In the United States Congress

An Act Sustaining the Child Tax Credit of 2025 HA-30-1-25

To pay $1,000 per child legally residing the United States of America.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Sec. 1 Exact Number of Children Legally Residing in the United States

(a) By paying the Child Tax Credit to the families of all children legally residing in the United States, the overestimated Internal Revenue Service budget, is charged with the administrative costs, to provide an independent estimate of the exact number of children legally residing in the United States, District of Columbia and Island Areas x 1,000.

(b) Best available Census data pertaining to total resident population requires adjustment of the undercounted child population to comply with the higher States and DC total, presumed to include an estimated 1.9 million “belated birth certificates” using the 4 million birthmark.

(c) The under age 18 population in the United States and DC was therefore 74,723,247 in 2023, 0.94% more than the previous year, and is anticipated to grow at a rate of 0.9% into 2024 and 2025 to 75,395,756 in 2024 and 75,395,756 in 2025, the target year for this Child Tax Credit.

(d) Using liberal estimates of declining Island area population from the 2020 Census child population is estimated to be 22.5% of 3,621,869 for an additional 813,562 children, bringing the total estimated number of children residing in the United States, DC and Island Areas to 76,209,318 in 2025.

(e) No estimates are made for the children of US taxpayers living abroad, although they are, entitled to equal protection of the law, if they pay individual income taxes to the United States, whereas they are presumed to be included in State, DC and Island totals.

(f) Therefore, before April 1, 2025 tax day, the Treasury Department must preliminarily make available a balance of exactly $76,209,318,000, $76.2 billion, to pay for the new, improved, $1,000 per child tax credit, pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1502.

Sec. 2 $1,000 Tax Credit per Child Legally Residing in the United States

(a) To strike all the limitations and double negatives, including any fake fraud convictions of a dead-beat prosecutor, the text of the child tax credit shall be deleted after 26USC§24(a).

Sec. 3 Balance Available

(a) New subsections 26USC§24(b) and (b)(1) shall be legislated to state;

'(b) To pay for the 2025 child tax credit a balance of $76,209,318,000 is made available for fiscal year 2025. This estimate is based upon best available estimates of the under age 18 population times $1,000 and the fact the IRS will not charge the tax credit any administrative costs., whatsoever. Any money that is not spent on the Child Tax Credit for every child, shall be returned to the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year. If there is not enough money to pay the families of all the children legally residing in the United States, the IRS shall pass a supplemental budget appropriation indicating the exact IRS estimate of the under age 18 population to compare with best available Census data.

(b)(1) In all subsequent years, the Child Tax Credit appropriation shall be $1,000 per child estimated to legally reside in the United States that year.'

Sec. 4 Belated Birth Certificates

(a) Census net overestimate of 1,932,847 (2000-2020) as adjusted by *Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2024* totals, is nearly exactly equal to the 1,927,000 birth certificates estimated to have been unlawfully rejected using the notoriously conservative 4 million birthmark method.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that the Social Security Administration (SSA) is obligated to index "belated birth certificate social security numbers" by state of birth, with a special indication to recount births to include belated birth certificates, archived by year of birth. SSA is also obligated to recount most popular baby name for the historical record. State Vital Statistics Offices and Birth Certificate Registries are obligated to issue "belated birth certificates" by year of birth and archive them properly pursuant to Art. 7 Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990).

(c) Belated birth certificates are protected by the US Constitution against any ex post facto laws that might opportunistically abridge the American tradition of birthright citizenship, when intellectually challenged to redress a malicious rejection of birth certificates and social security numbers since 2008, pursuant to Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954), Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961), and Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990).

Sec. 5 Elimination of child poverty

(a) Congress must sustain the Child Tax Credit. The Child Tax Credit is reported to have reduced child poverty in half under Art. 10(c) of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (1969).

(b) Child poverty is higher in the United States than in any other industrialized nation since 1996 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cuts. The Child Tax Credit as administrated under, now vanished, COVID emergency statute 26USC§24A, is so far the only Congressionally approved intervention that has made any social progress against increasing rates of child poverty and statelessness. Congress must strike the dead-beat sin from 26USC§24, that impairs equal protection with repealed 26USC§24A pursuant to Sec. 2 of this Act.

(c) Paying for the Child Tax Credit, does not in itself qualify Congress for a pay raise. The CTC is seems to be one of two criteria for judging Congressional readiness for a pay raise. The Child Tax Credit qualifies Congress to be informed that to justify an up to 2.5 percent a year pay-raise for themselves, Congress must also legislate an automatic 3 percent annual increase in federal minimum wage to "$10.00 an hour in 2022 plus 3 percent inflation for low income workers every year thereafter, beginning, at a rate $10.90, on April 15, 2025" under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

Sec. 6 Effect on the Budget

(a) Child Tax Credit costs were $19.4 billion (2017); $19.0 billion (2018); $28.9 billion (2019); $27.8 billion (2020); a nearly exact amount of $79.0 billion (2021); to pay a partial benefit if recalled, followed by the exorbitant amount of $131.4 billion (2022) to pay every child a benefit; before 26USC§24A dead-beat immunization was repealed and costs returned to $29.1 billion (2023) and $28.7 billion (2024).

(b) $75.4 billion is nearly -$200 billion less than the cost to reinstate the Child Tax Credit 2025 for all children in the United States estimated by the morbidly obese and old Secretary, and -$33.8 billion less than the $110 billion the Congressional Budget Office Authorized to be Appropriated in the United States Budget by for Fiscal Years 2017-2025 Act, Treasury Mandatory Account Worksheet HA-25 , and Art. 97 of Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy HA-31-12-24 is edited to acknowledge 2024 Census Includes 1.9 million "belated Birth Certificates" HA-29-1-25.