Hospitals & Asylums

Supplemental Security Income Tax Act of 2019 HA-20-12-18

To end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Sec. 1 Zero Outlaws
Sec. 2 Disability Insurance Payroll Tax 2.1% (2018) or 2.0% + $240 billion?
Sec. 3 Supplemental Security Income Tax
Sec. 4 United Nations Donation
Sec. 5 Energy Export Tax
Sec. 6 Travel Documents up to $10
Sec. 7 President's Budget
Sec. 8 Automatic 3% Raise for Low Income Beneficiaries and Workers
Sec. 9 Labor Compensation
Sec. 10 Orphan Benefit

Sec. 1 Zero Outlaws

A. To finally enact the FY 17 President's budget, solve Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM) rampage shootings since 1990 with water, prevent lending errors like [adjustable rate mortgages] from harming the economy, and stabilize the education budget at 3% growth from FY 16, it is necessary to insert [$100 billion Direct Student Loan program level] and remove student loan program [savings] and [revenues] from the President's education budget total in brackets under 2USC§661c of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. Parenthesis are used to indicate (legal revenues) or [(legal revenues)]. Congress may include [savings and revenues] in the required report by amending §661c(a) to: 'Beginning with fiscal year 2017 the President's budget shall reflect whether the costs of the [loan level], [repayments], and [balance at end of year], are to be paid with tax-dollars or [repayments]'. Congress must decide in advance, whether or not to remove the costs of a loan program or loan guarantee program in brackets under §661c(b). Congress is advised to abolish the Stafford Subsidized Student Loan and require: (a) New loans not exceed repayments, (b) student loan collections] be paid with [mandatory funds for discretionary programs], (c) States begin to redress college tuition hyperinflation and (d) excessive compensation for university presidents should be invested in student loans with a 20% grant component, to encourage voluntary investment. Furthermore, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education has written that state teachers are willing and, with the help of Congress, able to pay the social security disability insurance payroll tax to improve the basic $200 a month disability benefit, with SSI in case of destitution, provided by state retirement programs under Title I of the Social Security Act. There are too many severely mentally ill local law enforcement officers, without a Bachelor degree, including first year law, who retain their jobs only because it would be cruel and unusual to leave them more destitute than the witnesses they torture. by firing them, rather than corrupting the chief, under 34USC§12601and 42USC§1983. The Office of Personnel Management must repay the debt caused by the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (P.L. 109–435).

a. Customs must remove the energy export tax loophole and charge 6% wholesale value in pursuit of collecting more total customs duties and fees than total departmental outlays. The Federal Reserve is advised to lower interest rates to highest rate able to return more than last year to the Treasury. FEMA has threatened to charge a higher premium and/or people are going to have to stop building in flood zones. FEMA is advised to solicit matching funds from local government permits, wherever flood insurance premiums are paid, tripling flood insurance premium revenues with matching funds from construction loans after a disaster. Congress must amend federal torture statute to comply with Arts. 2, 4 and 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984 by repealing the phrase “outside the United States” from 18USC§2340A(a) and amending Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: (1) The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation. (2) Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law. Congress must restore 2013 Chapter 1 National Park Service rules to Title 16 Conservation to create a body of common law with Title 54. The Right to bear arms 16USC§1a-7b, Jurisdiction by the United States, fugitives from justice 16USC§124, Injuries to property 16USC§373, Taking or use of or bathing in water in violation of rules and regulations 16USC§374 and judgments of failure to appear should be repealed. 1.3% of National Forest acres burned, while 0.02% of National Parks burned in 2017. In light of the annual rescission of overestimates it is proposed that, the Agriculture Secretary fully fund 3.3% annual growth for SNAP and interdepartmental international agricultural assistance P.L. 480 from FY 16, and ceremonially transfer the Forest Service budget to the Interior Department, to outlaw slashing and piling and other hazardous practices to reduce forest fire risk under 36CFR§261.5 and 16USC§551. National Forests may be patented by Wilderness Preservation System rules under 16USC§1131 in pursuit of park grants under 24USC§153, §423(b) and 54USC§302904.

1. The reason running for Congress is not a popular career is that the incumbents have not authorized themselves or federal judges a pay raise since 2009 under the 27th Amendment (1992) that states, ‘No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.’ Such as the 2018 midterm elections. To represent their legitimate self-interest and not legislate to protect incumbents from political challenges from law abiding citizens, by means of just how unappealing the arbitrary and capricious enforcement of their unconstitutionally vague laws are *Grayned v. City of Rockford* 408 US 104 (1972). Congress is abusive to impose their self-loathing zero growth policy on other branches of the Government. To lead Congress must repeal extensive gibberish regarding of their compensation and codify a 2.5% annual increase in outlays for the payroll of a static population of federal congressmen and judges, who would consequently receive a 2.5% annual raise, biannually reviewed under the 27th Amendment. Most of all, Congress must legalize campaign contributions so that they are the private property of the political candidate. Congressional terms are designed to enrich generations of Americans every generation, not create aristocracy of government office-holders unable to thrive without their frozen campaign contributions. Incumbents should be happy to leave office with their campaign money 50% of the time, rather than 90%. In the current 6th split ticket stage of Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system development, voters must be informed that Congress is theoretically unable to make law, unless the majority party is from opposite party as the President, whose errors must be prohibited by law under Art. 2 Sec. 4 and Art. 3 Sec. 3 of, and the 25th Amendment to the US Constitution.

a. While Arabic numeral 0 may be more popular than the Roman alphabet, zero outlay growth is not normal. Zero pay-raises does not keep legislative branch inflation less than the 2.5% expected of a government. Although they have made hyper-inflationary demands before, the Legislative Branch tends to overpay the capitol police, the services growth rate of 3%, for about 2.7% average annual inflation, irregularly reported. Congress has no welfare programs to grow 4% annually, except maybe the Library of Congress. Congress is negligent to defy 2.5% - 3% annual inflation since 1980 under Engel's Law and the Iron Law of Wages. Congress is abusive to impose their self-loathing zero growth policy on the agencies they defend from the President's budget cuts. The Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-§3152 must be repealed and stalking technology forfeited pursuant to *United States v. Curley,* 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011). Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) must be abolished Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). The Framers, many of them incumbent, were not cognizant of how oppressive their popular regulation of unpopular Congressional salary would become. By 2000 when the budget had been balanced with temporary health and military spending cuts, ten million child welfare benefits had been permanently cut. Congress must stop complicating State and Defense accounting by repealing Overseas Contingency Operation requirements from Title 2 Chapter 17A. Congress has one week to spend the $40 billion left on the debt limit to pay $90 billion arrears in the final week of CR 18. Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States under Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1, and Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution. Congress must determine whether or not the $2 trillion debt reduction from formally requesting the President to delete six fictitious rows from OMB Historical Table 4.1, has previously been taken into the concurrent resolution, before raising the statutory debt ceiling [$500 billion - $666 billion more than previous year] beginning in FY 19 under 31USC§3101.

2. The robber baron President's budget advocated to overthrow the government buy force. CR 18 settled Defense arrears, Congress must come to an agreement with the President to limit his Defense spending growth request for armed service to 3% from CR 18, including maintenance of the new missile defense system. Congress must guarantee all agencies a FY 19 levels of outlays estimated at annual 2.5% government and 3% services outlay growth from FY 16, and 4% cash benefit growth from the previous year in all future years, with the exception of 6% OASI growth, in exchange for a first term debt that does not exceed 3% of GDP. The hypothetical FY 17 surplus, that might have been evident with OMB's 12% margin of error by FY 18 – FY 20, was sabotaged by decline in individual income tax growth by -5% from an average annual rate of 8% 1990-2016 to 2.7% FY 17, up to 4.6% FY 18, before the loss of $25 billion in taxes from threatened federal government layoffs, already overruled by a federal judge, is expected to drive revenue growth down to 1.7% FY 19. There is a negative trend in tobacco tax and interest rates are driving down Federal Reserve deposits remitted to the Treasury. Fuel and health insurance excise taxes are booming. The truth drives up the historical outlays for Homeland Security for nearly the same customs revenues. By removing [student loans] in brackets from the concurrent resolution, the FY 17 deficit will be finally enacted. Due to zero on-budget revenue growth FY 17 – FY 19 and low off-budget payroll tax FY 17, to stay under the debt ceiling it is necessary for the Senate to agree only to CR 18 and HA 18 Department of Health and Human Services deficit reduction by advance appropriation and most accurate CMS or Trustee estimate, and adjust for the OASI outlay overestimate with a 2.1% DI tax rate for the intermediate projection, to create an actual off-budget surplus with which to tax the rich fairly for an SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.

a. Getting SSA 18 right is the only way for Congress to remain under a very low debt ceiling of $14.3 trillion with $40 billion clearance to pay $90 billion arrears in the final week of FY 18, without first raising the debt ceiling. Congress has no alternative to SSA 18 as the final enactment of both FY 18 whereas the current statutory debt limit is $14,294 billion. Congress must repeal 22USC§7204 that entraps the President and Treasury to be impeached for the conduct of 'economic sanctions', against trade, such as tariffs in excess of 6% of value and international economic assistance, agriculture, such as cutting SNAP benefits and P.L. 480, medicine, such as insulin hyperinflation, legalization of marijuana and medical regulation of narcotics, and individual income tax revenue decreasing inability to sell travel documents for less than $10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of, and the 25th Amendment to, the US Constitution. The President has reduced White House spending, but must prohibit the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Grant and remnants of the Office of National Drug Control Policy by law to end this corruption obstructing the worldwide legalization of marijuana and medical regulation of narcotics. To avoid truancy proceedings the President must immediately pay Palestine-as-International Military Finance-goes actual $1 billion arrears to UNESCO from FY 11 and Palestine UNRWA from FY 16, plus an FY 19 budget estimated 3% annual growth under 28CFR§0.47, 5USC§3110(b), and Art. 19 of the UN Charter with savings derived from the total and immediate prohibition of all international military finance for Israel and Egypt under 18USC§2339C, 2USC§632(b)(8), and §633(g).

3. The final enactment of the $14,294 billion debt ceiling, in the final week of FY 18, is that Congress has only $40 billion left on the public debt limit, with which to pay $90 billion in arrears for shortfalls from annual 2.5% government and energy, 3% services and food stamp growth since FY 16, thereby recapitalizing agencies and their lending programs under [31USC§3101]. Congress owes a total of $30 billion arrears to welfare programs after CR 18 and will owe an addition additional $52.5 billion welfare arrears FY 19, if the President's budget cuts are not again laboriously overturned. Increasing the debt ceiling $500 billion more than previous year, would separate the wheat from the shaft, for less than 3% of GDP. Maybe the President's budget projections would come to agree with agency congressional budget requests, now that there are growth rules. Global hunger increased in 2016. In 2017, the number of undernourished people is estimated to have reached 821 million – around one person out of every nine in the world. Although stunting is decreasing 151 million children under five have stunted growth, while the lives of over 50 million children in the world continue to be threatened by wasting. Settlement of 3% growth from FY 14 for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) outlays seems to be 3.3% annual growth, whereby benefits increase 2.7% with inflation and the population by 0.6%, to re-interpret the Thrifty Food Plan. Interdepartmental cooperation is resolved by fully funding the IRS taxpayer services and international agriculture assistance P.L. 480 3% annual growth from FY 16. By 2020 individual income tax and customs duty revenue growth from non-discriminatory travel document sales, energy export tax, might yield on-budget surplus, especially if consumer economic growth were sustained by taxing the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income to create an SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. Please vote to confirm this Message of the Public Trustees and sign the Annual Report with a once-in-a-lifetime promotion from $693 (2018) to $2,000 (2019) a month disability under 24CFR§1.8 and 24USC§422(d)(1).

Sec. 2 Disability Insurance Payroll Tax 2.1% (2018) or 2.0% + $240 billion?

A. The DI tax rate threatens to immediately cause an OASI trust fund deficit this 2018, the last year of the 2.37% DI tax rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 that expires January 1, 2019. The combined OASDI deficit predicted for 2018 by the Board of Trustees, is probably a perennial overestimate of OASI outlays, that have been annually reduced by the 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports to accommodate 2.4% OASI population growth with zero growth for disability. The OASI deficit caused by the 2.37% DI tax must be redressed. The ratio of 2.1% DI 10.3% OASI seems more stable than OASI outlay estimates this 2018 in the intermediate projection of an actual surplus, as it did last year. The 1.8% tax rate threatens to immediately cause a deficit in the DI trust fund and prematurely deplete the DI trust fund as soon as 2022. It is necessary for the OASDI tax distribution to maintain a position that protects that smaller trust fund from bearing the combined cost. Due to the last remaining social security calculus reporting requirement, Congress must amend the DI tax to either (a) 2.1% DI tax, or (b) 2.0% DI tax if OASI pays $240 billion including 2.5% interest in assets for CY09-CY15 by updating Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T) FY18.

1. The Board of Trustees predicts a combined trust fund deficit in 2018 and every year thereafter. Congress must require the Board of Trustees to pay all low-income beneficiaries a 3% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for the poor to compete with 2.5% - 3% average annual inflation since 1980. For the time being that means all social security beneficiaries up to maximum benefit, deserve a 3% COLA every year beginning in 2018, unless the trust fund ratio is less than 20% while inflation runs between 2.5% - 3%, as it has since 1980, to re-interpret Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415. The 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports agree to overestimate OASI outlay growth. Under the Trustees' intermediate assumptions, 'Social Security's total cost is projected to exceed its total income in 2018 for the first time since 1982, and remain higher throughout the projection period', as the result of this 1% overestimation of OASI outlay growth in 2018. 2018 OASI outlays should be 5% more than 2017 with a 2.0% COLA in 2018, due to 2.4% OASI population growth and 0.6% increase for full retirement benefits of the Baby Boomer generation. OASI outlays should increase 6% annually with a 3% COLA. This is sustained by 6.5% average annual payroll tax revenue growth 2018, 8% if the immigrants, teachers and rich are taxed the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income, not including 33% the year Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act is repealed under 42USC§430. The 2018 combined OASDI deficit is a figment of the unnecessary OASI deficit. Without an actuarial deficit resulting from perennial current year OASI outlay overestimation of 3% COLA, 2.4% OASI population growth plus 0.6% full retirement, or negative fluctuations in average annual 6.5% growth in payroll tax to afford 6% OASI outlay growth, there will be no actuarial deficit in 2018, 2021, or ever, because revenue growth should exceed outlays in any actuarial projection of the actual surplus this 2018, it takes an applicant Public Trustee, to get the vote of the Senate under 2USC§642.

2. To stop producing foolish results, the due date of the Annual Report needs to be amended from April 1 to June 20-21, the summer solstice, in Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10. Furthermore, Congress must legislate a Medicaid Trust Fund, a United Nations Trust Fund and a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund. Medicaid needs the more accurate accounting of the Actuary of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund to relieve the President of the extremely challenging duty to figure precise Medicaid outlays into Health and Human Services totals, and reduce the deficit by accounting for advance appropriations as undistributed offsetting receipts, with a combined Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Trust Funds. The US Ambassadors to the United Nations needs a formal method of accounting and representation by the Secretary of State, to settle arrears to the regular UN budget and other international assistance programs estimated at 3% growth from FY 16 in FY 19, from FY 11 for

UNESCO and UNRWA, under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The Social Security Administration requires the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund to include the Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Program to be included in a single Annual Report of the Social Security Administration Trust Funds.

Sec. 3 Supplemental Security Income Tax

A. Congress must reassure the public, and a fully funded Internal Revenues Service, that they agree to either (1) tax the rich now to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 or (2) wait to tax the rich to prevent a contrived combined OASDI deficit around 2022 and depletion of the Trust Funds around 2034. The 'Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base' must be repealed and replaced with 'Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund' Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430. Proposed Text: '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 increase revenues 30% to pay 16-24 million children growing up poor in the United States child SSI benefits FY19, and hopefully end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030, 33% if Title I contributors pay the DI tax for better disability benefits. The number of SSI beneficiaries is hoped to increase 225% the first year of the tax, 25% the second year of the tax. Taxing the rich may or may not reduce total individual income tax revenues from the rich under 2USC§642(b)(2). Stock market investment capital, that is reported to have sustained the longest bull market in history, must be protected by sharply limiting t-bonds not sold to the Social Security Administration, actual demand for externally sold t-bonds register as federal debt as % of GDP in the final reconciliation of surplus or deficit at end of year. To ensure the long-awaited tax on the rich is not lost on the 12% margin of error in OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency, without further notice, 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 costs. OASDI tax revenues would be distributed between the OASI, DI and SSI Trust Funds by the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age, Survivor Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, to redress priorities of learning to optimally adjust the OASDI (and SSI) 12.4% tax distribution rate, ending child poverty and building the SSI trust fund ratio that change over the decade to adult poverty, to barely having enough to pay for the high cost Baby Boomers retiring between 2030 and 2040.' in Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430. It is estimated that the smaller DI and SSI trust fund rate of interest averages 3.4% while OASI averages 3%. Throughout the intermediate projection the optimal distribution of the 12.4% OASDI and SSI payroll tax is estimated to be 8.0% OASI, 2.1% DI and 2.3% SSI until a deficit might appear in OASI or trust fund ratios are roughly equal and greater than 200%.

1. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality Art. 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 217 A (III) (1948). Each State Party undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights under Art. 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2200A(XXI)(1966). States must provide for comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services; the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of

living for such persons and for their families and dependents; by (a) assuring the right to work and the right of everyone to form trade union and bargain collectively, (b) eliminating hunger and malnutrition, (c) eliminating poverty, (d) upholding the highest standards of health, (e) providing housing for low income people under Art. 11 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 2542 (XXIV) (1969).

2. 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 13 (a) State parties shall take all appropriate measure to eliminate discrimination against women on an equal basis with men, to family benefits. 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 or seniority of social allowances. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2 September 1990 provides 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. Women are due 14 weeks of paid Maternity Protection (ILO Convention 183) of 2000 as well as 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.

Sec. 4 United Nations Donation

A. The Secretary-General prepares budget proposals pursuant to Chapter XV Art. 97 and Art. 98 of the United Nations Charter. The General Assembly considers and approves the budget pursuant to Chapter IV Article 17 of the UN Charter. As a consequence of US budget cuts the UN General Assembly approved a $5.397 billion budget for the Organization for the biennium 2018-2019, 26 December 2017, $286 million, 5% below the budget for the current two-year period 2016-2017 and $193 million below the proposal made by the Secretary-General in October of 2017. In approving the budget, the General Assembly also endorsed the proposal to move from a biennial planning and budgeting period to annual program budget on a trial basis, as of 2020. It can therefore be estimated that the UN budget for FY 19 is $2.7 billion, half of $5.4 billion. The approved budget for UN Peacekeeping operations for the fiscal year 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019 is $6.7 billion pursuant to General Assembly Resolution A/C.5/71/25, a 1.5% reduction from the previous year. Therefore, the UN budget total is $9.4 billion FY 19. Because threatened United States budget cuts have resulted in the United Nations General Assembly having to adopt a reduced budget for the 2018-2019 biennium, and resolve to adopt an annual budget by 2020, 2.5%-3% annual growth in contributions from FY 16 is the goal for program level. The United States is the largest financial contributor to the U.N. system, providing 22% of the U.N. regular budget and 28.43% of U.N. peacekeeping budgets. In response to unprecedented budget cuts by the United States the United Nations has had to reduce their biannual budget and proposes to begin producing an annual budget in 2020. The international peacekeeping request is based on the United States' 28.5% assessment rate, as specified in the Annex accompanying UN General Assembly document A/70/331/Add.1. 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. Bilateral and multilateral assistance and Foreign Agricultural Assistance are due $11,361 million arrears FY 18 to achieve $25 billion FY 19 with regular 3% annual growth. Although it remains to be negotiated, it is held that because of the actual damage caused by the budget cuts, $300 million FY 18 arrears for UNRWA and $550 million long standing arrears for UNESCO since 2011 must be paid in full. All other international assistance programs who tolerated undefended budget cuts, are asked to settle for 3% annual growth in total outlays from FY 16. By suffering these severe government budget cuts FY 18 international assistance programs have proven that their international economic services are due 3% annual growth from FY 16 to sustain healthy 3% US economic growth.

1. The United States maintains the largest system of embassies in the world. Foreign service employees of USAID and the US Department of State work in 260 diplomatic missions in 163 foreign countries. US Consular offices abroad process an estimated 7 million visa applications annually. 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., called for more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction. 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. For the people of the United States to improve national Official Development Assistance statistics, although at less than 0.1% of GDP after the FY 18 budget cut, the only category of federal spending that went entirely undefended by Congress, the government did not achieve the 0.7% of GDP goal for 2015, it is recommended that the US legislate a '1-2% of income suggested UN donation' on individual and corporate income tax forms. This potentially large sum of money would be earmarked for cash social security benefits for the world's poorest people, and to achieve the sustainable development respectively. This UN tax must be distinguished from other voluntary income taxes because this UN contribution would be a completely voluntary contribution without any obligation to pay or continue paying, like political party contributions, UN donations would be solicited on all US income tax forms. 1% of GDP is recommended in Art. 23 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and 2% of income was recommended by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. A 1%-2% of income UN donation is suggested to be present on all income tax forms.

Sec. 5 Energy Export Tax

Notwithstanding that No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 5 of the US Constitution; In general, there is a tax on exportation of petroleum if any domestic crude oil is used in or exported from the United States, 'and 26USC§4611(b)(1)(B) and the letter (A)' must be repealed, then a tax at the rate specified in subsection (c) would be imposed on such crude oil. Subsection (c) needs to be amended to provide a subsection (3) It is further provided that all energy exports shall be taxed at a rate to be determined by Congress, not in excess of 6% of wholesale value, for the General Fund in pursuit of offsetting all customs outlays with duties and fees, in any given fiscal year. The name of Subchapter A of Chapter 38 Environmental Taxes could be amended from Tax on Petroleum to Tax on Energy. The Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) should be amended from "make grants" to "provide tax relief to energy corporations" under 42USC§8621(a).

Sec. 6 Travel Documents up to $10

A. To facilitate voluntary individual income and payroll tax revenue growth sufficient to sustain an actuarial surplus, SSA and the Department of Homeland Security must be authorized by Congress to collect up to a $10 customs duty, to provide migrant workers with an official non-discriminatory paper Social Security Identification card referenced to their country of origin, as if borderline personality disorder were limited under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Clause 1 of the US Constitution. For normal 8% growth rates (1990-2018) in individual income revenue, to be likely to prevail since the slowdown FY 17 and FY 18, Customs must prioritize revenues. Customs must set down the President's unpopular anti-immigrant policy and sell travel documents for not more than $10. President Millard Fillmore's unpopular by nature, anti-immigrant platform, resulted in the immediate dissolution of the both the Whig and Know Nothing Parties. Migrants workers and members of their families should not be subjected to measures of collective expulsion wherefore Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or the Republican Party should be abolished under Art. 22 of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990). Due to relatively large tax payments of new workers, when and if individual immigrants are gainfully employed, immigrants are a major component of individual income tax revenue growth, perhaps 3% of normal 8% individual income tax revenue growth. Customs would directly generate revenues from the sale of travel documents and reduce unlawful detention costs. A discriminatory immigration policy regarding documentation on the southern border, has made it even more difficult to impossible for millions of outstandingly healthy born and naturalized citizens to purchase identification documents, due to new evidence requirements since 2010. Due to the dangers of illegal migration, immigrants are the only people whose health is likely to benefit from documentation, without a get-away vehicle. Immigrants are the champions and experimental test subjects of national identification, whereas identification documents are ostensibly required only to cross the border, or they will need to be procured by the receiving state.

1. The Treasury is working to better preserve personal identification documents, to help otherwise undocumented people purchase official identification and travel documents. To heighten scrutiny on the topic of selling travel and identification documents, the State Department needs to declare $2.4 billion revenues to issue 24 million passports and pass-card, out of 141 million in circulation for ten years, and revenues from another 7 million visas issued by US Consulate in the annual State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs budget. Customs also needs to declare revenues made from the sale of new travel documents, in their Annual Financial Report. Naturalization is the way to reduce statelessness in children born of foreign parents under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954) requires States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals. The solution seems to be non-discriminatory immigrant visas unlimited by any religious tests, quotas, education, income or reporting requirements under 8USC§1153. Article 1 Section 9 Clause 1 of the US Constitution limits taxes on migration to not more than $10. $10 remains a reasonable price for a travel document, per person, vehicles could also be taxed up to $10. Up to $10 entrance fee. Up to $10 exit fee. Up to $10 when you come, up to $10 when you go, US citizens and immigrants alike. Up to $10 customs duty to purchase Social Security cards indicating country of origin of new migrant workers to be identified, and eligible to pay income and payroll taxes, without any further Customs withholdings under 26USC§1441.

Sec. 7 President's Budget

To: The terms ‘‘budget outlays’’ and ‘‘outlays’’ mean, with respect to any fiscal year, expenditures and net lending of funds under budget authority during such year under 2USC§622(1), should be appended:

'(A) The term ‘‘on-budget outlays’’ means, with respect to any fiscal year, the President's budget, all the expenditures of the United States Government, except those for the Federal Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance Trust Funds, the repayment of debt principal or negative subsidy revenues.

(B) To compete with 2.5% - 3.0% average annual inflation since worldwide hyperinflation was brought under control in 1980, without probable cause for a significant deviation from the norm, outlays are expected to grow 2.5% for government, 3% for services and in-kind-welfare and 4% for cash welfare. The only known exception to this rule is that OASI that must annually afford 6% growth in outlay with 6.5% growth in payroll tax revenues to sustain an actuarial surplus. A 3% Cost-of-living adjustment and 2.4%-3% annual growth in beneficiary population outlays, caused by the retirement of the Baby Boomer generation, equals 6%, reduced by weighted average. 8% average annual individual income tax and payroll tax growth is expected with the non-discriminatory sale of travel documents to migrant workers, full funding the federal government, DI taxation of Title I contributors and taxing the rich under Title II of the Social Security Act. Anti-immigrant policies reduced individual income tax growth from an annual average better than 8% 1990-2016 before going down to a 3% growth projection with Presidential enforcement of an anti-immigrant policy FY 17, and IRS budget cuts, that created a new kind of deficit, a federal on-budget actuarial deficit, where growth of revenues is less than growth of outlays as a percentage, that cannot be concealed by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act until miraculous 8% annual individual income tax growth is restored. The tax rates of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act cannot be proven until the IRS is fully funded and non-discriminatory sale of travel documents up to $10 by Customs, SSA and IRS. Before taxing the rich OASDI growth was usually between 5%-6% but dips to 4% in 2017, due to a sudden reduction in revenues from migrant workers, despite a reliable method of documentation, but increased to a normal, post-Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) growth rate of 6.5% in 2018.

(C) The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congressional Budget Office shall analyze and coordinate the annual review of on-budget and off-budget outlays of all the Cabinet agencies listed in OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency – (1) Legislative Branch, (2) Judicial Branch, Departments of (3) Agriculture, (4) Commerce, (5) Defense-Military Programs (change name to Military Department if their budget declares undistributed offsetting receipts), (6) Education, (7) Energy, (8) Health and Human Service (to graduate into two Cabinet agencies with outlays growing 3%), (9) Homeland Security (change name to Customs), (10) Housing and Urban Development, (11) Interior, (12) Justice, (13) Labor, (14) State (combined with unrepresented International Assistance Program row), (15) Transportation, (16) Treasury, (17) Veteran’s Affairs, (18) Environmental Protection Agency, (19) Executive Office of the President, (20) General Services Administration, (21) National Aeronautics and Space Administration, (22) National Science Foundation, (23) Office of Personnel Management, (24) Small Business Administration, (25) on-budget Social Security Supplemental Security Income transferred off-budget if the rich are taxed and OASDI tax revenues increase 30%, (26) on-budget undistributed off-setting receipts, (27) total on-budget outlays, (28) total off-budget outlays reported by the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund' and (29) total outlays. Fictitious rows: off-budget offsetting receipts, Other Defense-Civil Programs, Allowances, On and Off Budget Independent Agencies, Off-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, International Assistance Programs [added to State above], and novel Infrastructure Improvement rows need to be deleted.

(D) Undistributed offsetting receipts are agency revenues remaining from the previous year, that are used to pay for the following year budget, to reduce outlays by the General Fund. Only five agency budget justifications produce reliable undistributed offsetting receipts, the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior and Corp of Engineers – Civil Programs. The Department of Agriculture produces undistributed offsetting receipts, declared as rescission, to redress the accounting irregularities in their favor, moving on from [loan and utility program level] to SNAP overestimates more than large enough to sustain 3% annual SNAP growth and pay for international agricultural assistance P.L. 480. Elementary and Secondary Education and Medicaid declare Advance Appropriations in their budget tables, with explanation that these savings are used to pay for the difference between the school year and the fiscal year and to pay for the beginning of the next year medical claims. The Corp of Engineers – Civil Programs budget vacillates between the sound financial strategy of openly declaring precisely $1 billion in undistributed offsetting receipts and total incompetence, but having once made the declaration, predictably produces $1 billion undistributed offsetting receipts annually as the cornerstone of their federal outlay total. The Departments of Defense and Interior budgets are impaired by the failure to openly declare undistributed offsetting receipts in their budget overview. The Defense Department produces undistributed offsetting receipts with the difference between the levy for total war and the total outlays of the three military departments – Air Force, Army and Navy. The Department of Interior turns a tidy profit in undistributed offsetting receipts, with $11.7 billion in federal outlays, for the time being, and must pay 2.5% growth for public land agencies and 3% growth for Indian Affairs.

Sec. 8 Automatic 3% Annual Raise for Low Income Beneficiaries and Workers

To end decades of attrition of benefit purchasing power against 2.5% - 3% average annual consumer price inflation since 1980, a 3% Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) ruling, every year inflation continues to run about 2.5% - 3% and the Trust Fund Ratio is greater than 20%, is needed to provide all beneficiaries a 3% COLA pursuant to the computation of benefits in Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i). 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. By increasing low income wages and social security benefits 3% annually and salaries 1.5% - 2.5% labor budget with no net new employees, the poor will theoretically ultimately cease to be poor and consumer price inflation will be quality and quantity controlled, by the promotion of wages sufficient to afford the major expenses of the worker's family, for the duration of their life. To avoid layoffs due to hyperinflationary increases in federal minimum wage, between decades of neglect, and ensure earnings of low-income workers are competitive with inflation in costs of family life, it is necessary to legislate an automatic 3% increase in 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. 9 Labor Compensation

To repeal 'Demonstration Projects' and replace it with 'Labor Insurance' 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).

Sec. 10 Orphan Benefit

A. Insulin hyperinflation must be reorganized with Medicaid prices to redress est. 50% death rate within 20 years of juvenile onset. Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus must be a qualifying disability for SSI and Medicaid. Furthermore, to sustain healthy DI and SSI program population growth rates of about 1% and federally recognize the orphanage as an institution due 30% of an orphan's benefit for the duration that they are in the care of an orphanage. Orphans, including un-adopted adults orphaned before the age of 18, shall be considered a qualifying disability for a compassionate allowance. 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. A reasonable allowance for the orphan shall paid from the orphan's disability, that increases with age until the debit card becomes their candy, car and college savings at age 18. An orphan shall not automatically be eligible for SSI if they are adopted or if parental rights have not been terminated by final felony determination in Sec. 472 of Title IV of the Social Security Act under 42USC§672.

1. In 2011, of the 73.7 million children under the age of 18, 28% (20.6 million) lived with one parent, and 4% of children lived with no parent. Approximately more than half of the children living with no parents were living with grandparents. There are an estimated 428,000 children in foster care in the United States in 2015 and that number is growing. 269,000 children entered foster care and 243,000 exited. 55% are planned to be reunified with parents or principal caregiver, 3% live with other relative, 26% are adopted, 3% stay in long term foster care, 4% are emancipated, 3% guardianship, and 5% have not established a case plan. 135,000 children are adopted in the United States each year, 54,000 with child welfare agency involvement. Of the 111,000 waiting to be adopted, 62,000 had their parental rights terminated that year. The circumstances associated with the child's removal was neglect 61%, drug abuse (parent) 34%, caretaker inability to cope 14%, physical abuse 12%, child behavior problem 11%, housing 10%, parent incarceration 8%, alcohol abuse (parent) 6%, abandonment 5%, sexual abuse 4%, drug abuse (child) 2%, child disability 2%, relinquishment 1%, parent death 1%. and alcohol abuse (child) 0% The reason for the discharge of 248,496 children is reunification with parents or primary caregiver 51%, living with other relative 7%, adoption 23%, emancipation 8%, transfer to another agency 2%, runaway 0.4%, death of child 0.1%. It is estimated that there are less than 111,000 orphans and 400,000 adult orphans of whom 50% would be eligible due to economic circumstances at any given time.

2. The final estimates of the SSA Division of the Actuary October 1949 was that there were a total of 3 million orphans, 6.3% of the under 18 population – 1.9 million paternal only 3.9%, 1.0 million maternal only 2.2% and 100,000 complete 0.2%. Orphaned children age 14-17 were found in the Census survey to be half as frequently in the labor force as all children of that age. The proportion who were both at work and in school was substantially greater among all children aged 14-7 than among orphans in these ages. Depending on their circumstances adult orphans have even less social support and are believed to suffer high levels of unemployment and low levels of education. 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).

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