Hospitals & Asylums

Message of the Public Trustee HA-15-3-20

Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund Creation Act of 2020

A BILL

To End Child Poverty by 2020 and All Poverty by 2030

To repeal the Adjustment to Contribution Base in Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 and replace it with: SSI Trust Fund. There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.

To overrule the 2.37% DI tax rate for 2018 and amend the effective DI tax rate to 2.05% (2018), 1.95% (2019), 1.91% or 2.0% (2020) in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) with data from the 2019 Annual Report.

To make a concerted effort to end poverty Congress must amend the federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour to '$7.50 in 2020 and 3% more every year thereafter.' under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). The Labor Secretary is tasked with estimating the cost to unemployment contributors of 6 months maternity protection or sabbatical every ten years and 3 weeks annual holiday/sick pay (coronavirus quarantine, one month of SSI for uninsured).

To amend Demonstration Projects to 'Maternity Protection' in Section 305 of the Social Security Act 42USC§505

(a) To expedite the reemployment of mothers who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay unemployment compensation for 24 weeks, 6 months, of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000) as modified to provide for exclusive breast feeding in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) Essential Nutrition Actions: Mainstreaming Nutrition Through the Life-Course (2019) + calcium supplement to prevent osteoporosis in post-menopausal women. To prevent gender discrimination male contributors and childless women shall be entitled to a 6 month sabbatical without any travel restrictions every ten years.

(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).

To amend the due date of the Annual Report from April 1, April's Fool Day to June 20-21, Summer Solstice, in Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1320c-10, and expect to receive the first consolidated Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of Social Security Administration, and Annual Report of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid in 2020.

To charge Medicaid prices for all, decreasing Medicare Part A payments, increasing Part B payments and deleting Medicare you may be b(k)illed letter hyperinflation.

To prevent federal revenue loss and burdensome reparation the Treasury must terminate and Congress repeal Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441. US passports for stateless persons, at regular price or less than $10.

To raise the $14,294 billion debt ceiling $500 billion annually to $14,794 billion (2018), $15,294 billion (2019) and $15,794 billion (2020) under 31USC§3101.

To avoid being obligated to pay all arrears due civilian agency budget cuts, fiscal year 2020 congressional budget requests for program levels are to be estimated 2.5% government payroll and international assistance, 3% services, education and Food for Peace annual growth since fiscal year 2016. Or they shall have to be re-estimated, whereas zero growth policies and budget cuts are overruled by 2.7% average annual consumer price index (CPI) inflation, to navigate the Iron Law of Wages according to Engel's law. Due to public health concerns regarding voluntarism, coronavirus pandemic and the large size of the programs, 3.3% food stamps, 4% disability and temporary assistance for needy families and 6% retirement spending growth are to be electronically administrated according to estimates from the previous accurate year. 2017 for food stamps unless the USDA can set the 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) table right in the first instance.

To authorize a 2.5% annual raise for Congress-members while consumer price index (CPI) inflation remains between 2.5% - 3%, averaging 2.7%, as it has since 1980.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Integral Table of Contents

Message of the Public Trustee

Sec. 1 Congressional Budget Justification

It is my pleasure to submit the Message of the Public Trustee for the first Annual Report of the Social Security Administration (SSA) to the Board of Trustees, consolidating the 2020 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, the 80th such OASDI report, with the 2020 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, the 24th, and hopefully, final such report of the SSI program. Congress must tax the rich and state employees to create in the Treasury a SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. To certify their mental competency and ability to pay their outstanding child support obligation, it is necessary that Congress authorize themselves an automatic 2.5% annual pay-raise and desist in the abusive imposition of their economically unlawful and inflationary negligent zero spending growth policy on other federal officials and agencies, that has depressingly succumbed to the intellectual disability of Down syndrome, whereas the calculus is in the President's arteries rather than his civilian budget, for want of the three mile run, to reveille the Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT).

To minimize economic marginalization of certain state employees, affected state payrolls will require a 5% annual increase for an estimated five years to compensate for the 6.2% tax on both employees and employers, 12.4% total, and 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation since 1980, for optimal crash prevention under the Iron Law of Wages. More wages, more sidewalk to trail, ie. less guns for park rangers and less new pavement. The rich have only to be assured of three things. One, the SSI tax will be used to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. Two, although there is expected to be a significant reduction in investment capital when the tax on the rich goes into effect, the creation of an SSI trust fund financed by the dedicated payroll tax, rather than General Fund, will reduce the federal deficit and consequent demand for T-bonds, by the amount of current SSI spending, thereby increasing the proportion of investment capital directed to the stock market. Three, prospective, overcompensated University President led, private, long-term investment in the Federal Student Loan program, with 20% grant element for Pell Grants and 12% default rate, should be designed to be included in mutual fund portfolios and ultimately stock exchange, like other federal lending programs, but more prone to rampage shooting, was misunderstood by the pacifist Senator Sanders, after a long history of irregularly distorting the federal budget with lies, more than any other accounting error, and is the only really exceptional accounting error in the system of agency congressional budget justifications, inaccurately added up by the Historical Tables of the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This Act may be cited as the Social Security Amendment of 2020, Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund Creation Act of 2020, Pro-Poor Creation Act of 2020, Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund to End Child Poverty by 2020 and all Poverty by 2030 Act of 2020, or Bill to End Child Poverty by 2020 and all Poverty by 2030. Congress must not impair the Social Security Act, United States Code, and federal budget, Congress must vote on this law before them and also on the UN Arrears and Certain Iranian Assets Act of 2020 that taxes energy exports to satisfy international obligations and the National Trails System Amendment Act of 2020. Congress does not enjoy the right to read between the lines of this Act in their voting, nor may the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) dispute the Table(s) before first publishing it, as is. Congress may not fail to increase the $14,294 billion debt ceiling $500 billion annually to $14,794 billion (2018), $15,294 billion (2019) and $15,794 billion (2020) under 31USC§3101. Congress may not, for instance, leave the tax-loophole for themselves and state employees, and tax those richer than they, and promise to give current beneficiaries a pay-raise, as in Social Security 2100 S.269 (Blumenthal '19). Nor may a Democratic Presidential candidate adjust the mandatory retirement age upward and be unconstitutionally vague regarding rolling back, or suggest doing anything, but completely repeal the payroll tax loophole. Congress has no alternative, and may not continue to delay or evade, taxing the rich and state employees the full 12.4% payroll tax on all their income, to pay mandatory restitution for their unpaid support obligation to families with children growing up below the poverty line under 18USC§228 and 26USC§7201. If Congress chooses to preliminarily vote, to plead that they do not currently possess the arterial capacity to agree to automate the federal minimum wage and payroll tax rate calculus, Congress may choose to limit voting to the substantive repeal of the Adjustment to Contribution Base in Sec. 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430 and replacement with: 'SSI Trust Fund: There is created in the Treasury a Supplemental Security Income Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.'

As Goal 1 end poverty in all its forms everywhere, applies to developed nations, it is necessary for the United States, to create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions pursuant to Goal 1b of the Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions pursuant to Goal 1.2. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable pursuant to Goal 1.3. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance pursuant to Goal 1.4. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters pursuant to Goal 1.5. Because the poor spend a larger percentage of their income of food and other consumer products, cash subsidies for the poor are far more effective and sustainable consumer economic subsidies, than those for the middle class or rich, pursuant to Engel's law. Because benefits for the poor and federal minimum wage do not currently satisfy the poverty line, these cash payments must grow at a rate that is slightly faster than inflation, 3% annually, to catch-up without excessively bankrupting payroll, who might continue to award well salaried employees the injustice of 2.5% payroll growth = % raise + % net new employees. Mortgages are amortized. After deliberative reduction of the Commissioner's term from 6 to 3 years, due to the 46.6% insufficiency of a 1.6% COLA, regarding the bend points in the social security Cost of living adjustment (COLA), it is held, a 3% COLA for benefits below the poverty line, 2.8% above the poverty line but less than the maximum benefit and 2.7% maximum benefit. It is furthermore held that the Department of Health and Human Service must increase the official federal poverty line for 2020, 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation, more than 2019, whereas the overtly Affordable Care Act (ACA) influenced 2020 poverty line failed to increase from the previous year. It is essential to amend the federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour to '$7.50 in 2020 and 3% more every year thereafter.' under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D) to re-interpret the COLA in Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i).

The federal economy is structured so that Congress owes compensation for 10 million child welfare benefit cuts 1996-2000 (Boehner '13)(Colvin '14). Congress and state employees have only to be criminally accused of being dead beat moms, as so many dead beat dads have been accused before them, but with no legal harm and far, far more ability to pay, for SSI, DI, the General Fund and federal government programs at their respective rates of growth from FY 2016 – 2.5% government payroll and international assistance, 3% services, education and Food for Peace. Congress must pay regardless of whether or not they actually tax the rich and state employees. To any rational decision-maker, whether or not they have the arterial capacity to do the math, that means the appearance of a combined OASDI deficit in 2020, for the first time after two runs on the DI trust fund, compels Congress to vote to close the enormous payroll tax loophole to pay domestic child support and poverty relief obligations and improve federal budget position, with the energy export tax to pay international obligations accounted for separately in the UN Arrears and Certain Iranian Assets Act of 2020. Otherwise federal insolvency shall have to be assailed upon as insanity by accountable Americans, whose deficits are unfortunately, not limited to 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) by the European Union (EU). Due to public health concerns regarding voluntarism and the large size of the programs, 3.3% food stamps, 4% disability and temporary assistance for needy families and 6% (possible overestimate of 5.4%) retirement spending growth are to be estimated from the previous accurate year, 2017 for food stamps unless the USDA can set the genocidally meager 2019 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) table right in the first instance. Due to extraordinarily high rates of child poverty in the United States, the 33% increase in payroll tax revenues, estimated to be earned from the tax on the rich and state employees, is not believed to be enough to immediately end all poverty, as the program is designed, the SSI Trust Fund, can theoretically only afford to provide all poor families with children a benefit this 2020 as proof of consumer economic subsidy, until revenues grow to provide benefits for all poor people and hopefully eliminate poverty for US citizens completely by 2030.

The consolidated federal budget table below, methodically redresses the illegal agency budget cuts since FY 2016, without excessively threatening to go on strike, for cardiovascular insufficiency, regarding the long-version of the FY 2020 budget, that should be done by the Summer Solstice. Every agency budget is an extremely complicated work of art, with mathematical errors, in need of restoration due to unlawful budget cuts, and other longer-term accounting errors, and communication problems, that took decades to master, as the federal government had previously mastered 2.5% inflation for government since 1980 with smoldering disputes regarding no more or less than 3% military and medical services spending growth to prevent hyperinflation, the 3% COLA and minimum wage + beneficiary population growth. Congress must not continue to engage in passive aggressive economic programs of tax relief for the rich and middle class or immigration terrorist finance, at the expense of social security, or else they shall continue to have to pay social security compensation, and essentially must stop hacking the legal principle of non-repetition from the principle of compensation for grave breeches of the Geneva Conventions. Congress must stop abusing themselves and others with their sub-total lack of accountability and increasingly gross negligence to perform the political chores they have tyrannically required of their own aged arteries, in the absence of appropriations legislation based on reasonably inflationary calculus. In the future CBO is directed to enter total agency federal outlays in the table of federal outlays by agencies, add them and subtract undistributed offsetting receipts, to calculate total federal outlays, the OMB accounting controversy. To help CBO do this math independently, CBO is asked to republish the following table, with permission of the author with two decades of disability, and reproduce it for comparison and ultimate relief of Hospitals & Asylums (HA) from all responsibility for annually reviewing federal agency budgets. Whereby, agency budget officials responsible for drafting the congressional budget requests are directed, respective of program level inflation from fiscal year 2016, to clearly distinguish federal outlays, from congressional budget authority, and declare undistributed offsetting receipts, if any, to make it easier for HA, CBO and ultimately OMB to methodically produce an accurately balanced federal budget, able to achieve and sustain a budget surplus when the TCJA tax relief ends and a better insured stock market is relieved of all competition with T-bonds, sold only to Federal Trust Funds, in times of federal budget surplus.

Table I.A.1 Consolidated Federal Budget Table FY 16 – FY 20
(billions)

	FY 16	CR 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	SSI 20
Debt	18,427	13,976	14,453	15,042	15,623	15,554
Deficit	-342	-594	-477	-590	-580	-511
On-budget Revenues	2,430	2,443	2,457	2,509	2,653	2,653
On-budget Outlays	2,772	3,037	2,934	3,100	3,233	3,164
Legislative Branch	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
Judicial Branch	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4
Department of	134	138	144	153	157	157

Agriculture						
Department of Commerce	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.8	17.6	17.6
Department of Defense – Military Programs	565	606	612	630	649	649
Department of Education	74.0	73.9	73.9	78.2	80.5	80.5
Department of Energy	29	30.1	30.0	31.6	32.4	32.4
Department of Health and Human Services	1,002	1,117	1,156	1,142	1,182	1,182
Department of Homeland Security	66.3	68.4	70.7	71.8	73.7	73.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development	49	56.4	46.3	43.4	45.5	45.5
Departme	13.4	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7

nt of the Interior						
Department of Justice	28.9	28.5	28.4	28.3	29.1	29.1
Department of Labor	46.5	41.1	39.6	42.6	43.4	43.4
Department of State and International Assistance	55.5	55.9	40.1	41.0	65.0	65.0
Department of Transportation	75.1	98.1	76.6	80.9	83	83
Department of the Treasury	540	618	484	598	627	627
Department of Veteran's Affairs	163.3	176.7	182.2	195.2	200	200
Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Environmental Protection Agency	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.9

Executive Office of the President	0.753	0.761	0.755	0.417	0.427	0.427
General Services Administration	0.631	0.253	0.243	0.255	0.261	0.261
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	19.3	19.7	19.5	20.7	21.1	21.1
National Science Foundation	7.5	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.3
Office of Personnel Management	49.2	50.9	53.8	55.6	58.7	58.7
Small Business Administration	0.820	0.832	0.881	0.772	0.791	0.791
Social Security Administration (on-budget)	58.9	58.5	60.0	66.2	68.8	0
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-240	-256	-237	-235	-249	-249

Total On-budget Outlays	2,772	3,037	2,934	3,100	3,230	3,161
On-budget Revenues	2,430	2,443	2,457	2,509	2,653	2,653
Total Off-budget Outlays (Trustees)	922.3	952.5	1,000	1,060	1,119	1,293
Total Off-budget Receipts	957	997	1,003	1,066	1,115	1,431
OASDI Trust Funds	2,848	2,892	2,895	2,901	2,897	2,931
Total Receipts	3,387	3,440	3,460	3,575	3,768	4,084
Total Outlays	-3,695	-3,990	-3,935	-4,160	-4,352	-4,457
Total Surplus or Deficit	-308	-550	-475	-585	-584	-373
% of GDP	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	1.8%
GDP	18,702	19,419	19,968	20,462	20,871	20,871

Source: Certain Agency Congressional Budget Requests FY 2019. 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. 2019 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, etc. UN data GDP

The General Fund is primarily funded by individual income taxes that normally enjoy an 8% annual growth rate. Since 2017 federal revenues have stagnated at $2.5 trillion and are estimated to begin increasing 2-5% in 2019 and 2020. The United Nations estimates the TCJA reduced the tax-base by 2%. The terms ‘‘budget outlays’’ and ‘‘outlays’’ mean, with respect to any fiscal year, federal government expenditures, are not to be confused with net lending of funds under budget authority, or dedicated revenue funded programs, during such year under 2USC§622(1). For the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to accurately account for the federal budget it is necessary that OMB is convinced to delete the 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 [inestimable part of State declaration], and novel Infrastructure Improvement rows are deleted from the list of Agencies listed in OMB Table 4.1. Having established the Outlays by Agency table framework above, entries are made after methodical review of agency congressional budget justifications regarding the exact amount of federal outlays requested by the Agency. President Trump already owes a duty of non-repetition and compensation for the destruction of a hypothetical federal budget surplus in FY 2017 by his anti-immigrant policy and pro-rich Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) in his past and the full price of arrears for unjust civilian budget cuts in his future. The President must not succumb to the hacking of the principle of non-repetition and again rob the civilian government to compensate the military for prior robbery. Nor may he attempt to rob the payroll tax to theoretically bailout the stock market, that plunged 20% between February and March 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, not a panic, before rallying on advice to close the stock market trading centers for exclusively electronic trading by registered brokers on March 13, or the General Fund will again have to reimburse to the OASDI Trust Fund dollar for dollar for the grave breach of Art. 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Public Law 111-147 negligently 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% for OASDI.

Table 1.A.2 Undistributed Offsetting Receipts FY 16 – FY 20
(millions)

	FY 16	CR 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20
Department of Agriculture	14,123	16,153	16,199	16,416	15,862
Department of Defense – Military Programs	93,783	96,101	68,868	55,822	66,146
Department	22,000	22,444	22,597	24,024	24,624

of Education					
Department of Health and Human Services	106,336	116,583	125,220	134,848	138,893
Department of the Interior	3,200	3,600	2,800	2,600	2,400
Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total On-budget	240,442	255,881	236,684	234,710	248,925
OMB est. Total	241,362	236,880	245,800	247,892	238,596
On-budget	133,851	132,869	143,776	147,334	139,501

Source: USDA FY 17 – FY 19; DOD FY 17 – FY 19; Education FY 17 FY 19 Interior FY 17 – FY 19; Centers for Medicare Medicaid Services FY 19; Army Corp of Engineers FY 18.

Undistributed offsetting receipts are agency revenues remaining from the previous year, federal savings, the first funds used to pay for the following year budget, thereby reducing total federal outlays and the budget deficit, without decreasing agency budget requests. Only five agency budget justifications reliably produce undistributed offsetting receipts, the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior and Corp of Engineers – Civil Programs. This method may also be used to explain how other agencies profit from accounting errors in their favor, when their budget request is greater than total spending. Undistributed offsetting receipts are a method of reducing the deficit and calculating agency profit. Furthermore, undistributed offsetting receipts are a method of preventing agency cost reductions and improving administrative efficiency from being abusively used to justify reduced agency budgets, that has been so problematic lately, in all government jurisdictions, normally enjoying 2.5% growth, having seemed to have settled on no more or less than 3% growth for medical and military services. OMB does not explain how they estimate undistributed offsetting receipts, and consequently, their estimate has one of the largest margins of error of any of their erroneous entries. Calculating undistributed offsetting receipts, is currently a grave challenge to the arterial capacity of the independent auditor, who must calculate the profit despite intentional concealment of the undistributed offsetting receipt asset, to offset consequential mathematical insanity, by adding all credible agency spending, and subtract total spending from the total budget request. The Army Corp of Engineers budget and one billion dollar undistributed offsetting receipt estimate(s) above have been made after years of study of a budget request, that would otherwise be as incomprehensible to the total, as it is insignificant, to make the detailed project costs, easy on the federal accountant. To estimate Defense - Military Programs, undistributed offsetting receipts, it is necessary to add the congressional budget requests of the three Air Force, Army and Navy Departments and subtract that total from the total budget request of the Defense Department, who is requested to declare this simple undistributed offsetting receipt accounting in their budget request.

Sec. 2 Total Operations of the Social Security Administration

The Board of Trustees has not been able to calculate the optimal OASDI tax rate since 2000. The DI tax rate is not calculated exactly right in the 2019 intermediate projection and has been discriminated against with a 1.8% DI tax rate since 2000. It is necessary to overrule the 2.37% DI tax rate for 2018 and amend the effective DI tax rate to 2.05% (2018), 1.95% (2019), 1.91% or 2.0% (2020) in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) with data from the 2019 Annual Report. A 2.05% DI 10.35% OASI tax rate for 2018, 1.95% DI 10.45% OASI for 2019 and 1.91% DI 10.49% OASI for 2020 is needed to respond to the 2019 Annual Report. A 2.0% DI tax rate would be adopted in response to adoption of the SSI Tax. The trick to calculating the optimal payroll tax distribution is to divide the proposed tax rate by 12.4 and multiply the ratio times total payroll tax revenues, until a right answer reveals itself. The Actuary is encouraged to extend the stochastic projections ever farther into the future, supportive of the positive new calculus in this first annual, consolidating Message of the Public Trustee, that adheres to the three year congressional budget projection and promises to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. A three year budget projection is estimated to reduce the time it will take future Public Trustees to optimally distribute the OASDI tax rate, from an entire month, to less than eight hours to administrate all three OASI, DI and SSI programs, from 2020, whether or not the rich and state employees are taxed.

Table I.B.1 Social Security Administration Budget 2018-2020
(billions)

SSA	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
2018	1,063	885.1	59.6	35.0	83.3	1,060	1,044	11.1	4.9	3.1	2,895	289
SSI	59.6	0	59.6	0	0	59.6	55.2	4.4	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,003	885.1	0	35.0	83.3	1,000	988.6	6.7	4.9	3.1	2,895	289
2.05	149.4	146.3	0	0.5	2.6	146.8	143.7	2.9	0.2	2.6	74.1	49
10.35	854	738.8	0	34.5	80.7	853.5	844.9	3.8	4.8	0.5	2,821	330
SSA	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	1,126	1,003	61.3	36.9		1,121	1,106	11.0	5.0	5.2	2,901	273
SSI	61.3	0	61.3	0	0	61.3	56.8	4.5	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,066	942.1	0	36.9	86.8	1,060	1,049	6.5	5.0	5.8	2,901	273
1.95	152.0	148.2	0	1.6	2.2	149.8	146.9	2.8	0.1	2.2	76.3	50
10.45	913.9	794.0	0	35.3	84.6	910.3	901.6	3.7	4.9	3.6	2,825	310
SSA	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
2020	1,179	988.0	63.7	40.2	87.1	1,183	1,166	11.4	5.0	-3.4	2,897	259
SSI	63.7	0	63.7	0	0	63.7	59.1	4.6	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,115	988.0	0	40.2	87.1	1,119	1,107	6.8	5.0	-3.4	2,897	259
1.91	156.2	152.2	0	1.7	2.3	155.8	152.8	2.9	0.1	0.4	76.7	49
10.49	959.1	835.8	0	38.5	84.8	962.9	954.0	3.9	4.9	-3.8	2,821	293
SSA	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
2020	1,440	1,313	0	40.2	87.1	1,298	1,266	26.8	5.0	142.0	3,040	223
2.4	254.3	254.3	0	0	0	179.0	159.0	20.0	0	75.3	75.3	0
2.0	215.0	211.0	0	1.7	2.3	155.8	152.8	2.9	0.1	59.2	135.5	49
8.0	971.0	847.7	0	38.5	84.8	962.9	954.0	3.9	4.9	8.1	2,829	293

Source: Berryhill, Nancy. 2019 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program pg. 0 overrules 49; 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds pg. 40, 44, 46

In the table above, OASI interest is more, than in the 2019 Annual Report, because there is no hypothetical withdrawal penalty having adjusted the OASDI tax rate and total revenues are more than $4 billion higher in 2019. The combined OASDI deficit is increased by $1.8 billion in the intermediate projection from -$1.6 billion to -$3.4 billion by paying 4% DI spending growth for 1% population growth and 3% COLA for benefits below the poverty line in 2020. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 temporarily helped the DI trust fund recapitalize, however, the 2.37% DI tax rate for 2016-2018 was too much for 2018. The OASI Trust Fund rang up a -$22.4 billion deficit, although the combined OASDI trust funds enjoyed a $3.1 surplus in 2018. 2018 OASDI tax growth was lower than any year since 2008, right before the economic recession. Payroll tax growth of 6.4% in the 2019 intermediate projection is sustained by compensation for 1.3% growth in 2018, 4.4% in 2017 and 5.1% in 2015 and 2016. Coupled with high OASI estimates, the unexplained downturn in payroll tax revenue growth in 2018, is believed to be attributable to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) photo ID passports and cards. To prevent the loss of more tax-dollars by a Presidentially misunderstood Customs budget the Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441 must be terminated by the Treasury and repealed by Congress. Going into 2019 the challenge is to calculate the OASDI tax rates under current law.

It is essential that the Board of Trustees to learn to accurately calculate the payroll tax distribution estimates at different rates to justify the optimal OASDI tax rate for the next year and make amends for prior maldistribution. To make matters more difficult, by agreeing to do everything right, the next step of accounting for the SSI trust fund with a portion of the 12.4% tax creates a third ratio to crunch. This operation becomes so difficult it can only be done in the four row per year trust fund operation table, with a copy of the prior year on the side to calculate net interest and trust fund ratio. The product of the DI, OASI 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 can take more than an hour. Verify the accuracy by adding the OASI and DI estimates to equal the combined total they were derived from. The Trust Fund ratio is calculated to determine what percentage of current year costs the trust fund ending balance of the previous year could afford. Compare estimates, determine high and low limits to achieve desired yield. It is estimated that OASI is obligated to transfer to the DI trust fund $224.4 billion plus 2.5% annual interest to $240.4 billion, as if the OASDI tax rate had been adjusted right to accommodate the age of high rate of disability of the Baby Boomer generation, that nearly nearly depleted the DI trust fund 2009-2015. To begin the learning process, it is a good idea, to assess $240 billion damages caused by the inability of the Board of Trustees to adjust the DI tax rate to minimally afford the age of high rate of disability for the Baby Boomer generation 2009-2015 and 2.5% asset growth. 2011 was the peak of the spending for the disability of the Baby Boomers when a 2.7% DI 9.7% OASI tax rate and 2012 when 2.8% DI 9.6% OASI tax rates were needed.

Table I.B.2 OASDI Tax Rate Lesson 2009-2015
(billions)

Year	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2008	805.3	672.1	0	16.9	116.3	625.1	615.3	5.7	4.0	180.2	2,419	358
1.8	109.8	97.6	0	1.3	11.0	109.0	106.0	2.5	0.4	0.9	215.8	197
10.6	695.5	574.6	0	15.6	105.3	516.2	509.3	3.2	3.6	179.3	2,203	392
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.8	675.5	6.2	4.1	121.8	2,541	353
1.8	109.4	96.9	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	-12.1	203.6	178
10.6	698.2	570.4	0	19.9	107.9	564.3	557.2	3.4	3.7	133.9	2,337	390
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.7	675.5	6.1	4.1	121.9	2,541	353

2.03	121.8	109.3	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	0.0	215.8	168
10.37	685.8	558.0	0	19.9	107.9	564.3	557.2	3.4	3.7	121.5	2,325	390
2009	807.6	667.3	0	21.9	118.4	685.7	675.5	6.1	4.1	121.9	2,541	353
2.13	127.1	114.6	0	2.0	10.5	121.5	118.3	2.7	0.4	5.4	221.2	168
2010	781.2	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.5	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
1.8	104.0	92.5	0.4	1.9	9.3	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	-23.6	180.0	159
10.6	677.1	544.8	2.0	22.1	108.2	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	92.2	2,429	400
2010	781.1	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.4	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
2.25	127.9	115.6	0.4	1.9	10.0	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	0.2	216.0	169
10.15	653.2	521.7	2.0	22.1	107.4	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	68.3	2,393	398
2010	781.1	637.3	2.4	24.0	117.4	712.5	701.6	6.5	4.4	68.6	2,610	357
2.35	133.4	120.9	0.4	1.9	10.2	127.7	124.2	3.0	0.5	5.5	226.7	173
10.05	647.8	516.5	2.0	22.1	107.2	584.9	577.4	3.5	3.9	62.9	2,383	397
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2011	805.1	564.2	102.7	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,678	354
1.8	106.3	81.9	14.9	1.6	7.9	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	-26.1	153.9	136
10.6	698.8	482.4	87.8	22.2	106.5	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	95.0	2,524	402
2011	805.1	666.9	0	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,679	354
2.25	132.1	121.0	0	1.6	9.5	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	-0.2	215.8	163
10.15	673.0	545.9	0	22.2	104.9	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	69.2	2,462	396
2011	805.1	666.9	0	23.8	114.4	736.1	725.1	6.4	4.6	69.0	2,678	354
2.36	138.0	126.7	0	1.6	9.7	132.3	128.9	2.9	0.5	5.7	232.4	167
10.04	666.8	540.1	0	22.2	104.5	603.8	596.2	3.5	4.1	63.0	2,446	395
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2012	840.2	589.5	114.3	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.7	54.4	2,732	341
1.8	109.1	85.6	16.5	0.6	6.4	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	-31.2	122.7	110
10.6	731.1	503.9	97.7	26.7	102.8	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	85.6	2,610	391

2012	840.2	703.8	0	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.6	54.4	2,732	341
2.31	140.5	131.1	0	0.6	8.8	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	0.2	216.0	154
10.09	699.7	572.7	0	26.7	100.3	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	54.2	2,516	381
2012	840.2	703.8	0	27.3	109.1	785.8	774.8	6.3	4.6	54.5	2,733	341
2.39	145.8	135.7	0	0.6	9.5	140.3	136.9	2.9	0.5	5.5	237.9	166
10.01	694.4	568.1	0	26.7	99.6	645.5	637.9	3.4	4.1	48.9	2,495	379
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,765	332
1.8	111.2	105.4	0.7	0.4	4.7	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	-32.2	90.4	86
10.6	743.8	620.8	4.2	20.7	98.1	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	64.3	2,674	384
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,766	332
2.30	143.9	134.7	0.7	0.4	8.1	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	0.5	216.5	151
10.1	711.1	591.5	4.2	20.7	94.7	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	31.6	2,548	370
2013	855.0	726.2	4.9	21.1	102.8	822.9	812.3	6.2	4.5	32.1	2,765	332
2.45	149.4	143.6	0.7	0.4	8.9	143.4	140.1	2.8	0.6	6.0	243.9	166
9.95	705.6	582.6	4.2	20.7	93.9	679.5	672.1	3.4	3.9	26.1	2,521	367
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2014	884.3	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.0	2,790	322
1.8	114.9	109.7	0.1	1.7	3.4	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	-30.2	60.2	62
10.6	769.4	646.2	0.4	28.0	94.8	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	55.2	2,729	374
2014	884.4	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.2	2,790	322
2.23	145.5	136.0	0.1	1.7	7.7	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	0.4	216.9	149
10.17	738.9	620.0	0.4	28.0	90.5	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	24.7	2,573	357
2014	884.4	756.0	0.5	29.6	98.2	859.2	848.5	6.1	4.7	25.2	2,790	322
2.31	151.3	140.8	0.1	1.7	8.7	145.1	141.7	2.9	0.4	6.2	250.2	168
10.09	733.1	615.2	0.4	28.0	89.5	714.2	706.8	3.1	4.3	18.9	2,540	353
12.4	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
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

Because the +/- $674 SSI (2009-11) persecution is so tempting to morbidly obese executive decision-makers, it is held that after 42 months, 3 ½ years, between $600-$699, any such meager benefit would leap over economic depression to $700 (Revelation 13:10). The UN Arrears and Certain Iranian Assets Act of 2020 is second chance, for a fat executive to actually make the leap from $60 to $70 billion total UN spending and $6.5 to $8.1 billion to compensate peacekeeping for intentionally cutting the budget total to persecute peacekeeping for their abolition. The squirrels did not stop falling until the State Department had a $65 billion head start. In Iceland all bibles are required to have a warning label that all religion is mental illness. Theology seems to be the study of humans transcending mental illness to truly be with the Almighty. The weight of gold which came in to Solomon in one year was 666 talents of gold (1 Kings 10:14)(2 Chronicles 9:13). He who has an ear, let him hear. If anyone is to go into captivity, into captivity he will go. If anyone is to be killed with the sword, with the sword he will be killed. This calls for patient endurance and faithfulness on the part of the saints for forty-two months… He also forced everyone great and small, rich and poor, free and slave, to receive a mark on his right hand or on his forehead, so that no one could buy or sell unless he had the mark which is the name of the beast or the number of his name. This calls for wisdom. If anyone has insight, let him calculate the number of the beast, for it is man's number. His number is 666 (Revelation 13:9, 10 & 16-18). O Prophet! why do you forbid (yourself) that which Allah has made lawful for you; you seek to please your wives; and Allah is Forgiving, Merciful (The Prohibition 66:1). O you who believe! save yourselves and your families from a fire whose fuel is men and stones; over it are angels stern and strong, they do not disobey Allah in what He commands them, and do as they are commanded (The Prohibition 66:6). Thy people called it a lie, and yet it is the truth. Say, I have not charge over you; to every prophecy is a set time, and in the end ye shall know (Cattle 6:66). Say: Come I will recite what your Lord has forbidden to you-- (remember) that you do not associate anything with Him and show kindness to your parents, and do not slay your children for (fear of) poverty-- We provide for you and for them-- and do not draw nigh to indecencies, those of them which are apparent and those which are concealed, and do not kill the soul which Allah has forbidden except for the requirements of justice; this He has enjoined you with that you may understand (Cattle 6:151).

Table I.B.3 Bipartisan Budget Act 2016-2018
(billions)

12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net Increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2016	957.5	836.2	.1	32.8	88.4	922.3	911.4	6.2	4.7	35.2	2,847.7	305
2.37	160.0	157.4		1.2	1.4	145.9	142.8	2.8	.4	14.1	46.3	22
10.03	797.5	678.8	.1	31.6	87.0	776.4	768.6	3.5	4.3	51.0	2,780.3	364
2017	996.6	873.6		37.9	85.1	952.5	941.5	6.5	4.5	44.1	2,891.8	299
2.37	171.0	167.1		2.0	1.9	145.8	142.8	2.8	.2	25.1	71.5	32
10.03	825.6	706.5		35.9	83.2	806.7	798.7	3.7	4.3	19.0	2,820.3	347
2018	1,001.1	883.4		34.6	83.1	1,002.8	991.8	6.2	4.9	-1.7	2,890.1	288
2.37	172.9	168.8		1.5	2.6	149.3	146.3	2.8	.2	23.7	95.2	48
10.03	828.2	714.5		33.1	80.6	853.6	845.5	3.3	4.7	-25.4	2,794.9	330
2018	1,001.2	883.4	0	34.6	83.2	995.9	984.9	6.2	4.9	5.3	2,897.1	290
2.1	153.7	149.6	0	1.5	2.6	149.3	146.3	2.8	0.2	4.4	75.9	48
10.3	847.5	733.8	0	33.1	80.6	846.6	838.6	3.3	4.7	0.9	2,821.2	333

Source: 2017 & 2018 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds

The 2.37% DI tax of the Bipartisan Budget increased the DI Trust Fund balance at year end from $32.3 billion in 2015 to $46.3 billion in 2016 when the trust fund ratio reached a low of 22%. By the end of 2018 the DI trust fund is estimated to recoup $95.2 billion in savings and a trust fund ratio of 48%, at the expense of a -$1.7 billion combined deficit and -$25.4 billion OASI deficit 2018. The 2.37% DI tax rate is obviously too high for the OASI trust fund to afford. However, the 1.8% DI tax rate is too low. Properly adjusted the OASDI tax rate should theoretically sustain account surpluses until 2021 when an OASI deficit causes a combined trust fund deficit of -$3 billion at either the 2.1% or 2.0% + $240 billion DI tax rate. Under current law in 2019 when the 2.37% DI tax expires an $11 billion DI deficit develops in 2019 and trust fund assets begin to decrease. By 2024 or 2025 the DI trust fund would be completely depleted. After a concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to, it shall not be in order in the Senate to cause a decrease in social security surpluses or an increase in social security deficits relative to the levels set forth in the applicable resolution under 2USC§642(a)(3)(b). The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 was successful at temporarily correcting the DI deficit, but it broke John Boehner's back. By 2018 the 2.37% DI tax became too much for the OASI trust to bear, without causing a combined deficit, and instead of reverting to the inadequate 1.8% DI tax rate, it is necessary to get the OASDI payroll tax rate distribution right. Congress must overrule the 2.37% DI tax rate for 2018 and amend the effective DI tax rate to 2.05% (2018), 1.95% (2019), 1.91% or 2.0% (2020) in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T)(U)(V) with data from the 2019 Annual Report.

SSA is headed by a Commissioner of Social Security, who employs a deputy commissioner and Inspector General to oversee, in co-operation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the administrative programs of SSA and may create and abolish such operations as they see fit under Sec. 702 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§902. Every year more than 70,000 SSA employees process more than 5 million claims for benefits. They issue 16 million new and replacement Social Security number (SSN) cards. They process 265 million earnings items to maintain workers' life-long earnings records. They handles approximately 54 million phone calls to SSA's 800-number. They issue 136 million Social Security Statements to advise workers how much they have contributed to Social Security and provide estimates of future benefits online. Social Security Matters blog provides for online feedback. OASDI takes pride in their low administrative costs less than 1%, +/-0.6%, while SSI administrative costs run about 7% of program costs. The administrative problem reported in 2018 is that OASDI is inexplicably paying less administrative costs than 2017 that must be offset by the SSI budget request. OASDI administrative costs must be corrected to sustain 3% annual growth to normalize SSI administrative cost growth. SSA administrative costs should grow 3% annually. The contractual cost of processing applications from the SSI tax is expected to be shared with elementary and secondary schools, but SSA administrative costs could double the first year, increase 25% the second, before returning to normal 3% growth.

Table I.B.4 Social Security Administrative Costs 2016 - 2020
(billions)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 tax
OASDI	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.6
SSI	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	21.7
Total	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.0	11.4	28.3

Source: 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund. 2019 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Program.

It is the duty of the Board of Trustees composed of the Commissioner of Social Security, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to - a. Hold the Trust Funds; b. Report to the Congress not later than the first day of April of each year on the operation and status of the Trust Funds during the preceding fiscal year and on their expected operation and status during the next ensuing five fiscal years; c. Report immediately to the Congress whenever the Board of Trustees is of the opinion that the amount of either of the Trust Funds is unduly small; d.

Recommend improvements in administrative procedures and policies designed to effectuate the proper coordination of the old-age and survivors insurance and Federal-State unemployment compensation program; and e. Review the general policies followed in managing the Trust Funds, and recommend changes in such policies, including necessary changes in the provisions of the law which govern the way in which the Trust Funds are to be managed in accordance with Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401.

Sec. 3 Social Security Area Population

The easiest new statistical task of the combined Annual Reports, is to calculate the total number of Social Security beneficiaries from the estimates provided by the most recent, 2019 Annual Reports of the OASDI Trustees and SSI Program. Around 77,000 SSA staff are optimistically estimated to pay a total of 73.9 million people benefits in 2020 - 55.6 million OASI, 10.2 million DI and 8.1 million SSI. In the seven years between 2010 and 2017 annual OASI population growth was 2.4% and dipped to 2.3% in 2018. The current year OASI population growth estimate is 2.8%, but current and next year OASI population estimates are always high. It remains to be seen if the mandatory maximum benefit at 70 1/2 of the Baby Boomer generation has actually had a significant positive impact on OASI enrollment, or if OASI population growth was 2.4% as usual in 2019 and 2020. Sadly, since 2016 DI and SSI program enrollment has declined. The DI population has declined from a high of 11 million in 2013 to 10.4 million in 2017. The SSI population declined from a high of 8.1 million in 2017 to 7.9 million in 2019. SSA has a duty to achieve 1% net population growth, in both the DI and SSI, programs. The tax on the rich and state employees would increase the SSI population an estimated 225%, to 24 million the first year, 22% the second year, 2% the third year and 1% thereafter.

Table 1.C.1 Social Security Beneficiaries in Current-Payment Status 2016-2020
(millions)

Benefits	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 tax
SSI	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1	24.0
OASI	50.3	51.5	52.7	54.2	55.6	55.6
DI	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.4
Total	69.0	70.0	70.9	72.2	73.9	90.0
Workers	171	173	176	178	179	179
Ratio	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.42	1.98

Source: Berryhill, Nancy. 2019 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program pg. 44; 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds pgs. 60, 130, 138

SSA must immediately stop discriminating against 1% disability population growth, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 under 42USC§12101 *et seq*. Accounting for social security beneficiaries, from all three programs, for comparison with contributing workers, should help to improve the effectiveness of Social Security Bulletin statistics. Annual Report statistics age well, and can easily accommodate 16 million child SSI benefits, without disability paperwork pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 under 42USC§6101. More work is needed to sustain beneficiary statistics by race and is pretty good by national origin, due to the numerical indication of country of origin in the first three digits of the social security number, pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d. In the 2014 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Commissioner Carolyn Colvin disclosed that between 1996 and 2000 ten million Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) / Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) benefits were cut, overruling Republican propaganda, distributed by John Boehner, lauding the imaginary successes of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. As the result of these catastrophic cuts to child welfare the poverty rate has gone from an average rate of 15% in 1996 to 10% working age, 9% elderly and 18% child poverty down from more than 22% during the recent Recession. TANF administrative costs are significantly more SSI. Local school social workers should be able to address all child SSI data entry by social security number, whereas SSA is not very good with residential and mailing addresses. By 2020 when the tax is passed it should be possible to give every poor family with children a SSI benefit. Eighteen years of child SSI is more than five years of TANF and less than permanent disability. By 2030 there should be enough revenues to pay all poor citizens an SSI benefit without any disability questions. Payroll tax relief for low-income taxpayers is preliminarily overruled by the prospect of more SSI benefit than contribution

It is against Engel's law - Over the past five decades, the top 1% of American earners have nearly doubled their share of national income. Since 1979, the before-tax incomes of the top 1% of America's households have increased more than seven times faster than bottom 20% incomes. Meanwhile, the official poverty rate for all U.S. families has merely inched up and down. The official poverty rate understates the number of people in the world's richest country who have trouble making ends meet. In 2017 the the poverty rate was 13.4%, the child poverty rate 18.4%, working age poverty rate 10% and elderly poverty rate 9%. An estimated 43.5% of the total U.S. population (140 million people) are either poor or low-income. Social security currently enables 54% of the population to pay 22% of the population. More work is needed to insure all unemployed poor and low-income workers, and especially their children, receive social security benefits, and that their wages and benefits grow faster than inflation. Adjusted for Medicare price inflation the elderly poverty rate is more like 15%, however the elderly enjoy high rates of home ownership, a lifetime of savings and everyone over the age of 65 is eligible for social security. Paying the elderly more is not the cure for medical price inflation. Nor does taxing the rich and state employees immediately generate enough money to insure all Americans against poverty. The solution is to close the tax loophole for the rich and state employees to expand the SSI program to immediately redress all child poverty, so that the family of every child under the age of 18, currently living in poverty, no matter what race, would receive a child SSI benefit pursuant to the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 under 42USC§6101.

Table I.C.2 Poor Persons Residing in the United States 1973-2014

Characteristics	1973	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
Percent Below 100% Poverty	11.1	13.0	13.5	11.3	15.1	15.0	14.5	14.8
Black	31.4	32.5	31.9	22.5	27.4	27.2	27.2	26.2

Asian	-	-	12.2	9.9	12.2	11.7	10.5	12.0
Hispanic			28.1	21.5	26.5	25.6	24.7	23.6
White	7.5	9.1	8.8	7.4	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.1
Poor children in families	14.2	17.9	19.9	15.6	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.7
Black	40.6	42.1	44.2	30.9	39.0	37.5	38.0	37.1
Asian			17.0	12.5	14.0	13.3	14.4	13.4
Hispanic	27.8	33.0	37.7	27.6	34.3	33.3	32.2	31.3
White			11.3	11.6	8.5	11.7	12.7	11.9
Poor children with single mothers		50.8	53.4	40.1	46.6	47.2	47.4	46.5
Black		64.8	64.7	49.3	53.2	53.3	54.0	52.8
Asian			32.2	38.0	36.9	33.0	47.4	32.4
Hispanic		65.0	68.4	49.6	56.3	54.7	52.3	53.3
White			39.6	28.0	34.7	38.5	39.5	35.8
Below 100% poverty line in thousands	22,973	29,272	33,585	31,581	46,343	46,496	46,269	46,657
Black	7,388	8,579	9,837	7,982	10,746	10,911	11,041	10,755
Asian			858	1,258	1,899	1,921	2,255	2,137
Hispanic	2,369	3,491	6,008	7,747	13,522	13,616	13,356	13,104
White	12,864	16,365	16,622	14,366	19,251	18,940	19,552	19,652
Poor children in families	9,453	11,114	12,715	11,005	15,598	14,437	15,116	14,987
Black	3,822	3,906	4,412	3,495	4,271	4,097	4,153	4,036
Asian			358	407	477	470	538	492
Hispanic	1,364	1,716	2,750	3,342	5,815	5,773	5,638	5,522
White		5,174	5,108	3,715	4,544	4,510	4,784	4,440

Poor children with single mother		5,866	7,363	6,300	8,603	8,664	9,025	8,491
Black		2,814	3,597	3,090	4,495	4,598	5,155	4,426
Asian			80	162	141	128	159	136
Hispanic		809	1,314	1,407	2,707	2,809	3,069	2,739
White			2,411	1,832	2,209	2,245	2,477	2,174

Source: Health United States, 2015 Special Feature on Racial and Ethnic Disparities Table 2 Persons below Poverty Level, by Selected Characteristics Race and Hispanic Origin: United States selected years 1973-2014

10 million Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) benefit cuts 1996-2000 were not implicated until the 2014 Annual Report on the SSI Program neuralized decadent Republican Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) propaganda. In 1996, 15% of children were poor, about average for any American. From 1990 to 2000 the high school completion rate declined in all but seven states and the true child poverty rate increased from 15% to 20%. In 2014, 21% (15.5 million) of all 77 million U.S. children ages 0–17 were reported to live in poverty. Subsequently, the child poverty rate has gone down somewhat to 18.3% in 2017. Overall, the poverty rate was much higher for Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic children than for White, non-Hispanic children.–Some 12% of White, non-Hispanic children lived in poverty, compared with 37% of Black, non-Hispanic children and 32% of Hispanic children. In 2014, children in married-couple families were much less likely to be living in poverty than children living in female-householder families (no spouse present). About 11% of children in married-couple families were living in poverty, compared with 46% in female-householder families. Children living in poverty are vulnerable to environmental, educational, health, and safety risks. Compared with their peers, children living in poverty, especially young children, are more likely to have cognitive, behavioral, and socio-emotional difficulties. Additionally, throughout their lifetimes, they are more likely to complete fewer years of school and experience more years of unemployment.

Table I.C.3 Income and Poverty by State 2017

Area	Population 2017	Median Household Income	Median Female Earning	Median Male Earning	Poverty Rate	Children under 18 in poverty
United States	325, 719,178	60,336	41,453	51,284	13.4%	18.4%
Alabama	4,874,747	48,123	35,414	48,199	16.9%	24.6%
Alaska	739,795	73,181	47,472	57,943	11.1%	14.9%
Arizona	7,016,270	56,581	39,675	46,681	14.9%	20.8%
Arkansas	3,004,279	45,869	34,154	43,266	16.4%	22.5%
California	39,536,653	71,805	46,783	52,487	13.3%	18.1%
Colorado	5,607,154	69,117	44,733	54,869	10.3%	12.0%

Connecticut	3,588,184	74,168	52,120	62,976	9.6%	12.6%
Delaware	961,939	62,852	47,052	41,453	13.6%	18.5%
District of Columbia	693,972	82,372	66,679	74,877	16.6%	25.6%
Florida	20,984,400	52,594	36,746	42,261	14.0%	20.3%
Georgia	10,429,379	56,183	38,958	47,114	14.9%	21.0%
Hawaii	1,427,538	77,765	41,664	51,594	9.5%	11.5%
Idaho	1,716,943	52,225	34,665	46,241	12.8%	15.3%
Illinois	12,802,023	62,992	43,149	55,585	12.6%	17.0%
Indiana	6,666,818	54,181	37,167	50,782	13.5%	18.4%
Iowa	3,145,711	58,570	39,658	50,295	10.7%	12.3%
Kansas	2.913,123	56,422	37,931	49,267	11.9%	14.8%
Kentucky	4,454,189	48,375	36,487	46,289	17.2%	22.4%
Louisiana	4,684,333	46,145	34,708	50,445	19.7%	28.0%
Maine	1,335,907	56,277	40,618	49,476	11.1%	13.`%
Maryland	6,052,177	80,776	52,381	61,263	9.3%	12.0%
Massachusetts	6,859,819	77,385	54,646	65,939	10.5%	13.5%
Michigan	9,962,311	54,909	40,453	51,749	14.2%	19.7%
Minnesota	5,576,606	68,388	45,798	55,812	9.5%	11.8%
Mississippi	2,984,100	43,529	32,441	42,287	19.8%	26.9%
Missouri	6,113,532	53,578	37,339	47,436	13.4%	18.6%
Montana	1,050,493	53,386	35,964	45,616	12.5%	14.7%
Nebraska	1,920,076	59,970	38,726	50,293	10.8%	14.1%
Nevada	2,998,039	58,003	37,880	45,439	13.0%	18.5%
New Hampshire	1,342,795	73,381	46,044	57,966	7.7%	10.3%
New Jersey	9,005,644	80,088	51,538	64,497	10.0%	13.9%
New Mexico	2,088,070	46,744	35,523	42,690	19.7%	27.2%
New York	19,849,399	64,894	48,901	41,453	14.1%	19.7%
North Carolina	10,273,419	52,752	38,784	41,453	14.7%	21.2%
North Dakota	755,393	61,843	40,964	41,453	10.3%	10.9%
Ohio	11,658,609	54,021	39,774	41,453	14.0%	20.1%
Oklahoma	3,930,864	50,051	35,488	46,114	15.8%	21.5%
Oregon	4,142,776	60,212	41,572	50,965	13.2%	16.5%
Pennsylvania	12,805,537	59,195	41,929	52,111	12.5%	17.0%
Rhode Island	1,059,639	63,870	46,146	55,183	11.6%	16.6%
South Carolina	5,024,369	50,570	35,142	41,453	15.4%	22.6%
South	869,666	56,521	35,424	46,170	13.0%	16.6%

Dakota						
Tennessee	6,715,984	51,340	36,812	45,032	15.0%	21.2%
Texas	28,304,596	59,206	40,236	49,414	14.7%	20.9%
Utah	3,101,833	68,358	37,252	52,249	9.7%	10.7%
Vermont	623,657	57,513	41,976	48,924	11.3%	13.8%
Virginia	8,470,020	71,535	45,692	57,690	10.6%	14.0%
Washington	7,405,743	70,979	47,681	60,893	11.0%	14.3%
West Virginia	1,815,857	43,469	35,078	47,425	19.1%	25.9%
Wisconsin	5,795,483	59,305	40,930	51,346	11.3%	14.5%
Wyoming	579,315	60,434	40,200	51,948	11.3%	13.3%
Puerto Rico	3,337,177	19,343			44.4%	57.8%
United States	332, 393,532	60,336	41,453	51,284	13.4%	18.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Fact-finder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more.

The 2020 Affordable Care Act (ACA) influenced poverty line initially failed to increase to account for inflation. The Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia were published in the Federal Register on January 17, 2020 , a 2.2% increase for individuals from $12,490 (2019) to $12,760 (2020), 1.4% for additional persons from $4,420 (2019) to $4,480. These arbitrary rates of growth seem slow by comparison with 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation. However, with the budget cuts, inadequate COLA and zero growth in federal minimum wage, the rights of poor people are growing faster than the government is willing to fulfill. The consequence of budget cuts and belt tightening behavior, is that SSA, SNAP and other programs torture applicants to compel them to drop their claims, the bureaucrats cannot dismiss so lightly on the rational basis of poverty. Social Security should not assault applicants with monoclonal antibodies to the sacrum or any other part of their nosocomial infection. The sacrum is a single large bone consisting of five vertebrae (S1-S5) that are fused together at birth. The sacroiliac joints (a common location for back problems) connect the sacrum and pelvis on both sides (Fishman '06: 57, 58). Back pain is acute after sitting, it can take ten minutes or more to stand upright and another ten to touch the toes. The best diagnosis seems to be herniated sacrum caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* lesion treated with an Epsom salt bath. Infection of the sacrum makes sitting acutely injurious and petitions for back pay are as brief as they are legion *Scarborough v. Anthony J. Principi, Secretary of Veteran's Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004), *Shinseki, Secretary of Veteran's Affairs v. Sanders* No. 07-1209 (2009) and *Astrue, Commissioner of Social Security v. Ratliff* No. 08-1322 (2010). Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-OH) retired early after back surgery for chronic back pain, and collaborating on the temporary 2.37% DI tax rate in 2015 as compensation for his non-repeated prior propaganda regarding OASDI tax relief and the Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act of 1996.

This toxic epidemiology of back pain, that may have begun in the VA, is noticed to have begun in SSA after the SSI benefit lingered for more than 42 months $600-$700 (Revelation 13:10). SSA should not indiscriminately use the Authorization for Release of Information to the Social Security Administration SSA 827 disability lawyers tend to identify with. SSA should probably not enter a person's address and phone number into the computer. A person, or numerically indexed social security profile, may not be used to render a place immune from military (gloved) intervention, under Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). SSA must stop wearing gloves with their outgoing mail. SSA must stop entering addresses into the computer because the toxic and kleptomaniac home / office invader is wanted to be arrested for breaking and entering, and grand theft auto after returning the coffee cone and gloves via Supreme Court. Staff, petitioner relations and public outcomes of their information exchange, should improve dramatically without the anarchy of toxic abuse. SSA local offices are highly recommended to employ a staff physician, a general practitioner and/or research protocol physician. The physician would help to keep the office clean and staff healthy. A physician would professionally process the extremely difficult task of dealing with bioterrorism without relocating. A physician would be available to professionally talk with petitioners regarding their health issues, possibly for health insurance reimbursement 9am to 5 pm. And/or a research protocol physician could conduct benevolent voluntary medical research into the utilization of effective medicine, such as Epsom salt bath for methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infected monoclonal antibody insulted backs, and promising new medical treatments for disabling conditions noted by SSA. Do not enter the home.

SSA associates with medicine at its falsest, insurance. It would do their extensive study on disability justice for SSA to employ a staff physician. Beneficiaries may apply at the local office to voluntarily stop paying for Part B Medicare insurance, but this is not advised for physically disabled and elderly beneficiaries, who are thought to need a lot of assistance paying for their helpful medical and caregiving staff. What is needed in the social health insurance sector is that the hyper-inflationary 'you may be b(k)illed' Medicare letters since 1970s must be edited so that they do not incite hyperinflation caused by double, triple and quadruple billing, by medical providers. The entire medical purpose of health insurance is to prevent the patient from being b(k)illed to death by exposure to MRSA, other hospital acquired infections and malicious toxic chemicals, via the mail. A person who has insurance should not be billed at all. Nor should an uninsured person who pays the reasonable fee be billed. Nor should a reasonable bill be infected or toxic. The problem is that in the United States hospital fees are not reasonable, some suckers are extorted, and others falsely associated with and this highly risky behavior occurs in the medically professional health sector quarantine, at much higher risk for random infectious diseases, than other sectors, and extremely vulnerable to chemical tortures, such as the monoclonal antibodies that turns normal MRSA in the gut into crippling lesions on the spine and other organs, with disabling levels of pain and little risk of death until the infection climbs the spine to cause a stroke. Inequality in medical prices paid by various insurance companies and private individuals, must be redressed. Medicaid prices for all would instantly achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all pursuant to SDG Goal 3.8. All that needs to be done is delete the you may be billed incitement from the Medicare letters, and require all health insurance companies, governments and medical providers, to abide by the Medicaid price list. The Medicare Part A hospital insurance prices must go down dramatically in accordance with Medicaid prices. Medicaid outpatient and Medicare Part B prices, need to increase to a point about halfway between what they currently pay and what physicians bill private health insurance providers, who would all pay the new lower price. Providers need to stop selling their patients into slavery and be more professional about their subsidies, to the point where an intellectual wouldn't get whacked, poking around the public health system. Normally there is no treatment for coronaviruses other than a caution to wash hand and keep clean. It is hoped that uninsured workers who are quarantined with coronavirus and novel coronavirus infected pneumonia (NCIP) for the three weeks duration of self-medication with corticosteroids and ampicillin and/or hospital ventilation treatment with the antibiotic levofloxacin (Levaquin), and corticosteroids methylprednisolone IV and then prednisone (Kit-Ying '06) will be insured for diagnostic testing, medical treatment, by either unemployment compensation or supplemental security income, in co-operation with Medicaid, for one month.

People wishing to enter the United States for more than six months are directed to file Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, before they look come to the United States to look for work, or before their six month tourist visa expires. After filing and receiving a favorable determination, the applicant receives an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and within seven days thereafter a social security card, even if they previously had a social security number. An EAD is not necessary for lawful permanent residents. The social security number allows the immigrant to work, report their wages, pay taxes and be eligible for disability and retirement benefits after 10 quarters of contributions. The SSI program cannot currently afford to subsidize poor disabled aliens who are directed to refugee assistance of the Administration for Children and Families and State Department or a better life in their home country. Revoking Green cards for food stamp usage, is considered a crime of genocide to target immigrants for extermination by starvation or removal, and may signal the end of the Green card, as EAD and US passports for otherwise stateless persons become the norm. According to the 2019 Annual Report there seems to have been a large deportation during 2016. Anti-immigrant policy has caused a distinct decrease in the number of legal permanent residents (LPR) arriving in 2018. The number of other entries is rising steadily to compensate. About 60% of other immigrants successfully make an adjustment of status to LPR versus departure.

Table I.C.4 Migration Estimates 2001-2018
(thousands)

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

2013	589	249	409	748	939	184	409	346	1,094
2014	627	256	398	769	1,073	364	398	311	1,080
2015	689	271	395	813	1,082	324	395	364	1,177
2016	763	292	407	877	1,192	695	407	90	968
2017	724	282	403	845	1,250	237	403	610	1,456
2018	620	268	450	803	1,300	249	450	601	1,404

Source: 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds historical revision overrules 2016-2018 LPR – legal permanent resident.

The quota for immigrants across the southern border must increase to meet demand by documented and stateless persons, alike. The Supreme Court is troubled by illegal interpretation of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) under 18USC§205. Action is illegally construed to mean collective deportation in grave breech of Sec. 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). Action must be understood by the Supreme Court and/or International Organization for Migration (IOM) to mean childhood arrivals have negligently paid more than regular price for U.S. Passports (and/or citizenship) under common Arts. 26-29 of the Conventions Relative to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Stateless Persons (1954) and are each due one Passport noting their citizenship as United States for less than $10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution. There does not seem to be a problem with giving people born of foreign parents the nationality of their country of birth under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961). To secure individual income tax revenue growth and federal sales of identification documents, while prohibiting the opportunity for revenue loss, it is highly recommended that Congress repeal the Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441. Lights, camera, photo ID and biometrics for all safe and orderly UN border passages.

The Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441 must be repealed to prevent repetition of the 2019 unconstitutionally vague discrimination against the issuance of US passports, as action, to the large class of Deferred Action for Delayed Arrival (DACA) that is believed to be compensating SSA this 2020, so that Customs does not rob the Treasury of any tax-dollars again, in any case. Customs is paid for entirely by the General Fund; they and OMB account for an insufficient total amount of customs revenues, with tariffs diminished by 0.97 annually from 2016 under the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007) 0.88 (2020). To be sensitive to his sincere belief in internationally recognized human rights, peace, freedom and raising people out of poverty, President Donald J. Trump, we diagnose with accounting atherosclerosis onset depression and Down syndrome, has also been diagnosed with the mental illness of xenophobia, possibly incidental to his divorce, by The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018 was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/157.

For all the greater than 12% partially taxed annual income growth CEOs of major corporations so often enjoy in the United States, immigrants might contribute more income tax than the rich. Likewise, collectively 27 million state employees may be richer than rich. However there are more millionaires in the United States than in any other country. It is strange that the rich conceal their assets in such a way that their collective wealth estimates are likely to be overestimated, due to the significant contributions of their silent partner. The United States has a larger immigrant population than any other country, with 47 million immigrants as of 2015. This represents 19.1% of the 244 million international migrants worldwide and 14.4% of the 330 million U.S. population. In 2017 there were 258 million international migrants, approximately 3.4% of the world population. The United States obviously receives a lot more of their tax-dollars from immigrants than other nations and cannot take this advantage for granted. The truth of the matter is rich people seem to be the poorest politicians of all. Their real wealth is only an estimate of the headroom under their class conscious taxman installed glass ceiling, and county registered home, while the rights of the poor add-up, to sustain the national and international economy.

Commerce Department statistics are endangered, but they are not part of the Board of Trustees. U.S. Census Bureau terminated the Annual Statistical Compendia program effective October 1, 2011. American Fact-finder is terminating July 1, 2019 data.census.gov will be the primary source of all new Census Bureau data, including upcoming releases from the 2018 American Community Survey, 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census and more. International trade balance, by country, is integral to the classical current account balance, with national government budget deficit / surplus. While the current account balance is not very significant, it is a shame that neither the Census Bureau, nor International Trade Representative are producing a United States international trade balance by county. Census, state budget information was terminated before it could be used. 2016 United States population estimates were disputed between the Census and Social Security Administration regarding a total population between 324 million and 330 million, respectively, a difference of 2 percent, The under age 18 population is between 74.1 million and 77.8 million, a difference of 5 percent. 74.9 million Baby Boomers were born 1946-64. The Census has clearly erred with the 22.9% under age 18 revision in 2015 that destroyed the population pyramid and must return to a number closer to 24% under age 18 used in the 2010 Census, probably the 23.6% estimate of juveniles in the Social Security Area population.

Sec. 4 Conclusion

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 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).

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.

The Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress 2019 Special Edition summarizes: It is cause for great concern that the extreme poverty rate is projected to be 6 per cent in 2030, missing the global target to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger is on the rise for the third consecutive year. The decline of global extreme poverty continues, but has slowed. The deceleration indicates that the world is not on track to achieve the target of less than 3 per cent of the world living in extreme poverty by 2030. People who continue to live in extreme poverty face deep, entrenched deprivation often exacerbated by violent conflicts and vulnerability to disasters. Strong social protection systems and government spending on key services often help those left behind get back on their feet and escape poverty, but these services need to be brought to scale. The share of the world population living in extreme poverty declined to 10 per cent in 2015, down from 16 per cent in 2010 and 36 per cent in 1990. However, the pace of poverty reduction is decelerating, with a "nowcast" of 8.6 per cent in 2018. Moreover, baseline projections suggest that 6 per cent of the world population will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty. Despite having a job, 8 per cent of the world's workers and their families still lived in extreme poverty in 2018. The situation remains particularly alarming in sub-Saharan Africa, where the share of working poor stood at 38 per cent in 2018. Social protection systems help prevent and reduce poverty and provide a safety net for the vulnerable. However, social protection is not a reality for a large majority of the world's population. In 2016, 55 per cent – as many as 4 billion people – were not covered by any social protection cash benefits, with large variations across regions: from 87 per cent without coverage in sub-Saharan Africa to 14 per cent in Europe and Northern America. Only 22 per cent of unemployed persons receive unemployment cash benefits, only 28 per cent of persons with severe disabilities receive disability cash benefits, only 35 per cent of children worldwide enjoy effective access to social protection and only 41 per cent of women giving birth receive maternity cash benefits (Guterres '19: i. 6, 7).

World Health Organization (WHO) Essential Nutrition Actions: Mainstreaming Nutrition Through the Life-Course (2019) defines exclusive breastfeeding as the practice of only giving an infant breast milk for the first 6 months of life, and has the single largest potential impact on child mortality of any preventive intervention. The Labor Secretary is ordered to improve maternity protection through the workplace (e.g. 6 months, 24 weeks, of mandatory paid maternity leave and polices to encourage women to breastfeed in the workplace), to empower women to exclusively breastfeed (WHO '19: 41). 24 weeks overrules the demand for 14 weeks Maternity Protection ILO Convention No. 183 (2000). In recent years the U.S. Labor Secretary has failed to pass legislation providing an irregular amount of

maternity leave to both mothers and fathers. With the new request for 6 months maternity protection it has become obvious that men don't wish to pay for women to take long vacations they don't get. To provide six months maternity protection gender equality requires that all contributors receive a six month sabbatical every ten years, that can be taken early by mothers and fathers. Furthermore, to estimate the new higher tax rate, the UC program must pay 3 weeks Holidays with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970). According to recent data from some 90 countries, women devote on average roughly three times more hours a day to unpaid care and domestic work than men, limiting the time available for paid work, education and leisure and further reinforcing gender-based socioeconomic disadvantages known as the maternity penalty (Guterres '19: 13)(Genesis 3:16).
In return for a winning case for 6 months maternity pay/ 10 year sabbatical, it is only fair to advocate for a 1-2% of income suggested UN donation anything accepted, to be placed on all individual and corporate income tax-forms. Individual contributions would go to a social security benefit programs for people who would otherwise be living below the international poverty line, $1.25 (2015). Corporate contributions would be distributed voluntarily to all the UN agencies, with reasonable assessment that take into consideration the voluntary nature of the contribution.

Done by Anthony J. Sanders of Hospitals & Asylums for Public Trustee, $2,000 mo. tax free disability.

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