8,142
2016	1,269	1,391	1,172	2,210	686	309	7,038	1,109	8,147
2017	1,254	1,396	1,164	2,171	711	316	7,011	1,117	8,128
2018	1,382	1,402	1,160	2,121	739	322	7,000	1,126	8,303
	17,245	1,825	1,513	2,906	968	428	23,489	1,396	25,928
2019	1,477	1,418	1,167	2,080	775	328	7,034	1,140	8,386
	17,418	1,843	1,528	2,935	978	432	23,724	1,410	26,197
2020	1,528	1,429	1,174	2,040	811	334	7,057	1,154	8,211
	17,592	1,861	1,543	2,964	987	436	23,960	1,423	26,457

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the SSI Program. Totals are higher than the sum of cohorts.

3. The prevalence rate for all Federal SSI recipients declined from 1975 through the early 1980s. In 1983, this percentage started increasing and continued to increase through 1996. The number of SSI recipients receiving Federal payments increased rapidly in the early 1990s due to the growth in the numbers of disabled adults and children. The growth in the numbers of children receiving SSI resulted

in large part from the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Sullivan v. Zebley*, 110 S. Ct. 885 (1990), which greatly expanded the criteria used for determining disability for children. The implementation of Public Law 104-121 and Public Law 104-193 resulted in a decline in the Federal recipient population from 1996 to 1997. From the end of 1997 through the end of 2000, the Federal SSI recipient population grew at an annual rate of less than 1 percent. From the end of 2000 to the end of 2008, the Federal SSI recipient population grew an average of 1.7 percent per year. From the end of 2008 to the end of 2012, the Federal recipient population grew an average of 2.7 percent per year due largely to the economic recession and the slow recovery from that economic downturn. In 2013, the Federal SSI recipient growth slowed to 1.3 percent, with much smaller growth in 2014. The Federal SSI recipient population decreased slightly in 2015, by roughly 0.2 percent relative to 2014. In 2014, there were approximately 7 million adult SSI recipients in the disability and old-age programs. SSA determined that roughly one quarter of all beneficiaries – 1.85 million— could not manage their own benefits and appointed others to manage their funds.

Federally Administered SSI Population 1974-2020
(thousand)

Year	Applications	New Recipients	Deaths	Other Terminations	All Terminations	Current Payment
1974	5,752	4,398	192	210	402	3,635
1975	1,468	931	212	401	613	3,893
2000	1,633	748	205	498	703	6,320
2005	2,110	854	204	524	728	6,819
2006	2,075	849	205	522	727	6,939
2007	2,091	844	207	513	720	7,061
2008	2,195	930	206	563	769	7,219
2009	2,506	1,006	210	639	849	7,423
2010	2,567	1,055	204	615	820	7,656
2011	2,553	1,042	207	634	841	7,866
2012	2,438	973	212	611	823	8,040
2013	2,214	918	215	602	817	8,144
2014	2,039	812	218	622	840	8,162
2015	2,024	800	224	602	826	8,142
2016	1,935	804	217	583	800	8,147
2017	1,965	828	217	628	845	8,128
2018	2,014	1,139	216	622	838	8,303
2019	2,265	1,080	215	601	816	8,386
	4,340	2,893	698	1,926	2,624	26,197

2020	2,076	1,119	215	601	816	8,470
	4,224	2,816	693	1,863	2,556	26,457

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program. Tax the rich 2019-2020

E. SSI needs to simplify its application and publish an online SSI application form. There are several inefficiencies with the current SSI application form that cause administrative cost growth in excess of 7%. These inefficiencies must be eliminated in the case of in-kind support and maintenance (ISM) rules and made optional in case of a medical diagnosis of permanent disability. SSA needs to streamline their online application form to be able process the families of 16-24 million poor children for monthly payments with a minimum of effort and maximum payment for otherwise healthy children growing up in families living below the poverty line. In-kind support (ISM) of private benefactors needs better protection, whereas living with other people is completely competitive with the respected, untaxed, career of homelessness. Charitable givers require better protection from unfair judgment upon free food and housing because social security refuses to enable their beneficiaries to pay their private benefactors market price. Social Security does tend to pay more if a person moves out on their own. SSI recipients who live alone have high rates of poverty, with nearly 80% having household income below the poverty threshold, 30% of individuals receiving SSI benefits lived in the same household with at least one other SSI recipient. ISM socially disrupts charitable giving and family cohabitation. Homeless people don't report any ISM. If receiving free room and board it is probably better to file as a homeless person from a PO box or representative address.

1. SSI income verification is done by a person’s social security number under 26USC§6103(7)(D)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code. SSA has access to the income information and only requires the law to provide confidential information to state agencies who administer certain other welfare programs under Sec. 1137 of the Social Security Act under 42USC1320b-7. The Act defines two kinds of income—earned and unearned. Earned income is wages, net earnings from self-employment, remuneration for work in a sheltered workshop, royalties on published work, and honoraria for services. All other income is unearned, including, for example, Social Security benefits, pensions, and unemployment compensation. The distinction between earned and unearned income is significant because different exclusions apply to each type of income. In the SSI program, food or shelter-related items an individual receives as a type of unearned income are called in-kind support and maintenance (ISM). The value of ISM is estimated by using either the Value of the One-third Reduction (VTR) rule or the Presumed Maximum Value (PMV) rule. The VTR applies when a recipient lives throughout a month in another person’s household and receives both food and shelter from others living in the household. The VTR is equal to one-third of the Federal benefit rate (FBR) and this reduction is not rebuttable, even if the individual can show that the actual value is less. In all other cases where a recipient receives ISM, the VTR rule does not apply, and we calculate the value of ISM under the PMV rule. The PMV is the maximum amount we can count as income and is equal to one- third of the FBR plus $20. Unlike the VTR, the PMV is rebuttable. If an individual can show that the actual value of the food or shelter received is less than the full PMV, then social security counts the actual value of the food or shelter received as unearned income.

2. Generally, if the item received is not food or shelter or cannot be used to obtain food or shelter, it will not be considered as income. For example, if someone pays an individual’s medical bills or offers free medical care, or if the individual receives money from a social services agency that is a repayment

of an amount he or she previously spent, that value is not considered income to the individual. In addition, some items that are considered to be income are excluded when determining the amount of an individual's benefit. The principal *earned* income exclusions are: The first $65 per month plus one-half of the remainder; Impairment-related work expenses of the disabled and work expenses of the blind. Income set aside or being used to pursue a plan to achieve self-support (PASS) by a disabled or blind individual. The first $30 of infrequent or irregularly received income in a quarter. The principal *unearned* income exclusions are: The first $20 per month. Income set aside or being used to pursue a PASS by a disabled or blind individual. State or locally funded assistance based on need. Rent subsidies under the Department of Housing and Urban Development programs. The value of supplemental nutrition assistance. The first $60 of infrequent or irregularly received income in a quarter.

3. The statute states that eligibility is restricted to individuals who have countable resources, determined monthly, that do not exceed $2,000 ($3,000 for a couple). Although the statute does not define "resources," it lists those items that are not considered resources. Regulations define a resource to be a liquid asset, such as cash, or any real or personal property that individuals, spouses of individuals, or parents of a child under the age of 18 own and could convert to cash for their support and maintenance, but there are numerous and complex exceptions to this general rule. If an applicant disposes of resources at less than fair market value within the 36-month period prior to his or her application for SSI or at any time thereafter, he or she may be penalized. The penalty is a loss of SSI benefits for a number of months (up to a 36-month maximum). The penalty does not apply if the applicant can show that the resources were disposed of exclusively for a purpose other than establishing SSI eligibility. The principal resource exclusions are: The home and land appertaining to it, regardless of value. Life insurance policies whose total face value does not exceed $1,500. Burial funds not in excess of $1,500 each for an individual and spouse (plus accrued interest). Household goods, if needed for maintenance, use and occupancy of the home; Personal effects. An automobile, if used to provide necessary transportation. Property essential to self-support.

4. State and local governments—rather than the Federal Government—traditionally have taken the financial responsibility for residents of their public institutions. Residents of public institutions for a full calendar month are generally ineligible for SSI unless one of the following exceptions applies: The public institution is a medical treatment facility and Medicaid pays more than 50 percent of the cost of care, or in the case of a child under age 18. Medicaid or private health insurance pays more than 50 percent of the cost of care—in these situations, the SSI payment is limited to $30. The public institution is a publicly-operated community residence that serves no more than 16 residents. The public institution is an emergency shelter for the homeless—in these situations payments are limited to no more than 6 months in any 9-month period. The recipient was eligible under section 1619(a) or (b) for the month preceding the first full month in the public institution and permitted by the institution to retain any benefits—in this situation, payments are limited to 2 months. A physician certifies that the recipient's stay in a medical treatment facility is likely not to exceed 3 months, and SSA determines that continued SSI eligibility is necessary to maintain and provide for the expenses of the home to which the individual will return. In this situation, the recipient may continue to receive the full benefit for any of the first 3 full months of medical confinement if he or she meets all other conditions for payment. When individuals enter medical treatment facilities in which Medicaid pays more than half of the bill, the law generally requires SSA to reduce their monthly Federal benefit rate to $30 beginning with the first full calendar month they are in the facility. In the case of an individual under age 18, the

$30 payment amount is also applicable if private insurance or a combination of Medicaid and private insurance pays more than half the bill. In these cases, the SSI program provides up to $30 a month for small comfort items not provided by the facility. The custom of taking of all but $30 from SSI beneficiaries while they are in the long-term care of a hospital or nursing facility needs to be abolished under Sec. 1161(e)(1) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382(e)(1). SSI beneficiaries in nursing homes are due at least 30% of their benefits and the nursing home 70% whereby the residents own the home under Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines - the greater of $300 or 30% of social security benefits, by Treasury under 24USC§14a or fee under 24USC§414. Payments deferred while selecting a representative shall be entitled to lump sum payment of back benefits Sec. 1631 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1383.

Done,

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14 July 2018