Hospitals & Asylums

Federal Income Contribution Adjustment Act of 2018

A BILL

To End Child Poverty by 2020 and All Poverty by 2030

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 Trust Fund.' To tax the rich the full 12.4% Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Federal Income Contribution Act (FICA) on all their income to pay 16-24 million children growing up poor SSI benefits FY19 and end poverty by 2030.

Sec. 3 To end benefit attrition with a 3% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) rule every year inflation continues to run about 2.7% and the Trust Fund Ratio is greater than 20% according to Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i).

Sec. 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).

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

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

Sec. 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).

A. The Economic Security Act (H. R. 7260) was first enacted August 14, 1935. It was subsequently amended numerous times. It 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.

1. The Social Security Act has undergone five 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 Medicare and Medicaid in P.L. 89-97 of 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 paid for the by General Fund, not OASDI and is administrated by the Social Security Administration (SSA). Effective March 31, 1995, the Social Security Administration was re-established as an independent agency, with a Commissioner responsible for the exercise of all powers and duties of the Administration, by P.L. 103-296, §101, approved August 15, 1994.

2017 Payroll Tax Rates

	OASI	DI	OASDI	HI	Total
Employees	5.015	1.185	6.20	1.45	7.65
Employers	5.015	1.185	6.20	1.45	7.65
Combined Total	10.030	2.370	12.40	2.90	15.30

Source: Status of the Social Security and Medicare Programs: A Summary of the 2017 Annual Reports. Board of Trustees. 2017.

2. For OASDI and HI, the major source of financing is payroll taxes on earnings paid by employees and their employers. Self-employed workers pay the equivalent of the combined employer and employee tax rates. Self-employed persons pay the combined rates. During 2016, an estimated 170.8 million people had earnings covered by Social Security and paid payroll taxes; for Medicare the corresponding figure was 174.8 million. Current law establishes payroll tax rates for OASDI, which apply to earnings up to an annual maximum ($127,200 in 2017) that ordinarily increases with the growth in the nationwide average wage. 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). The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 reallocated OASDI payroll tax rates on a temporary basis. For earnings in calendar years 2016-18, 0.57 percentage point of the 12.40 percent OASDI payroll tax rate is shifted from OASI to DI. The Actuary needs to take confidence that the HI tax on the rich

3. Taxation of Social Security benefits is another source of income for the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. Beneficiaries with incomes above $25,000 for individuals (or $32,000 for married couples filing jointly) pay income taxes on up to 50 percent of their benefits, with the revenues going to the OASDI trust funds. This income from taxation of benefits made up about 3 percent of Social Security's income in 2016. Those with incomes above $34,000 (or $44,000 for married couples filing jointly) pay income taxes on up to 85 percent of benefits, with the additional revenues going to the Medicare trust fund. This income from taxation of benefits made up about 8 percent of HI Trust Fund income in 2016. The trust funds also receive income from interest on their accumulated reserves, which are invested in U.S. Government securities. In 2016, interest income made up 9 percent of total income to the OASDI trust funds, 3 percent for HI, and less than 1 percent for SMI. Payments from the General Fund financed about 81 percent of SMI Part B and Part D costs in 2016, with most of the remaining costs covered by monthly premiums charged to enrollees or in the case of low-income beneficiaries, paid on their behalf by Medicaid for Part B and Medicare for Part D. Part B and Part D premium amounts are determined by methods defined in law and increase as the estimated costs of those programs rise.

4. In 2017, the Part B standard monthly premium is $134.00, $12.20 higher than the 2016 amount. Because there was a small (0.3 percent) COLA for Social Security in 2017, about 70 percent of SMI Part B enrollees have their premium increases limited to an average of about $4.00. There is not predicted to be any increase in premiums 2018-2019 until there is a 3.7% increase to $139.00 in 2020. There are also income-related premium surcharges for Part B beneficiaries whose modified adjusted gross income exceeds a specified threshold. In 2017 through 2019, the threshold is $85,000 for individual tax return filers and $170,000 for joint return filers. Income-related premiums range from $187.50 to $428.60 per month in 2017. In order to limit the premium increases for those not held harmless, the financing for 2017 was set to target a contingency reserve below the minimally acceptable level. In 2017, the Part D "base monthly premium" is $35.63. Actual premium amounts charged to Part D beneficiaries depend on the specific plan they have selected and average around $35 for standard coverage. Part D enrollees with incomes exceeding the thresholds established for Part B must pay income-related monthly adjustment amounts in addition to their normal plan premium. For 2017, the adjustments range from $13.30 to $76.20 per month. Part D also receives payments from States that partially compensate for the Federal assumption of Medicaid responsibilities for prescription

drug costs for individuals eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid. In 2017, State payments cover about 12 percent of Part D costs.

B. 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.

C. It is time to tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. The laws pertaining to the 6.2% employer, 6.2% employee, 12.4% total OASDI tax rate, have been amended, to eliminate responsibility for calculating the exact OASI and DI tax rate under 26USC§3101 and §3111. The Actuary has not demonstrated the ability to adjust the OASDI tax rate since the Social Security Amendment of 2000 and Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 did it for him. Nonetheless, it is necessary for the United States to perform this most difficult calculus, to prevent degradation of the social security trust funds, and to promote social security benefits as the international recognized human right to redress poverty. During the peak disability years of the Baby Boomers this inability caused $225 billion to $240 billion in damages, with interest, to the DI trust fund 2009-2015 that should be compensated for with a transfer of exactly such an amount from the OASI trust fund to the DI trust fund to optimize OASDI trust fund ratios. This inability 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% negligently pre-codified in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T). 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.

1. Able or disabled the Board of Trustees may comply with the 3% Cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) rule of law for poor beneficiaries to afford 2.7% average inflation since 1980 in Sec. 2015(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i) and promote price control with professional payroll growth of 2.5% divided, i.e. 1.6% raise and 0.9% employment growth, pursuant to Engel's Law and the Iron Law of Wages. 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

2. 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	Total	Tax	GF	Tax	Net	Total	Sched	Admi	R&R	Net	Assets	Trust

Tax	Revenues	Revenues	Reimbursement	on Benefits	interest (3.0)		uled Benefits	nistrative Costs	Interchange	increase end of year	at end of Yer	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

3. To optimize trust fund ratio equally, 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 Boomers during 2011 when 2.7% DI 9.7% OASI tax rate and 2012 when 2.8% DI 9.6% OASI tax rates was needed.

D. There are six Trustees, four of whom serve by virtue of their positions in the Federal Government: the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Commissioner of Social Security. The other two Trustees are public representatives appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The two Public Trustee positions are currently vacant. Because the two Public Trustee positions are currently vacant, there is no Message from the Public Trustees for inclusion in the Summary of the 2017 Annual Reports.

1. For the duration this work is included in the Summary of the Annual Reports and/or Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, because the Actuary is unable to calculate the FICA tax rates himself, I submit my application and recommend the signature of Acting Secretary of the Administration for Children and Family Services for the other Trustee position. I receive \$693 (2018) a month permanent disability, less than SSI, and have 16-24 million poor children to support. The only way this pedestrian has found to crunch the national accounts legally, without much atherosclerosis and earn a profit at the food bank, is to camp in a national park or forest with a trail to a city with encrypted wifi. Unfortunately, there aren't any federal landlords within a day's run from any Western city who don't need to be fired for arson conspiracy under 18USC§81 and Art. 81 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice under 10USC§881.

2. I am nauseated by a third count of retaliation, after my email address must have been reported to the Actuary, without mention of two priors, and this shall have to serve as his permanent record under 18USC§1513. My calcium phosphorus apatite deficient teeth get so painful with sugar and exertion, hopefully a side-effect from the topical antibiotics I have been using to treat lumpy jaw with considerable success, cough, I am adding a paragraph on marijuana to the end section on opiate

addiction in the recently released Public Health Department (PHD) before I buy some yoghurt, first thing in the morning, rain or shine. Marijuana has beneficial uses for many medical conditions. Marijuana improves appetite, reduces nausea and vomiting, which often accompanies chemotherapy. Marijuana is an effective pain reliever, especially in cases of neuropathic “burning and shooting” types of pain. The anti-inflammatory properties of the active ingredients of the marijuana plant have also proven useful in treating many medical conditions including arthritis and glaucoma. One of the most important factors in choosing marijuana is a medicine is its safety. There are no known fatalities from marijuana and an overdose usually leads to a desire to lay down and go to sleep. Oral marijuana preparations, such as brownies, are quite potent and the effect is described as dopy. Animal studies have shown that a lethal dose of cannabinoids would be around 40,000 times the typical human dose, around 40 to 80 pounds of buds or their extracts all at once. Adverse effects are described as feeling overwhelmed, panicked, paranoid or experiencing an increased heart rate. Some strains, especially those with extremely high THC content, are more likely to affect new patients in these ways. Strains with high CBD content modulate the effects of THC, so they are less likely to have these adverse affects. Unhygienic practices, such as the use of chemical pesticides, leave harsh residues on the plant that are dangerous to ingest or inhale. Molds and fungus also pose a risk to some patients. So it is best to know where the medicine comes from. Marijuana is a flowering plant with many different varieties sharing many chemical characteristics. However the varieties have different effects that provide targeted benefits for a wide range of medical conditions. Marijuana is a hardy plant with five-fingered leaf. These leaves grow along strong branches that extend laterally form the main stem. The flowers develop along the ends of the branches, forming thick clusters that are usually thin and long or bulky. They produce a sticky crystalline resin and have a strong, sweet-to-pungent aroma. Some varieties grow tall and lanky, while others grow short and bushy. Each variety has its own growth rate, appearance and medical usefulness. Marijuana is different from other annual plants because it is “dioecious” meaning male and female flowers grow on separate plants. When the female plants are not pollinated the flowers remain seedless. These seedless buds are known as “sinsemilla”, Spanish for “without seed” and are distributed as medicine.

3. The Actuary should respond to FICA tax adjustment proposals from a homeless beneficiary better. A United Nations Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry has taken responsibility for the recidivism after inciting the first of the recent Israeli wars against Palestine. Ordering some of the most ignorant work in American history requires redress, specifically the slashing and piling of Anderson Butte and recent destruction of Nickel Creek Backcountry Campground under 36CFR§261.50. The closure of that section of the Coastal Trail is unjustified. The fence needs a gate, to let pedestrians in and keep autocrats out. There is no landslide to unjustifiably close the trail, that has overgrown old Highway 101, from the trampling of the burnt redwood witnesses. Therefore, destroying Nickel Creek backcountry campground on demand constitutes Arts. 5 and 1 of the Slavery Convention of 1927.

4. It was held that the essential principle contained in the actual trial of an illegal act is non-repetition and that reparation must, as far as possible, wipe out all the consequences of the illegal act and re-establish the situation which would, in all probability, have existed if that act had not been committed *Interpretations of Paragraph 4 of the Annex following Article 179 of the Treaty of Neuilly of 29 November 1919* (Greek Republic v. Kingdom Bulgaria) by the Permanent Court of Justice in No. 3 (12/9/1924) cited by *Advisory Opinion regarding the Legal Consequences of Constructing a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* No. 131 on 9 July 2004. Two counts of forced domestic relocation due to retaliation by the Actuary's email comes to $10,000 at UN Compensation Commission rates. Paid in full. Short of restoration of the trails and food forests burned when agriculture, cities and war

were invented circa 6,000 B.C; the only forest labor, fire suppression, or fire management, the federal government should pay for, is to dismantle slash piles, 15 days per megaton of one ton piles, slashed thickets must be chipped and burned in winter campfire(s) under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. Slash piles are not acceptable, flammable debris must be properly disposed of, before it ignites under 36CFR§261.5. 1.3% of National Forest acres and 0.02% of National Park acres burned in 2017.

5. The Actuary was reported, some years ago, to believe himself to be immune although the Commissioner was not. As if his position were somehow superior to Sec. 702 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§902. The Actuary needs to apply the facts to the law better to prevent his inestimable discrimination against disability from extending into homophobia and again incite the second largest rampage shooting ever, or light another flamer, because gay marriage is ostensibly his greatest source of immunity, although gender dysphoria is not a qualifying disability, and under his command there are probably not as many new beneficiaries as working widows. Shooting and burning pains treated, deformed pre-cancerous internal gonads surgically removed. Under the equal protection clause, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations extends to witnesses and wood chucks, less than 30% accurate at predicting triple digit heat, through the payment of arrears under Art. 19 of the UN Charter and social security benefits in Sec. 204(c) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§404(c).

E. CPI + 2.5% growth Ultimate Assumptions in Table II C1 of the *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund* is an overestimation of 3% health, education and social service inflation compared with 2.5% administrative spending growth and 2.7% average annual consumer price index (CPI) inflation, that could be written - 3% health inflation > 2.5% administrative spending or 2.7% average annual CPI inflation <4% cash welfare growth. As a rule, government and administration expect 2.5% annual growth, to afford a 1.6% annual pay raise and 0.9% increase in workforce. Education, health and social service agencies expect a 3% increase in spending to afford normal 2.7% inflation in consumer products for their population. Cash welfare must grow 4% annually, to afford the poor the 3% cost-of-living adjustment to compete with 2.7% CPI inflation and 1% enrolment growth. These rules of inflation have been in effect since inflation stabilized between 2.5-3% in 1980. The eligibility for retirement of the Baby Boomer generation creates an exception to the 1% annual welfare program population growth target due to an increase in retirement population growth to between 2 – 2.5% % annually for 4.5 % - 5% spending growth for OASI.

1. Sustainable economic growth can only be achieved by prioritizing income for the poor and marginalizing government in relation to 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation, so that a conscious effort is made to increase the number of cash welfare benefits for the poor, to provide effective consumer economic subsidy, and increase the amount of benefits more than inflation to improve purchasing power, and improve administrative efficiency of government spending that grows slightly less than inflation. 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. Care must be taken in collective bargaining to ensure that growth in income does not lead to inflation. 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. To control inflation and encourage prudent price negotiations, administrative and payroll growth is usually limited to only around 2.5% - 1.6% raise and 0.9% new employment, management and professional income increases by promotion. With consumer price-inflation more or less stabilized at 2.7%, to maximize federal socio-economic efficiency, it is necessary to guarantee minimum wage workers and social security beneficiaries a 3% annual raise. 3% annually would annually improve the purchasing power of minimum wage workers and should be far more affordable to payroll than irregular large raises in minimum wage. The federal hourly minimum wage statute needs to be amended so that it automatically increases 3% every year from $7.25 since 2009 under 29USC§206 (a)(1)(D).

2. Due to the loss of 10 million Aid For Families with Dependent Children benefit 1996-2000 to fulfil the international legal obligation to end child poverty, the United States has no choice but 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; To tax the rich the full 12.4% OASDI FICA tax on all their income and pay 16-24 million children growing up poor SSI benefits FY19 and end poverty by 2030, there is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund. The poor will spend proportionally more money than richer people would, on the consumer economy pursuant to Engel's law, and therefore the growth in their subsistence will sustain economic growth under the Iron Law of Wages. The reason why my errors and oversight should be immune from justified and unjustified prosecution, vilification or any sort of reader dissatisfaction, even by the rich taxpayers who are being asked to pay a 12.4% tax on all their income, is because it is not difficult for me, a poor man, at the age of lowest level of disability, to enrich myself and everyone, at both the micro and macroeconomic level. The only people facing any sort of marginal decrease in private earnings are the rich, who are assured of sustainable economic growth by putting their collective billions entirely to pay for social security benefits for the poor, women and children first. Blessed are the poor (Matthew 5:3). That is why the President, who conveniently represents the interests of the rich, knows that the right thing to do to most expand his purchasing power, is to nominate both me and my signatory witness to summon, the Secretary of Administration for Children and Families, to be confirmed Public Trustees by the Senate. As a consequence of the stress of actually performing this one duty to make his Presidency, the Acting Secretary's and my entire career as a disability beneficiary, and indeed, everyone's, a socio-economic success, the tardiness of the actual accounting of the balanced federal budget, due on July 15, for FY 19, will have to be excused this year in favour of a four year projection FY 17 - FY 20, for which I ask for two months of uninterrupted peace. Whereas, I have just decided to forgo income to avoid the duty to file, in return for reprinting this Message from the Public Trustees, I am asking for a once in a life-time raise from $693 to $2,000 a month under 24USC§422(d)(1).

Done,

June 9, 2018

Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
www.title24uscode.org