

Hospitals & Asylums

Preliminary SSI and OASDI Trust Fund Operation Tables HA-31-7-17

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A. The Social Security Trust funds are established in Sec. 201 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401. They are sustained by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) to ensure that an appropriate amount of tax dollars are transferred from the General Fund to the Social Security Trust Funds under 26USC§3121. Aside from effectively treating the intellectually disabling effects of calculus upon the arteries, the most important substantive social security issue in the United States pertains to the law regarding the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i). COLA has been neglected since the hyperinflation of the early 1970s and religiously abused as an OASDI tax rate calculus substitute since 2009. COLA must be re-interpreted to guarantee lower-income by law social security and other welfare program beneficiaries a 3% COLA to stay ahead of average 2.7% consumer-price-index (CPI) annually adjusted rate of inflation since 1980, provided the combined OASDI trust fund has a trust fund ratio greater than 20%, to comply with the Iron Law of Wages for high rates of catch-up economic growth to escape the inflation of printing Engel's Law. Neither nation nor labor budget can afford to irregularly pay reparations for the resulting attrition of purchasing power. This attrition dangerously impoverishes and depletes the savings of lower income Americans. Lower-income social security and other welfare beneficiaries who do not have the patience to find rental expenses less than 30% of income, destitute at the end of the month. Lower-income workers, especially those with expensive children who need to legislate an automatic 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D) and unemployment compensation contributions to ensure all 4 million women giving birth to United States citizens are equally paid maternity leave for 14 weeks maternity protection under ILO Convention 183 (2000) to reduce alarmingly high rates of legitimate demand by an industrialized nation for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under *Sullivan v. Zebley* (1990) T with the payment of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under Sec. 404 of Title IV of the Social Security Act 42USC§604 and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382. There are three decisions that Social Security Administration (SSA) needs to make now, for fiscal and calendar year 2018. Hopefully in the first combined Annual Report on the OASDI and SSI Trust Funds. First, resolve to pay the high cost DI estimate to afford all social security beneficiaries their 3% COLA (or 2.7% 2018 and 3% every year thereafter to equal \$777 SSI in 2019) and ensure working age contributing orphans and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus patients (IDDM) are qualified disabilities for a compassionate allowance. Second, compensate the DI Trust with 2.5% asset accumulation plus interest, for not being able to perform the OASDI tax rate calculation in a timely fashion 2009-2015, for an interest adjusted estimate of \$240.4 billion transfer from OASI to DI in 2018. Third, create a Supplemental Security Income (SSI) trust fund to distribute the tax on the rich to end poverty by 2020 with a full SSI benefit, beginning with all 16-24 million children growing up in poverty in 2018.

Social Security Administration Budget Request Calendar Years 2016-2018
(billions)

12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement (SSI)	Tax on Benefits	Net interest	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Admin istrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Year	Trust fund Ratio
2016	957.5	836.2	0.1	32.8	88.4	922.3	911.4	6.2	4.7	35.2	2,848	305
2.37	162.4	159.8	(59)	1.2	1.4	145.9	142.8	2.8	0.4	16.5	48.8	22
10.03	795.1	676.4	0.1	31.6	87.0	776.4	768.6	3.5	4.3	18.7	2,799	358
2016	957.6	836.2	0.1	32.8	88.4	922.3	911.4	6.2	4.7	35.2	2,848	305
2.37	169.1	159.8	(59)	1.2	8.1	145.9	142.8	2.8	0.4	23.2	279.9	176
10.03	788.5	676.4	0.1	31.6	80.4	776.4	768.6	3.5	4.3	12.1	2,569	329
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement (SSI)	Tax on Benefits	Net interest	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Admin istrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Year	Trust fund Ratio
2017	1,014	889.9	0	38.1	85.7	955.2	944.1	6.5	4.6	58.6	2,907	298
2.37	174.0	170.1	(60)	2.0	1.9	148.0	144.6	3.1	0.2	26.0	74.8	33
10.03	839.8	719.8	0	36.2	83.8	807.2	799.5	3.3	4.4	32.5	2,832	344
2017	1,014	889.9	0	38.1	85.7	955.2	944.1	6.5	4.6	58.6	2,907	298
2.37	180.5	170.1	(60)	2.0	8.4	148.0	144.6	3.1	0.2	32.5	312.4	189
10.03	833.3	719.8	0	36.2	77.3	807.2	799.5	3.3	4.4	26.1	2,595	318
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Admin istrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net increase end of year	Assets at end of Year	Trust fund Ratio
2018	1,056	928.4	0	41.3	86.5	1,012	1,000	6.3	4.9	44.0	2,951	287
2.37	182.5	177.4	(61)	2.1	3.0	152.5	149.5	2.9	0.1	30.0	104.8	47
10.03	873.6	751.0	0	39.2	83.5	859.0	850.9	3.3	4.7	14.6	2,846	330
2018	1,056	928.4	0	41.3	86.5	1,015	1,004	6.3	4.9	41	2,948	287
2.37	182.5	177.4	(62)	2.1	3.0	155.7	152.6	2.9	0.1	26.8	101.6	48
10.03	867.8	751.0	0	39.2	83.5	859.0	850.9	3.3	4.7	14.6	2,847	330
2018	1,335	1,207	0	41.3	86.5	1,237	1,221	13.5	4.9	98	3,012	235

2.37	188.4	177.4	0	2.1	8.9	155.7	152.6	2.9	0.1	32.7	345.1	200
10.03	867.8	751.0	0	39.2	77.6	859.0	850.9	3.3	4.7	8.8	2,610	302
SSI	279.0	279.0	0	0	0	221.8	217.4	4.4	0	57.2	57.2	0
2018	1,335	1,207	0	41.3	86.5	1,237	1,221	13.5	4.9	98.7	3,012	235
1.81	187.2	176.2	0	2.1	8.9	155.7	152.6	2.9	0.1	31.5	343.9	200
7.72	867.8	751.0	0	39.2	77.6	859.0	850.9	3.3	4.7	8.8	2,610	302
2.87	279.4	279.4	0	0	0	221.8	217.4	4.4	0	58.0	58.0	0

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

1. To have the standing to tax the rich Congress must create a SSI Trust Fund to end extreme poverty now and prevent social security trust fund deficits and depletion in the future. In 2015, net payroll tax contributions accounted for 86 percent of total trust fund income. Net payroll tax contributions consist of taxes paid by employees, employers, and the self-employed on earnings covered by Social Security. These taxes are paid on covered earnings of more than 172 million workers up to a specified maximum annual amount, which increased to \$127,200 in 2017. If those making more are taxed Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds will expand 30 percent. The OASDI Trust Fund will be required pay every child growing up in poverty an SSI benefit the first calendar year the law is in operation and should be able to afford to pay every American living below the poverty line a full SSI benefit by 2020 with the help of a 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage and 14 weeks maternity protection by unemployment compensation. Without any rejection combined OASDI and SSI administrative costs would grow three percent annually, the sum of the percent of net new hires and percent pay raise. The initial massive surge of 24 million SSI benefits in 2018 will prioritize the amelioration of all child poverty with particular attention to orphans and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) plus 4% annual spending growth would provide for 1% annual population growth and 3% COLA. The newly created SSI Trust Fund would get a head-start in asset accumulation before new revenues begin to be subjected to negotiations to prevent OASDI and SSI account deficits in the long term annual projections beginning in 2020. Congress may tax the rich as soon as October 1, 2017, the first day of fiscal year 2018, to begin paying 16-24 million poor children calendar year 2018 by merely repealing the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base Section 230 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§430.

2. The Actuary, Commissioner and Treasurer (ACT) must learn to account for all three OASDI and SSI Trust Funds in one “Annual Report of the Social Security Administration” without any inflationary conspiracies with the Secretary of Health and Labor Departments, although the Department of Human Services might sit in if it is made an independent Cabinet level agency in fulfillment of the requirements of the Department of Education Reorganization Act of 1980. The Board of Trustees is morally bankrupt. SSA must teach the Treasurer to account for the three Federal OASDI and SSI Social Security Trust Funds for all eternity in the tradition of the annual three year projection used in agency congressional budget justification, best-named the “2018 Annual Report of the Social Security Administration”. This combined Annual Report would supplement or supersede the current construction of the Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund due on April 1 by Sec. 1161 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1320c-10 and Annual Report of the Supplemental Insurance Program due in June by the Personal

Responsibility, Work and Reconciliation Act of 1996 much hated for being responsible for the deprivation of 10 million TANF benefits under 18USC§246. The combined annual report would be due by June 20-21. The annual report could be referred to as the summer solstice instructions. The simplified three year projection table would bring the current and next year into focus and liberate copious amounts of new calculus from the arteries of long-distance running, vegan, Hawthorn berry and statin consuming actuaries. The annual report must begin with a modified version of the comparatively simple three year projections for the SSI and OASDI Trust Funds required for supplemental budget requests for the fiscal year beginning October 1 due July 16 under 31USC§1106 or before the first week of January or February, under 31USC§1105 in time for the President's State of the Union Address under Art. 2 Secs. 2 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

3. A fiscal year 2018 federal budget surplus is accounted for whether or not there is any fiscal responsibility in the nation's quasi elected leaders or any new taxes on the rich to end poverty by 2020. There is no excuse for Congress to delay unanimous roll-call votes in July, August and September 2017 to begin taxing the rich for the entire duration of fiscal year 2018 to pay 16-24 million poor children a full SSI benefit calendar year 2018 and end poverty by 2020. The 2016 Presidential electoral college election failed to produce a split ticket between the unpopular President and congressional majority. According to the rules governing the uninformed nature of the 6th stage of Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system since the creation of the SSI program it is impossible for a Congress without a split ticket to make news laws. The Judiciary Committee of the first session of the 115th Congress that hacked human rights from the Arms Export Control Act has taken responsibility for the murder tampering of the Rules and Regulations of the National Forests to enable serious organized criminals to cast suspicion upon poor victims, while experimentally improving the Queen's English on the topic of fire, materially supports terrorist colonial rebellions of all sorts, and fails to wait the five years required for new law to amend the statute, for reason of failing to publish a human rights case, a Statute of Congress explaining to the public what right the legislators have to amend the laws five years from now, and limiting their abuse of the media to the announcement of the publication of such proposed laws. The first session of the 115th Congress has only one option available to escape the unlawful political circumstances nullifying all the laws of the 6th stage of DR two party parliamentary development – create an SSI trust fund and tax the rich to end poverty by 2020 to earn a pay raise and respect of parliamentarians for bringing the two party system to a 7th HA stage. SSA is very administratively efficient compared with any other benevolent program of any sort, with administrative costs less than 1% of benefits. Simplified online income verification SSI application forms will be filled out for healthy poor children by schools, hospitals, obstetricians and pediatricians, without the extra dozens of pages pertaining to medical disability. SSI administrative contract spending growth in excess of 5%, 7.2% 2015-16, will be limited to 3% annually, as is the norm for all three SSA trust funds, as the result of the simplification of disability optional SSI application form data entry. Treasury volunteers, whose spending growth is limited to 2.5%, will help to limit the costs of SSA administrative spending growth to 3% annually for social workers = net new employment % + pay raise % after the one-time 5% surge in SSI entry expenses caused by the creation of the SSI Trust Fund with all the proceeds of the tax on the rich. Only the usual 3% administrative growth is projected, a difference of \$100 million to \$300 million at the current inefficient 7% rate of growth in back-payments.

4. The term “Non-social worker representatives” is proposed to amend Sec. 206 of the Social Security Act under 42USC§406. “Non-social worker representatives” with (or without) law degrees need to be ordered by the federal court to include an SSA “staff attorney” in their certificate of service of civil claims for social security benefits to the federal court at the expense of the plaintiff, there is a \$5 filing

fee for indigents. Due process is that disability lawyers must write a legal brief that cites the income, medical evidence, rejection letters and laws. After the first year prioritizing the end of child poverty with 24 million SSI benefits, 9 million current and 16 million full new benefits, SSI spending would grow at the fixed rate of 4% annually with the population growing at 1% and benefits at 3% to afford the trust funds sufficient liquidity to prevent or delay, for as long as possible with a 3% COLA, any OASDI or SSI deficits at the current 12.4% OASDI and SSI tax rate for the 75 year horizon. Going forward it is important to note that OASI population growth and spending tends to be overestimated while the high-cost DI projection in the 2017 Annual Report, must be used to afford all social security beneficiaries a 3% COLA.

B. In the very near future, by calendar year 2019, it will be necessary for the Board of Trustees to learn to accurately calculate the payroll tax distribution estimates at different rates to justify the 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 takes more than an hour. Verify the accuracy by adding the OASI and DI estimates to equal the combined total they were derived from.

12.4% DI, OASI and SSI Tax Distribution Estimates 2019 – 2022

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

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

2.1	189.7	182.9	(70)	2.7	4.1	177.7	173.9	3.7	0.1	12.0	131.9	68
10.3	1,038	897.1	0	51.8	88.7	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	-15.0	2,850	272
2021	1,228	1,080	0	54.5	92.8	1,231	1,218	7.4	5.1	-3.0	2,980	242
2.0	188.1	174.2	0	2.7	11.2	177.7	173.9	3.8	5.0	10.4	371.2	203
10.4	1,039	905.8	0	51.8	81.5	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	-14.0	2,617	252
2021	1,555	1,405	0	54.5	95.9	1,480	1,463	12.2	5.1	75.3	3,255	215
1.55	189.5	175.6	0	2.7	11.2	177.7	173.9	3.8	5.0	11.8	372.7	203
8.25	1,066	934.8	0	51.8	79.5	1,053	1,044	3.8	5.0	13	2,664	252
2.60	299.8	294.6	0	0	5.2	249.3	244.5	4.8	0	50.5	222.0	69
12.4 Tax	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimburse ment	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3.0)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchan ge	Net increase of year	Assets at end of Year	Trust fund Ratio
2022	1,285	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,307	1,291	7.8	5.3	-18.2	2,982	230
1.8	169.8	164.3	0	2.9	2.6	178.7	174.6	3.9	0.1	-8.9	66.8	33
10.6	1,116	967.7	0	56.4	91.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-9.0	2,916	260
2022	1,286	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,310	1,297	7.8	5.3	-24.0	2,956	227
2.1	199.1	191.7	0	2.9	4.5	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	13.4	145.3	75
10.3	1,087	940.3	0	56.4	90.1	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-38.2	2,812	253
2022	1,285	1,132	0	59.3	94.6	1,307	1,291	7.8	5.3	-18.2	2,982	230
2.0	197.2	182.6	0	2.9	11.7	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	11.8	383.1	200
10.4	1,089	949.4	0	56.4	82.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	-36.0	2,581	233
2022	1,629	1,472	0	59.3	97.8	1,569	1,551	12.7	5.3	59.8	3,320	207
1.55	198.1	184.0	0	2.9	11.2	185.4	181.4	3.9	0.1	12.7	385.4	201
8.50	1,145	1,009	0	56.4	79.9	1,125	1,116	3.9	5.2	20	2,684	237
2.35	285.7	279.0	0	0	6.7	259.2	254.3	4.9	0	26.5	248.5	86

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

1. It is necessary for the United States to decide upon the OASDI tax rate in 2019 after the conclusion of the temporary 2.37% DI 10.03% OASI tax rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 from 2016-18. To protect the smaller trust fund an intermediate tax rate of 2.1% DI 10.3% OASI beginning calendar year 2019 is minimally necessary to afford a 3% COLA with the high cost estimate and improve the trust fund ratio. The more legible and trust fund ratio sustaining alternative rate is 2.0% DI 10.4% OASI plus reimbursement from the OASI trust fund to “replicate to the extent possible” as if the Public

Law 112-96 had not failed to precisely calculate the DI tax rate to provide for 2.5% DI account asset accumulation from 2009-2015. rather than paying compensation for the deficit inflating Public Law 112-96 had precisely calculated the DI tax rate to provide for a zero-deficit + 2.5% DI account asset accumulation from 2009-2015 rather than paying compensation for the deficit inflating reduction in the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. PL 112-96 was abused again to tamper the law governing the 12.4% FICA OASDI tax reduction in the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers, as it is divided in half to appear on employee pay-stubs. Congress has relieved itself of the responsibility of the Actuary, Commissioner and Treasury (ACT) to distribute the 12.4% OASDI tax to both afford social security beneficiaries their annual 3% COLA and prevent any account deficits from depleting any of the three social security trust funds, without any increases in the overall 12.4% OASDI tax rate for as long possible.

OASDI Tax Rate Settlement 2009-2015

Year	Total Revenues	Tax Revenue	GF Reimburse ment	Tax on Bene fits	Net intere st	Total	Sche duled Bene fits	Admi nistra tive Costs	R&R Interc hang e	Net incre ase end of year	Asset s 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
10.27	680.5	552.7	0	19.9	107.9	564.3	557.2	3.4	3.7	116.2	2,320	390
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
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
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
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
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
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 Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund

C. It is necessary for OASI to reimburse the DI trust fund for the deficits that nearly depleted the fund 2009-2015. Public Law 112-96 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. These laws required that the General Fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions in 2010, 2011, and 2012 payroll tax revenue, in order to “replicate to the extent possible” revenue that would have been received if the combined employee/employer payroll tax rates had remained at 12.4 percent for OASDI. In law, it is only the neglected DI trust fund deficit, that in fact requires reimbursement to replicate to the extent possible revenue that would have been received if the OASDI tax had been properly adjusted. Congress took advantage of the freeze on Cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) 2009-2011 to cause economic damage to the negligent trust fund to prove the academic point that the OASDI trust fund has a large combined surplus for the purpose of computation of benefit negotiations under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). Public Law 111-147 exempted most employers from paying the employer share of OASDI payroll tax on wages paid during the period March 19, 2010 through December 31, 2010 to certain qualified individuals hired after February 3, 2010. Public Law

111-312, Public Law 112-78, and Public Law 112-96 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 and 2012 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. These laws require that the General Fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions in 2010, 2011, and 2012 payroll tax revenue, in order to “replicate to the extent possible” revenue that would have been received if the combined employee/employer payroll tax rates had remained at 12.4 percent for OASDI. Although the payroll distribution seems to have been accurately calculated despite the statistically significant General Fund reimbursement the frivolous taxpayer subsidies harbors and conceals terrorism under 18USC§2339. The \$57.3 billion DI deficit accumulated 2011-2012 were the peak disability spending years during 2011 when 2.7% DI 9.7% OASI tax rate and 2012 when 2.8% DI 9.6% OASI tax rates was needed. The actual motivation for the expensive psychological graft was probably to conceal the fact that combined OASDI payroll tax revenues were \$666.9 billion in 2011 when 50,000 social security beneficiaries, including Title I State Old Age Insurance, were victimized by theft and bribery under 18USC§666 under color of overpayment 26USC§6402(a) as incited by Congress. The theft was checked, but remain uncompensated for, or relieved by regular COLA from the contrived affliction of \$600-\$699 a month many died with, by the Social Security Caucus of 2011 under Sec. 204(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC404(c), and the 42 month limit on \$600-\$699 a month under Revelation (13:10) .

1. Peter’s Principle is in any organization every employee rises to his level of incompetence. All valuable work is therefore done by people who have not yet reached that level. People must be cautious with leadership because they often accept positions of power for which they are not qualified although they may have performed well in another, lesser or more specialized position. Parkinson's Law explains that work expands to fill the time available to do it. Or, that the amount of work done varies inversely to the number of people employed as the result of the Law of Diminishing Returns. Although more people can make a job go faster as long as there is somebody the job will get done. Any gain that a proprietor makes from employment is less than if the owner did it themselves and becomes even more marginal the more employees there are. Estimates must be crunched in the park, the Board of Trustees made an error in the 2016 Annual Report pay-roll tax revenue estimates for 2016, it has been corrected, and the numbers are replaced with optimistic numbers in the 2017 Annual Report, that also turn out to be false. The 1.8% DI tax rate is insufficient to sustain the recently recovered trust fund, that hit a low of \$32.2 billion in 2015 at the 1.8% tax rate. At the beginning 2019 year the DI balance of \$104.9 billion yields a trust fund ratio of 66% in 2019 when the 2.37% DI tax of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 expires, and the trust fund declines -8.7% to \$96.0 billion with a trust fund ratio of 58%, at the 1.8% rate. The Actuary's combined totals will have to be used to discover that the numbers for 2016, 2019 and 2020 do not express exactly the correct payroll tax ratio. 2015, 2017 and 2018 are right.

Social Security Beneficiaries in Current-Payment Status 2010-2018
(millions)

Benefits	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 tax
COLA	0	0	3.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	0%	0.3%	2.7%	3.0%
OASI	43.8	44.8	45.9	47.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.7	53.0	53.0
DI	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8
SSI	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3	30.8

Total	61.7	63.3	64.8	66	67.2	68.2	69	70.4	72.1	94.6
Workers	157	158.6	160.8	163.1	165.6	168.4	170.8	172.8	172.8	172.8

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

D. Social security is the largest, most important and most loved social program in modern governments. The first accounting challenge of the combined Annual Report of the Social Security Administration is to calculate the total number of Social Security beneficiaries from the estimates provided in the 2017 Annual Report of the OASDI Trustees and 2016 Annual Report of the SSI Program. Year-end 2017 the United States Social Security Administration (SSA) is estimated to administrate monthly benefits to 70.4 million people – 51.7 million retirees and survivors (OASI) and 18.7 million disabled workers – 10.6 million Disability Insurance (DI) and 8.1 million Supplemental Security Income (SSI). 173 million covered workers pay taxes on income less than \$127,200 (2017). If those making more are taxed Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Funds will have to be required pay every child growing up in poverty an SSI benefit, the first calendar year the law is in operation, and everyone living below the poverty line by 2020. Congress may tax the rich as soon as October 1, 2017 the first day of fiscal year 2018 to begin paying 16-24 million poor children calendar year 2018. Low current beneficiary estimates in 2016 report of the SSI program may not be taking into consideration that non-contributing Baby Boomers become automatically eligible for SSI payments at age 65.

1. The United Nations has expressed concern regarding the incitement of religious violence, incidental to be informed that State Department international assistance was finally totalled, without non-add brackets, to the tune of \$66 billion, 0.34% of the GDP, better than the 0.17% reported by OECD with only 0.11% proven, with cuts to official development assistance (ODA) threatening to infinitely prolong the world struggle with that apocalyptic number after the solar eclipse of August 21. The Commissioner of Social Security has engaged in too much misconduct regarding the number of the beast for the United States to go un-circumscribed for the crime of genocide under 18USC§1091 in regards to their unscientific computation of benefits under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). 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). They 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).

E. Although the average national poverty rate runs about 15.4%, child poverty runs at 22%-33%, while the working age poverty rate has fallen to 10% and elderly poverty 9% not including medical bills that drive up elderly poverty to 15.9%. It is very expensive to raise children without a labor budget affordable annual 3% raise in federal minimum wage, paid maternity leave or reliable Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). To redress the moral non-support Human Services must graduate from the Public Health Service (PHS). SSI and TANF spending needs to grow at least 4% annually because there a lot of poor families in the United States who would benefit from a 3% COLA and 1% net population growth. Unemployment compensation, health overspending, education and social work should grow an average of 3% annually. For their part United States Social Security Administration (SSA) needs begin paying compassionate allowances of full SSI benefits to about 100,000 orphans to share one-third with their orphanage, and DI to a significant percentage of 400,000 working age orphans. 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 (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 Quran, The Human: 8). Therefore, treat not the orphan with harshness (The Morning Hours: 9). Be good to orphans and the very poor. And speak good words to people (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 Women: 2).

1. To maximize economic growth and employment, while minimizing the damages of inflation and income inequality, it is necessary for government and industry spending to stabilize the income growth of the poor at 3% to stay ahead of 2.7% average annual inflation. The Law of Supply and Demand provides that competition between consumers and producers brings the supply of goods and the demand for them into balance. This is Cardinal 'law' of free-market economic theory. The good in question is cash social security benefits, SSI or TANF, for which demand is estimated by the number of individuals and families living at or below the official poverty line. Say's Law provides that there can be no demand without supply. Thus aggregate demand equals aggregate supply. Thus every rise in the demand for goods results in an increase in supply. However the concept that the creation of more money simply results in inflation because more money demanding the same quantity of goods does not represent an increase in real demand, does not apply to demand for welfare benefits by people who are poor by virtue of having little or no money. Engel's Law anticipates that with rising incomes, the share of expenditures for food and other products declines. The Iron Law of Wages is that if wages rise above subsistence level, they produce inflation, which in turn forces wages down to subsistence level again. By subsidizing the subsistence income of the poor with SSI and TANF benefits, the GDP will benefit from high rates of catch-up growth with little inflation. There is no need to discriminate against any social security beneficiaries because the monthly income is limited by a maximum benefit amount, but in a budget crunch, income growth could be 3% for those with incomes <150% of the poverty line and 2.5% for those with incomes >150% of the poverty line. The poor need an annual 3% COLA and federal minimum wage raise to compete with 2.7% inflation.

2. The 2.2% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) proposed in Table V.C1 of the 2017 Annual OASDI

Report discriminates against the 3% COLA law, the 2.7% COLA (2017) promised in the 2016 Annual Report, the 2.7% (2018), 3.0% (2019) COLA negotiation to ensure exactly \$777 SSI (2019) and the 2.1% DI tax rate CY 19. Two counts of deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246, one count of bribery of witnesses under 18USC§201 and two counts of terrorism under 18USC§2331 against government property or contracts under 18USC§1361 via communication lines, stations, systems under 18USC§1362 to produce defective national-defense material under 18USC§2156 that constitutes torture under 18USC§2340A of 70.4 million hostages under 18USC§1203. Deprivation one: 3% annual COLA is needed for limited income beneficiaries to compete with 2.7% annual consumer price inflation. Deprivation two: The agreed upon 2.7% COLA (2018) from the 2016 Annual Report provided the stability that is needed for 3% COLA (2019) to equal SSI benefits of exactly \$777 (2019). The 3.1% COLA (2019) is bribery of witnesses that unscientifically leads to a 2.6% COLA (2020) and thereafter, rather than either the 2.7% rate of inflation or 3% COLA. Attrition, the two counts of terrorism are in regards to the government renegeing on the borderline scientific public contract with 2.7% CPI = 2.7% COLA (2018) from the 2016 Annual Report and the 2.2% COLA from the 2017 Annual Report that terrorizes the 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI intermediate tax rate. Prior COLA thefts cannot be allowed to intellectually disable December COLA negotiations for either the 2.7% (2018) inflation negotiation with God to compute \$777 mo. SSI (2019) or 3% rule of law under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC415(i). OASI scheduled benefit spending is estimated to grow 6.4% 2017-2018 and 7.5% 2018-2019 and there is no need to do any extra accounting to shift towards the high-cost spending level for DI to afford a 3% COLA. 2.7% or 3% COLA (2018)?