Hospitals & Asylums

Budget Declaration of the United States of America: Social Security Amendments; White House Office of Management and Budget FY 2018 and 2017 Second Annual Summer Solstice Instructions to the Board of Trustees of the Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance Trust Funds and Supplemental Security Income Program HA-1-1-17

Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017

To end poverty by 2020

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

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To end poverty by 2020

Title 1 Summer Solstice Instructions

Section 1 Annual Reports

To amend Annual Reports Sec. 1161 of Title 11 of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)XI-B§1320c-10 to change the due date from April 1 to summer solstice (June 20-21). There is a July 16 deadline for congressional budget submissions for the new fiscal year beginning October 1 under 31USC§1106.

Section 2 Two Year Term and Maximum Benefits for Commissioner

1. To amend the term of Commissioner from 6 to 2 years under Sec. 702(a)(3) of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)VII§902. To append 'and/or maximum allowable disability and retirement for life' at the end of (a)(2).

a. The 2017 Social Security Changes Fact Sheet, that will hopefully be updated to reflect a 3% COLA (2017) states the maximum benefit for a worker retiring at full retirement age grew 1.8% from $2,639 mo. (2016) to $2,687 mo. (2017). Inflation in maximum benefit (2.5%) should grow slower than (3%) normal benefits so more survivors receive the maximum benefit.

Section 3 $700 mo. after 42 months of $600-699 (Revelation 13:10)

1. To pay social security beneficiaries $700 a month after 42 months of receiving between $600 and $699 a month (Revelation 13:10). In 2000 secular humanists, who believe the government to be God, attached a lot of significance to the number of the beast in conjunction with Y2K. The Social Security Amendments of 2000 created CMS and gave the Commissioner a six year term, although in nature two years was the average time served by Commissioners and two years is the reasonable term set forth in this Act. The obsession with the senatorial number 6 from the 2000 amendments to the Social Security Act entered number of the beast status with the $66.60 Medicare premium in 2004. The majority of SSI, mentally ill and retarded disability beneficiary's pay entered conflict around 2006 and 42 months thereafter marks the Great Recession. There was no COLA between 2009 and 2011 and SSI benefits stalled out at $674 a month for three years. Social security calculators of the mentally ill and retarded remain seized by the number of the beast but most would probably be redressed with a 3% COLA (2017) and spiritually healed when the federal payment standard for SSI benefits reaches $777 (2018).

2. As much as $500 million back-payment is due as many 50,000 faultless beneficiaries, but many do survive, including Social Security Act Title I State Old Age Insurance Programs, whose benefits were cut from a reasonable rate to $600-$699 pursuant to the Social Security Caucus of 2011 and any other unjustified overpayment decisions whose perpetrating official is not immune under Sec. 204(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§404(c) for deprivation or relief benefits under 18USC§246. No less than a 3% COLA would be enough to increase the benefits of the +/- $666 overpayment decision of 2011 to $700 for SSA to not be in contempt of Revelation 13:10 and the Social Security Caucus of 2011.

Title 2 Disability Insurance Reallocation Tax

Section 4 Disability Insurance Tax Rate

1. To amend the DI tax rate from 1.80% in 2015, to 2.37% in 2016, to 2.40% in 2017, to 2.20% in 2018 when the Baby Boomers shall retire. The Actuary has the peculiar disability of never having calculated the correct OASDI tax rate. 1.80% after 2018 provided by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 is insufficient for existing benefits and must actually and legislatively be instantly corrected from 2.37% (2015-2018) to 2.4% (2017). The disability rate should stabilize at 2.20% in the intermediate term to allow for growth in compassionate allowances for adult orphan and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) workers who have contributed to the OASDI Trust Fund.

a. To increase the 0.9% DI tax in 2015 to 1.2% DI tax for employees and employers in 2017 and 1.1% in 2018 for printing on pay-stubs under Sec. 201(b)(1)(S) of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)II§401.

Section 5 Old Age Survivor Insurance Tax Rate

To amend the OASI tax rate from 10.60% in 2015, to 10.03% in 2016, to 10.00% in 2017 and 10.20% in 2018 and thereafter to prevent the DI fund from being depleted and OASI Trust Fund from premature deficit. To decrease the 5.30% OASI tax in 2015 to 5.00% in 2017, to 5.10% in 2018, for employees and employers without increasing the overall 12.4% OASDI under 26USC§3101 and 26USC§3111 (as hacked in 2016) or 15.3% OASDI and Hospital Insurance (HI) Federal Insurance Contribution Act tax-rate under 26USC(A)(2)§1401.

Title 3 Cost-of-Living Annuity

Section 6 Three Percent Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

To pay beneficiaries a three percent (3%) annual COLA to grow faster than average annual consumer price inflation of 2.7% under Section 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)§415(i).

Section 7 Three percent Annual Raise in Federal Minimum Wage and Welfare Benefits

1. To legislate an automatic minimum wage increase of not more or less than 3% annual growth, that should be affordable to employers so that irregular large increases in federal minimum wage do not result in layoffs due to private labor budget constraints, rounded to the nearest nickel, from $7.25 an hour in 2016, to $7.50 in 2017, to $7.75 an hour in 2018 and 8.00 in 2019 etc.' in one final sentence at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

2. Cash welfare programs, TANF, SSI, OASDI etc., should budget for a 3% COLA to stay ahead of inflation, plus, in normal years beneficiary population growth of >1%, >104% of previous years costs. Federal spending on in-kind welfare programs like food stamps and housing assistance should grow 3% annually so population growth + average benefit growth = 3%.

3. Education and health are often considered welfare but overspending, particularly on health care, calls

for regulation. Education spending growth, that fluctuates wildly, should be stabilized from the accurate year of FY 2017 at a rate of 3%, but US education spending is the second highest in the world, and the budget has fluctuated so wildly a 2.5% rate of growth is recommended until at least 2020. Health inflation needs be reduced to 2.5% until 2030 or when national health expenditures is less than 10% of GDP.

4. Agency non-welfare and infrastructure spending is expected to grow around 102.5%. Raises in administrative, managerial and professional wages are estimated % raise + % new employees = 2.5%.

Title 4 Maternity Protection

Section 8 Unemployment Compensation for 14 Weeks of Maternity Protection

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

a. Although pregnant women can work until they go into labor the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Maternity Leave Convention No. 183 (2000) prescribes 14 weeks of paid maternity leave. To expedite the reemployment of individuals who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay for 14 weeks of maternity leave.

1. Childbirth is the most impoverishing part of household size adjusted poverty line for families. Child poverty is higher in the United States than any other industrialized nation. Child poverty has been growing since 10 million family benefits were cut 1996-2000.

2. Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid (sick) leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970).

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 benefits from the use of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grants under Sec. 404 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act 42USC§604 and/or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382.

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.

Title 5 Health Annuity

Section 9 To repeal Affordable Care Act refundable premiums and cost-sharing reductions

To protect Streamlining of procedures for enrollment through an exchange and state medicaid, CHIP and health subsidy programs 42USC§18083 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and repeal the rest of Subchapter 4 Affordable Coverage Choices for All Americans Parts A & B 42USC§18071-18084 in order to abolish the refundable premium and cost-sharing reductions for the relief of the Treasury budget since January 1, 2016.

Section 10 Two-and-a-half percent health annuity rule reimbursements from January 1, 2016

1. To legislate a 2.5% health annuity so ACA and other private health insurance corporations reimburse consumers with cash or credit for the consumer overpayment of the price-gouging 20% ACA premium increase from January 1, 2016.

2. If Medicare doesn't reimburse beneficiaries for the 20% SMI premium inflation in 2016, down from a request of 50%, in 2016 in cash or credit, Medicare will have to be abolished and social security beneficiaries and taxpayers over the age of 65 will be automatically eligible for free Medicaid health insurance policies and will not have to pay any health insurance premiums at all.

a. With no COLA 2016 beneficiaries are due overpayment of $104.90 SMI premium (2015) and 0.3% COLA 2017 for overpaying 0.25% premium growth to $105.20 in 2017. With a 3% COLA in 2017 SMI premiums would increase 2.5% to $107.50 as should have occurred in 2016 under Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395s.

3. The Amount of Premiums Section 1839 of Title XVII of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395r(a) should be amended to be true to the one-third of cost paid for with Medicare premiums rule in effect rather than the fifty percent of cost advertised in the un-regulatory law, so:

a. The monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over shall be equal with all people who would otherwise be eligible for Medicare Part B because they are Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) beneficiaries. The premium is designed to afford one-third of the total of the benefits and administrative costs estimated to be payable per capita from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for services performed and related administrative costs incurred in such calendar year with respect to such enrollees and any credit due.

i. Provided, and in proportion, with a 3% cost-of-living annuity for low income social security beneficiaries, there shall be a 2.5% increase in SMI premium. The inflation adjustment of the monthly premium of each individual enrolled is calculated from the premium price of $104.90 in 2015 rounded to the nearest 5 cents.

ii. The SMI deductible was $147 in 2015.

iii. The Drug benefit deductible was $320 in 2015. In the Drug program the initial benefit limit and

catastrophic threshold, rounded to the nearest dollar, of $2,960 and $4,700 in 2015 respectively.

iv. The 2.5% health annuity rule applies equally to negotiations with private health insurance programs, health care providers, medical supply and social security beneficiaries with a three percent COLA. National health expenditures must go down from the high estimate of 17.5% of GDP in 2016 and a 2.5% health annuity will reduce spending to <10% of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2025.

Section 11 Medicaid Prices

1. To amend the word 'except' to 'including' in regards to the scope of the Federal Insurance Office as codified at 31USC§313(d). To repeal 'Medical records and payments' from the Fair Credit Reporting Act 15USC§1681a(x)(1) so the bankruptcy court, Equifax, Experian, Trans Union, etc., would not entertain medical bills. Medical bills cause an estimated 67% of bankruptcies today, up from 8% in 1980. Inflation in duplicitous hospital bills, health insurance premiums and drug prices is out of control. Legal fees ceased to be respected by national credit bureaus in 2009. To be legal medical bills must also be disregarded. The goal should be zero medical bankruptcies. Hospital doctor and surgeon bills tend to be reasonable but are dishonored due to the duplicitous hypocrisy of the hospital bill that costs $5 a day in Japan. Medicaid prices must be used for all Fair Credit Reporting Act medical bills, repealed or not. Medicaid prices are the standard for all medical bill negotiations. Medical bills need to be reasonable or they are not paid. Sustainable subsidies are needed for health insurance, drug companies and hospitals to profit from an across the board 2.5% health annuity, including administrative and professional wages, shareholder and corporate profits, to achieve the goal of reducing national health expenditure from 17.4% to less than 10% of the GDP by 2025 or 2030 with the current national accounting errors. Negotiating points are 2.5% health annuity, last reasonable price and one bill.

2. Nearly 4 million children are born each year, and childbirth is the No. 1 reason for hospital admissions. Furthermore, hospital costs for women who had no maternal or obstetric risk factors to complicate childbirth ranged from less than $2,000 to nearly $12,000 in 2011. Prenatal care also costs an average of $2,500 for ten to fifteen visits. Vaginal births, on average, cost $2,600 without complications, and C-sections cost $4,500, according to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project. Vaginal deliveries account for about 7 in 10 childbirths, and C-sections for about 3 in 10. Vaginal delivery with complications requiring an operating room procedure has the highest average price tag of any type of birth, costing parents (and their insurance companies) an average of $6,900, nearly double the average cost per stay for all types of delivery, according to the Project.In 2014, in California alone, the cost of an uncomplicated vaginal birth varied widely — from $3,296 to $37,227 depending on the hospital. Cesarean sections ranged from $8,312 to almost $71,000.Most uncomplicated vaginal deliveries are costing $10,000 these days. The United States needs to set reasonable prices for hospital deliveries that hospitals and all attending obstetricians and midwives cannot exceed combined. A large reason for the high number of poor children takes into consideration the high cost of the hospital delivery bill. 2.5% annual inflation from 2011 prices of $2,600 without complications, $4,500 c-section, $6,900 complicated comes to $2,990 without complications, $5,175 c-section and $7,935 vaginal with complications, after six years in 2017. The Medicaid price for an uncomplicated vaginal birth in Texas is $475.

3. Drug prices must be regulated along similar lines of 2.5% annual growth from the last reasonable

price under penalty of disgorgement of excessive executive and shareholder profits for delay. In some people, particularly children, allergies to common foods, penicillin or insect stings can be fatal without a timely injection of epinephrine. In 2009 an EpiPen was $100 dollars; in May 2016 it was reported to have increased it to almost $600 dollars, a 400 to 500 percent raise. Customers can purchase a two-pack of EpiPens online for about $145 dollars whereas the competition recognizes the patent is expired. $1 hydrocortisone creme is an unproven substitute for people with severe allergic reactions.

4. In 2001 insulin had the wholesale price of $45, by 2015 the cost had skyrocketed to $1,447 for the same monthly supply. One online price is $85 a vial. $50 for a month supply of insulin sounds durable. The US insulin producer Eli Lilly & Co. must cease producing and profiting from any and all psychiatric drugs, in particular Zyprexa (olanzapine) because it causes diabetes and death in diabetics when mixed with alcohol and injected. Death rates for juvenile onset insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) continue to be 50% within 20 years of diagnosis. Adulterated insulin is hypothesized to be the leading cause of death amongst Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM), juvenile onset diabetes, patients.

Title 6 Without Income Limit Law

Section 12 Repeal the maximum taxable limit on OASDI contributions

To repeal the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base Section 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)§430 to pay 16-24 million poor children an SSI benefits in 2017 and end poverty by 2020 with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits ($777 (2018) + 3% COLA) for the poor.

Section 13 To require SSA to pay for SSI and the federal budget to pay for the USPS deficit

To require the Social Security Administration (SSA) to pay for old and new SSI costs with new OASDI tax revenues and to require the federal budget to begin paying for the US Postal Service deficit estimated at $20 billion in 2013 +2.5% annual growth.

Section 14 No t-bond sales

Taxing the rich about $272 billion in 2017 might shock the stock exchange. Therefore, to prevent harm, the Treasury shall not sell any t-bonds to the public when this tax goes into effect. Special issue bonds for the Social Security trust funds and other government trust funds shall continue to be renegotiated to achieve a 3.4% annual increase in Treasury spending on interest on the national debt. The $40 billion net federal on-budget spending reduction from OASDI paying for SSI and federal budget paying for the USPS should be enough for the federal budget to earn a $100 billion surplus FY 2018. The rich are not being taxed 12.4% by OASDI to pay for federal accounting errors. The rich are being taxed to end child poverty in 2017 and poverty in the United States by 2020 by expanding the SSI program. Consumer spending will sustain economic growth.

Title 7 IRS Form 1040

Section 15 Voluntary 1-2% of Income United Nations (UN) Contribution

To legislate a new 'United Nations Contribution: 1% to 2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS form 1040. Annual UN donations levied shall be accounted for as both revenues and state department outlays in the OMB Historical Tables for zero change to the surplus/deficit. All money levied by this tax shall be given to the UN. Un-administered funds shall be invested by the UN and developing recipient nations. State recipients of these UN funds are expected to spend at least two-thirds on cash benefits for people living below the international poverty line of $1.90 a day (2015) and the other third on infrastructure, health, education and government for the poor.

Title 8 Rights

Section 16 Torture Compensation

a. To amend Torture 18USC§2340A(a) so 'outside the United States' is removed so - Whoever commits or attempts to commit torture shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and if death results to any person from conduct prohibited by this subsection, shall be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

b. To amend Exclusive Remedies 18USC§2340B so 'The State shall ensure in its legal system that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, his dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 26 June 1987'.

c. United Nations Compensation Commission rates:
1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action $2,500 -$4,000 for an individual and $5,000-$8,000 for a family;
2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between $2,500 and $10,000;
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to $100,000.
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than $100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other

government property; and damage to the environment.

Section 17 Deprivation of Relief Benefits

1. To amend Deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246 so 'Whoever directly or indirectly deprives, attempts to deprive, or threatens to deprive any person of any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit provided for or made possible in whole or in part by any Act of Congress appropriating funds for work relief or relief purposes, on account of political affiliation, race, color, (age), sex, religion, (disability) or national origin, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both'.

2. Deprivation of relief benefits is a civil rights crime, has been hacked at least twice this 2016 to force labor in offense of the Slavery Convention of 1926 and remove the year sentence and then to put the year sentence back, all the while flagrantly discriminating against age and disability, as (amended in parenthesis), Age and disability must be taken into account for Congress to right the law so that it is better than it was before it was hacked. Age and disability must be taken into account for Congress to right the law so that it is better than it was before it was hacked.

3. Common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provide (1) All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. (2) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

Section 18 Regular Priced Travel and Identification Documents

a. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. The term stateless person describes the rapidly growing population of United States citizens born and naturalized in the United States and nationals at some stage in the naturalization process, who have been denied identification documents due to impossible bureaucratic red tape to elicit extortionate fees to replace documents lost, stolen or mutilated. The epidemiological paradox is that Hispanics, with a large undocumented population, live longer and are healthier although poorer, than other people in the United States.

b. More than 4 million social security cards have been issued to newborns during Republican administrations and less than 4 million births have been recorded during Democratic administration since 1989. Everyone born in the United States of foreign parents is entitled to be naturalized a US citizenship at birth under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) and the equal protection section one of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

c. Common Article 26 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees and Stateless People of 1951 and 1954. Common Article 28 requires States to issue to refugees and stateless persons lawfully

staying in their territory travel documents for the purpose of travel outside their territory, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require. Common Article 29 ensures 1. States shall not impose upon refugees or stateless persons duties, charges or taxes, of any description whatsoever, other or higher than those which are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations. 2. Nothing in the above paragraph shall prevent the application to stateless persons of the laws and regulations concerning charges in respect of the issue to aliens of administrative documents including identity papers.

d. Citizens born and naturalized in the United States have a right to purchase United States passports at normal price. The United States is liable to refund individuals for thousands of dollars of bribes they were forced to make since 2010 for fake 'original' naturalization papers, artificially needed for foreign born and naturalized citizens to purchase a passport, as the result of the unconstestable battery of false authentication features, in violation of 18USC§1028. The disclaimer on the free copies of naturalization papers provided by US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) should be removed. Stateless citizens must be sold identification and travel documents at normal price under Common Article 29 of the Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons of 1951 and 1954 respectively.

e. Immigrant visas are issued under 8USC(12)§1153. Work visas are issued under 8USC(12)(II)(III)§1202 through a withholding of income tax on the wages of nonresident aliens under 26USC(A)(3)(A)§1441. The prices however have to be fair. The Canadian refugee agency argues for a $500 fee. The Constitution prices travel documents at $10 in Art. 1 Sec. 8 that would be fair for fingerprinting and issuing temporary travel documents to otherwise undocumented pedestrians crossing the borders on the basis of a bilateral international background check of their fingerprints.

Title 9 Lefts

Section 19 Computer Science

1. Stalking under 18USCS§2261 and Unauthorized Access to Stored Information (hacking) under 18USC§2701 are common computer crimes.

2. Cell phones are vulnerable to geolocation to within 10 meters by global positioning system (GPS). Taking the battery out of the cell phone is the only way to be sure the phone is not being tracked by GPS. Never use the Internet or cell phone or charge a cell phone, within miles of where one sleeps.

3. Social media and news blogs are compromised by membership agreements. Cisco and other pop-up logon screen wifi routers used at universities, so prone to biological experimentation, and cell phones, are known to be vulnerable to geolocation to within 30 meters and stalking by global positioning system (GPS). It is not possible to block university grade log-on wifi, market price or serious bug by simply turning off the wifi on an Apple computer or using Airplane mode on a Windows computer. Satellite Internet is compromised by the monthly limits, downloaders must be turned off and guests are highly discouraged by stalking, bugs and the owners limited rights. Turning the wifi off makes it possible to work on a computer without Internet connectivity in the vicinity of, for-instance, fast food Cisco router, without being hacked. Congress might prefer a Starbuck's encrypted pop-up log in wifi .

4. Mac computers are necessary for non-fiction work in the United States, without doing advanced research in computer hardware. Mac computers are estimated to last five years by computer consultants.

5. Open source software is good enough for word processing and publishing .doc files that are destroyed by Microsoft Word that is necessary to publish .htm documents and add accounting table columns.

6. To keep the email addresses of correspondents secret, list them, between commas, in the cc or bcc field in parenthesis cc: (email, list). Make state email public and keep private emails private. Disable Java script to prevent appearance of the email pop-up compose screen or use basic gmail.

7. The FBI must forfeit their computer piracy equipment and bugs for destruction. The FBI is reported to be unable to break into encrypted Internet connections.

8. The National Security Administration (NSA) has pled guilty to a number of acts of invasions of privacy and computer piracy under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) against international emails and cell phones, including violent stalking of domestic and foreign nationals and wiretapping of foreign heads of state, and the industrial Stuxnet worm against a nuclear reactor and civilian infrastructure in Iran. The NSA has so far managed to conceal its assets, but the NSA and CIA are nearly certain to suffer dramatic spending cuts incidental to the force reductions under the Arms Export Control Act FY2017, not to mention DoD CyberCommand, who does not have a criminal record with the public, in the final accounting of the FY 2018 military spending reduction to abolish the double-entry accounting for the Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO).

9. Microsoft must protect privacy from piracy. The Department of Justice must remove the prominence of the *US v. Microsoft* (2000) citation from their website and display the Microsoft SEC report in the EDGAR search engine. Current Microsoft settlements derive from the Canadian Supreme Court. The United States may drop the charges against the US passport of Edward Snowden and honorably discharge Chelsea Manning and compensate them and the families of the journalists slain in Iraq by the US military and the employing news agency. The European Commission may compensate Piratebay and Julian Assange for the Valkyrie selfie under sentences 14-16 of the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors and Art. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights because Europe does not have a Constitution for Congress to define and punish piracy under Art. 1 Sec. 8 Clause 10 of the United States Constitution. Piratebay (ahoy.one) is alleged to be in prison in Scandinavia and kickass.to was seized by the United States and will hopefully be restored to the people in good health. It is unlikely Megavideo owner has lost enough weight to get back to work after the assault by US law enforcement. The European Commission can be held accountable for all the degradation to national accounting that occurred worldwide after EC breaking and entering of Windows computers through Microsoft 'backdoor'. Ireland has rebuffed EC overestimates to protect Apple and sell them to national accountants worldwide.

Section 20 Legalization of Marijuana Force Reduction

1. No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile under Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. To define and punish piracy under Art. 1 Sec. 8 Clause 10 of the United States Constitution a FY 2017

force reduction by expiration of commission is needed under Art. 2 Sec. 3 of the US Constitution ($12.9 billion justice deficit reduction + $6 billion state department conversion to international assistance = $18.9 billion).

2. Congress must repeal the Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-3152. Furthermore the clause, 'or to a member of the Senior Executive Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration Senior Executive Service' must be repealed from the end of 5USC§5301(b) FY 2017.

3. Expiration of commissions: the Judiciary US Sentencing Commission, Justice Department FBI, DEA, (ATF), OJP Community Policing, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, US Marshall's Drug and Crime Task Force, and White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), to reduce the federal budget deficit, and conversion of the State Department International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Finance, and War Crime Tribunal funding, including the residuals, to legitimate international assistance under the Slavery Convention (1926) and Arms Export Control Act.

4. The Judiciary Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC). Congress needs to amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to be Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The Justice Department Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) needs to change its name to Bureau for Firearms and Explosives (FE) and legislate a share of the federal tax revenues generated by sales of firearms and ammunition and fees for criminal background checks based upon 2.5% annual growth. The Treasury needs to change the name of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB) to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) pursuant to the legalization of marijuana under the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956).

a. Furthermore, it is necessary to amend Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to be Foreign Relations (FR-ee). repeal the word 'enforcement' from federal education statute for offending the 'forced labor' abolished by the Slavery Convention of 1926 in at least two places (1) 'enforcement of Section 111' at 20USC§112 needs to be repealed under the 21st Amendment and, (2) the words 'enforcement of' must be removed from the caption of Part 1200 of Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations so that it states, Nondiscrimination on the basis of Handicap in programs or activities conducted by the National Council on Disability at the end of Education statute 34CFR§1200.170, and (ii) General Definitions of the Office of Museum and Library Services at 20USC§9101(1) replaced with (1) No stalking in the library 18USC§2261A(2). 'Enforcement' also needs to be repealed from Child Support in Title IV-D of the Social Security Act 42USC§666 *et seq*.

Section 21 Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Bureau

1. The Treasury needs to change the name of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB or TTB) to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) to remind everyone to pay in cash for alcohol, tobacco and the legalization of marijuana under the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956), Chapter I of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Subtitle E Chapters 51 and 52 of Title 26 of the United States

Code. The Department of Health and Human Services Food (HHS) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Tobacco Products (CTP) may be abolished, CHIPRA 2009 and Tobacco Control Act repealed. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is a bureau under the Department of the Treasury. TTB employs some 470 people across the country, including the Headquarters Offices in Washington, D.C., and the National Revenue Center in Cincinnati, Ohio (incarceration rate higher than 1,000 detainees per 100,000 residents and 50% of Ohio's death row population with only 4% of the population).

2. The headquarters need to be relocated to a recreational marijuana state, that poses less risk of use of the interstate commercial facility in the commission of murder for hire 18USC§1958. There is no reason that the ATM must federally tax marijuana at its inception. Nor is there any salvation for Cincinnati, Ohio as the ATM headquarters. The ATM acronym is intended to remind even the most deranged addict to pay for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana in cash. Alcohol and tobacco sales and state regulators need to demonstrate better privacy protection so that TTB will not invade the privacy of consumers so unwise as to pay for alcohol, tobacco with a debit or credit card other than cash under 42USC§2000aa.

3. Although the tax on small cigars seems to have been worked out by counting each small cigarette and small cigar as one five cent tax unit, in a pack of 20. The roll-your-own tobacco tax rate needs to be reduced from $24.78 to $1.0969 per pound, the pre-CHIPRA rate. As the result of this tax roll-your-own consumers shifted to rolling pipe tobacco. Organic certification came and went and is currently not available except by American Spirit. The 2015 pipe tobacco harvest was adulterated with green tomatoes ostensibly thrown by FDA anti-smoking campaign teenagers and then throat infections incidental to the fines of the FDA inspectors. To give roll-your-own tobacco the equal protection of the clause 26USC§6423(c) taxpayers must somehow be reimbursed to the full extent of their loss. Loss can be estimated, first by reverting back to the old rate for a lengthy number of years, and second by letting tobacco products to go tax free if they are certified organic. Calculating the full extent of loss by dividing the excessive tax hike on hand-rolling tobacco by the 158 percent and multiplying by the years the excessive rate was in effect, $1.0969 for 13.5 years a year, 108 years from FY 2017 for roll-your own under 27CFR§40.25a.

4. Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia currently have laws legalizing marijuana in some form. Three other states will soon join them after recently passing measures permitting use of medical marijuana. Seven states and the District of Columbia have adopted more expansive laws legalizing marijuana for recreational use. Most recently, California, Massachusetts and Nevada all passed measures in November legalizing recreational marijuana. State tax revenues generated by a +/- 25% tax on the sale of recreational marijuana have exceeded expectations and in 2016 the state of Colorado, Washington and Oregon earned more than a billion dollars in tax revenues. Sales taxes earned by the legalization of marijuana interest the federal Treasury to create an ATM Bureau.

Title 10 State of the Union

Section 22 Disability Rate of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015

1. To legislate the Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) tax rate - 2.4% DI 10.0% OASI 2017 and 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI in 2018 when the disability rate stabilizes in the intermediate projections after the retirement of all the Baby Boomers. Payroll taxes should be able to calculate and print the employee half of these amounts on paystubs as soon as 2017 and no later than 2018 when the tax rates are stabilized at 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI. A 2.4% DI tax rate is necessary in 2017 to pay the high cost mark of the peak disability years of the Baby boomers and as a promise to taxpayers that the DI tax rate will be 2.2% in 2018 and in the intermediate future so that they don't prematurely deplete the DI trust fund again in 2023. At a 2.4% rate of taxation and 6% COLA the DI trust fund will save an estimated $14.4 billion in 2017, at the 2.37% rate a 6% COLA would save $12 billion instead of $17.6 billion and trust fund ratio would go up from 28% to 36%. At a 10.2% rate of taxation the OASI trust fund net assets at year-end would be -$13.3 billion and the trust fund ratio would go down from 343% in 2016 to 331% in 2017. A 3% annual COLA is required for beneficiaries to stay ahead of inflation averaging 2.7%. A COLA is required in any year the combined OASDI trust fund ratio, 303% in 2016, is greater than 20% under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act of 42USC§415(i).

2. The hacking of employee 26USC§3101 and employer 26USC§3111 Tax rates set the IRS and SSA Commissioners free to declare a 2.4% DI tax rate 2017 and 2.2% DI tax rate in 2018 and every for-seeable year thereafter in the intermediate projection, that is legible on pay-stubs. The temporary 2.37% DI tax rate 2016-19 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 is not right. Preventing a premature deficit in the OASI Trust Fund by terminating the temporary 2.37% tax rate in 2019 and reverting to the insufficient current rate of 1.8% fails to bias the tax rate to protect the smaller DI trust fund from abuse. The 2.37% rate only temporarily alleviates the immediate threat of depletion of the disability trust fund and consequential reduction of benefits is merely delayed to 2023 when the DI trust will again be prematurely depleted because of actuarial error in calculating the OASDI tax rate. The 2.37% rate does not divide nicely in half for employees and employers and not legible for everyone's Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) pay-stub. The 2.37% rate is insufficient in 2016 to pay the 3% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) in 2016. A 3% COLA is affordable in 2017 at either the 2.37% or 2.4% DI tax rate to avoid legal blindness jokes regarding the 0.3% COLA (2017). At either the 2.37% or 2.4% rate there is enough in the DI trust to afford beneficiaries a 6% COLA in 2017 and 3% COLA every year thereafter there is at least a 20% trust fund ratio. SSA needs to agree to pay 3% annual COLA in the beginning of the year and should consider but not pay another 3% as backpayment for no COLA 2016 to make the 3% COLA a right for low income workers and beneficiaries CY 2017.

3. To prioritize child poverty, before taxing the rich, with current revenues, Congress and Commissioner must immediately make insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) patient and orphan a qualifying disability for full SSI benefits $777 (2018), $754 (2017). Orphans will be expected to pay 1/3 of their benefits to their orphanage and save the rest for candy, car and college. The poor, children first, shall be paid with SSI when the contribution base is expanded to include incomes over the maximum taxable limit, including those of Congress-members, who haven't authorized themselves a raise since 2009. By 2020 all 50 million poor people will receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Failure of the United States to pay legal child support obligations 18USC§228(b) may be treated as

Attempts to evade or defeat tax 26USC§7201. Eliminating tax havens is a sustainable development goal and the maximum taxable limit on OASDI taxation is unique or unusual among industrialized nations and serves only to deprive the people of their subsistence under 18USC§246.

4. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 recidivated by providing special funding for unnecessary disability redetermination propaganda to deprive beneficiaries of their subsistence. The Actuary robbed some people, threatened a 0.2% COLA and has still never gotten the OASDI tax rate calculation right in the 2016 Annual Report. If the collection of information by the agency is unnecessary for any reason, the agency may not engage in the collection of information. Sections 811, 824, 831, 832, 834 and 842 must be repealed and abolished as unnecessary under the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508. Section 833 pertaining to the 2.37% DI tax rate was only good for a no COLA year in 2016 and the 303% trust fund ratio offends Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i) under 18USC§246. Disability Determination Services (DDS) are federally funded agencies in every state to whom are sent applications made to local SSA offices. DDS pays for any medical visits they require for their determination.

5. As the result of the 0.3% COLA (2017) the federal payment standard for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits increased from $733 a month for an individual and $1,100 for a couple in 2016 to $735 a month for an individual and $1,103 for a couple in 2017. To reform SSA must pay a three percent COLA from the beginning of 2017 to increase the federal payment standard for SSI benefits to $754 (2017) and six percent to the long-awaited $777 (2018). SSA must redress their mathematical and theological disabilities. The term "disability" is defined by both SSI and SSDI programs to mean the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months as set forth by Sec. 223 of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)II§423. For SSI the Internal Revenues Service (IRS) determined monthly substantial gainful amount (SGA) of income for statutorily blind individuals for 2016 is $1820 a month. For non-blind individuals, the monthly SGA amount for 2016 is $1130 a month. There is a trial-work period of nine months to provide beneficiaries with incentive to get back to work when they are attributed with $810 a month in 2016 and $840 a month in 2017. The federal poverty line for one person for 2016 is $990 a month, $1,335 for two, $1,680 for three and $2,025 for four. Whether or not Congress taxes the rich, including themselves, who haven't authorized a pay raise for themselves since 2009, population growth in the SSI program has been anemic. One percent annual growth propaganda over-reports 0.1% growth in calculated numbers in the 2014 and 2015 Annual Reports on the SSI Program. The SSI population should grow at a normal rate of one percent to afford the three percent COLA with 4% program spending growth, without any new taxes to increase the program from 9 to 33 million in the first year of operation and then to 50 million by 2020 when every poor person would receive at least one SSI benefit. Blessed are the poor (Matthew 5:3), give to the orphans (and the insulin dependent diabetics) their property (The Women: 4.2), eligibility for SSI benefits for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 Social Security Act 42USC§1382 *et se*q.

Section 23 Graduation of Customs, Military and Public Health Departments

a. To redress the intellectual stunting of the Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system the new administration should begin by announcing the change of name of (1) the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to Public Health Department (PHD) with a budget permanently less than $1

trillion annually due to adoption of a 2.5% health annuity since 2014, the (2) Department of Defense (DoD) to Military Department (MD) and (3) the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to Customs to set Title 6 and 22 of the United States Code Foreign Relations (FR-ee) in the 2017 State of the Union Address under Art. 2 Sec. 3 of the US Constitution. These departments are to report the costs associated with their legal name changes in agency FY 2018 congressional budget requests by the July 16, 2017 deadline for the new fiscal year October 1, 2017 under 31USC§1106.

b. Federal government priority goals are set under 31USC§1120 - (1) to streamline the Affordable Care Act and create a Public Health Department with less than $1 trillion annual historical federal spending, (2) to reduce the corporate tax rate, (3) to legislate an automatic 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage, social security and welfare benefits, to grow faster than 2.7% average consumer inflation, (4) to promote 2.5% health annuity, insurance premium inflation, agency non-welfare spending, administrative and professional wage growth, (5) to legislate a 6% tax on coal, oil, gas and electricity exports, (6) to pay social security beneficiaries the 6% annual cost-of-living adjustment the DI trust fund ratio can afford to make a 3% COLA the law in 2017 and pay $777 a month SSI benefits in 2018 (7) to tax the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income so that SSA would pay SSI to 16-24 million poor children in 2017 and end poverty by 2020. It is too late to balance the FY 2017 budget but it is not too late to tax the rich to end child poverty calendar year 2017. If the rich are taxed and SSA assumes responsible for SSI costs during the course of FY 2017, the FY 2018 budget will turn a surplus FY 2018.

Section 24 To White House Office of Management and Budget

a. The President is requested to submit the attached budget contents to Congress to report a $50 to $110 billion FY 2018 surplus depending on whether or not the rich are taxed to end poverty by 2020, in the first week of January to first week of February to Congress under 31USC§1105 and defend them in the State of the Union adress under Art. 2(3) of the US Constitution.

1. Other Defense Civil Program and Allowances are not agencies instrumental to calculating Outlays by Agency under 31USC§101. To balance the federal budget the first thing that WHOM must do is to abolish the Other Defense Civil Programs row, deducting the amount from that year's undistributed offsetting receipts before 2009, and the Allowances row, from White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) historical outlays by agency table 4.1 to reduce the deficit and debt since 2009.

2. Second, to calculate the total on-budget outlays WHOMB Outlays by Agency Historical Table 4.1 must make exact note of the federal outlays estimated by every agency in the annual congressional budget requests by the heads of the executive departments under Article 2 Section 2 of the United States Constitution that overrules any professional opinions regarding agency spending OMB might have.

3. Third, agency budget proposals must be consistent with system-wide priorities for maintaining and improving the quality of federal statistics maintained by WHOMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act as codified at 44USC§3504(e)(2). A human rights case is needed to justify WHOMB to dispute agency federal spending estimates in their annual congressional budget requests.

4. Fourth, after the deficit projection turns into an FY 2018 on-budget surplus, disregard off-budget

undistributed offsetting receipts and take exact note of the off-budget social security revenues and expenditures reported in the Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance Trust Fund and Federal Disability Insurance Trust fund in the off-budget to calculate total Revenues, Outlays, Surplus (or Deficit) in Table 1.1.

5. Fifth, ask agency budget offices for their year by year opinions regarding the historical accuracy of the Historical Tables to express federal outlays made by their agencies. After all the agencies have reported their final opinions and WHOMB has preserved the old record for posterity, reduce the historical deficit and debt by being mathematically accurate.

6. Sixth, account for new revenues in Historical Table 2.1. Tax gas, coal, oil and electricity exports 6% to better regulate hydrocarbon storage. Tax the rich the full 12.4 percent OASDI tax rate on all their income to increase off-budget revenues and expenditures by 130 percent.

a. True on-budget outlays and deficit will be reduced by the $60 billion (2015-16) cost of SSI in Table 4.1 less the $20 billion + 2.5% annuity for the USPS = $40 billion deficit reduction.

b. After the tax on the rich the Social Security on-budget row will have to be deleted and can be added into the historical Other Independent Agencies (on-budget) row that will be changed to Human Services (on-budget) to include Agency for Children and Families (ACF) and Agency for Community Living (ACL), Human Services outlays, to keep public health spending less than $1 trillion, beginning FY 2018.

7. Seventh, taking into consideration the sustainability of the FY 2018 surplus, reevaluate the concept of undistributed offsetting receipts with low-income and corporate tax relief so that the surplus of the Historical Tables could be accurately maintained by the Presidential review of the Congressional Budget Submissions under Article 2 Section 2 of the US Constitution at no cost under 31USC§502.

8. Eighth, future projections assume that cash welfare programs, TANF, SSI, OASDI etc., should budget for a 3% COLA to stay ahead of inflation, plus, in normal years beneficiary population growth of >1%, >104% of previous years costs. Federal spending on in-kind welfare programs like food stamps and housing assistance should grow 3% annually so population growth + average benefit growth = 3%. Budgets are calculated 3-4% low-income welfare program growth or 3.4% t-bond interest rate + 2.5% administrative, health, education and infrastructural spending growth = 2.5-3.3%

a. Education and health are often considered welfare but overspending, particularly on health care, calls for regulation. Education spending growth, that fluctuates wildly, should be stabilized from the accurate year of FY 2017 at a rate of 3%, but US education spending is the second highest in the world, and the budget has fluctuated so wildly a 2.5% rate of growth is recommended until at least 2020. Health inflation needs be reduced to 2.5% until 2030 or when national health expenditures is less than 10% of GDP.

a. Agency non-welfare and infrastructure spending is expected to grow around 2.5%. Raises in administrative, managerial and professional wages are estimated % raise + % new employees = 2.5%.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate assembled

Part I White House Office of Management and Budget CY 2017

Introduction

The President is requested to submit these budget contents to Congress to report a $50 to $110 billion FY 2018 surplus depending on whether or not the rich are taxed to end poverty by 2020, in the first week of January to first week of February to Congress under 31USC§1105. To redress the intellectual stunting of the Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system the new administration should begin with good morale by announcing the change of name of (1) the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to Public Health Department (PHD) with a budget permanently less than $1 trillion annually due to adoption of the true 2.5% health annuity since 2014, the Department of Defense (DoD) to Military Department (MD) and (2) the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to Customs to set Title 22 Foreign Relations (FR-ee) in the 2017 State of the Union Address under Art. 2 Sec. 3 of the US Constitution. These departments are to report the costs associated with their legal name changes in agency FY 2018 congressional budget requests by the July 16, 2017 deadline for the new fiscal year October 1, 2017 under 31USC§1106. Agency budget proposals must be consistent with system-wide priorities for maintaining and improving the quality of federal statistics maintained by the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB or OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act as codified at 44USC§3504(e)(2).

Federal government priority goals for the new administration are set under 31USC§1120 - (1) to streamline the Affordable Care Act and create a Public Health Department with less than $1 trillion annual historical federal spending, (2) to reduce the corporate tax rate, (3) to legislate an automatic 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage, social security and welfare benefits, to grow faster than 2.7% average consumer inflation, (4) to promote 2.5% health annuity, insurance premium inflation, agency non-welfare spending, administrative and professional wage growth, (5) to legislate a 6% tax on coal, oil, gas and electricity exports, (6) to pay social security beneficiaries the 6% annual cost-of-living adjustment the DI trust fund ratio can afford in 2017 and (7) to tax the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income so that SSA would pay SSI to 16-24 million poor children in 2017 and end poverty by 2020. It is too late to balance the FY 2017 budget but it is not too late to tax the rich to end child poverty calendar year 2017. If the rich are taxed and SSA is responsible for SSI costs the FY 2018 budget will be balanced despite any corporate tax rate reduction.

Revenues, Outlays, Surplus or Deficit FY 2015-2018
(in billions)

OMB	FY 2016	FY 2017 Obama	FY 2017 Trump	FY 2018
On-budget Receipts	2,538	2,817	2,817	3,035
On-budget Outlays	3,162	3,318	2,915	3,010 or 2,928 if rich OASDI taxed
On-budget surplus or deficit	-624	-501	-98	25 or 107 surplus if rich taxed
Off-budget	797	827 (+105 = 932	997	1,042 or 1,355 if

Receipts		w/ undistributed offsetting receipts)		rich taxed
Off-budget Outlays	790	829 (933 Table 4)	969	1,015 or 1,330 if rich taxed
Off-budget surplus or deficit	7	-2	25	24 or 22 if rich taxed
Total receipts	3,336	3,644	3,814	4,077 or 4,390
Total outlays	3,951	4,147	3,884	4,025 or 4,283
Total (+) surplus or (-) deficit	-615	-503	-67	52 or 107 surplus if rich taxed

Source: Table 1.1 2.1 & 4.1 OMB 12/18/16, 2016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds 016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of OASI and DI Trust Funds June 22, 2016 Table VI.C6.—Operations of the Combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, Fiscal Years 2011-2025 page 179; the suggested reduction of the corporate tax rate from $492 billion FY 2017 is not reflected in this budget projection and a 50% reduction in corporate taxes would ruin the budget surplus if the theory of corporate tax relief did not immediately pay the federal government back, but would not rob the poor if the rich are taxed the full 12.4% OASDI tax.

OMB deficit estimates have increased significantly since 2015 and earlier 2017. Earlier 2016 the FY 2016 deficit was estimated at -$476.9 billion and the FY 2017 deficit was estimated -$453.6 billion. By abolishing the Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances the deficit was reduced to -$343 billion FY 2016 and -$234 billion FY 2017. In December 2016 the OMB budget deficit was estimated to have increased to -$624 billion FY 2016 and -$501 billion FY 2017. The off-budget totals provided by OMB Table 1.1 are inaccurate and when the press refers to a federal budget deficit they are referring to an on-budget deficit. Although there has been considerable discrimination against the disability insurance trust fund the OASDI trust fund has yet show deficit before taxing the rich and ending poverty by 2020. The off-budget undistributed offsetting receipts will have to abolished from Table 4.1 and Table 1.1 off-budget revenues and expenditures taken exactly from the revenues and expenditures of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Fund. Other Independent Agencies off-budget make an insignificant contribution to the total in billions. In FY 2017 OASDI reports $997 billion in revenues and $969 billion in expenditures a $28 billion surplus. In FY 2017 OMB reports off-budget revenues to be $827 billion and expenditures to be $829 billion a -$2 billion off-budget deficit. OMB is wrong regarding off-budget revenues and expenditures and this destroys the accuracy of OMB estimates for total revenues, outlays, surplus or deficit.

To begin accurately accounting for Congressional budget justifications the President must do the eight hours of work it takes to abolish the non-agency Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows and reduce undistributed offsetting receipts before 2009 by the amount of the repealed Other Defense Civil Programs row in OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency, and reduce the deficit and debt totals from 2009 as directed in Chapter 0 of this budget. After that WHOMB is a matter of accurately accounting for the total of federal outlays as estimated by agency congressional budget justifications and agreement regarding the settlement of historical differences found in 2.5% agency growth with allowance for 3.4% t-bond interest rates, 4% cash welfare and 3% in-kind welfare and 4% cash welfare

growth. State Department and International Assistance need to be combined into one State Department row because they are both reported by the same State Department Budget Request that needs to abolish the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounting column, foreign military assistance, foreign military training, and international narcotic and law enforcement need to be abolished 2017 in the FY 2018 budget. The Department of Defense also needs to stop using OCO accounting method in the FY 2018 budget. Because accounting for the Small Business Administration (SBA) and General Services Administration (GSA) is plus or minus retroactively, after making a modest request in the hundred billions of dollars every year, they might be included in the Other Independent Agencies (off-budget) in Table 4.1 and off-budget totals.

The OMB on-budget agency outlay estimates are wrong in regards to every agency Congressional Budget justification accounted for in Table 4.1 of OMB under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the United States Constitution. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) does not total agency congressional budget justifications and should. To calculate total on-budget federal spending it is necessary to total the congressional budget justification estimates of total federal budget spending by executive departments accounted for in Table 4.1 under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the United States Constitution that trumps undistributed offsetting receipts, the raison d'être for the $95 million WHOMB. Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances rows need to be abolished because they are non-agencies, triple counts of interagency receipts in a no Allowance row Social security area population. International Assistance row also qualifies as a non-agency and must added to the State Department row in Table 4.1 to approximate the State Department Congressional Budget Justification that is not so simply divided into international assistance and state department spending by any authority than UN official development assistance (not OMB). The International Assistance row is abolished in the first round. Small Business Administration and General Services Administration receive hundreds of millions of dollars that are dishonestly accounted for as current year appropriations and retroactively as on-budget profits, more years than not. If the two billion dollar difference between the $4.6 billion US Army Corp of Civil Engineers Budget Request and $6.6 billion OMB estimate cannot be made right it might make the third round because it is small and 33% is a huge margin of error. For now only Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances need to be abolished. Other Defense Civil Programs undistributed offsetting receipts remains identifiable as having ceased when on-budget undistributed offsetting receipts went down from -$151 billion FY 2008 to -$142 billion FY 2009 although they should have been high as the result of all the unused subsidies. The federal budget has been artificially high with no-one to offset the cost of Other Defense Civil Programs in on-budget and total undistributed offsetting receipts since one night between the lame duck budget lawyer of 2008 and White House Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator of 2009. Director and Deputy Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, three Assistant Directors and as many as 6 other officers are hired under 31USC§502. Many lame duck agencies require rule of 2.5% agency spending growth and others 3-4% for cash welfare benefit growth under Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution to produce their FY 2018 Congressional Budget Justifications.

Outlays by Agency, Totals FY 2016-2018
(in billions)

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2017 Cabinet	FY 2018

		Obama		Cabinet
Legislative Branch	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7
Judicial Branch	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.2
Department of Agriculture	154	151	151	155
Department of Commerce	10.5	10.5	9.75	10.0
Department of Defense – Military Programs	576	587	583	598
Department of Education	79.1	68.4	74	76
Department of Energy	27.4	30.4	30.3	31.1
Department of Health and Human Services	1,110	1,144	986	1,011
Department of Homeland Security	51.8	47.8	40.6	41.6
Department of Housing and Urban Development	28.7	40.7	40.3	41.4
Department of the Interior	14	15	13.4	13.7
Department of Justice	39.1	35.3	32.3	33.1 or 17.4 abolished
Department of Labor	43.6	51.0	47	48.3
Department of State	46.9	55.3	54.3	56.2
Department of Transportation	77.8	85.8	77.9	79.8
Department of Treasury	540.4	618.3	570	589
Department of Veterans Affairs	177.6	180.2	179	185

Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	6.7	6.7	4.8	4.9
Environmental Protection Agency	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.5
Executive Office of the President	0.4	0.409	0.409	0.419
General Services Administration	-0.719	1.3	0.262	0.269
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	19.2	19.3	19.0	19.5
National Science Foundation	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.8
Office of Personnel Management	93.9	96.1	50.9	52.2
Small Business Administration	-0.3	1.0	0.878	0.9
Social Security Administration (On-budget)	95	98.6	59.5	62.5 or zero if rich taxed
Other Independent Agencies (On-budget)	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.9
Postal Service	0	0	21.6	22.2
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts On-budget	-145.1	-150.2	-150.2	-140.6
On-budget Outlays	**3,096**	**3,245**	**2,946**	**3,043 or 2,946 if rich taxed and 2,930 if enforcement also abolished**
On-budget Receipts	**2,538**	**2,817**	**2,817**	**3,035**

On-budget Surplus or Deficit	**-558**	**-428**	**-129**	**-8 deficit or 89 surplus if the rich are taxed and 105 surplus if enforcement also abolished**
Other Independent Agencies (Off-budget)	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Social Security Administration (Off-budget)	896.7	933.1	969	1,015 or 1,330 if rich are taxed
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (Off-budget)	-108	-106	0	0
Off-budget Outlays	790	829	970	1,016 or 1,300 if rich are taxed
Off-budget Receipts	797	827	997	1,042 or 1,355 if rich taxed
Off-budget surplus or deficit	+7	-2	17	26 or 55 surplus if rich taxed
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts total	-253	-256	0	0
Total outlays	3,886	4,074	3,916	4,059 or 4,246 if rich are taxed and 4,230 if enforcement also abolished
Total revenues	3,335	3,644	3,814	4,077 or 4,390 if rich taxed
Total surplus or deficit	-551	-430	-102	+18 or +144 if rich taxed and +160 if enforcement

also abolished

Source: OMB Table 4.1 18/12/16, Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency should be exclusively on-budget; Social Security total revenues and expenditures can be accounted for in Table 1.1 Outlays, Revenues, Surplus or Deficit directly from the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds.

Federal CMS spending growth shall not be estimated to exceed 2.5% annual growth since FY 2013, except during the Medicaid expansion/workforce reduction of FY 2014 that can be billed at 3% Medicaid spending growth FY 2014 and 2.5% every year thereafter. The primary accounting error of the public health department is their reliance upon the CMS Actuary's Ultimate Assumptions 2.5% + CPI for growth that is even less realistic than the OCO. The actual rate of Medicaid inflation is a 2.5% health annuity + 0.5% CMS spending growth FY 2014. The health insurance expansion that caused a 2.2 million FTE 15.3% decline in health sector employment while Medicaid enrollment expanded 15.9% and the rate of uninsured adults went down from 22% to 16%. It seems beneficial to account for total CMS spending growth averaging 3% in FY 2014 and thereafter stabilizing at an annual growth rate of 2.5% before recalculating Health and Human Services graduation into Human Services and Public Health.

Repealing the refundable premium cost-sharing reductions that are inflating the Treasury Department budget request since 2015 in 2016 would cause Treasury spending would go down from an estimated $540 billion to exactly $500 billion in FY2016 with 3 percent annual growth expected after 2015 – 2.5% discretionary spending growth + 3.4% average t-bond interest = 3% average annual inflation in Treasury total spending 2016-2020. Treasury spending is reported by OMB to have gone down from a high of $539 billion in 2011 to a new low of $399 billion in 2013 but is growing fast because of wild speculation about future inflation in refundable premiums and cost-sharing reductions legislated as part of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). If the refundable premiums and cost-sharing reductions are repealed in 2016 total Treasury spending would go down from $540 billion to exactly $500 billion in 2016 hoping to stabilize treasury spending at 3% annual growth out of consideration for the 3.4% average rate of interest on t-bonds. The military has reduced spending and the size of the standing army mostly by complying with Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) warhead disarmament goals of 2012. The goal for 2020 is to reduce military spending to less than $500 billion on both sides of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Defense Department has reduced their spending from a wartime high, but needs 2.5% annual growth until 2018 when another minor spending reduction is planned. The Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) could be ruled non-add in 2016 to reduce defense spending and deficit. This has needed to be done for quite some time and may in fact have been non-add from its wartime inception as an instrument of debt. The OCO should be non-add in the FY2018 budget request reducing defense spending from $587 billion to $536 billion FY2018 and 2.5% annual growth until the next credible military spending reduction. The CMS Actuary must remove the CPI from the CPI + 2.5% ultimate assumptions about inflation to command a 2.5% health annuity beginning January 1, 2016 when consumers must be credited for the difference in premium price inflation and 2.5% that would reduce national expenditure to less than 10% of GDP by 2030. The ACA refundable premium and cost-sharing reduction needs to be repealed effective January 1, 2016 to reduce total Treasury FY 2016 and FY 2017 and all future spending estimates. To trump the constitutional declaration of health spending neoplasm it seems legally necessary secure the human rights cases of ACA and Medicare beneficiaries by crediting them with overpayment of the 2.5% health

annuity retroactive to January 1, 2016.

Chapter 0 Non-agencies

Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowance rows in the Outlays by Agency Table 4.1 of the WHOMB are not instrumental to calculating total federal outlays and are not agencies as defined by 31USC§101. It is necessary to abolish Other Defense Civil Programs, deducting the amount from that year's undistributed offsetting receipts before 2009, and to abolish the Allowances rows from OMB historical outlays by agency table 4.1 to reduce the deficit and debt since 2009. By abolishing these federal spending rows Cabinet agencies will be enabled to Report their historical federal spending to be compared with the high estimates of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reduce historical deficit and debt under Art. 2(2) of the US Constitution. The accounting fraud theory is that the Other Defense Civil Programs row was invented in 2007 against undistributed offsetting receipts which were withdrawn FY 2009-present to inflate the deficit and debt. The Allowance for Immigration Reform revenues row cannot pass Congress and the Allowances row is a completely fraudulent attempt to account for future disaster insurance that must be abolished. A federal judge in Texas has issued a temporary order for several new immigration programs to stop-payment. The Allowance for Immigration Reform revenue row and the Allowances rows are a completely fraudulent attempt to account for future disaster insurance that must be abolished.

Removal of Allowance for Immigration Reform proposal and Allowances from OMB Outlays by Agency Table, Changes to Total Outlays 2014-2019
(in millions)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Allowance for Immigration Reform revenues proposal, abolished	n/a	n/a	2,000	12,000	28,000	39,000
Allowances, abolished	1,875	46,044	56,371	64,070	68,028	29,085
Total Outlays	3,650,526	3,900,989	4,099,078	4,268,606	4,443,145	4,728,791
Revised Total Outlays	3,650,665	3,856,960	4,044,723	4,206,553	4,377,135	4,701,725

Source: OMB Undistributed Allowance for Immigration Reform Table 2.5 Composition of Other Receipts 1940-2020; Allowances Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency 1962-2020, 2015

It is necessary to abolish the new Allowances row, $0 FY2000, jumping to $46 billion FY2015, after beginning as a duplicate HHS payment for child refugees valued at $1,875 million in gross federal debt relief FY2014 and $46 billion FY2015 from repealing the Allowances row from the OMB Outlays by Agency Table, as a matter of fact, that can be decided by a jury. OMB flippantly explains in one sentence, no longer published, that the Allowances row pays for Disaster insurance futures. However, the Disaster Insurance Cap is only about $7 FY 2015 and seems to be paid for off-budget with Customs revenues. The Allowances row is fictitious and needs to be abolished from the Agency Outlays Table. The Allowances for Immigration Reform proposal was intended to mathematically offset the fictitious

cost of the fictitious Allowances row but has almost no likelihood of passing Congress as neither the Congressional proposal nor the Allowances agency spending row has any basis in fact.

Other Defense Civil Programs row was first noted in 2010 as miscellaneous row of military retirement, base construction, Arlington National Cemetery and Armed Forces Retirement Home, that are all for the most part self-sufficient on payroll contributions, resident fees, fines and forfeitures under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, Veterans Administration (VA) and Hospitals & Asylums (HA) statute. It is the Outlays by Agency Table which distinguishes OMB from CBO critics in regards to OMBs unique ability to serve as a foundation for debt relief agency budget historical reporting accuracy under Art. 2(2)(1) of the U.S, Constitution, because CBO doesn't account for agency spending and must extrapolate from OMB totals. The extensive changes to the undistributed offsetting receipts from 1962- present that would be incurred by abolishing the Other Defense Civil Programs row are calculated in this Word document. It would be an simple matter for the President to request the OMB Director to abolish the Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances rows, recalculate the undistributed offsetting receipts (in this case 1962-2008), total outlays, on-budget outlays, deficit, deficit % of GDP, to reduce the debt by $360 billion, and debt % of GDP accordingly, in one day's work, if there is adequate agreement regarding these facts between the layman opinion of the jury and generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Changes made Removing of the Other Defense Civil Programs Row from OMB Table 4.1 Agency Spending 1962-2019: Changes to Undistributed Offsetting Receipts 1962-2008, Total Outlays, 2009-2019

(in millions)

Year	**1962**	**1963**	**1964**	**1965**	**1966**	**1967**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	956	1,077	1,287	1,465	1,681	1,937
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-6,707	-7,274	-7,321	-7,677	-8,443	-9,578
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-5,751	-6,197	-6,034	-6,212	-6,762	-7,641
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-5,878	-6,450	-6,435	-6,746	-7,464	-8,371
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-4,922	-5,373	-5,148	-5,281	-5,783	-6,434

Total Outlays	106,821	111,316	118,528	118,228	134,532	157,464
Year	**1968**	**1969**	**1970**	**1971**	**1972**	**1973**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	2,206	2,557	2,974	3,510	4,002	4,505
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-10,712	-11,087	-12,567	-14,869	-14,672	-18,846
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-8,506	-8,530	-9,593	-11,359	-10,670	-14,341
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-9,289	-9,407	-10,362	-12,288	-11,909	-15,870
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-24,095	-23,910	-26,574	-31,496	-29,247	-40,047
Total Outlays	178,134	183,640	195,649	210,172	230,681	245,707
Year	**1974**	**1975**	**1976**	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	5,216	6,319	7,358	8,251	9,203	10,315
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-23,333	-21,267	-22,186	-23,018	-24,250	-27,428
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-18,117	-14,948	-14,828	-14,767	-15,047	-17,113
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-20,048	-17,547	-18,411	-19,390	-20,788	-24,089
Revised On-budget	-14,832	-11,228	-11,053	-11,139	-11,585	-13,774

Undistributed Offsetting Receipts						
Total Outlays	269,359	332,332	371,792	409,218	458,746	504,028
Year	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	11,961	13,788	14,997	16,004	16,536	15,809
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-31,988	-41,852	-42,165	-51,078	-52,329	-58,656
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-20,027	-28,064	-27,168	-35,074	-35,793	-42,847
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-28,445	-38,134	-38,448	-47,455	-46,975	-52,029
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-16,484	-24,346	-23,451	-31,451	-30,439	-36,220
Total Outlays	590,941	678,241	745,743	808,364	851,805	946,344
Year	**1986**	**1987**	**1988**	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	17,483	17,962	19,039	20,230	21,690	23,238
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-65,036	-72,262	-78,789	-89,074	-98,930	-110,005
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-47,553	-54,300	-59,750	-68,844	-77,240	-86,767
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting	-57,850	-63,672	-66,992	-72,822	-77,371	-83,979

Receipts						
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-40,367	-45,710	-47,953	-52,592	-55,681	-60,741
Total Outlays	990,382	1,004,017	1,064,416	1,143,744	1,252,993	1,324,226
Year	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	24,746	25,957	26,969	27,972	28,947	30,279
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-117,111	-119,711	-123,469	-137,632	-134,997	-154,969
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-92,365	-93,754	-96,500	-109,660	-106,050	-124,690
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-87,372	-86,507	-87,857	-97,895	-92,212	-107,272
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-62,626	-60,550	-60,888	-69,923	-63,265	-76,993
Total Outlays	1,381,529	1,409,386	1,461,753	1,515,742	1,560,484	1,601,116
Year	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	31,204	31,987	32,801	34,131	35,136	39,874
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-161,034	-159,036	-173,019	-191,125	-200,706	-210,449
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-129,830	-127,049	-140,218	-156,994	-165,570	-170,575

On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-107,353	-99,581	-105,586	-114,404	-115,009	-117,303
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-76,149	-67,594	-72,785	-80,273	-79,873	-77,429
Total Outlays	1,652,458	1,701,842	1,788,950	1,862,846	2,010,894	2,159,899
Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	41,726	43,481	44,435	47,112	45,785	57,276
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-212,526	-226,213	-237,548	-260,206	-277,791	-274,193
Revised Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-170,800	-182,732	-193,113	-213,094	-232,006	n/a not revised, see outlays
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-114,967	-123,436	-128,201	-141,904	-150,928	-142,013
Revised On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-73,241	-79,955	-83,766	-94,792	-105,143	n/a, not revised, see outlays
Total Outlays	2,292,841	2,471,957	2,655,050	2,728,686	2,982,544	3,517,677
Revised Total Outlays	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,460,401
Year	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	54,032	54,775	77,313	56,811	57,877	57,368
Total Undistributed Offsetting	-267,886	-276,478	-230,682	-249,450	-248,782	-248,437

Receipts						
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-134,448	-145,398	-102,697	-127,632	-132,846	-136,208
Total Outlays	3,457,079	3,603,059	3,537,127	3,454,605	3,650,526	3,900,989
Revised Total Outlays	3,403,047	3,548,284	3,459,814	3,397,794	3,592,649	3,843,621
Year	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**		
Other Defense Civil Programs, abolished	62,907	60,315	57,207	63,574		
Total Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-254,938	-253,885	-254,541	-258,647		
On-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-145,297	-144,639	-145,067	-148,630		
Total Outlays	4,099,078	4,268,606	4,443,145	4,728,791		
Revised Total Outlays	4,036,171	4,208,291	4,385,938	4,665,217		

Source: OMB Table 4.1 Agency Spending (millions of dollars) 1962-2019, 2015

The Other Defense – Civil Programs row from the Outlays by Agency table needs to be abolished to take $57,368 million off the FY 2015 deficit. The Other Defense Civil Program row is a duplicate of military construction, and triplicate some military retirement, Arlington National Cemetery and the Armed Forces Retirement Home, being protected in part under Hospitals & Asylums (HA) statute and also off-budget by the Defense, VA and resident fees. In 2012, as OMB Director Lew mistakenly attempted to reduce VA spending and there was a commensurate decrease in undistributed off-setting receipts as military retirement overfunding was not returned and of course an increase in this fraud to a peak of $77 billion. It is hypothesized that abolishing the Other Defense Civil Programs row from the on-budget and total undistributed offsetting receipts rows before 2009 and on-budget 2009-present would reduce the FY 2015 deficit by $57.4 billion and the federal debt by $358,084 million FY 2009-2014, $360 billion to make a down payment on avoiding 100% of GDP debt.

Reduction to Total Outlays from Abolishing Allowances and Other Defense Civil Program Rows from the Outlays by Agency Table 2009-2019
(in billions)

Year	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Other Defense	57.3	54	54.8	-77.3	56.8	57.9

Civil Programs						
Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	1.9
Total Fraud	-57.3	-54	-54.8	-77.3	-56.8	-59.8
Total Outlays	3,518	3,457	3,603	3,537	3,455	3,651
Revised Total Outlays	3,461	3,403	3,548	3,460	3,398	3,591
Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Other Defense Civil Programs	57.4	62.9	60.3	57.2	63.6	
Allowances	46	56.4	64.1	68	29.1	
Total Fraud	-103.4	-119.3	-124.4	-125.2	-92.7	
Total Outlays	3,901	4,099	4,269	4,443	4,728	
Revised Total Outlays	3,798	3,980	4,145	4,318	4,635	

Source: OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency, 2015

Abolishing the Other Defense Civil Programs and $1.9 billion 2014 Allowances rows from the OMB Outlay by Agency table would prove $360 billion in debt relief FY 2009-2014 and $103.4 billion in deficit and debt relief FY 2015. The size of this accounting fraud increased dramatically in 2015 to $103 billion from $60 billion in 2014, because of the sudden increase of the Allowances row from $1.9 billion in 2014 to $46 billion. The Allowances row is prophesied to reach a high of $68 billion in 2018 before subsiding to $30 billion in 2019. The Allowances row is not difficult to remove. The current OMB accounting of the Allowances for Immigration Reform no longer distorts the margins of Other Revenues. The only double-ledger accounting that would be incurred by removing the Allowances column is that total outlays would be reduced, which carries over into the total outlays and deficit, on-budget outlays and deficit and ultimately can reduce the gross federal debt by adequately proven dangling debt. The dangling debt of the Allowances row is calculated in addition to the Other Defense Civil Programs fraud. Together, abolishing the Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows reduces total outlays in the Outlays by Agency table, making a modest historical reduction in total and on-budget outlays and total and on-budget deficits in the Revenues, Outlays, and Surplus or Deficit table since 2009. Before 2009 it is believed that the cost of the Other Defense Civil Programs row were cleverly offset by undistributed offsetting receipts, so as not to change the historical totals or deficit that people remembered, but in 2009 the undistributed offsetting receipts were removed and this fictitious federal spending account began to charge a quantifiable amount of federal debt. It is somewhat tricky. From 1962-2008 the total undistributed offsetting receipts and the on-budget undistributed offsetting receipts, must be reduced by the amount of the Other Defense Civil Programs row. From 2009 through present projections of the future, the undistributed offsetting receipts are not changed. From 2009 the total outlays is the double-ledger changed by abolishing the Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances rows. This results in some changes Table 1.1 Revenue, Outlays, Surplus or Deficit from 2009 reducing total outlays, on-budget outlays, total deficit and on-budget deficit.

Changes to Total Outlays, On-budget Outlays, Total Deficit, On-budget Deficit 2009-2019
(in billions)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Receipts	2,105	2,163	2,304	2,450	2,775	3,022

Total Outlays	3,518	3,457	3,603	3,537	3,455	3,506
Revised Total Outlays	3,461	3,403	3,548	3,460	3,398	3,446
Total Deficit	-1,413	-1,294	-1,300	-1,087	-680	-485
Revised Total Deficit	-1,356	-1,240	-1,245	-1,010	-623	-425
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total Receipts	3,177	3,525	3,754	3,944	4,135	
Total Outlays	3,759	4,000	4,218	4,423	4,653	
Revised Total Outlays	3,656	3,881	4,094	4,298	4,560	
Total Deficit	-583	-474	-462	-479	-518	
Revised Total Deficit	-480	-355	-338	-354	-425	
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
On-budget Receipts	1,451	1,531	1,738	1,881	2,102	2,286
On-budget Outlays	3,001	2,902	3,105	3,029	2,821	2,800
Revised On-budget spending	2,944	2,848	3,051	2,952	2,764	2,740
On-budget Deficit	-1,550	-1,371	-1,367	-1,149	-719	-514
Revised On-budget Deficit	-1,492.7	-1,317	-1,312.2	-1,071.7	-662.2	-454.2
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
On-budget Receipts	2,411	2,724	2,911	3,059	3,209	
On-budget Outlays	3,006	3,201	3,365	3,513	3,684	
Revised On-budget Outlays	2,903	3,082	3,241	3,388	3,591	
On-budget deficit	-595	-477	-454	-453	-475	
Revised On-budget Deficit	-491.6	-357.7	-329.6	-327.8	-382.3	

Source: OMB Table 1.1 Summary of Receipts, Outlays, Surplus or Deficit, Total and On-budget 1789-2020; 2015

The dangling debt from the Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances rows amounts to $360 billion debt reduction from 2009-2014 in both OMB and CBO debt accounts and $103 billion in deficit reduction 2015. The compulsion to account for this dangling debt is particularly acute in that it allows OMB avoids 100.6% of GDP debt in 2013, 103.2% in 2014, 102.7% in 2015, 100.3% in 2017 before going down to 98.8% in 2018. The revised debt peaks at a maximum of 100.1% billion in both 2014 and 2015 before receding as the result of GDP growth. CBO debt held by public estimates are in fact more accurate than OMB gross federal debt estimates as a measure of the indebtedness of the United States by definition that the debt is the amount of money the US government owes creditors from whom it has borrowed to cover the deficit. The government borrows money by issuing treasury bills, notes, and bonds. It also borrows money from within the government, such as money from the Social Security Trust Fund.

Gross Federal Debt and Debt Held by Public, Dangling Debt from Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows, Revised Debt, Compared as % of GDP 2009-2019

(in billions)

Year	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**

Gross Federal Debt	11,876	13,529	14,764	16,051	16,719	17,893
% of GDP	82.4	91.5	96.0	99.7	100.6	103.2
Dangling Debt	-57	-111	-166	-243	-300	-360
Revised Gross Federal Debt	11,819	13,418	14,598	15,808	16,419	17,533
% of GDP	82	90.7	94.9	98.2	98.8	100.1
Debt Held by Public	7,545	9,019	10,128	11,281	11,983	12,779
% of GDP	52.3	60.9	65.9	70.4	72.3	74.1
Revised Debt Held by Public	7,488	8,908	9,962	11,038	11,683	12,419
% of GDP	52	60.2	64.7	68.6	72.1	71.7
GDP	14,415	14,791	15,387	16,094	16,619	17,332
Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	
Debt	18,714	19,512	20,262	20,961	21,671	
% of GDP	102.7	101.7	100.3	98.8	97.6	
Dangling Debt	-469	-588	-712	-837	-930	
Revised Debt	18,245	18,924	19,550	20,124	20,741	
% of GDP	100.1	98.7	96.8	94.9	93.4	
Debt Held by Public	13,305	13,927	14,521	15,135	15,850	
% of GDP	74	73.6	73	72.8	73.1	
Revised Debt Held by Public	12,836	13,339	13,809	14,298	14,920	
% of	70.4	69.5	68.4	67.4	67.2	

GDP						
GDP	18,219	19,181	20,199	21,216	22,196	

Source: OMB Historical Table 1.1 and 1.2 2015

Accounting for undistributed offsetting receipts is probably the raison d' être of WHOMB's $95 million share of the $409 million Executive Office of the President congressional budget justification, provided the ONDCP is immediately abolished in the second quarter of FY 2017 by the new President. The utility of undistributed offsetting receipts is overruled by the congressional budget requests of the executive departments under Art. 2(2) of the US Constitution. Only when the Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows are abolished from OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency will OMB be morally prepared to take on new revenues. That is the test of competence for OMB. It is estimated that it would take the OMB Director no more than eight hours to abolish the fictitious Allowances and Other Defense Civil Programs rows and correct the book accordingly. Only then could OMB hope to permanently balance the budget aiming for 2.5% on-budget agency spending growth, 3.4% for the Treasury, 4% cash welfare and 3% in-kind welfare benefit programs.

A. Constitution

Chapter 1 Executive Office of the President

Annual spending by the White House is reported in the Executive Office of the President row of White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) historical table 4.1 Outlays by Agency. Presidential spending has normalized after a 2004-08 wartime high of $7.7 billion FY2005 to an estimated $409 million FY 2017, 1.5% growth since $403 million were spent by the White House FY2016. The President elect may use the federal budget contents in this documents to make his first week of January to first week of February budget content submission to Congress under 31USC(11)§1105(a). The President must submit any supplemental or additional budgeting changes and re-appraisements to Congress before July 16th of every year whereby 30 September appropriations occur for the next fiscal year beginning 1 October under §1106. The Director and Deputy Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, three Assistant Directors and as many as 6 other officers are hired under 31USC§502.

Executive Office of the President Budget FY 2015-17
(in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Executive	751	755	714	-5.4%
revised	751	755	409	-46%
OMB	397	403	409	1.5%

Source: OMB Dec. 17, 2016, Executive Office of the President. FY 2016 & 2017 Congressional Budget Submissions

Spending categories of the Executive Office of the President are Compensation of the President, The White House (WH) Executive Residence (EXR), White House Repair and Restoration (WH R&R), Office of Administration (OA), National Security Council & Homeland Security Council (NSC &

HSC), Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), Office of the Vice President (OVP), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Unanticipated Needs, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), United States Trade Representative (USTR) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).
$380 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Act of 1988 must be abolished from the Executive Office of the President Congressional Budget Justification under the Slavery Convention of 1926 to reduce White House spending from $755 million FY2016 to $409 million FY 2017.

Chapter 2 Legislative Branch

A freeze on the salaries of Representatives has been in place since 2010. With legislative branch spending growth reported to have been 5.3% FY2015-16 from $4.3 billion to $4.5 billion on June 15, 2015, FY 2017 legislative branch appropriations remain inconclusive. Zero growth is impossible because there are low-income workers and capitol police paid by legislative branch appropriations whose growth must compete with 2.7% average annual inflation. Legislative budget totals have so far either excluded the House or the Senate from the FY 2017 total, but the total of $4.5 billion can be calculated to reduce legislative appropriations by -0.5%, $22 million, from $4,528 million FY 2016 to $4,506 FY 2017. Taking into consideration the savings accrued by the zero spending growth in representative wages, the excessive 5.3% growth in legislative spending FY 2015-16, and the total lack of Congressional accountability for Outlays by Agency by the Congressional Budget Office or appropriation bill language, -0.5% reduction in legislative spending should be affordable with undistributed offsetting receipts. An FY 2017 Legislative Branch Appropriations Report with an accurate total, must be passed. FY 2018 legislative spending in all categories, except maybe Congressional wages if they continue to choose to set bad precedent by self-injury from denying themselves annual raises, should be normalized at an annual 2.5% rate of growth.

Legislative Branch Appropriations 2015-2017
(in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Congress	4,300	4,528	4,506	-0.5%
revised	4,300	4,528	4,619	2.0%
OMB	4,330	4,728	4,880	3.2%

Source: Capito, Shelley Moore. Legislative Branch Appropriations 2016. Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2250) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, having considered the same reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass. Senate Report 114-64. June 11, 2015 ; Graves, Tom. The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes. 114th Congress. House of Representatives Report 114-xxx

To earn their pay-raise Congress must tax the rich, including especially themselves, the full 12.4% OASDI tax to end poverty by 2020 with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and pay SSI benefits to

all 16-24 poor children growing up in the United States this calendar year 2017. It is too late for Congress to balance the FY 2017 budget by requiring SSA to pay for SSI with the 130% increase in OASDI taxation. No category of legislative appropriations should grow faster than 2.5%. The legislature does not possess a single welfare program. With zero raises for representatives legislative branch appropriation growth should be +/- 2% FY 2018. Taking into consideration that there is no penalty for paying wages and welfare, and also that deprivation of relief benefits is a crime, it would be best for Congress to allow 2% legislative spending growth over FY 2016 levels for total legislative branch appropriations of $4.6 billion FY 2017. 2% average annual total growth every year thereafter would produce reasonable estimates until Congress votes to authorize pay raises for themselves and government spending growth rules would justify 2.5% annual legislative branch appropriation growth.

Chapter 3 Judicial Branch

The federal Judiciary transmitted its fiscal year 2017 budget request to Congress, seeking $7.0 billion in discretionary appropriations, a 3.2 percent increase above fiscal year 2016 funding. Of that, $5.1 billion is for courts' salaries and expenses, which fund the operating expenses of the regional circuit courts of appeals, district and bankruptcy courts, and probation and pretrial services offices. The Judiciary's request also includes $1.1 billion for the defender services program, which provides court-appointed attorneys for criminal defendants who cannot afford counsel, $565.4 million for security costs at federal court facilities, and $43.7 million to pay juror fees. At the beginning of fiscal year 2016, probation offices nationwide received the largest increase in caseload in the system's 90-year history due to sentencing reductions for offenders of certain drug offenses. An increase of $6.7 million in fiscal year 2017 will ensure a sufficient number of probation officers are available to properly supervise these offenders in the community. A $6 an hour above inflation rate increase from $131 to $137 is requested in fiscal year 2017 for Criminal Justice Act (CJA) attorneys in non-capital cases. A requested increase in the daily juror attendance fee from $40 to $50 for fiscal year 2017 would be the first rate increase since December 1990. The increase would alleviate some of the financial burden associated with jury duty for the approximately 40 percent of private sector workers who have no access to paid jury leave. Congress provided the General Services Administration (GSA) with funds this fiscal year for eight new courthouse construction projects, and partial funding of a ninth, along with funding for two new federal buildings housing court operations, to address the Judiciary's top space priorities.

Judiciary Budget Summary FY 2016-17
(in millions)

Appropriation Account	FY 2016 Enacted	FY 2017 Requested	% Change FY 2016-17
U.S. Supreme Court Salaries & Expenses	75,838	76,668	1.1%
Care of Building and Grounds	9,964	14,868	49.2%
U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	30,872	30,108	-2.5%
U. S. Customs Court	18,160	18,462	1.7%
Courts of Appeals, District Courts & other Judicial Services (CADCOJS)			

Salaries & Expenses			
Direct	4,918,969	5,045,785	2.6%
Vaccine Injury Fund	[-6,050]	[-6,260]	3.5%
Total	[4,925,019]	[5,052,045]	2.6%
Defender Services	1,004,949	1,056,326	5.1%
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	44,199	43,723	-1.1%
Court Security	538,196	565,388	5.1%
Subtotal, CADCOJS	*6,512,363*	*6,717,482*	*3.2%*
Administrative Office	85,665	87,748	2.4%
Federal Judicial Center	27,719	28,335	2.2%
U.S. Sentencing Commission	17,570	0	-100%
Total Congressional Budget Authority, The Judiciary w/o Sentencing Commission	6,778,151	6,973,671	2.8%
Total Federal Judicial Spending w/o Vaccine Injury Fund from FY 2016 and w/o U.S. Sentencing Commission from FY2017 for OMB	6,772,101	6,967,411	3.0%
OMB Judiciary Federal spending estimates	7,724,000	7,852,000	1.7%

Source: FY 2017 Judiciary Budget Summary, OMB Historical Tables 1962-2020

For the United States to accurately account for federal spending on the Judiciary high estimates in OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency must be corrected and historically disputed to save nearly $1 billion annually, in recent years, from the historical federal debt. It is necessary for the Judiciary to deduct the Vaccine Compensation Trust Fund, that is externally financed, from total Congressional Budget Authority to calculate federal spending for the clarification of the OMB Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency. Furthermore, *Blakely v. Washington* (2004) abolished mandatory minimum sentencing, yet it remains for the U.S. Sentencing Commission must be abolished like the FBI and DEA under the Slavery Convention of 1926 FY 2017. The United States Sentencing Commission consisted of seven voting members and one nonvoting member under 28USCII(58)§991-998 that must be repealed.

The name of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) needs to be changed to Customs Court (CC). The U.S. Court of International Trade was constituted by the Customs Court Act of 1980 and is codified at 28 U.S.C. Chapter 11 §251-258 to employ 12 presidential appointed judges who hear claims against the United States under 28 USC Chapter 95 §1581-1585. The 1930 Tariff Act, 1974 Trade Act and the Customs Courts Act of 1980 grant the Court a residual grant of exclusive subject matter jurisdictional authority to decide any civil action against the United States, its officers, or its agencies arising out of any law pertaining to international trade, tariffs and customs. The Court operates in accordance with the Rules of Court and in co-operation with the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. The acronym CoITUS is obscene and needs to be renamed to Customs Court (CC) to better respect the laws of nations. Chapter 11 of Title 28 on the Judiciary on the Organization of the Court of International Trade (COIT) needs to be amended to to Customs Court (CC), and reference to COIT needs to changed to Customs Court in 28USCI(11)§251(a&b), §252, §253(a), §254,

§255(a), §257, and §258(a)(1), Chapter 55 on Court Officers in §871 and §872 to CC. d. Chapter 95 on the Jurisdiction and Venue in §1581(a-j), §1582, §1583, §1584, and §1585 to CC. e. Chapter 169 on Procedure in §2631(a-j), §2632(a-d), §2633(a-c), §2634, §2635(a-d), §2636(a-i), §2637(a-d), §2638, §2639(a&c), §2640(a,b,c&e), §2641(a&b), §2642, §2643(a-d), §2644, §2645(a-c), and §2646 to CC. f. Any other reference to COIT that might be discovered at a later date, such as 18USCV(601)§6001(4) to CC.

B. Graduates

Chapter 4 Customs

Homeland Security needs to graduate to U.S. Customs. Title 6 of the United States Code and Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations must be amended from "Domestic Security" to "Customs". Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (A-FRaI-D) needs to be amended to Foreign Relations (FR-EE). On March 1, 2003 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) inherited the professional workforce, programs and infrastructure of the Coast Guard, Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Transportation Security Administration, 22 agencies in all. And the responsibility for providing immigration-related services and benefits such as naturalization and work authorization were also transferred from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to the US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), a bureau of Homeland Security. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the largest arm of Customs, other than the Coast Guard.

Customs Department Budget FY 2015-17
(in millions)

	2015 Enacted Revised	2016 Enacted	2017 Pres. Budget	% Change 2016-FY17	Employment FY 2017
Total Budget Authority	60,919 63,507	62,448 66,296	66,802	0.8%	
Less Mandatory Fees and Trust Funds	(11,890) (12,874)	(12,188) (13,084)	(14,557)	11.3%	
Gross Discretionary Budget Authority	49,028 50,632	50,254 53,212	52,246	-1.8%	
Less Discretionary Offsetting Fees	(4,415) (3,900)	(4,525) (4,040)	(4,966)	22.9%	
Net Discretionary Budget Authority	44,614 46,732	45,729 49,172	47,280	-3.8%	
Less FEMA Disaster Relief – Major Disaster Cap Adjustment	(6,438) (6,438)	(6,599) (6,713)	(6,709)	-0.05%	
Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority	38,176 39.775	39,130 40,953	40,572	-0.9%	
Budget Authority by Organization					

Departmental Operations	784 773	804 1,069	1,012	5.3%	2,437
Analysis and Operations	302 252	310 265	266	0.4%	801
Office of the Inspector General	146 142	149 162	181	11.7%	873
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	12,765 12,805	13,084 13,254	13,940	5.2%	61,484
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	5,359 6,191	5,493 6,154	6,230	1.2%	19,971
Transportation and Security Administration	7,306 7,377	7,489 7,440	7,589	2.0%	51,759
U.S. Coast Guard	9,797 10.145	10,042 10,984	10,322	-6.0%	Civ. 8,226 Mil. 41,468 Mil. Select. Reserve 7,000 Aux. 29,251
U.S. Secret Service	1,896 2,018	1,943 2,198	2,156	-1.9%	6,705
National Protection and Programs Directorate	2,857 2,877	2,929 3,079	3,045	-1.1	3,592
Office of Health Affairs	126 129	129 125	0	-100%	0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	12,497 13,054	12,809 13,985	14,169	1.3%	FTE 9,729 Disaster Relief Fund 4,905 other Appropriations 4,824
FEMA Grant Programs	2,226 2,530	2,281 2,590	2,371	-8.5%	0
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service	3,260 3,542	3,341 3,610	4,018	11.3%	17,160
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	260 258	266 245	243	-0.8%	1,068
Science and Technology Directorate	1,072 1,105	1,099 787	759	-3.6%	481
CBRNE	-	-	502	100%	276
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNTO)	304 308	312 347	0	-100%	0
Adjusted Net Discretionary Budget Authority to report to OMB	38,176 39.775	39,130 40,953	40,572	-0.9%	
OMB Homeland Security	42,537	51,769	47,750	-7.7%	

estimated spending					
OMB Estimated Customs duties and fees	35,041	36,721	39,537	7.7%	
Full-time-employees FY 2017					226,030
Total number of Employees FY 2017					262,281

Source: upper number Johnson FY 2015: pgs. 1 & 7 lower Johnson, Jeh Charles. Department of Homeland Security. Budget-in-brief FY 2017 Pgs. 1 & 10. Table 2.5 Composition of Other Receipts and Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency Historical Tables of the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB)

US Customs employs an estimated 226,030 full-time employees (FTEs) plus 7,000 in the Coast Guard Military Select Reserve with a 29,251 Auxiliary for a grand total of 262,281 employees. With an estimated $47.0 billion in Customs duties in 2015 and adjusted expenses of $38.2 billion, turned a $8.8 billion profit, that was quickly snatched away by a jealous Congress who somehow increased expenses and decreased revenues FY 2015. The current accuracy improvement of OMB estimates of federal outlays for Customs, aka. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), have Customs operating on a slightly subsidized deficit FY 2015 & 16 until FY 2017 when Customs is again predicted to turn a $1 billion profit, the first profit in HS history. Even with low gasoline prices Congress should not hesitate to impose a 6% tax on natural gas, petroleum and electricity exports and earn $5 billion in revenues, half as much as if they had not rejected the first concerted national request for such a gas, oil, coal and electricity export tax on what was in 2015 a $165 billion export industry. The General Services Administration (GSA) has mitigated the environmental damage and building hazard on the St. Elizabeth's Hospital grounds, caused by Coast Guard efforts to build a road to the river. In summer of 2014 the HS Secretary requested $1.2 billion to pay for an influx of juvenile refugees which has been paid for by HHS and is now taken care of by the regular budget of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Future Customs budgets must be sure to include the amount of customs duties and Homeland Security outlays reported by OMB Historical Tables Tables 2.5 and 4.1 respectively in the Customs, aka Homeland Security, budget-in-brief.

The primary reason given by aliens residing in the United States for their undocumented status is the high price, exceeding $2,500, to apply for work visa, under 8USC§1202 with no guarantee of actually getting the visa or their money back, exceeds the ability of low income workers to pay. Canada reduced the price of their work visa to $500 in 2007. To be competitive and pro-active about documenting the estimated 13 million illegal aliens it is highly recommended that U.S. reduce the price of a work visa to $500, $1,000 to register long time undocumented migrant workers and family members of migrant workers. To make this fee fair, employees shall have only to document that the immigrant or prospective immigrant has secured employment with them in the United States, whereupon they could enter the country on a work visa, or be promoted from tourist to worker visa and pay $500 to $1,000 maximum fee for a family, to be included in the 30% withholding of income tax on the wages of nonresident aliens under 26USC§1441.

Immigrant Visas may be issued in accordance with current quotas for foreign immigrants who have applied and meet the basic criteria of; 1. having completed at least a high school education; 2. having

completed at least two years of work in a field that requires experience; 3. not attempting to flee a felony conviction in a foreign country. Expedited immigration visas are given to those people who are; 1. spouses or children of a person who has received an immigrant visa; 2. aliens with exceptional abilities in the arts, education, sciences or business that plan to continue to use their ability in the United States; a. with a tenured position with a university or equivalent research position; b. by continuing to serve an international corporation or legal entity in the USA: c. professionals willing to work in a location where there is determined to be a need for such professionals in the USA; a college diploma is not sufficient evidence; d. a person investing at least $1 million in a region in the USA with levels of unemployment over 150% of the national average of 5% under 8USC(12)§1153.

Immigration Estimates 2001-2015
(in thousands)

Year	Legal in	Legal 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	616	254	401	762	1,200	245	401	554	1,316
2015	610	265	450	795	1,400	188	450	762	1,557

Source: 2016 Annual Report. Table V.A2 Immigration Assumptions, Calendar Years 1940-2090

Naturalization is the way to reduce statelessness in children born of foreign parents under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961. Common Articles 26-29 to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 protect refugees and stateless people against discrimination, provide for the freedom of movement and require States to provide them with identity papers and travel documents at the same price as nationals. A refugee is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin

owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. A stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. The Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 that entered into force in 1960 Annex Paragraph 1 provides 1. The travel document referred to in article 28 of this Convention shall indicate that the holder is a stateless person under the terms of the Convention of 28 September 1954. 2. The document shall be made out in at least two languages, one of which shall be English or French. 3. The Contracting States will consider the desirability of adopting the model travel document attached to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954. The fees for the issue of exit, entry or transit visas shall not exceed the lowest scale of charges for visas on foreign passports. Under Art. 27 every Contracting Party shall issue identity papers to any refugee or stateless person in their territory who does not possess a valid travel document. Under Art. 29 no refugee duties, charges, or taxes, of any description, other or higher than are or may be levied on their nationals in similar situations shall be imposed, in particular in the issuance of identity documents. In Art. 34 every effort shall be made to expedite naturalization proceedings and to reduce as far as possible the charges and costs of such proceedings. Under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 all people born of foreign parents are entitled to naturalization at birth. This means more than 4 million births per year in both Democratic administration with less and Republican administrations with more since 1990.

Chapter 5 Education

25% of the world population is enrolled in school. In 2004, about 1.3 billion students were enrolled in schools around the world. Of these students, 685 million were in elementary-level programs, 503 million were in secondary programs, and 132 million were in higher education programs. 70-100 million people attend school in the United States. Public schools employ more than 3.1 million full-time teachers. The pupil per teacher ratio is 16.0. A steadily increasing percentage of children, 3.4%, 1.7 million children were homeschooled in 2012. The average teacher salary for a public school teacher in 2001 was $43.3k, starting at $30k. The nation has nearly 15,000 school districts (Haugen & Musser '09: 217) supervising 90,000 elementary and secondary schools with nearly 50 million students in attendance. Approximately 47 million children attend public elementary and secondary schools. 5.9 million attend private schools. As many 1.77 million children are reported to be home schooled. As of the 2000 school year, there were 92,012 public elementary and secondary schools and 27,223 private elementary and secondary schools. Out of 95,000 American public schools, fewer than 5,000 were charter schools (Brill '11: 9). In 2006, 79.1 million people aged 3 and older were enrolled in school in the United States. Of the total, 8.9 million were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten, 4 million in kindergarten, more than one half, 49.8 million, of the enrolled population in 2006 was enrolled in grades 1 through 12 - 15.8 million in grades 1-7. 16.5 million in grades 5-8. 17.5 million in grades 9-12 -. A total of 20.5 million were enrolled in college or graduate school. 17.1 million were in undergraduate school. 3.4 million were in graduate school. About 20 million students attend nearly 7,400 institutions of higher education who employed 3.9 million employees in fall 2011. More than 1.1 million college professors are paid anywhere from $50k to $158k per year, but median earnings come to around $89k per year (Bok '15).

At $11,100 per pupil spending the United States has the second highest level of education spending in the world. After slumping 1996-2000 graduation rates are at an all-time high—82 percent. African-

Americans dropout rates cut by 45 percent. Latino dropout rates cut in half, from 28 to 14 percent. In 2009 there were 2,000 high school that were "dropout factories". Today, that's down to 1,000. With high school graduation rates up, and dropout rates down, there are more than 1.1 million additional students of color, not just graduating from high school, but going on to college. The progress is real. The growth rate is however not competitive with any other industrialized nation, or happily developing nation, where child poverty is steadily reduced from progressive social policies. To improve international rankings on international competency tests the United States must reverse its growing rates of child poverty, in excess of 20%, the highest of any industrialized nation. Rich American school districts need to balance their budgets and support student welfare through food banks, staffed by student volunteers, showers and laundry. Teachers, already insured for old age under Title I of the Social Security Act, need to consider contributing to the disability insurance trust fund themselves and paying the families of poor children Supplemental Security Income (SSI). ED and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) need to stabilize federal education spending growth at 2.5-3% annually. More than most agencies, ED must reconcile ED budget and OMB ED on-budget spending estimates to reduce historical deficits and national debt under Art. 2(2) of the United States Constitution. Federal education spending growth needs to be stabilized at less than 3% a year, aiming for 2.5% like other agencies, and should never be negative. Since the 1980s inflation in consumer prices has averaged 2.7%. Minimum wage workers, federal employees, agencies, social security beneficiaries, low income workers need to legislate a 3% annual raise, while teachers might be satisfied with 2.5% and voluntarily pay the insurance contribution the DI tax. ED is produces the most irregular budget of any agency that reports to OMB.

OMB Estimated Federal Education Spending Growth 1962-2020
(millions)

Year				1962	1963	1964
OMB Estimate				816	985	973
% Annual Growth					17.2%	-1.2%
1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1,152	2,416	3,596	4,072	3,990	4,594	5,099
15.5%	52.3%	32.8%	11.9%	-2%	13.1%	9.8%
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
5,537	5,709	5,747	7,331	7,897	8,717	9,828
7.9%	3%	0.7%	21.6%	7.2%	9.4%	11.3%
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
12,167	14,612	16,973	14,707	14,433	15,424	16,596
19.2%	16.7%	13.9%	-15.4%	-1.9%	6.4%	7.1%
1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992

17,577	16,670	18,145	21,468	22,972	25,196	25,832
5.6%	-5.4%	8.1%	15.5%	6.5%	8.8%	2.5%
1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
30,109	24,557	31,205	29,727	30,009	31,294	31,285
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
33,476	35,523	46,373	57,145	62,780	72.858	93,368
6.5%	5.8%	23.4%	18.9%	9%	13.8%	22%
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
66,372	65,963	53,389	93,743	65,484	57,249	40,910
-40.7%	-0.6%	-23.6%	43.1%	-43.2%	-14.4%	-39.9%
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
59,610	103,288	68,506	73,669	80,852	88,426	94,971
31.4%	42.3%	-50.8%	7%	8.9%	8.6%	6.9%

Source: OMB Table 4.1 (2015)

The ED Budget Summary for FY 2017 reports that in the Fiscal Year 2017 Education Budget the Administration requests $69.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Education in 2017, an increase of $1.3 billion, or 2 percent, over the 2016 level. In total, discretionary and mandatory funding would make available $209 billion in aid to education in fiscal year 2017, of which $139.7 billion is new postsecondary grants, loans, and work-study assistance—an increase of $42 billion, or 43 percent, over the amount available in 2008—to help an estimated 12.1 million students and their families pay for postsecondary education and training. 2015 ED 'discretionary' spending was $67.9 billion, in 2016 $68.3 billion, and in 2017 is projected to be $69.4 billion. In 2015 ED 'mandatory' spending is reported to be $20.4 billion, before going down to $10.2 billion in 2016 and $10.1 billion in 2017. Adding discretionary and mandatory spending brings total education spending to $88.3 billion in 2015, $78.5 billion in 2016 and $79.5 billion in 2017. OMB estimates education spending of $103.3 billion in 2015, $68.5 billion in 2016 and $73.7 billion in 2017. This is a difference of $15 billion in 2015, - $10 billion in 2016, and $5.8 billion in 2017. It can be estimated that OMB ED budget has a margin of error of 17% in 2015, 12.7% in 2016 and 7.3% in 2017. The federal department of Education (ED) reports spending $68.6 billion in 2006, including loans and other aid, about 12 percent of the total $1 trillion spending for all levels of education in the United States. OMB reports education spending of $93.5 billion in 2006. This is a discrepancy of $24.9 billion. OMB education spending estimates had a margin of error of 36% in 2006. The explanation given for this historical accounting discrepancy is that there is a separate classification called 'mandatory' education spending ED has difficultly believing in, that irregularly adds to costs. Like all agencies, ED must publish and maintain a historical study of agency spending to break free from Congressional budget hypnotism and sue the OMB Director for historical budget and debt accuracy under Art. 2(2) of the US Constitution. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) does not even keep track of agency spending although Congress monopolizes the receipt of the annual budget justifications they do not tabulate. 1973 and 1974 seem to be the only years that positive ED spending growth was reported by OMB to be

less than 3%. ED will have to conduct a formal inquiry into historical education spending to do their agency's part in reducing the federal deficit and debt through accurate accounting.

Federal Education Spending 2015-2017
(thousands)

Program	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016-17 Growth**	**2016-17 % Growth**
ESEA	37,086,454	38,190,710	38,817,005	626,296	1.6%
Post-secondary	26,532,161	26,593,507	26,800,522	207,015	0.8%
Total Discretionary Spending	67,135,576	68,306,763	69,388,269	1,081,506	1.6%
Total Mandatory Spending	20,377,890	10,171,706	10,087,260	-84,446	-0.8%
Total ED Spending	87,513,466	78,478,469	79,475,529	997,060	1.3%
OMB ED on-budget Estimate	103,288,000	68,506,000	73,669,000	5,163,000	7.5%

Source: ED FY 2017 Budget

Most of the Department's 100-plus programs are funded through discretionary appropriation acts enacted each fiscal year. However, there are many education programs—some of them large—that are funded directly through their authorizing statutes. For many budgeting purposes, these programs are classified as mandatory. The Direct Loan program is the largest mandatory program in the Department. The Direct Loan program will make an estimated $96.9 billion in loans to postsecondary students and their families in fiscal year 2016. However, the appropriation for these loans is not $96.9 billion. Instead, under the Credit Reform Act, the appropriation is the amount necessary to subsidize the loan volume for the life of the cohort of loans made in the fiscal year, and the subsidy costs are discounted using a net present value calculation. When there are no positive subsidies, the appropriation would be zero. In 2016, these subsidy costs include the Government's cost of obtaining $96.9 billion, the cost to defray the in-school interest for needy undergraduates, an allowance for defaults, and other factors. These are offset by collections of fees, interest, and principal repayments. In some years, after reflecting the time value of money, or the "reestimate" of prior year loans required by the Credit Reform Act, the estimated receipts exceed the cost of the subsidizing the loans. When added together with other mandatory programs, the negative appropriations from the estimated receipts for student loans produce Department totals that appear to understate the annual appropriations for discretionary and mandatory programs. Other mandatory programs include Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, a portion of Pell Grants, and a variety of smaller programs and activities. The mandatory funding for Pell Grants comes from several laws, including SAFRA, the Budget Control Act of 2011, and appropriation acts. Some of the mandatory Pell Grant funding is specified in these laws, and some fluctuates based on inflation and program participation.

Over the past 30 years, average per-pupil expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools have nearly doubled, rising from $3,367 in 1970 to $6,584 in 2000 to over $11,100 today. The average private school tuition nationwide, according to a 1996 Cato Institute study, was $3,116, with 67 percent of all private elementary and secondary schools charging $2,500 or less. Total K-12 federal, state, and

local spending for Education, both public and private, climbed to over $420 billion for the 2000-2001 school year. In 2001, taxpayers spent an estimated $92.8 billion on Education at the federal level, of which about 40 percent went through the Department of Education. The Departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture, Labor, Defense, and Energy also spent large amounts of money. $48 billion went to elementary and secondary school programs. Just under half of this amount was spent on programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (No Child Left Behind Act), as well as special Education and vocational education. Half of undergraduates receive financial aid. More women than men earn associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees. In 1999-2000, the total cost of tuition and room and board was estimated to be $7,302 at public colleges and $20,277 at private colleges. All public post-secondary 2-year institutions, 81 percent of public 4-year institutions, and 63 percent of private 4-year institutions offer remedial courses in reading, writing, or mathematics. Despite higher than average per-pupil expenditures, American 8th graders ranked 19th out of 38 countries on the most recent international mathematics comparison, the Third International Mathematics and Science Study-Repeat (TIMSS-R) of 1999. American students scored 18th out of 38 countries in science. On the TIMSS 1995 study, which tested 12th graders, American students were ranked 19th out of 21 countries in both math and science general knowledge. 38 states and the District of Columbia have enacted charter school laws. As of fall 2001, more than 2,300 charter schools nationwide were serving over half a million children. 10 states have publicly sponsored private school choice programs, from vouchers to tax credits.

The National Center for Education Statistics Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts: School Year 2012-2013 (Fiscal Year 2013) reported in January 2016, the national median of total revenues per pupil was $11,745 in FY 13, which represents a decrease of 1.8 percent from FY 12, after adjusting for inflation. The national median of current expenditures per pupil was $10,047 in FY 13, a decrease of 0.5 percent from FY 12. States with the highest median current expenditures per pupil in FY 13 included Alaska ($26,476), New York ($19,073), District of Columbia ($17,953), Wyoming ($16,872), New Jersey ($16,379), Connecticut ($16,204), and Rhode Island ($14,379). On a national basis, in the absence of any geographic cost adjustment median current expenditures per pupil were $9,353 in cities, $11,041 in suburbs, $9,214 in towns, and $10,347 in rural areas. In FY 13 school districts received $55.1 billion from the federal government for public. elementary and secondary education, which represents a decrease of 10.7 percent from 61.7 billion received in FY 12, after adjusting for inflation. In FY 13 Title I funds accounted for $14.2 billion or 25.8 percent of federal revenues for education, special education programs received $11.2 billion or 20.4 percent, child nutrition programs accounted for $14 billion or 25.4 percent, and Impact Aid funds accounted for 1.5 billion or 2.8 percent. On a national basis, $224.6 billion or 37.0 percent of total revenues for public and elementary secondary school districts were derived from local property taxes and parent government contributions in FY 13. The percentage of revenues derived from local property taxes and parent government contributions exceeded 50 percent in 5 states, fell between 40 and 50 percent in 14 states, fell between 20 and 40 percent in 23 states, and fell below 20 percent in 9 states.

Funds are typically determined by enrollment. The weighted student formula allows money to follow students to the schools they choose while guaranteeing that schools with harder-to-educate kids (low-income students, language learners, low achievers) get more funds. In San Francisco the weighted student formula gives each school a foundation allocation that covers the cost of a principal's salary and clerk's salary. The rest of each school's budget is allocated on a per student basis. There is a base amount for the “average student”, with additional money assigned based on individual student

characteristics: grade level, English language skills, socioeconomic status, and special education needs. These weights are assigned as a percentage of the base funding. For example, a kindergartner would receive funding 1.33 times the base allocation, while a low-income kindergartner would receive an additional 0.09 percent of the base allocation. In 2005-06 San Francisco's base allocation was $2,561. Therefore, the kindergartner would be worth $3,406, and the low-income kindergartner would generate an additional $230 for his school. Parents can select up to seven schools on their enrollment application. In the 2005-06 school year 84 percent of parents received one of the schools they lists, with 63 percent receiving their first-choice school. More than 40 percent of the city's children now attend schools outside their neighborhoods. Decentralized school management is a growing trend. To date the weighted student formula has been implemented in Cincinnati, Houston, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle and Oakland. School closure is a prominent feature of the weighted student formula model. If a school declines to the point that it can't cover it's expenses with the per student money, the principal is removed and the remaining teachers and facilities are assigned to a strong principal – or the school is closed altogether, and the staff is moved to other, more successful schools. In Seattle, the district recently considered abolishing the school choice system in favor of a traditional system based on a child's address to reduce busing costs. So far, a parental outcry has staved off the plans to return to residence-based schools. Most districts in the United States use a staffing ratio model, in which the central office directs school sites to spend their resources in a particular way, through allocations of staff and a small supplies budget. For example, a school might be sent one teacher for every 28 students (Haugen & Musser '09: 248-251, 256, 250).

According to the Department of Education, of every 100 students who begin ninth grade, only 75 graduate from high school, only 51 enter college, and only 29 actually graduate. 80 percent of high school graduates enter college at some point in their life although certificate completion rates are much lower. Only 32 percent of all students who enter high school and fewer than half of all high school graduates are capable of succeeding at a four-year college. A larger number of students are qualified to attend community colleges which currently educate over 40 percent of all students entering postsecondary institutions. At estimated 25 percent of the young people coming to four year colleges and as many as 58 percent of those entering community colleges require remedial study before they can begin taking regular courses. 61 percent of remedial writing students pass, as do 71 percent of remedial reading students, but only 30 percent succeed in remedial math. By 2011 the median annual income for adults holding college degrees reached $54,000 compared with $32,600 for those with only high school diplomas. As of November 2010, Americans with a BA degree or higher had a labor market participation rate of 76.6 percent and unemployment rate of 4.4 percent compared with a participation rate of only 61.1 percent and an unemployment rate of 10 percent with only a high school diploma and no college. Of capable students from rich families who finished high school in 1991, 86 percent began post-secondary instruction, whereas only 52 percent of low-income students and 62 percent of middle-income students had entered a college within two years of graduating from high school. From 1980 to 2000 the share of high school graduates who completed college within eight years declined from 50.5 percent to 45.9 percent (Bok '09: 81-86).

For every dollar devoted to instruction, the amount spent on administration has likewise increased over the years from 19 cents in 1929 to 33 cents in 1959-60 to almost 50 cents by the end of the century. University presidents often command multi-million salaries the school can ill-afford resulting in tuition hikes, faculty cuts and ultimately cheaper, more academically motivated Presidents. From 1982-84 to 2010, college tuition and fees (unadjusted for inflation) rose by 439 percent, health-care costs increased

by 251 percent, median faculty incomes grew by 147 percent, and the consumer price index climbed by 106 percent. Between 1978 and 2008 middle-income families saw their income grow only 15 percent, while families in the top 20 percent saw their incomes rise by 52 percent and families in the top 5 percent enjoyed a 78 percent increase. The amount that colleges charge varies widely from an average of only $2,960 at public community colleges in 2011-12 to $28,500 at private four-year colleges. Colleges themselves spent $29.7 billion on scholarships during the academic year 2010-11. The federal government provided $33.9 billion more in grants, while state governments added another $9.1 billion. Today more than two-thirds of all undergraduates receive some sort of financial aid. In addition to more than $90 billion provided from all sources in 2011-12 for undergraduate scholarships, parents received another $13.4 billion in tax credits, and students were able to obtain some $70 billion in federal student loans, bringing the total amount of financial support to well over $170 billion a year. By 2009 the average college senior had accumulated college debts averaging $24,000 (Bok '13: 93-100).

The Department of Education has issued regulations requiring institutions to meet at least one of the following three standards in order to be eligible to receive federal financial aid: (1) at least 35 percent of former students must be repaying loans (at least one dollar in the past year), (2) annual loan repayments must not exceed 30 percent of a typical graduate's discretionary income, and (3) annual repayments must not exceed 12 percent of a typical graduate's earnings. A dozen institutions – Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Stanford, Chicago, Columbia, MIT, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth – have educated 54 percent of the CEOs of large corporations and 42 percent of the nation's top government leaders (Bok '13: 108, 123). Higher education in the United States has grown to become a vast enterprise comprising some 4,500 different colleges and universities, more than 20 million students, 1.4 million faculty members and aggregate annual expenditures exceeding $400 billion. Schools range from tiny colleges numbering a few hundred students to huge universities with enrollments exceeding 50,000. There are approximately 200 research institutions that account for a large majority of the PhDs awarded, most the degrees in law and medicine, and more than a quarter of all the students in the entire system. The most prominent, the top sixty or so, dominate the national and international rankings, award at least half of the PhDs and receive the greater part of the billions of dollars spent each year by the federal government on academic research. They have the largest budgets, the biggest endowments, the best professional schools, and the most extensive libraries.

Most research institutions accept less than half of the students who apply for admission. There are more than seven hundred so-called comprehensive universities offering a wide variety of professional master's and doctoral programs while also carrying on at least a modest amount of research. Many are public and have large undergraduate enrollments. They are rarely very selective in their admission policies. Many comprehensives evolved from technical colleges or from normal schools that trained teachers for the public schools. There are almost one thousand mainly private, nonprofit four-year colleges. They tend to be much smaller than research or comprehensive universities, often enrolling fewer than two thousand students. Private colleges are hard-pressed to compete for undergraduates with state-subsidized public universities that charge much lower tuition. Beyond universities and private four-year colleges are more than one thousand two-year, nonprofit community colleges. All but approximately eighty-five are public, supported by state and local funds. Together, they account for almost 40 percent of all undergraduate enrollments. The community college movement began early int eh twentieth century chiefly as a means to accommodate students who wanted a BA degree but needed

a lower-cost school close to home that they could attend for two years before transferring to a four-year college. In addition liberal arts courses, most community colleges offer a wide variety of vocational degree programs along with shorter courses to train students for specific jobs.

Only a small minority of those teaching in community colleges are PhD. From 1963 to 2006 community college enrollment grew by 740 percent compared with approximately 200 percent growth for four-year colleges. Community colleges currently enroll over 7 million students. Sixty percent of students who enroll attend part-time, and 80 percent have full or part time jobs. Forty-five percent are minorities and 42 percent are first generation college students. Furthermore, there more than thirteen hundred for profit schools. Roughly half of these give college degrees, the rest are two-year college or institutions that grant certificates signifying completion of a training program for a specific occupation such as cosmetology or the culinary arts. Collectively, they award approximately 10 percent of all college degrees. The largest have tens, even hundreds of thousands of students, the largest fifteen enroll almost 60 percent of all students in the for-profit sector. The University of Phoenix is the largest and most highly publicized for-profit university. Its total enrollment now exceeds 400,000 with branches in at last 38 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In 2009, 86 percent of its $3.77 billion in revenues came from Pell Grants and other federal financial aid programs. Although for-profits account for less than 10 percent of total undergraduate enrollments, their students were awarded 24 percent of all Pell Grants and 26 percent of federally guaranteed loans while incurring larger debts than nonprofit students (Bok '13: 11-13). State studies have consistently shown that people who received a Bachelor's degree after being convicted of a crime and sentenced to a term of prison were 100% free of recidivism, that otherwise runs at 60% re-incarceration within three years of release. An associates degree is able to reduce recidivism to around 25% and a vocational certificate to 50% (Gilligan '13). North America might benefit from a Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education to equal the African, Asia-Pacific, European and Latin American of 1974. 55% of US higher education financing comes from private sources and the US has advantages in diversity and finance. Counting all forms of support, expenditures on higher education in this country amount to 2.4 percent of national income. American academic institutions are more competitive amongst each other than in other nations, their rivalries extend to attracting students, recruiting faculty, raising money and intercollegiate sports. Since 1980 state officials have granted a steadily diminishing share of state appropriations – from 9.8 percent in 1980 to 6.9 percent in 2000. The recession of 2008 led to more drastic cuts (Bok '13: 14-18) resulting in unacceptably high levels of inflation in the price of tuition.

Several hundred universities award PhDs, although a mere sixty or so account for over half of all the degrees. Students typically spend the first year or two completing coursework, mostly advanced seminars, followed by some sort of comprehensive exam to demonstrate competence in their discipline or field of study. Thereafter they devote themselves to writing a thesis, which may consist of a book-length manuscript or a series of short papers, depending on the field. The average length of time to degree varies widely by discipline, it typically ranges from 5 to 7 years in the sciences, 6 to 9 years in the social sciences, and 7 to 10 years or even longer, in the humanities. Most graduate students work part-time fro several years, helping a professor as a research assistant or serving as a teaching assistant by conducting one or more weekly discussions with groups of undergraduates in a large lecture course. The Graduate School Council report in 2009 found that only 57 percent of a large sample of doctoral students who began their studies in 1998-99 completed the program within ten years after they began. Completion rates averaged 49 percent in the humanities, 55 percent in physical sciences and

mathematics, 56 percent in the social sciences, 63 percent in the life sciences and 64 percent in engineering. A study of ten department in two universities found that dropout rates ranged from 19 to 82 percent. The completion rate in professional schools is 90 percent. From 1981 to 2011 the number of PhDs awarded rose from 31,355 to 49,010 although during the last four decades academic salaries have fallen some 30 percent below the compensation earned by other professions requiring advanced study. Women made up little more than 10 percent of newly graduated PhDs in the 1950s and now account for more than half of all new doctorates. The proportion of foreign graduate students has doubled from 1980 to 2009, from 12.2 to 28.3 percent. Over the same time period, the number of Asian American graduate students increased by 162 percent, Hispanics 189 percent and blacks by 69.2%. In 2009-10 the percentage of blacks receiving PhDs was 6.3% and Hispanics 5.9%. From 1970 to 2005 the number of US citizens earning PhDs dropped by 23 percent in engineering, 44 percent in the physical sciences, and 50 percent in mathematics. From 1977 to 2008 the share of all new PhDs in science and engineering coming form other countries grew from 19.3 percent to 46.7 percent. As a result the proportion of immigrants among America's scientists and engineers has grown from 7 percent in 1960 to well over 25 percent today. In 1973 55 percent of PhDs in the biological sciences secured tenure-track positions within six years of obtaining their degree, and only 2 percent were in postdoc or other nontenured position. By 2006, only 15 percent were tenured within six years, while 18 percent were in a nontenured position (Bok '13: 225, 238, 229, 230).

Professional schools have experienced remarkable growth over the past several decades. Since 1951-52 the number of students attending two year American business schools has risen more than fiftyfold, resulting in 177,000 master's degrees awarded in 2010. Law school enrollments have likewise increased many times over, with nearly 50,000 matriculants in the fall of 2009. The ranks of medical students have grown more slowly due to rising costs only partially offset by National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding. In the 1950s and 60s almost the entire graduating class at leading schools consisted of white males. Today, up to half of all medical students are women, as are at least 40 percent of the students in law and more than one-third in business. Whereas only 2.4 percent of graduating medical students were African-American in 1971-72, 6.9 percent received MD degrees in 2007-8. Blacks constituted 7.3 percent of law school students in 2008. Business schools have lagged behind other professional schools, with the total number of blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans combined often making up less than 10 percent of enrollments in leading schools. The average debt of graduating MDs is now over $150,000, as debt loads have increased, the percentage of medical students from the lowest income quintile has declined, although even in its best times, it never exceeded 5.5 percent. In contrast 55 percent of medical students in 2005 came from families with income sin the highest quintile. Law school tuition rose rapidly since the late 1980s. From 1987 to 2009 the average charge per year at public law schools for instate students jumped from $2,398 to $18,472. At private law schools, the average increase went from $8,911 to $35,743. In several leading schools tuitions top $50,000. Almost 90 percent of all law students borrow to pay for their legal education and the average debt per graduating student has reached almost $70,000 for public and more than $100,000 for private law schools (Bok '13: 250, 251).

Chapter 6 Justice

The Attorney General must account for the first genuine Congressional Budget Justification in recent history. (1) The Department of Justice must produce a Congressional Budget Justification that includes and explains the Summary by Appropriations Table. (2) Abolishes all FBI, DEA, OJP and US Marshall

Interagency Crime and Drug Task Force piracy and extra-jurisdictional police finance under the Slavery Convention of 1926, the US Marshall will either (a) suffer 10.4% neoplastic spending growth in perjury, violence and prohibition in violation of the 10th Amendment and Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure or (b) enjoy the 2.5% wage growth protections incidental to the -10.4% US Marshall spending reduction that would result from abolishing the Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force CY 2017. (3) More carefully studies the reports of the Assets forfeiture fund and other Justice Department agencies and (4) Solves the scorekeeping credits based on victim compensation trust fund savings riddle regarding the non-adding subtotals (a) to enjoy the Congressional budget cap expansion of victim compensation that can be justified by expanding victim compensation from job loss and injury to property damage. (b) All there is to learn about criminal justice is that recidivism, re-incarceration within three years of being released from prison runs at 66% in state prisons and 19% in federal prisons, education reduces recidivism in state prisoners to 50% with a vocational certificate, 25% with associates degree and in several state studies zero people have been re-imprisoned after earning a post-conviction Bachelor degree. The FY 2018 Congressional Budget Justification shall serve as the civil service examination of the new white-male from Alabama nominated for Attorney General.

The mission of the Department of Justice, as reflected in the Strategic Plan for fiscal years (FY) 2014-2018, is as follows: To enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law, to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic, to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime, to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior, and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. Strategic Goal 1 is Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law. Strategic Goal 2 is Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law. Strategic Goal 3 is Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and International Levels. Medical marijuana has been legalized in referendums in 20 states and the District of Columbia and three states, Oregon, Washington and Colorado have legalized marijuana for recreational and tax use. Legalizing marijuana is a rate opportunity for the United States to rebuke the bad international law under Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – no arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. The Attorney General may remove marijuana from the Controlled Substances Act or reduce from a Schedule 1 to Schedule 3 drug, and add alcohol and tobacco to schedule 2, or Congress may amend the law. The legalization of marijuana serves to identify the cruel, inhuman and degrading subsidized enforcement agencies that need to be abolished whether or not marijuana is legalized because enforcement of *malum prohibitum* is *malum in se* under the Slavery Convention (1926) and Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956). What Americans most need to know is that there shall be No arbitrary arrest, detention or exile under Art. 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

More than 300 economists and 600 churches have called upon the White House to legalize marijuana and save $10 billion annually by abolishing federal police bribery. The FBI ($9.2 billion FY 2017), DEA ($2.1 billion FY 2017), OJP State Local Enforcement Assistance ($1.1 billion FY 2017) and US Marshall Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force ($522 million FY 2017) equal $12.9 billion in savings FY 2017. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) was transferred from the Treasury in the Homeland Security Act of 2003 and must be renamed the Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (BFE) and be directly financed from existing taxes on firearms and ammunition and new

reasonable transaction fees for gun and explosive background checks. An estimated 46,055 of 114,408, 40.3% of the DOJ workforce might be laid-off if Department of Justice prohibition enforcement officers were fired under the Slavery Convention of 1926 leaving DOJ with an estimated 71,945 employees FY 2017. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) employs 35,000 people, including special agents and support professionals such as intelligence analysts, language specialists, scientists, and information technology specialists. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) employs 11,055 people, including special agents and support staff. The FBI has 56 field offices located in major cities throughout the U.S., more than 350 satellite offices called resident agencies in cities and towns across the nation, and more than 60 international offices called legal attachés in U.S. embassies worldwide. The DEA has 221 Domestic Offices in 21 Divisions throughout the U.S., and 90 Foreign Offices in 69 countries. For the most part, these assets should be forfeited to the Department of Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund rather than the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund whereas the Treasury makes the United States revenues to ensure officers receive between 40% to 80% of their current wage from the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Expiration of commissions under the Slavery Convention of 1926: the Judiciary US Sentencing Commission, Justice Department FBI, DEA, (ATF), OJP Community Policing, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, US Marshall's Drug and Crime Task Force, and White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), to reduce the federal budget deficit, and conversion of the State Department International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement, International Military Education and Training, Foreign Military Finance, and War Crime Tribunal funding, including the residuals, to legitimate international assistance under the Slavery Convention (1926) and Arms Export Control Act.

Recommissioning under the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956): The Judiciary Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC); the Justice Department Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) needs to change its name to Bureau for Firearms and Explosives (FE) and legislate a share of the federal tax revenues generated by sales of firearms and ammunition and fees for criminal background checks based upon 2.5% annual growth; the Treasury needs to change the name of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB) to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) pursuant to the legalization of marijuana under the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956).

The Department of Justice must abolish the $9.2 billion (FY 2017) Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and transfer $141 million in Health Care Fraud reimbursements to the Department of Justice in HCFAC mandatory and discretionary reimbursements rows to distinguish between civil and criminal penalties. The United States can give the new FBI Washington DC office building as compensation for the convention center the miscarriage of bribery that detained a Chinese billionaire and former UN President of the General Assembly. FBI warrants for detention must be reviewed in light of having perpetrated all the crimes for which Rod Blagojevich is falsely accused. The $2.2 billion (FY 2017) Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) needs to be abolished. The DEA Office of Diversion Control (ODC) licenses health care practitioners to dispense drugs regulated under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) It makes $350 million license fees at a $30 million cost to the federal government. ODC needs to be transferred to the Drug Evaluation Agency (DEA) in the Food and Drug Administration

(FDA) charged with reversing the 1,000% increase in fatal opiate overdoses since 2001. Narcan injectable for emergency responders and oral naltrexone for opiate consumers reverse fatal respiratory depression of opiate overdoses.

Customarily when a significant number of employees are selected for release in a force reduction employees must be given 60 written notice regarding their eligibility for re-employment under 5CFR351.803, however the FBI and DEA Senior Executive Service have hacked themselves so extensively into the code that they require special treatment. The Authority for Employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service under 5USC§3151-3152 must be repealed by Congress or abolished by the federal Court, if it was ever passed in the first place and not merely a product of the criminal technology they abuse. Furthermore the clause, 'or to a member of the Senior Executive Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration Senior Executive Service' must be repealed from the end of 5USC§5301(b). Enforcement of *malum prohibitum* is *malum in se*. The FBI and DEA are too insane to bear arms for the federal government and on a technological and individual basis may need to be denied ownership of weapons, criminal tools and justice information to prevent them from harming themselves or others by becoming involved in organized crime or armed rebellion when they are unsupervised. Because of the physical violence involved in miscarriages of justice resulting from the mental incapacity of the FBI and DEA that occur with much greater than 30 percent frequency in their cases the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) should award these deranged stalkers of the civilian population 'permanent disability' under 5USC§3504 so that they are not reemployed by the United States Armed Forces, Civil or Foreign Service nor will their disability retirement need to be annually reviewed under 5USC§8337(c).

An employee who completes 5 years of civilian service and has become disabled shall be retired on the employee's own application or on application by the employee's agency. Any employee shall be considered to be disabled only if the employee is found by the Office of Personnel Management to be unable, because of disease or injury, to render useful and efficient service in the employee's position and is not qualified for reassignment Disability retirement under 5USC§8337(a). 5USC§8336(c)(1) An employee who is separated from the service after becoming 50 years of age and completing 20 years of service as a law enforcement officer, firefighter, nuclear materials courier, or customs and border protection officer, or any combination of such service totaling at least 20 years, (h)(1) A member of the Senior Executive Service who is removed from the Senior Executive Service for less than fully successful executive performance under 5USC§4303 after completing 25 years of service or after becoming 50 years of age and completing 20 years of service, is entitled to an annuity. Like many veterans they may be dually eligible for social security disability insurance if 40% to 80% of their current wages under 5USC§8339(f, g) qualify them under poverty guidelines. To preliminarily compensate the impoverished victims of miscarriages of justice and parolees who have served their sentence and been released from prison Commissioner of Social Security has been ordered to develop a Pre-release procedure for institutionalized persons under which an individual can apply for supplemental security income benefits prior to the discharge or release of the individual from a public institution under Sec. 1631 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)XVI§1383(m).

The DOJ FY 2017 Budget totals $29.0 billion in discretionary budget authority. The FY 2017 DOJ Budget delineated by category is: law enforcement (49%); litigation (12%); prisons and detention (30%); administration/ technology/other (2%) and grants (7%). In addition, DOJ is estimating $10.2

billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2017. The DOJ's FY 2017 request includes 118,110 positions (direct only). This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (23,885 or 20%); Attorneys (10,046 or 8%); Correctional Officers (20,969 or 18%); Intelligence Analysts (4,169 or 4%); and Other (59,041 or 50%). "Other" captures analysts, administrative, clerical, information technology specialists, legal services, and security specialists. The FY 2017 DOJ Budget terminated the Detention Trustee ad Law Enforcement Wireless Communication to reduce FY 2015 General Administration spending to $111.5 million where it stayed through FY 2016 before unskillfully increasing 12.9% FY2017. 85.7% growth in Justice Information Sharing Technology. The 21.2% growth in Executive Office for Immigration Review FY 2015-16 has stabilized at 1.8% growth FY 2016-17 and $4 million in revenues is stable 0.0% growth. 42.8% growth in Pardon attorney spending. 27.9% growth for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund was reported as 0.0% change FY 2016-17.

Justice Department Original Summary of Appropriation FY 2015-2017
(thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2016-17
General Administration	111,500	111,500	125,896	12.9%
Justice Information Sharing Technology	25,842	31,000	57,561	85.7%
Administrative Review and Appeals total	351,072	426,791	437,444	2.5%
Executive Office for Immigration Review	343,154	416,283	424,151	1.8%
Transfer from Immigration Fees Account	4,300 4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Pardon Attorney	3,918	6,508	9,293	42.8%
Office of the Inspector General	88,577	93,709	97,814	4.4%
Working Capital Fund (Rescissions)	-54,000 -99,000	-69,000	-164,743	138.8%
U.S. Parole Commission	13,308	13,308	14,000	5.2%
National Security Division	91,800 93,000	95,000	97,337	2.5%
General Legal Activities total	935,854 875,000	893,000	957,423	7.2%
Solicitor General	11,692 11,678	11,885	11,928	0.4%
Tax Division	109,171 106,674	106,979	114,135	6.7%

Criminal Division	202,487 178,042	181,745	198,712	9.3%
Civil Division	298,394 291,454	292,214	309,591	5.9%
Environmental & Natural Resource Division	112,487 110.077	110,512	122,561	10.9%
Legal Counsel	7,742 7,836	7,989	8,015	0.3%
Civil Rights Division	161,881 147,239	148,239	155,621	5.0%
Interpol	32,000	33,437	36,860	10.2%
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	[7,833]	[9,358]	[11,970]	27.9%
Antitrust	162,245 162,246	164,977	180,506	9.4%
U.S. Attorneys	1,955,327 1,960,000	2,000,000	2,074,402	3.7%
U.S. Trustees	225,908	225,908	229,717	1.7%
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,325 2,326	2,374	2,409	1.5%
U.S. Marshall's Service total	2,668,107 1,512,107	2,504,021	2,765,165	10.4%
Salaries & Expenses	1,185,000 1,195,000	1,230,581	1,275,156	3.6%
Construction	9,800	15,000	10,000	-33%
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,595,307	1,454,414	1,504,009	3.4%
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-122,000	-195,974	-24,000	-87.8%
Community Relations Service	12,972 12,250	14,446	18,990	31.5%
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	20,514	20,514	20,514	0.0%
Interagency Crime & Drug Enforcement	505,000 507,194	512,000	522,135	2.0%
Federal Bureau of Investigation total	8,347,291 8,436,569	8,718,001	9,193,780	5.5%
Salaries & Expenses	8,278,219 8,326,569	8,489,786	8,718,884	2.7%

Construction	68,982 110,000	308,982	783,402	153.6%
Drug Enforcement Administration total	2,018,000 2,033,320	2,080,000	2,102,976	1.1%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives total	1,201,000	1,240,000	1,306,063	5.3%
Federal Prison System total	6,894,000 6,921,000	7,478,500	7,299,247	-2.4%
Salaries & Expense	6,804,000 6,815,000	6,948,500	7,186,225	3.4%
Building & Facilities	90,000 106,000	530,000	113,022	-76.7%
Federal Prison Industries (limitation on administrative expense)	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0%
Commissary Fund	[-5,183]	0	0	0.0%
Subtotal Discretionary Grants w/o state and local	24,413,233	26,558,749	27,335,114	2.9%
Discretionary Grants Programs	2,084,800 2,119,300	2,437,960	2,016,500	-17.3%
Office of Justice Programs	1,426,500 1,537,300	1,770,960	1,582,500	-10.6%
Justice Assistance/ Research, Evaluation and Statistics	136,900 111,000	116,000	154,000	32.8%
OJP Salaries and Expenses	191,907 [194,227]	[214,617]	[224,395]	0.2%
Juvenile Justice Programs	299,400 251,500	270,160	334,400	23.8%
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,032,900 1,241,000	1,408,500	1,097,800	-22.1%
Public Safety Officers Benefits	16,300	16,300	16,300	0.0%
OJP wide rescissions	-59,000 -82,500	-40,000	-20,000	-50%

Community Policing (Includes OJP Programs) Recission	248,000 168,000	202,000	276,000	36.6%
Community Policing	208,000	212,000	286,000	34.9%
Salaries & Expenses	[37,374]	[37,374]	[37,374]	0.0%
Rescission	-40,000	-10,000	-10,000	0.0%
Office of Violence against Women	410,300 414,000	465,000	158,000	-66.0%
Office	422,500 430,000	480,000	489,000	1.9%
OVF Funding within CVF	0	[-379,000]	[-326,000]	
Salaries & Expenses	19,959 [18,959]	[19,912]	[23,586]	7.3%
Rescission	-16,000	-15,000	-5,000	-66.7%
Subtotal Discretionary w/o Scorekeeping Credit	27,681,409 26,532,533	28,996,709	29,351,644	1.2%
Fee Collections				
Offset from Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee	-104,500	-124,000	-128,000	3.2%
Offset from U.S. Trustees Fees and Interest on U.S. Securities	-200,658	-162,000	-248,000	53.1%
Subtotal, Fees Collections	-305,158	-286,000	-376,000	31.5%
Subtotal, Discretionary w. Fees	27,376,251 26,227,375	28,710,709	29,351,644	1.2%
Scorekeeping Credits total	-10,719,000 -9,885,000	- 10,683,000	-10,842,000	1.5%
Crime Victims Fund	-10,526,000 -9,692,000	-9,479,000	-10,538,000	11.2%
Assets Forfeiture Fund	-193,000	-458,000	0	-100%
Assets Forfeiture Fund Permanently Cancelled	0	-746,000	-304,000	-59.2%
Total DOJ Direct	16,657,251	18,027,709	18,113,644	0.6%

Discretionary BA	16,342,375			
Mandatory and Other Accounts	6,663,795	8,894,119	10,183,522	14.5%
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (Mand.)	270,000	270,000	270,000	0.0%
Sequester Cut	-19,700	-18,360	0	-100%
Independent Counsel (Permanent Indefinite)	500	500	500	0%
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund (Mand.)	82,000	65,000	70,000	7.7%
Public Safety Officers Death Benefits (Mand.)	81,000 71,000	72,000	100,000	38.9%
Sequester Cut	-292	-677	0	-100%
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanent Budget Authority)	1,337,078 2,819,274	1,975,275	1,445,360	-26.8%
Sequester Cut	-199,369	-148,409	0	-100%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections	104,500	124,000	128,000	3.2%
U.S. Trustees Fee Collections	200,656	162,000	248,000	53.1%
Criminal Justice Information Service (FBI)	433,000	433.000	433,000	0.0%
Diversion Control Fee	366,680	371,515	382,662	3.0%
Sequester Cut	-26,855	-25,024	0	-100%
9/11 Victim Compensation Fund	326,000 130,272	2,565,300	0	-100%
Victim Compensation Fund	0	0	4,600,000	100%
Domestic Victims of Trafficking	0	6,000	6,000	0.0%
21st Century Justice Initiatives	0	0	500,000	100%

Crime Victims Fund	810,000 2,361,000	3,042,000	2,000,000	-34.3%
Subtotal, Mandatory and Other Accounts	4,011,416 6,663,795	8,894,119	10,183,522	14.5%
Total BA, Discretionary & Mandatory, Dept. of Justice	20,668,667 23,006,170	26,921,828	28,317,166	5.2%
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements	590,696 247,791	249,363	329,259	28.4%
HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement	142,169 58,094	58,579	62,531	6.7%
FBI Health Care Fraud – Mand.	139,118 129,217	130,303	141,488	8.6%
HCFAC Discretionary Reimbursement	309,409 60,480	60,480	116,240	92.2%
Total BA, Department of Justice, with Offset	20,978,076 23,253,961	27,171,190	28,637,425	5.4%

Credit: Department of Justice. Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY2015 Upper Number & FY 2017 Lower Number

The Department's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2015, shows $50.8 billion in total assets, an increase of $3.8 billion over the previous year's total assets of $47.0 billion. Fund Balance with U.S. Treasury (FBWT) was $31.2 billion, which represented 61 percent of total assets. Total Department liabilities were $18.6 billion as of September 30, 2015, an increase of $2.0 billion from the previous year's total liabilities of $16.6 billion. The increase is related to Collections for federal entities by DOJ/Debt Collection Management (DCM) as required by the Federal Debt Recovery Act of 1986, which have not been disbursed, and a large deposit recorded in the Seized Asset Deposit Fund by the DOJ prior to September 2015. The Consolidated Statement of Net Cost presents Department's gross and net cost by strategic goal. The net cost of the Department's operations totaled $31.3 billion for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, a decrease of $ 0.7 billion from the previous year's net cost of operations of $32.0 billion. The decrease is related to unpaid obligations established for third party restitution payments established in the previous fiscal year. The Department shows $46.4 billion in total budgetary resources, an increase of $2.3 billion from the previous year's total budgetary resources of $44.1 billion. The increase is primarily attributed to large asset forfeitures and a $1.1 billion expenditure transfer. The Department shows $29.9 billion in net outlays, an increase of $ 0.9 billion from the previous year's total net outlays of $29.0 billion. This increase is primarily related to large asset forfeitures and a $1.1 billion expenditure transfer.

+/-10.4% growth for the US Marshall's Service FY 2017

	(thousands)		
	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Interagency Crime & Drug Enforcement	512,000	522,135	2.0%
U.S. Marshall's Service total	2,504,021	2,765,165	10.4%
U.S. Marshall's Service total revised FY 2017 to abolish the Inter-agency Crime & Drug Enforcement	2,504,021	2,243,030	-10.4%

Source: Department of Justice. Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY2015 & FY 2017

The $522 million FY 2017 for the U.S. Marshall's Service Interagency Crime & Drug Enforcement and their local clones need to be abolished. If this is done the neoplastic 10.4% growth estimate for US Marshall's would be changed to a -10.4% reduction. It is correct that the US Marshall is the Attorney General's only legitimate federal law enforcement officers. It is not correct that federal spending for any enforcement agency should exceed 2.5% inflation.

The ATF was created from various treasury bureaus in the Gun Control Act of 1968 with added authority over explosives. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) that was transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Justice in the Homeland Security Bill of 2003. The ATF must be dissolved. It is common sense that people consuming and addicted to alcohol and tobacco must not handle firearms and explosives. To safely and effectively abolish the ATF the Regulation of Firearms and Explosives would be done by a Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (BFE) in DoJ and/or U.S. Customs. In 2011 the Attorney General was indicted by Congress for potentially perjuring in regards to the negligence of his involvement in the ATF Fast Furious Program whereby the ATF helped known felons smuggle guns to the Mexican drug war. In 2007 $2.8 million from firearms and ammunition excise taxes were remitted to the Fish and Wildlife Restoration Fund under provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937 leaving about $120 million that could be allocated to the Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (FE). FY 2017 Department of Justice budget estimates gun and explosive owners owe the FE $1.3 billion FY 2017 allowing 5.3% growth for a last time to pay for the name change before 2.5% FE agency spending growth is the rule.

The taxes on firearms and ammunition are 10% of sale price of pistols and revolvers and 11% of the sale price of other firearms and ammunition. $2.8 million from $123 million in firearms and ammunition excise taxes are remitted to the Fish and Wildlife Restoration Fund under provisions of

the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937. The Justice Department Bureau for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) needs to change its name to Bureau for Firearms and Explosives (FE) and legislate a share of the federal tax revenues generated by sales of firearms and ammunition and fees for criminal background checks based upon 2.5% annual growth. In 2015 it is estimated that $11 billion were made in guns and ammunition manufacturing. An average of 1,425,000 million rifles, 777,000 shotguns, 352,625 revolvers and 889,125 pistols were manufactured in the United States over the past 8 years. 35,165 people were employed by 465 weapons manufacturing companies. There are about 50,812 retail gun stores. About $123 million in federal tax dollars are collected on firearm sales. Gross sales of 31,625,161 hunting licenses, tags, permits and stamps are $525,753,481. There were 17 million background checks for gun purchases in 2013. 32% of US households own a gun. 645,000 Americans use a firearm for protection annually. 49% feel that laws limiting gun ownership infringe on the public's right to bear arms. Firearm market share in units, not dollars, is Remington Rifles 17.5%, Remington Shotguns 21.5%, Mossberg Shotguns 21.5%, Thompsom Center Mussleloaders 31.9%, Ruger Handguns 16.7%, 17.1% Bushnell Scopes, Remington Rifle Ammunition 25.3%, Winchester Shotgun Ammunition 31.9%, and Winchester Handgun Ammunition 22% according to data derived from State Fish & Game Departments, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and IRS statistics. The Number of National Firearms Act Firearms processed in a year by the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record by Fiscal Year (FY) from FY 2005 to FY 2014. The number of NFA firearms processed were: 147,484 NFA firearms in FY 2005; 296,127 NFA firearms in FY 2006; 563,127 NFA firearms in FY 2007; 981,303 NFA firearms in FY 2008; 834,328 NFA firearms in FY 2009; 828,462 NFA firearms in FY 2010; 992,975 NFA firearms in FY 2011; 1,112,041 NFA firearms in FY 2012; 1,152,163 NFA firearms in FY 2013; and 1,383,677 NFA firearms in FY 2014.

The explosives industry is currently made up of more than 10,440 federal explosives licensees and permittees working in two major areas, commercial explosives and fireworks. Black powder is a low explosive, and is the oldest type of explosive material known. While used for gun powder centuries earlier, it began to be used in mining and rock blasting for road construction in the 1600s. Two centuries later, the development of nitroglycerin and dynamite led to advancements such as the construction of road tunnels and the invention of the seismometer to detect ground vibrations by earthquakes. The 1900s saw a tremendous increase in the use of explosives in the United States. The United States consumed 287 million pounds of black powder in 1907. In 2013 the United States used 6.7 billion pounds of explosives. In 2000, U.S. explosives production was 2.57 million metric tons (Mt), a 21% increase from that of 1999; sales of explosives were reported in all States. Coal mining, with 67% of total consumption, continued to be the dominant use for explosives in the United States. Kentucky, Virginia, Wyoming, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, in descending order, were the largest consuming States, with a combined total of 51% of U.S. sales. In 2003, 5 billion pounds of explosives were consumed in the United States. (2004 data is pending.) The value of this indispensable industry to the economy is $1 billion per year. In 2005 a $120 million $0.02/pound tax on explosives was proposed but it was estimated to cause 12% inflation in the price of explosives. A $0.025 tax would represent roughly an 18 percent increase to the cost of this product. If the tax were restricted to detonator sensitive explosives, the cost of products like dynamite, that retail for about $1.00/pound, would simply increase 150 percent. There are 61 million detonators used annually containing less than 1 gram of explosives each. All tolled, these devices would generate about $550 in revenue, but the paperwork burden to assess this minuscule tax on a per detonator basis would be factors higher than the value of the tax. Explosives remain untaxed.

Office of Justice Programs budget revised to abolish State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Community Policing FY 2016-17
(thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,408,500	1,097,800	-22.1%
Community Policing (Includes OJP Programs) Recission	248,000 168,000	202,000	276,000
Community Policing	208,000	212,000	286,000
Salaries & Expenses	[37,374]	[37,374]	[37,374]
Rescission	-40,000	-10,000	-10,000
Future Expression			
Office of Justice Programs total revised FY 2017 to	1,770,960	208,700	-88.2%

abolish State
and Local
Law
Enforcement
Assistance
and
Community
Policing
rows

Source: Summary of Appropriations FY 2017

Office of Justice Programs (OJP) federal finance for state and local enforcement and community policing gravely interferes with the independence of the judiciary everywhere and needs to be abolished. The Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics row should change its name to the Bureau of Justice Statistics and account for key national employment and expenditures statistics since 2012. Abolishing funding for state and local law enforcement assistance would reduce OJP spending -88.2% from $1.6 billion to $208.7 million.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM) subsidized insurance programs total $47.75 billion plus $240 million administrative costs, $48 billion, is $45.5 billion less than the $93 billion OMB estimate. The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) receives "such sums as necessary" mandatory appropriations for payments from the General Fund; $36.3 billion to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund which has an FY 2015 balance of $875 billion and outlays of $82.4 billion, $11.4 billion to the Employees Health Benefits Fund which has a balance of $23.3 billion and outlay of $47.7 billion, and $50 million to the Employees Group Life Insurance Fund which has a balance of $44.1 billion and outlays of $2.9 billion. The federal government contributes $0 to the Postal Service Retiree Health Fund which has a balance of $61.3 billion and zero outlays. OPM assets are estimated at nearly exactly $1 trillion, $1,003.7 million. The reasonable *ex post facto* tax on the disability insurance income limit on contributions will be "enforced" by a year-end attempt to pay for the USPS deficit FY 2016.

The language given in the Department of Justice performance and budget documents offensively does not provide the public with a table to explain justice department appropriations. The all-inclusive federal spending table is published in an annual Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation without written explanation. This table furthermore does not comply with generally accepted accounting principles (gaap). A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. Specifically 'scorekeeping credits' are not a generally accepted accounting practice (gaap).

First, DEA Diversion Control Fee and Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements are counted as Department of Justice budgetary revenues by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), yet they are marked as spending. Unlike the U.S. Marshall's positive budget authority from the Assets Forfeiture Fund, the DEA Diversion Control fees are not offset by expenditures and must be written in the negative and in brackets, so as not to distort the all-important federal spending priority over congressional budget authority. Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements are revenues from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and they seem to be reduce costs of the Department of Justice to the federal government. Second, neither the Offset from Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee nor Offset for US Trustees Fees and Interest should be exactly cancelled by their collections that should obviously be written as negative revenues and the 'offset' is not appropriate language and should not be the negative figure because 'collections' is obviously a revenue appropriation. Third, 'Scorekeeping credits' are not a generally accepted accounting principle (gaap) and the accounting for Assets Forfeiture Fund, US Trustees Fees and Victim Compensation are hopelessly confused. The score-keeping credits do not explain why the FY2016-17 Crime Victim Fund is written -$10 billion, as though it was counted as agency revenues. We will have to assume that the -$10 billion in revenues is offset by $3 billion in payments FY 2016 going up to $6.6 billion FY 2017 with the creation of a new Victim Compensation Fund. The Victim Compensation Fund is obviously responsible to pay more victim compensation or receive less funding under deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246. Neither crime victim fund numbers nor the new victim compensation fund are corroborated by the Office for Victims of Crime. In FY2015, Congress set the CVF obligation cap at $2.361 billion, a 216.9% increase over the FY2014 cap. Federal victim compensation could be extended to cover property damage.

Assets Forfeiture Fund 2011-2015
(in millions)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Assets Forfeiture Fund	-73	141	-236	-705	1,011
Revenues	-1,737	-4,168	-2,011	-3,777	-526
Net Costs	1,664	4,309	1,775	3,072	1,537

Source: Audit of the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund Annual Financial Statements Fiscal Year 2015. Office of the Inspector General. Department of Justice. February 2016

The Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (Treasury Forfeiture Fund or the Fund) was re-established by the Treasury Forfeiture Fund Act of 1992, Public Law 102-393 (the TFF Act), from the Customs Forfeiture Fund, and is codified at 31USC§9705. The Treasury Asset Forfeiture Office reported that they earned revenues of $4.6 billion for the for federal government FY 2015 on page 50. Net Cost of Operations totaled $204.7 million in FY 2015, up from $188.0 million in FY 2014 including equitable sharing. Total assets of the Fund increased in FY 2015 to $7.9 billion, up from $7.5 billion in FY 2014, an increase in asset value of slightly over 5 percent. On the other hand the Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Fund never makes general revenues, and retained the Inspector General, rather than an accountant, to help redress a revenue shortfall since 2014. The summary of appropriations table is duplicitous in regards to the Asset Forfeiture Fund, Asset Forfeiture Fund 'Permanent Cancellation' and Asset Forfeiture Fund 'Permanent Budget Authority' rows. The Department of Justice should not dispute the revenues from the Asset Forfeiture Fund. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 established the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture

Fund to receive the proceeds of forfeiture and to pay the costs associated with such forfeitures, including the costs of managing and disposing of property, satisfying valid liens, mortgages, and other innocent owner claims, and costs associated with accomplishing the legal forfeiture of the property. The Attorney General is authorized to use the Assets Forfeiture Fund to pay any necessary expenses associated with forfeiture operations such as property seizure, detention, management, forfeiture, and disposal. The Fund may also be used to finance certain general investigative expenses. These authorized uses are enumerated in 28USC§524(c). The current US Attorney General must not be fond of forfeiture revenues. After being challenged by the Inspector General regarding a revenue shortfall in FY 2015 donations must have increased. The Asset Forfeiture Program reports to Congress that in FY 2015 total net deposits to the Assets Forfeiture Fund are reported to be -$1,629,261,564 and total expenses of $1,643,576,000 for a federal cost of $14,315,000. The Asset Forfeiture Fund shall be isolated in the summary of appropriations table to express 2.5% annual growth in cost of the Asset Forfeiture Fund to the federal government to calculate revenues as the difference with the fluctuating cost estimates given in the summary of appropriations and disregarding the two revenue columns. Future estimates in this category are obviously subject to change.

Assets Forfeiture Fund 2016-2017
(in thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Assets Forfeiture Fund	-458,000	0	-100%
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanently Cancelled)	-746,000	-304,000	-59.2%
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanent Budget Authority)	1,975,275	1,445,360	-26.8%
Future Expression			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	14,673	15,039	2.5%
Revenues	-1,960,602	-1,430,321	-27.1%
Expenditures	1,975,275	1,445,360	-26.8%

Source: Summary of Appropriations FY 2017, Asset Forfeiture Program

On 01/05/1903, the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General was established to administer the antitrust laws and laws to regulate commerce. On 02/25/1903 Congress passed a FY 1904 appropriation of $500,000. However, the Deficiency Act of 03/03/1903 authorized the immediate use of the FY04 appropriation. The filing fee was implemented under Section 7A(e) of the Clayton Act (15 USC§18a) on 11/29/1989. HSR reform legislation (Section 630 of Pub. L. No. 106-553, 114 Stat. 2762) became effective February 1, 2001, and created a three tiered filing structure with graduated fees. The FY 2004 appropriation authorized Antitrust $21.133 million in ‘direct' funding since the fee estimate of $112 million was not enough to cover the total appropriation of $133.133 million. In the future it would be wise for Congress to estimate 2.5% growth in the Direct Appropriation Amount Included in Appropriations Bill, Filing Fee Revenue Amount Included in Appropriations Bill and Total Funding Appropriated columns of the Appropriations Figures for the Antitrust Division Fiscal Years 1903-2016. The Offset from Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee should be exactly cancelled by the Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections in the Summary of Appropriations table. Furthermore the 'offset' language is inappropriate and the collections row must be written as negative revenues, so total appropriation less revenues equals the unmentioned agency reported figure of direct appropriation.

Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee FY 2016-17
(in thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Offset from Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee	-124,000	-128,000	3.2%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections	124,000	128,000	3.2%
Appropriations Figures			
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Appropriations	61,477		
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Revenue Appropriations	103,500		
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Total Appropriations	164,977		
Future Expression			
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Total Appropriations	164,977	169,101	2.5%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections	-103,500	-106,087	2.5%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Direct Appropriation	61,477	63,014	2.5%

Source: Summary of Appropriations FY 2017; Appropriations Figures for the Antitrust Division Fiscal Years 1903-2016 November 27, 2015

The United States Trustee Program is a component of the Department of Justice responsible for overseeing the administration of bankruptcy cases and private trustees under 28USC§586 and 11 USC§101, et seq. 28USC§1930(a)(6)) prescribes "quarterly fees" that are to be paid by Chapter 11 debtors to the U.S. Trustee Program. In essence, quarterly fees accrue throughout the pendency of a Chapter 11 reorganization case (i.e., until the case is closed, dismissed, or converted to another chapter) and are payable on a quarterly basis, 30 days following the end of each calendar quarter. "The amount of the quarterly fee [is] calculated according to a graduated scale based on the total sum of disbursements" as specified in §1930(a)(6), and "disbursements" include all pre- and post-confirmation payments made by or on behalf of the debtor, including routine operating expenses. See, e.g., *Tighe v. Celebrity Home* (In re Celebrity Home Entertainment, Inc.), 210 F.3d 995 (9th Cir. April 21, 2000). Pursuant to 31USC§3717, the United States Trustee Program will assess interest on unpaid Chapter 11 quarterly fees charged in accordance with 28USC§1930(a) effective October 1, 2007. The US Trustee does not compile statistics on the US Trustees Fees and Interest on US Securities, they are sent to the a private bank affiliated with the local trustee. The language pertaining to Offset from U.S. Trustees Fees and Interest on US Securities may be appropriate whereas local bankruptcy trustees are pocketing this money with only the Summary of Appropriations to account for it supplement to regional costs of US Trustees. The use of the positive to express collections is wrong. Due to its neutral value it is therefore thought to express U.S. Trustees Fees and Interest on US Securities as a positive number in brackets that mean the row is deleted from the total. The US Trustee should maintain statistics on the collection and disposition of the US Trustees Fees and Interest.

U.S. Trustees Fees and Interest FY 2016-17

(in thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
U.S. Trustees	225,908	229,717	1.7%
Offset from U.S. Trustees Fees and Interest on U.S. Securities	-162,000	-248,000	53.1%
U.S. Trustees Fee Collections	162,000	248,000	53.1%
Future Expression			
U.S. Trustees	225,908	229,717	1.7%
U.S. Trustees Fee Collections	-162,000	-248,000	53.1%
U.S. Trustees Total BA	387,908	477,717	23.2%

Source: Department of Justice. Summary of Appropriations FY 2017

The Crime Victims Fund (the Fund) was established by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. The Fund is financed by fines and penalties paid by convicted federal offenders, not from tax dollars. As of September 2013, the Fund balance had reached almost $9 billion and includes deposits from federal criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments collected by U.S. Attorneys' Offices, federal U.S. courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Federal revenues deposited into the Fund also come from gifts, donations, and bequests by private parties, as provided by an amendment to VOCA through the USA PATRIOT Act in 2001 that went into effect in 2002. From 2002 – 2013, over $300,000 dollars have been deposited into the Fund through this provision. The FYs 2013–2014 reporting period saw the largest total deposits in the Fund's history. Almost $3.6 billion was deposited in FY 2014—the largest amount since the Fund became operational in 1985. Coupled with nearly $1.5 billion deposited in 2013, the Fund received more than $5 billion to support victims of crime. In FYs 2013–2014, state compensation benefits, which consist of both federal and state funds, totaled $751,015,672. Victims were most often compensated for claims related to assault, child abuse, and homicide. VOCA-funded assistance totaled $655,441,166 in FYs 2013–2014. Included within this total is $326 million for the Violence Against Women Act, or VAWA, Programs. Common types of direct assistance included information/referrals and criminal justice support/ advocacy. In FY2015, Congress set the CVF obligation cap at $2.361 billion, a 216.9% increase over the FY2014 cap. The new $2.361 billion cap on disbursements causes the trust fund to go down FY 2014-17.

Victim Compensation Deposits, Disbursements and Balance FY 1985-2017

(in millions)

Fiscal Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Deposits	68.3	62.5	77.5	93.6	133.5	146.2	128	221.6	144.7	185.1	233.9
Deposit Cap	110	110	110	110	125	125	150	150	-	-	-
Disbursements	68.3	62.5	77.5	93.6	124.2	127.2	128	128	144.7	185.1	233.9
Fiscal Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Deposits	528.9	362.9	324	985.2	777	544.4	519.5	361.3	833.7	668.3	641.8
Deposit Cap	-	-	-								
Disbursements	528.9	362.9	324	500	537.5	550	600	617.6	671.3	620	625
Disbursement	-	-	-	-	500	537.5	550	600	621.3	620	625

Cap											
Fund Balance Year End					485.2	785.2	792	718.9	422.1 (822.1 ?)	1,307.4	1,333.5
Fiscal Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Deposits	1,081	896.3	1,746	2,362	1,998	2,796	1,489	1,526	1,564	-1,604	-1,644
Disbursement = Disbursement Cap	625	590	635	705	705	705	730	730	2,361	2,361	2,361
Fund Balance at Year End	1,784	2,084	3,147	8,186	6,100	8,186	8,954	9,750	8,953	8,196	7,479

Source: Sacco, Lisa N. The Crime Victims Fund: Federal Support for Victims of Crime. Analyst in Illicit Drug and Crime Policy. Congressional Research Service. October 27, 2015. $2.361 billion Disbursement Cap 2015-17 causes trust fund balance to gradually go down around -8.8% annually.

When the Fund was authorized in 1984, a cap was placed on how much could be deposited into it for the first 8 years. During this time, the annual cap varied from $100 million to $150 million. The lifting of the cap in 1993 allowed for the deposit of all criminal fines, special assessments, and forfeited bail bonds to support crime victim program activities. Starting in 2000 Congress placed annual caps on obligations to protect against wide fluctuations in receipts and ensure a stable level of funding in the future. Between FY2007 and FY2008, the amount of receipts collected dropped by nearly 12% and then increased by approximately 95% in FY2009. This was followed by a 35% increase in FY2010 and a 15% decrease in FY2011. The first $10 million is used to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. The $10 million is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ($8.5 million) and OVC ($1.5 million). The portion administered by OVC is used exclusively to help Native Americans improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases, particularly child sexual abuse. The remaining Fund disbursements are distributed in the following ways: 48.5 percent to State compensation programs. 48.5 percent to State assistance programs. 3 percent for discretionary funds to support demonstration projects, training, and other assistance to expand and improve the delivery of services to federal crime victims. The formula grants may be used to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute. OVC has extremely high administrative costs, victim compensation is inefficient and the case is deemed hopeless. SSA disability has about a 30% success rate; it is healthier not to appeal, just file again when destitute. The right way to pay victim compensation is for a judge to authorize victim compensation in writing and any reasonable interpretation of the authorizing statute for the OVC would require that the Department of Justice account for true victim compensation payments to victims who have been authorized by federal judges, in brackets, and contributions to OVC support programs as revenues, like they can't seem to account for Chapter 11 bankruptcy fees that finance regional offices. The only regular federal crime victim payments anyone knows of are the battered women shelters, administrated by the offensively named albeit supported by international human rights and benevolent Office of Violence Against Women, whose technical writing could be

prettied up to Office of Women's Rights, to explain the existence of a qualitative evaluation without ever receiving any accurate accounting in the Department of Justice Summary of Appropriations.

Victim Compensation Fund Deposits, Disbursement and Balance FY 2016-17
(thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Crime Victims Fund	-9,479,000	-10,538,000	11.2%
Victim Compensation Fund	0	4,600,000	100%
Crime Victims Fund	3,042,000	2,000,000	-34.3%
Future Expression	2016	2016	% Change 2016-17
Victim Compensation Fund Deposits	-1,604	-1,644	2.5 %
Victim Compensation Fund Disbursements	2,361	2,361	0.0%
Victim Compensation Fund Balance	8,196	7,479	-8.8%

Source: Department of Justice Summary of Appropriations FY 2017

Victims are reimbursed for crime-related expenses that are not covered by other resources, such as private insurance. Since FY2004, more than half of annual compensation expenses paid have been for medical and dental services. According to the OVC, assault victims represent the highest percentage of victims receiving compensation each year. In FY2012, there were 71,466 claims made by victims of assault, representing nearly half of all claims filed during the reporting period for FY2012. Approximately 40% of assault claims for FY2012 were domestic violence-related. The Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve was established in P.L. 104-132 to meet the immediate and long-term needs of victims of terrorism and mass violence. The OVC accomplishes this mission by providing supplemental grants to states for victim compensation and assistance and also by providing direct compensation to victims (U.S. nationals or officers or employees of the U.S. government, including Foreign Service Nationals working for the U.S. government) of terrorist acts that occur abroad. In January 2014, OVC announced the award of $8.4 million to assist victims, witnesses, and first responders of the Boston Marathon bombings, an incident that resulted in the deaths of three spectators and a police officer, and the injuries of hundreds more. The grant award was received by the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance to assist organizations with “costs, both incurred and anticipated, for organizations providing crisis intervention services and trauma- informed care, continuum of care, socioeconomic support, wrap-around legal services and other victim assistance.” In 2013, AEAP funds were also used to support victims of recent mass shootings in Newtown, CT; Oak Creek, WI; and Aurora, CO. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the OVC used money available in the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve account to immediately respond to the needs of victims. The OVC awarded $3.1 million in victim assistance funding and $13.5 million in victim compensation funding to the states of New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The funds were

used by these states to coordinate and provide emergency assistance to victims in the form of crisis counseling and other direct services, and to offset out-of-pocket expenses for medical and mental health services, funeral costs, and lost wages. National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 110-181) included a provision mandating that the Attorney General transfer from the emergency reserve of the CVF "such funds as may be required" to cover the costs of special masters appointed by U.S. district courts in civil cases brought against state sponsors of terrorism. OVC has been warned many times not to use prisoners as soldiers, including child soldiers, but in fact needs to take care not to excessively pay for healthcare with true compensation payments of money to victims of crime.

Health Revenues FY 2016-17
(in thousands)

Summary of Appropriations	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements	249,363	329,259	28.4%
HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement	58,579	62,531	6.7%
FBI Health Care Fraud – Mand.	130,303	141,488	8.6%
HCFAC Discretionary Reimbursement	60,480	116,240	92.2%
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	[9,358]	[11,970]	27.9%
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	6,050	6,260	3.5%
Judiciary Estimate			
Future Expression	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements total	-249,363	-320,259	28.4%
HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement	-188,882	-204,019	8%
HCFAC Discretionary Reimbursement	-60,480	-116,240	92.2%

Source: Department of Justice Summary of Appropriations FY 2017

The abolition of the FBI will cause the Department of Justice Summary of Appropriations to consolidate FBI and HFAC mandatory and discretionary reimbursements. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has for the most part stopped accounting for healthcare fraud in their agency budget totals. The Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) has experienced a steady increase in claims in recent years. In total, claims have doubled over FY 2009 levels and are projected to steadily increase through FY 2017 and beyond. At the same time as claims have increased, the appropriated reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund has not significantly increased since FY 2009. In FY 2009, 400 cases were filed; VICP funded 41 FTE for an average caseload per attorney of 9.7. By 2015, the number of cases significantly increased to over 800 but, currently, the VICP only funds 36 FTE. Cases are expected to further increase to approximately 1,000 in FY 2016 and 1,200 in FY 2017. Without additional relief, the caseload per attorney will be 30 cases; however, with the additional reimbursement requested, the caseload will be 23.1 per attorney. To fully fund the Program in FY 2017 and to add staff to handle the increasing claims, an additional $2.6 million reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund is required, bringing the total appropriated reimbursement from $9.4 million to $12.0 million. Payments are very high. The increase in flu vaccine injury compensation is an improvement on judicial epidemiology but payments are so high few of the many victims of silent doctors are compensated. Corrupt vaccine laboratories may be the only reason we ever had major flu epidemics. A prescription for low cost, one-dose Amantadine (Symmetrel) is needed to treat flu epidemics in schools and state law enforcement. Furthermore, the pertussis vaccine seems to cause a lot of permanent hip injury in developing girls, that is not reported

by doctors (who like to experiment with Zika virus) and the sentiment is to not require juveniles to get the complete Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT) but instead just give children (Diphtheria-Tetanus) DT vaccines.

Justice Department Summary of Appropriations Balanced FY 2016-17
(thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2016-17
General Administration total	142,500	183,457	28.7%
General Administration	111,500	125,896	12.9%
Justice Information Sharing Technology	31,000	57,561	85.7%
Administrative Review and Appeals total	559,808	481,852	-13.9%
Executive Office for Immigration Review	416,283	424,151	1.8%
Transfer from Immigration Fees Account	4,000	4,000	4,000
Pardon Attorney	6,508	9,293	42.8%
Office of the Inspector General	93,709	97,814	4.4%
Working Capital Fund (Rescissions)	-69,000	-164,743	138.8%
U.S. Parole Commission	13,308	14,000	5.2%
National Security Division	95,000	97,337	2.5%
General Legal Activities total	3,286,259	3,444,457	4.8%
Solicitor General	11,885	11,928	0.4%
Tax Division	106,979	114,135	6.7%
Criminal Division	181,745	198,712	9.3%
Civil Division	292,214	309,591	5.9%
Environmental & Natural Resource Division	110,512	122,561	10.9%
Legal Counsel	7,989	8,015	0.3%
Civil Rights Division	148,239	155,621	5.0%
Interpol	33,437	36,860	10.2%
Antitrust	164,977	180,506	9.4%
U.S. Attorneys	2,000,000	2,074,402	3.7%
U.S. Trustees	225,908	229,717	1.7%
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,374	2,409	1.5%
U.S. Marshall's Service total with Interagency Drug and Crime Task Force FY 2017	2,504,021	2,764,439	10.4%
U.S. Marshall's Service total	2,504,021	2,243,030	-10.4%
Salaries & Expenses	1,230,581	1,275,156	3.6%
Construction	15,000	10,000	-33%
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,454,414	1,504,009	3.4%
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-195,974	-24,000	-87.8%
Community Relations Service	14,446	18,990	31.5%
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	20,514	20,514	0.0%
Bureau Firearms & Explosives total	1,240,000	1,306,063	5.3%
Federal Prison System total	7,478,500	7,299,247	-2.4%

Salaries & Expense	6,948,500	7,186,225	3.4%
Building & Facilities	530,000	113,022	-76.7%
Federal Prison Industries (limitation on administrative expense)	2,700	2,700	0.0%
Commissary Fund	0	0	0.0%
Office of Justice Programs with State Law Enforcement and Community Policing FY 2017	1,770,960	1,582,500	-10.6%
Office of Justice Programs with State Law Enforcement and Community Policing FY 2017	1,770,960	208,700	-88.2%
Bureau of Justice Statistics	116,000	154,000	32.8%
OJP Salaries and Expenses	[214,617]	[224,395]	0.2%
Juvenile Justice Programs	270,160	334,400	23.8%
Public Safety Officers Benefits	16,300	16,300	0.0%
OJP wide rescissions	-40,000	-20,000	-50%
Office of Violence against Women	465,000	158,000	-66.0%
Office	480,000	489,000	1.9%
OVF Funding within CVF	[-379,000]	[-326,000]	
Salaries & Expenses	[19,912]	[23,586]	7.3%
Rescission	-15,000	-5,000	-66.7%
Federal Bureau of Investigation total	8,718,001	0	-100%
Drug Enforcement Administration total	2,080,000	0	-100%
Subtotal DOJ Discretionary Federal Spending w/o Scorekeeping Credits, Prohibition or Bribery FY 2017	28,245,049	15,324,806	-45.7%
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (Mand.)	270,000	270,000	0.0%
Independent Counsel (Permanent Indefinite)	500	500	0%
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund (Mand.)	65,000	70,000	7.7%
Public Safety Officers Death Benefits (Mand.)	72,000	100,000	38.9%
Criminal Justice Information Service (FBI)	433.000	433,000	0.0%
9/11 Victim Compensation Fund	2,565,300	0	-100%
Domestic Victims of Trafficking	6,000	6,000	0.0%
21st Century Justice Initiatives	0	500,000	100%
Subtotal, Mandatory and Other Accounts	2,979,233	1,379,500	-53.7%
Diversion Control Fee	[-371,515]	[-382,662]	3.0
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	[-9,358]	[-11,970]	27.9%
Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements total	-249,363	-320,259	28.4%
HCFAC Mandatory Reimbursement	[-188,882]	[-204,019]	8%
HCFAC Discretionary Reimbursement	[-60,480]	[-116,240]	92.2%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Total Appropriations	[164,977]	[169,101]	2.5%

Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Collections	[-103,500]	[-106,087]	2.5%
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee Direct Appropriation	61,477	63,014	2.5%
Assets Forfeiture Fund	14,673	15,039	2.5%
Assets Forfeiture Fund Revenues	[-1,960,602]	[-1,430,321]	-27.1%
Assets Forfeiture Fund Expenditures	[1,975,275]	[1,445,360}	-26.8%
Diversion Control Fee	[-371,515]	[-382,662]	3.0%
U.S. Trustees	225,908	229,717	1.7%
U.S. Trustees Fee Collections	[-162,000]	[-248,000]	53.1%
U.S. Trustees Total Appropriations	[387,908]	[477,717]	23.2%
Victim Compensation Fund Deposits	[-1,604[	[-1,644]	2.5 %
Victim Compensation Fund Disbursements	[2,361]	[2,361]	0.0%
Victim Compensation Fund Balance	[-8,196]	[-7,479]	-8.8%
Subtotal, Fund Expenditures	3,160,757	2,809,430	-11.1%
Subtotal, Cost of Fund Revenues	304,419	310,131	1.9%
Subtotal, Mandatory and Other Accounts	2,979,233	1,379,500	-53.7%
Subtotal, DOJ Discretionary Federal Spending w/o Scorekeeping Credits, Prohibition or Bribery FY 2017	28,245,049	15,324,806	-45.7%
Total Dept. of Justice Congressional Budget Authority	34,437,734	19,501,247	-43.4%
Total Dept. of Justice Spending to Report to OMB	31,528,701	17,014,437	-46.0%
OMB Dept. of Justice Estimate	39,115,000	35,274,000	-9.8%

Source: Department of Justice. Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY2015 & FY 2017, OMB Historical Tables Department of Justice

The federal Judiciary FY 2017 budget request to Congress, sought $7.0 billion in discretionary appropriations, a 3.2 percent increase above fiscal year 2016 funding. The DOJ FY 2017 Budget reports $29.0 billion in discretionary budget authority and $10.2 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2017, however 'scorekeeping credits' that are not a generally accepted accounting principle (gaap) and combined discretionary and $300 mandatory federal spending are calculated to be $31.5 billion FY 2016 with a total congressional budget authority of $34.4 billion FY 2016. OMB estimates are higher yet, at $39.1 billion FY 2016. If prohibition were abolished Justice Department spending would go down to $17.0 billion FY 2017, -46.6% and congressional budget authority would be $19.5 billion -43.4%. Irregular scorekeeping credits are making it difficult for DOJ to differentiate between congressional budget authority and federal spending to report to OMB because only $2.5 billion of the $10 billion victim compensation fund are congressional budget authority revenues and expenditure and it takes a lot of addition errors and positive revenues that should be written negative. The FY 2017 DOJ Budget terminates funding for the Detention Trustee. The 21.2% growth in Executive Office for Immigration Review FY 2015-16 has stabilized at 1.8% growth FY 2016-17 with -$4 million in revenues from the immigration fees with 0.0% growth. 42.8% growth in Pardon attorney spending. 27.9% growth for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund was reported as 0.0% change FY 2016-

The language given in the Department of Justice performance and budget documents offensively does not provide the public with a table to explain justice department appropriations. This all-inclusive federal spending table is published in an annual Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation without written explanation. This table furthermore does not comply with generally accepted accounting principles (gaap). A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. First, DEA Diversion Control Fee and Healthcare Fraud Reimbursements are marked as spending. Second, neither the Offset from Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing Fee nor Offset for US Trustees Fees and Interest should be exactly cancelled by their collections that should obviously be written as negative revenues and the 'offset' is not appropriate language and should not be the negative figure because 'collections' is obviously a revenue appropriation. Third, the Assets Forfeiture Fund, US Trustees Fees and Victim Compensation must be accurately accounted for. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Historical Tables estimates are high to allow for low Department of Justice estimates. Department of Justice accounting has relied upon fictitious scorekeeping credits ascribed to the entire savings in the Victim Compensation Fund, anyway the subtotals add-up now. The National Security Division is the only bureau expecting normal 2.5% growth. Because the accounting method has been changed, sequester cut rows are deleted. For the most part budget estimates are completely based upon estimates made by the Department of Justice Summary of Appropriations, however the funds have been described so as to exactly differentiate between federal spending to report to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and congressional budget authority to describe all Justice Department spending.

Chapter 7 Military

President Barack Obama sent Congress a proposed budget request of $582.7 billion in discretionary budget authority to fund the Department of Defense in Fiscal Year 2017 (FY 2017). The FY 2017 budget of $582.7 billion complies with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, giving the department both funding stability and protection from the damage of sequestration in FY 2016 and FY 2017. The combined request represents a total increase of $2.4 billion, or less than one percent over FY 2016 enacted levels. The FY 2017 budget reflects recent strategic threats and changes that have taken place in Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Russian aggression, terrorism by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and others, and China's island building and claims of sovereignty in international waters. The FY 2017 budget request is consistent with the FY 2016 budget request in planning to adjust the size of the force over the next several years to a level of 980,000 soldiers, 308 ships, 182,000 active-duty Marines, and 55 Air Force tactical fighter squadrons.

The Department of Defense Beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY)2013 budget, the Defense Department began implementing $487 billion, 10-year cut in spending consistent with $500 billion annual federal spending caps instituted by the Budget Control Act of 2011. After saving a considerable sum of money complying with Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) warhead decommissioning goals in 2012 the FY 2015 DoD budget request was able to reduce military spending. The FY 2015 DoD budget request could not accept sequestration levels and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 funded the Department at about $116 billion more than projected sequestration levels over the 5-year period. Like the State

Department, in FY 2017 or no later than FY 2018 the Department of Defense must cease to use Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) method of accounting. To create the Department of Defense Budget (rather than Topline) the baseline, OCO and Other military spending rows must be deleted leaving the annual totals for 2.5% - Done 18-3-17

Department of Defense Budget Since September 11th Attacks

Fiscal Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	316.2	345.1	437.5	467.6	478.9	534.5	600.9	665.9	666.3
OMB	290.2	331.9	388.7	437.0	474.4	499.3	528.6	594.7	636.8
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	691.0	687.0	645.5	577.6	581.4	560.4	580.3	582.7	597.3
OMB	666.7	678.1	650.9	607.8	577.9	562.5	576.4	586.8	568.6

Source: DoD Budget Request FY17 1-5; OMB Defense Row, Outlay by Agency Table 4.1, Department of Defense (DoD) Immediate Release Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget Proposal. Press Operations. Release No: NR-046-16 February 9, 2016

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 budget submission complies with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 and sustains the alignment of program priorities and resources with the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and supports military operations in Afghanistan and other areas of the world to counter threats from terrorists. The Department's response to recent events, which include the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) offensive into Iraq and Syria, the Russian Federation's aggressive acts and attempts to intimidate neighboring countries, China's continued anti-access military modernization programs and its island-building and sovereignty claims in international waters, as well as high-profile cyberattacks, have placed additional pressures on DoD that would be extremely difficult to resource should the Department be forced to return to sequester level funding after FY 2017. The FY 2017 budget request and the enacted FY 2016 budget come after several years of declining defense budgets. This defense drawdown, which began with the FY 2010 budget, was the fifth major defense drawdown since the end of World War II (WWII), following those after WWII and the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cold War. While this decline largely reflects a significant drawdown of U.S. presence in Iraq and Afghanistan, it occurred in a period of considerable instability and was driven to a substantial extent by the restrictions of the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 rather than by strategic considerations. After the NPT goals of 2012 there has been little to justify further spending reductions of an adequately strategic nature and it is hoped to abolish OCO spending in FY 2018 and instead of a 'topline' produce a 'budget'.

Chapter 8 Office of Personnel Management

Office of Personnel Management (OPM) receives "such sums as necessary" mandatory appropriations for payments from the General Fund to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the Employees Health Benefits Fund, and the Employees Group Life Insurance Fund. OMB historically fails to calculate total federal budget spending from OPM FY 2017 Budget pages 230-232 plus

administrative costs on page 1. If OPM can agree with the President elect regarding total federal government FY 2017 OPM spending of $50.9 including $37.5 billion for Civil Service Retirement and Disability, $45 million for life insurance, $13.0 billion for employee health benefits, OMB can agree with 18% growth in OPM administrative costs to $321 million. OMB currently wildly estimates federal spending on OPM at $96.1 billion FY 2017. Agreement between OPM and OMB regarding $50.9 billion FY 2017 federal government payments would reduce the deficit by $45.2 billion.

Office of Personnel Management Budget FY 2015-17
(billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund Retirement	36.1	36.9	37.5	1.6%
Life Insurance	0.045	0.047	0.048	2.1%
Employee Health Benefits BA	11.7	12.0	13.0	8.3%
OPM administration	0.240	0.272	0.321	18%
OPM total	48.5	49.2	50.9	3.4%
OMB	91.7	93.9	96.1	2.3%

Source: OMB 12/18/16, OPM FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification. February 2016. Pgs. 230-232 & 1

The Government's share of the cost of health insurance for annuitants as defined in sections 5USC§8901 and §8906; and the Government's contribution for payment of administrative expenses incurred by OPM in administration of the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960.

Chapter 9 Postal Service

The United States Postal Service, also known as the Post Office, U.S. Mail, or Postal Service, often abbreviated as USPS, is an independent agency of the United States federal government responsible for providing postal service in the United States. Benjamin Franklin was appointed our first Postmaster General in 1775, The USPS employed 617,254 workers (as of February 2015) and operated 211,264 vehicles in 2014. The USPS is the third largest employer in the nation after the federal government and Walmart. The USPS is the operator of the largest civilian vehicle fleet in the world. The USPS has not directly received taxpayer-dollars since the early 1980s. Since the 2006 all-time peak mail volume, after which Congress passed the Postal Accountability and Enhancement PAE Act, (which mandated $5.5 billion per year to be paid into an account to fully prefund employee retirement health benefits, a requirement exceeding that of other government and private organization), revenue dropped sharply due to recession-influence declining mail volume prompting the postal service to look to other sources of revenue while cutting costs to reduce its budget deficit. The postal service has defaulted on this $5.5 billion obligation five years in a row. The federal government has paid $0 in benefits from the Postal

Service Retiree Health Fund which has a balance of $61.3 billion and zero outlays. The Postal Service would benefit from the DI WILL that could be retroactively billed to January 1, 2016 and the USPS would collect from at the end of the year if revenues were adequate for the DI Trust fund. If the DI WILL does not pass the PAE should be abolished and Postal Service Retiree Health Fund refunded.

Postal Service Budget Request FY 2017-2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Postal Service	0	0	21,643	22,184	22,739	23,307

Source. New York Times Nov. 6, 2013 + 2.5% annual growth

On November 6, 2013 the New York Times reported; Last year, the Postal Service's operating revenue was $65 billion, but its operating expenses were $81 billion = $16 billion deficit in 2012. A net loss of $41 billion is reported between 2007-02 or 13. The post office has seen revenue for first-class mail — the agency's cash cow — decline by $2.4 billion. It has defaulted on three annual $5.5 billion payments into a health care fund for its future retirees. It has also exhausted its $15 billion borrowing limit from the Treasury Department. It has defaulted on three annual $5.5 billion payments into a health care fund for its future retirees. It has also exhausted its $15 billion borrowing limit from the Treasury Department. On November 15, 2013 the L.A. Time wrote; The USPS reported a $5 billion loss FY2013. It's the seventh-straight yearly net loss. Since 2006, the agency has cut its expenses by $15 billion annually, but first-class mail volume has continued to drop. While package and standard mail volumes increased, the agency's most profitable product, first-class mail, declined by 2.8 billion pieces.

Chapter 10 Public Health

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) needs change its name to Public Health Department (PHD), as should have been done in the Department of Education Re-organization Act on May 4, 1980, 20USC(48)V§3508, to account for a trillion dollar limit on federal public health spending until national health expenditure is less than 10% of GDP by 2030 with a 2.5% health annuity retroactively beginning January 1, 2016. Only human rights can trump constitutional health inflation. Credit is due Medicare Part B and ACA premium payers for any overpayment of the 2.5% inflation in price of premium from the previous year, to be sustainable. If Medicare doesn't pay Medicare can be abolished to insure the health of all social security beneficiaries with free Medicaid policies. In 2014 private health insurance, including about 10 million Affordable Care Act (ACA) marketplace policies, enrollment increased from 147 million to 207 million. The number of uninsured adults is estimated to have declined from 22% in 2013 to 16% in 2014. High growth in human services FY 2017 must be accounted for separately with a 250% increase in supplemental security income (SSI) if the Commissioner of Social Security and Congress pass the Without Income Limit Law (LAW) and choose a 3% economic growth year instead of 2.4% in 2016. HHS Budget-in-brief FY 2016-17 totals are inaccurate in regards to the exact amount of agency spending and must be redone in the same style of receiving reports from the departments. The CMS Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees are useless. The 2014 Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Funds is more or less accurate, but requires a little subtraction to arrive at a fairly accurate corroboration of the total federal outlays in FY 2014. The 2015 report is tardy. It turns out the 2014 report cannot be held harmless for the most extortionate 50% Part B premium inflation 2015-16 ever, in a long history of cruel and unusual inflation, justified by high

Ultimate Assumptions about inflation, that must be corrected for a stable 2.5% health annuity, the 2015 report is tardy - 2.5% spending growth estimates from FY 2014 for Medicare programs is fair baseline for HHS Medicare spending estimates. Medicaid estimates for 2014 are complicated by a 15.9% increase in enrollment and 15.3% reduction in beneficiaries settled by 0.5% + 2.5% health annuity = 3% growth 2014, 2.5% every year thereafter. Health, United States, 2015 broke the 17.4% of GDP deflator (2009-2013) while attempting to create a working account balance to capitalize upon a downward revision in Investment, that is justified on the basis of reinvestment of that year's health expenditures, and in Public health, that absurdly cites federal public health spending nearly exactly although being so fundamental to government public health is probably equally financed by both state and local governments. The national health expenditure totals are useless. By not deflating the 2013 private health insurance estimates, the Actuary is accounting for investment securities other than net health insurance premiums, and the 17.3% of GDP 2009-2013 and 17.5% of GDP 2014 deflator estimate is actually an inflator in regards to the private health insurance estimates. Suicide rates have increased nearly as much as fatal opiate overdose deaths since 1999. The FDA confesses to adulterating and extorting the 2015 pipe tobacco harvest and continues to owe a huge tobacco tax rebate from 2009. Psychiatry, the FBI, ATF, DEA and White House ONDCP, federal accountants and unwashed madmen are having so much trouble with, must be abolished. Medicare, the last federal outlay valued over $500 billion to be accurately accounted for, sold for the price of Phillip Morris cigarette x 100 billion the day the baseline was hacked in the HHS FY 2016 budget. Health United States 2016 estimates for Private Health Insurance spending need to be historically revised in accordance with Net Earned Premiums, and the non-add Administration and net costs of private health insurance estimates need to be downwardly revised according to Capital & Surplus row, the bottom line of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) and Center for Insurance Policy Research (CIRP) 2014 Analysis of the Health Insurance.

SMI Part B Premiums 1967-2016
(dollars)

	Monthly Premium	% Change from Prior Year		Monthly Premium	% Change from Prior Year
1967	3.00	100%	1992	31.80	6.4%
1968	4.00	33.3%	1993	36.60	15.1%
1969	4.00	0	1994	41.10	12.3%
1970	4.00	0	1995	46.10	12.2%
1971	5.30	17.5%	1996	42.50	-7.8%
1972	5.60	5.7%	1997	43.80	3.1%
1973	5.80	3.6%	1998	43.80	0
1974	6.30	6.4%	1999	45.50	3.9%
1975	6.70	6.3%	2000	45.50	0
1976	6.70	0	2001	50.00	9.9%
1977	7.20	7.5%	2002	54.00	8%

1978	7.70	6.9%	2003	58.70	8.7%
1979	8.20	6.5%	2004	66.60	13.5%
1980	8.70	6.1%	2005	78.20	17.4%
1981	9.60	10.3%	2006	88.50	13.2%
1982	11.00	14.6%	2007	93.50	5.6%
1983	12.20	10.9%	2008	96.40	3.1%
1984	14.60	19.7%	2009	96.40	0
1985	15.50	6.2%	2010	110.50	14.6%
1986	15.50	0	2011	115.40	4.4%
1987	17.90	15.5%	2012	99.90	-13.4%
1988	24.80	38.6%	2013	104.90	5%
1989	31.90	28.6%	2014	104.90	0
1990	28.60	-10.3%	2015	104.90	0
1991	29.90	4.5%	2016	159.30 or 107.50	51.9% or 2.5%

Source: 2015 Medicare Report Table V.E2 SMI Cost Sharing and Premium Amounts pg. 203 $110.15

It seems best to amend the Amount of Premiums under Section 1839 of Title XVII of the Social Security as codified at 42USC§1395r to repeal the gross income threshold, late enrollment premium increase, $1,000 rounding on inflation, abuse of the rich by the health sector, or neglect of social security beneficiaries earning less than 100% of the poverty line, and amended as follows: Amount of Premiums Section 1839 of Title XVII of the Social Security 42USC§1395r(a)(1) The monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over shall be equal with all people who would otherwise be eligible for Medicare Part B because they are Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) beneficiaries. The premium is designed to afford one-third of the total of the benefits and administrative costs estimated to be payable per capita from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for services performed and related administrative costs incurred in such calendar year with respect to such enrollees and any credit due. (a) The inflation adjustment of the monthly premium of each individual enrolled is calculated at 2.5% annual inflation from the premium price of $104.90 in 2015 rounded to the nearest 5 cents, $107.50 January 2016 to December 2016, before it goes up to $110.20 in January 2017 and increases 2.5% every year thereafter (b) The SMI deductible was $147 in 2015 and will be $151 in 2016 and $154 in 2017, etc. The Drug benefit deductible was $320 in 2015, would be $330 in 2016, $340 in 2017, etc. In the Drug program the initial benefit limit and catastrophic threshold, rounded to the nearest dollar, of $2,960 and $4,700 in 2015 respectively, would be $3,034 and $4,818 in 2016, etc.

The Actuary admits, Part B premiums may vary from the standard rate because a hold-harmless provision can lower the premium rate for individuals who have their premiums deducted from their Social Security benefits. On an individual basis, this provision limits the dollar increase in the Part B premium to the dollar increase in the individual's Social Security benefit, the person affected pays a lower Part B premium, and the net amount of the individual's Social Security benefit does not decrease

despite the greater increase in the premium. Because of the adverse "no COLA" declaration for 2016 there was no increase in costs, however Table VE2 SMI Cost-sharing and Premium Amounts is the cruelest and most unusual cost increase ever. The "hold harmless" provision is found in Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42 U.S.C. 1395s(a)(1) In the case of an individual who is entitled to monthly benefits under section 202 or 223, his monthly premiums shall usually be collected by deducting the amount thereof from the amount of such monthly benefits. Such deduction shall be made in such manner and at such times as the Commissioner of Social Security shall by regulation prescribe. Such regulations shall be prescribed after consultation with the Secretary. (2) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, transfer from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund or the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund to the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund the aggregate amount deducted for the period to which such transfer relates from benefits. The "hold harmless" provision is not normal enough to guide official negotiations, although it is fair and does not need to be amended. It is necessary to legislate a 2.5% health annuity and lead ACA and other private health insurance corporations to credit customers with the difference between the new 2.5% health annuity rule of January 1, 2016 and the 20% ACA premium increase and cruelest and most unusual 50% Medicare part B inflation in premium price, ever. If social security benefits increased at 3% annually and Medicare premiums increased at 2.5% annually the hold harmless provision would never be used, everyone with a poverty line income would be happy to pay the reasonable Medicare part B premium, and could account for other health spending goals.

National health expenditure as a percent of GDP increased from 5.6% in 1965, to 7.1% in 1970, to 8.9% in 1980, to 12.6% in 1990 to more than 16% in 2000 to as high as 17.8% without applying the GDP deflator in 2013 and 17.5% in 2016 with the new 17.3% deflator 2009-2013. Since the 1970s, national health care spending has on average grown nearly twice as fast, about 2.5 percentage points faster than the economy, that has grown at a rate of 3 percent annually since all other forms of inflation worldwide were brought under control since 1980. After four decades of high inflation averaging 8.9% annually for Medicare and 9.8% annually for private health insurance between 1970, when inflation was over 20% and 2005, when it was about 6.6%, the inflation in health care prices has nearly been brought under control- defined as less than 3% annual inflation since 2012. In 2005, national health expenditures totaled $2 trillion or 16 percent of the GDP, and grew to 17.4 percent of the GDP where it stayed from 2009 to 2013, as the result of the application of a GDP deflator by the CMS Actuary. In 2013, personal health care expenditures in the United States totaled $2.5 trillion, a 3.8% increase from 2012, mostly driven by 4% growth in private health insurance premiums. The per capita personal health care expenditure for the total U.S. population was $7,826 in 2013, up from $7,597 in 2012. Despite the high cost, the U.S. does not appear to provide greater health resources to its citizens or achieve substantially better health benchmarks compared to other developed countries. There are 15.3%, 2.2 million, fewer health professionals in 2014, 12.2 million, than there were in 2007, 14.4 million offset by the 15.9% increase in Medicaid enrollees, makes for 3% federal Medicaid spending growth. All accounts predicting higher spending growth for this time period, namely the HHS FY 2016 & 17 budget, are wrong. Since 2012 health inflation in the public sector has been negligently limited to 2.5% and in the private sector 4%, before the 17.4% GDP deflator. after which time it goes down to 17.2% in 2015 and 17.0% in 2016, as the result of the application of 2.5% limit on health spending growth and will go down dollar for dollar as a result of the reduction in investment spending estimated by the otherwise financially illiterate Health, United States 2015. As the result of price gouging increases in ACA and SMI premiums it is necessary to adopt the 2.5% health annuity as the standard of care for health insurance programs as of January 1, 2016. By limiting health inflation to 2.5% annually

national health expenditures will be reduced to an acceptable rate of less than 10% of GDP by 2030.

National Health Expenditure Account Balance 2013-2020
(in billions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Private Health Insurance	846							
non-add Administration and net cost of private health insurance	211							
Private Health Insurance Deflated '13	506	519	532	545	559	573	587	602
Private Health Insurance NAIC Net Premiums 2.5% inflation 3% growth '15	451	525	541	557	573	591	609	627
non-add Administration and net cost of private health insurance 0.6 deflator '13, 2.5% ha	127	130	133	137	140	144	147	151
NAIC Capital & Surplus 1.1% growth	111	112	113	115	116	117	118	120
Medicare	551	564	578	593	608	623	638	654
Federal	500	513	526	539	553	566	581	595
Medicaid	407	413	423	434	445	456	468	479
Federal	235	242	248	254	261	267	274	281
State	172	171	175	180	184	189	194	198
CHIP	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5	12.8	13.1	13.4
Federal	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3
State and local	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Other health	89	92	94	96	99	101	104	106

insurance programs								
All Health insurance Payments	1,937							
All Health Insurance Payments Deflated	1,597	1,638	1,679	1,721	1,765	1,809	1,854	1,900
Other third party payers and programs	221	227	232	238	244	250	257	263
Out-of-pocket payments	339	348	357	366	375	384	394	404
Investment	152.5	153.9	156	157	159	160	162	164
Public Health	239	245	251	257	264	270	277	284
National Health Expenditure Gross	3,258							
National Health Expenditure Deflated 2013 2.5% ha	2,516	2,574	2,645	2,698	2,766	2,830	2,900	2,969
Gross Domestic Product 3%	16,768	17,271	17,789	18,323	18,873	19,439	20,022	20,623
NHE as % of GDP	15	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4

Source: Tables 102 & 104; Health, United States, 2014, GDP OMB 2013 + 3% av. Medicaid 2013 high in the NHE table down after corroborating Health United States 2014 & 15 that is wrong on all CMS spending 2014, is definitely falsely low in regards to the exact amount of federal public health spending in regards to national public health expenditure, and hopefully right about a 2.4% of GDP reduction in investment estimates.

The biggest concern about private health insurance is that after the application of the GDP deflator private health insurance is not the biggest concern being roughly less expensive than Medicare, but more expensive than Medicaid. The GDP Deflator is an arbitrary ratio the Actuary uses to estimate the amount of policies that lapsed due to unfair premium increases. Before the NHE and GDP and NHE by source of funds tables can be balanced a mathematician must deflate the private insurance by the billion dollar difference of the grand total with 17.3-17.5% of GDP to arrive at the true estimate of private health insurance revenues throughout the course of the year. The administration and net cost of private health insurance is deflated by the same ratio that the total private health insurance spending was

deflated. In the first column 2013 HUS are the estimates provided by Health, United States 2014, taking into account the minimization of investment, of Heath, United States 2014. It provides the baseline for estimating a 2.5% health annuity 2013-16 in the first four columns. For the sake of comparison, it seems right to calculate a difference estimate using the private health insurance and total estimates in Health, United States 2015, it does not matter too much that the NHE tables are discredited. Because the Actuary has been getting the public high aggregate NAIC estimates no one knows how much money private health insurance has earned over the years. Furthermore, with meager interest earnings from the current year, and concealment of historical assets, the NAIC annual report does not incline one to believe in the high estimates. The GDP deflator is too decadent and laborious to foist upon future generations and must be crunched one last time, to create an NHE as % of GDP balancing book with a 2.5% health annuity. The 17.4% GDP deflator 2009-2013 was broken by Health, United States 2015. The new 17.3% 2009-2013 17.5% of GDP 2014 estimates inflate instead of deflate private health insurance spending. The moral purpose of the GDP deflator in the first place was that inflation does not pay. It is therefore necessary to crunch the GDP deflator for once in Health, United States 2014, when the 17.4% of GDP deflator worked, and adopt an account balance, with a baseline estimate for private health insurance that is less than Medicare but more than Medicaid.

17.4% GDP Deflator of 2013 and 17.5% Inflator of 2014
(in billions)

	2013 HUS 2016	2014	2013 HUS 2015	2014	2013 HUS 2014	2014
Private Health Insurance	846		835		846	
non-add Administration and net cost of private health insurance	111	112	210		211	
National Health Expenditure Gross	3,258		2,880	3,031	3,258	
Gross Domestic Product 3%	16,768	17,271	16,768	17,271	16,768	17,271
NHE as % of GDP	15	14.9	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.4
National Health Expenditure Deflated 2013 2.5% ha	2,516	2,574	2,901	3,022	2,918	3,005
Private Health Insurance Deflated	506	519	856	860	506	519

Source: Table 102 & 104 Health, United States 2014, Tables 93 & 95 Health, United States 2015

The negligent 17.4% of GDP national health expenditure (NHE) deflator used in Health, United States

2014 for 2009-13 turned into an inflator of private health insurance expenditure as the result of dramatic reduction in historical estimates regarding investment, bringing NHE to 17.3% of GDP 2009-13 and attempting to justify an NHE of 17.5% of GDP. in Health, United States 2015. However, by suddenly creating a NHE account that actually balances by source of funds, to utilize the downward revision in historical estimates of investment, private health insurance estimates were not deflated, in Health, United States 2015, they actually inflated The 17.4% GDP deflator used in Health, United States 2014 reduced private health insurance expenditure estimates to $506 billion from $846 billion in 2013. For the same year, 2013, the 17.3% of GDP deflator used in Health, United States 2015 resulted in an inflation from the downwardly revised lower estimate of $835 billion to a total of $856 billion. To determine right and wrong it will be necessary to review the sources - the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Health Insurance Industry Analysis Report 2014 and the new Treasury Federal Insurance Office's (FIO) Annual Report on the Insurance Industry 2015 under Title V Section 502(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Wall Street Reform Act) published in September 2015.

The FIO reports the Health sector with $527 billion of net written premiums for 2014 on page 18. For the purpose of estimating total private health insurance expenditures, without a GDP deflator, that should be enough. High growth in the sector was driven by 26% inflation in the ambiguous topic of net written premiums and deposits attributed to large pension risk transfer transactions reported by Prudential Financial, Inc. in 2012 skewed year-to-year comparisons with 2013. $527 billion private health insurance spending total is nearly right, less than total Medicare spending and more than total Medicaid spending, but it should not include financial industry transfers, only health insurance premiums paid. For 2013 the 17.4% deflated figure seems more reliable. Health insurers invariably turn a profit on premiums over benefit payment and administration, and their interest income and other sources of revenues and separate accounts, should not be considered national health expenditures, only the health insurance premium is a health expense. It is interesting to note that assets held in the Life and Health insurance sector amounted to $3.6 trillion in 2014 and large increase from $3.5 trillion. It would be nice for the FIP to take the time to separate the health and life insurance estimates for the sake of the NHE reporting in Health, United States. Total benefit payments for the combined life and health sector were $252 billion in 2014. Pre-tax operating margin was 5.58 and pre-tax operating return on average equity was 14.29 return on average equity 10.96. There does not seem to be any reason to deflate the non-add net administration and cost of private health insurance figure. Once again the Health, United States figure is accurate. Because the GDP deflator was broken in the Health, United States 2015, in the future the FIO is requested to study the health insurance industry independently in their Annual Report on the Insurance Industry for the statistical purposes of the annual Health, United States NHE as % of GDP table . The flimsy 17.4% of GDP deflator, ironically in 2013 yielded more accurate estimates on health insurance than the FIO report, but broke after re-evaluating investment and using the account balance function without first crunching the true private health insurance estimates. The FIO needs to isolate health

insurance.

Private Health Insurance National Estimates 2005-2014
(billions)

	% Chg.	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Direct Written Premium	15.6	531	459	444	419	395	271
Net Earned Premium	16.4	525	451	433	409	385	267
Hospital and Medical Benefits	15.3	449	389	371	346	327	225
Capital & Surplus	0.9	112	111	103	95	89	59
Enrollment	14.5	204	178	177	168	164	140

Source: Daveline, Dan; Koenigsman, Jane; Rivers, Bill. 2014 Health Insurance Industry Analysis Report. National Association of Insurance Commissioners and Center for Insurance Policy and Research. 2015

The Analysis of the Health Insurance Industry by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners and Center for Insurance Policy Research records data up to December 31, 2014 on page 1. The most significant downward revision to the NHE as % of GDP table in Health, United States, is that the non-add row Administration and Net Cost of Private Health Insurance adheres to the levels of spending estimated for Admission of Assets but this involves a lot of non-health investment capital and no “health” insurance premiums. The Capital & Surplus figure seems to be the more accurate estimate of Administration and Net Cost of Private Health Insurance that the NAIC uses as their bottom line, but it would be wrong to allow FIO's uncrushed ego to dispute the historical account of NAIC and CIPA the day they laid down the law. Assets admitted and assets invested are only interesting in regards to determining the enrollee share of the $3.5 trillion total health insurance reported by FIO, but not NAIC. 5.7 million ACA marketplace policies contributed to an increase in private health insurance enrollment of 14.5% from 178 million to 204 million in 2014. Direct written premiums increased 15.6% from $459 billion in 2013 to $525 billion in 2014. Net earned premium, the figure for Health, United States, increased 16.4% from $451 billion in 2013 to $525 billion in 2014. Total hospital and medical expenses increased alarmingly by 15.3% from $389 billion in 2013 to $449 billion in 2014 but this can be explained by the increase in enrollment. Health entities reported a less than 1.0% increase in capital and surplus to $112.2 billion due to net income of $5.8 billion and paid-in surplus of $4.0 billion partially offset by $7.3 billion in dividends paid to stockholders and unrealized capital losses of $1.8 billion. In 2014 $169 billion out of $238 billion admitted assets were invested. The $220 average monthly premium price was offset by the

$189 average monthly claim for a an average profit of 14% less administration. For the third consecutive year, the health insurance industry experienced a decrease in net earnings; a drop of 41.7% to $5.8 billion and a decrease in the profit margin to 1.1% in 2014 compared to net earnings of $10.0 billion and a profit margin of 2.2% in 2013. The decrease in the industry's underwriting results can be attributed to a 15.3% ($59.5 billion) increase in total hospital and medical expenses to $448.7 billion and a 30.1% ($16.5 billion) increase in claims adjustment expenses and administrative expenses. Administrative expenses alone increased 37.0% ($14.4 billion). However, the industry partially offset these items with a 16.4% ($73.9 billion) increase in net earned premium to $524.6 billion. The industry also recorded realized capital gains of $1.6 billion in 2016. For the purpose of Health, United States NHE and GDP table total estimates of administration and net cost of private health insurance a historical downward revision to $112 in 2014 and $111 in 2013, etc seems right.

Under the ACA the number of uninsured people is expected to decline from 45 million people in 2012 to 23 million people by 2023. In 2014 the number of uninsured adults went down from 22% to 16%. Health insurance is a major determinant of access to health care. The percentage of adults aged 18–64 who were uninsured increased from 2004 (19.3%) to 2013 (20.5%) and then declined through June 2015 (12.7%) Among adults aged 18–64, the percentage with private coverage declined from 2004 (71.1%) to 2012 (65.1%) and then increased through June 2015 (70.6%). As of June 2015, 8.9 million adults aged 18–64 were covered by private plans obtained through the Health Insurance Marketplace or state-based exchanges (36). The percentage with Medicaid coverage increased from 2004 (6.8%) to June 2015 (12.2%). Effective 2011 the ACA allows most young adults to remain on their parent's coverage until age 26. The percentage uninsured for those 19–25 declined 28% between 2013 and the second quarter of 2014, to 19.2%. Between 2004 and 2014, among children in families with income of 100%–199% of the poverty level, the percentage of uninsured children under age 18 decreased from 15.1% to 8.7%, while Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage among children in families with income of 100%–199% of poverty increased from 40.2% to 60.0%. In 2014, Massachusetts (3.9%), Vermont (5.4%), Hawaii (5.7%), and the District of Columbia (6.1%) had the lowest percentages of persons uninsured (i.e., without public or private coverage) among those under age 65, while Alaska (19.2%), Florida (20.1%), and Texas (21.2%) had the highest percentages uninsured. Consumers are due credit for health insurance premiums inflation in excess of the 2.5% health annuity.It can be estimated that the number of Medicare beneficiaries declined by 15.3%, while spending is estimated to have increased 15.8% under the 2014 ACA. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as the largest industry in 2006, health care provided 14.4 million jobs—13.6 million jobs for wage and salary workers and about 438,000 jobs for the self-employed. However instead of job growth there has been a decline in the number of health professionals to 12.2 million in 2014. In 2012, there were 26.9 physicians in patient care per 10,000 population in the United States. The reduction in the number of health professionals from a high of 14.4 million in 2006 to 12.2 million in 2014 needs to support. A 15.3% reduction in benefits was offset by a 15.9% growth in enrollment in 2014 justifies an estimated 0.5% Medicaid enrollment growth, plus normal 2.5% growth, 3% growth for 2014.

Health Care Professionals 2000-14 Wages 2013-14

	2000	2012	2013	2013 Hr. Wage	2014	2014 Hr. Wage
Doctors of Medicine	813,770	1,026,788	1,045,910			

Active Doctors of Medicine	692,368	826,001	854,698			
Active Dentists	166,383	193,300 (2011)	191,345			
Audiologists	11,530	12,060	11,550	$35.75	12,250	$36.92
Cardiovascular Technicians	40,080	50,530	51,010	$25.95	51,080	$26.54
Dental Hygienists	148,460	190,290	192,330	$34.39	196,520	$34.60
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	31,760	57,700	58,250	$32.29	59,760	$32.88
Dietetic Technicians	28,010	24,660	26,420	$13.74	28,690	$13.75
Dietitians and Nutritionists	43,030	58,240	59,530	$27.07	59,490	$27.62
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	165,530	232,860	237,660	$16.53	235,760	$16.88
Licensed Practical and Vocational Nurses	679,470	718,800	705,200	$20.63	695,610	$20.87
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologists		29,560	32,000	$31.71	33,130	$32.36
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	144,530	157,920	157,080	$19.35	160,460	$19.59
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	143,870	182,370	180,760	$28.59	161,710	$29.12
Medical Records and Health Information Technologists	143,870	160,700	162,630	$17.68	184,740	$18.68

Nuclear Medicine Technologists	18,030	20,480	20,020	$34.60	20,320	$35.21
Nurse Anesthetists		34,180	35,430	$75.81	36,590	$76.40
Nurse Midwives		5,710	5,460	$44.34	5,110	$46.97
Nurse Practitioners		105,780	113,370	$45.71	122,050	$47.11
Occupational Therapists	77,080	105,540	108,410	$37.45	110,510	$38.46
Opticians	66,580	64,930	68,390	$17.17	73,110	$17.43
Pharmacists	212,260	281,560	287,420	$56.01	290,780	$56.96
Pharmacy Technicians	190,940	353,340	362,690	$14.83	368,760	$14.95
Physical Therapists	120,410	191,460	195,670	$39.51	200,670	$40.35
Physician Assistants	55,490	83,640	88,110	$45.36	91,670	$46.77
Psychiatric Technicians	53,350	67,760	66,760	$16.09	64,540	$16.91
Radiation Therapists	13,100	18,230	16,950	$39.30	16,380	$40.25
Radiologic Technologists	172,080	194,790	194,000	$27.29	193,400	$27.65
Recreational Therapists	26,940	19,180	18,640	$21.88	17,950	$22.14
Registered Nurses	2,189,670	2,633,980	2,661,890	$33.13	2,687,310	$32.56
Respiratory Therapists	82,670	116,930	118,640	$27.83	119,410	$28.12
Respiratory Therapy Technicians	28,230	13,460	12,070	$23.01	10,610	$23.46
Speech Language Pathologists	82,850	121,690	125,050	$35.56	126,500	$36.01
Healthcare Support						

Occupations						
Dental Assistants	250,870	300,160	309,540	$17.13	314,330	$17.43
Home Health Aids	561,120	839,930	806,710	$10.60	799.080	$10.77
Massage Therapists	24,620	71,040	79,040	$19.42	87,670	$20.09
Medical Assistants	330,830	553.140	571,690	$14.80	584,970	$15.01
Medical Equipment Preparers	32,760	50,230	51,300	$16.02	50,550	$16.28
Medical Transcriptionists	97,330	74,810	68,350	$16.95	61,210	$17.11
Nursing Assistants	1,273,460	1,420,020	1,427,830	$12.51	1,427,740	$12.62
Occupational Therapy Aids	8,890	7,950	8,710	$13.90	8,570	$13.96
Occupational Therapy Assistants	15,910	29,500	30,450	$26.56	32,230	$27.53
Pharmacy Aids	59,890	42,600	42,250	$11.78	41,240	$12.28
Physical Therapist Aids	34,620	48,700	48,630	$12.50	48,730	$12.82
Physical Therapist Assistants	44,120	69,810	72,640	$25.63	76,910	$26.12
Psychiatric Aides	57,680	77,880	75,340	$12.98	72,860	$13.67
Total	8,620,671	9,341,514	11,011,913		10,314,873	-6.3%

Source: Tables 93 , 95 & 96 2001-2013 Health United States, 2014; Tables 84, 86 & 87 2000-2014 Health, United States, 2015, Totals written by hand from Microsoft Word web layout sum function; BLS estimates -15.3% fewer FTEs '13-14

For the record, federal CMS spending growth shall not be estimated to exceed 2.5% annually since FY 2013. The primary accounting error in the HHS FY 2016 budget-in-brief and HHS FY 2017 budget-in-brief, is that Medicare spending did not increase by 10% in FY 2016, but probably more like 1.0% whereas bad money drives out good, and without any law supporting Medicare growth, severe mental illness does not incline the majority to return to the source of DOM (dimethoxymethylamphetamine) parole enforcement, the medical bill, for another three day panic attack and six month recovery for the

unwashed. Medicare spending growth should be lowly estimated out of respect for the end of the ACA Medicaid expansion in FY 2016 until spending growth rates for all programs, Medicare, Medicaid and CHIP, stabilize at 2.5%, as the HHS FY 2017 budget tries to say, but with lower estimates, as though the FY 2016 Medicare accounting error had never occurred, and Medicaid spending growth during the ACA was further deflated on the basis of diminishing beneficiary interest rather than the diminishing consumer interest that held national health expenditures to 17.4% of GDP since 2009. The ACA Medicaid expansion cannot be deflated by consumer interest, whereas *King v. Burwell* (2015) does not want to deny that high growth in Medicaid and private insurance enrollment occurred under the ACA, resulting in the percentage of uninsured Americans going down. However, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates there are 2.2 million fewer health professionals today, 12.2 million, than in the previous decade, 14.4 million, wherefore Medicaid spending growth must continue to be deflated by beneficiary interest. The exact reason is unstudied, but it seems to have happened all of a sudden in 2014 with reports of widespread federal interference by the HHS Secretary resulting in the loss of many health professional licenses; they didn't get paid by the Medicaid expansion, they lost their livelihoods. It can be estimated that the number of Medicare beneficiaries declined by 15.3%, while spending is estimated to have increased 15.8% under the 2014 ACA Medicaid expansion, for a total Medicaid spending increase of 3% in 2014, 0.5% over the 2.5% norm. Care must be taken that the richest of the few, HHS Secretary, hospital CEOs, lawyers etc., are held responsible for any CMS overpayments and embezzlements resulting in unjust enrichment. It would however be more beneficial to account for total CMS spending growth averaging 3% in FY 2014 and thereafter stabilizing at an annual growth rate of 2.5%.

Audit of CMS and HHS Budgets FY 2013-17
(billions)

True Federal Spending	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Last Year % Change
Medicare	498	513	522	535	548	2.4%
Medicaid	265	273	280	287	294	2.4%
CHIP	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	2.9%
Innovative Programs	4.7	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	2.1%
CMS, Outlays	777	801	817	837	857	2.4%
FY 2015						
Medicare	498	513	522			1.8%
Medicaid	265	308	331			15.8%
CHIP	9.5	10.3	10.6			2.9%
Innovative Programs	4.7	5.7	17.6			210%
Administrative Inefficiency	0	7	15.8			126%

CMS, Outlays	777	844	897			6.3%
CMS, BA	769	851	907			6.6%
FY 2016						
Medicare		512	531	584		10.0%
Medicaid		302	329	345		4.9%
CHIP		9.3	10.6	14.0		32%
Innovative Programs		4.2	17.2	15.5		-9.9%
Administrative Inefficiency		0	10	12.5		25%
CMS, Outlays		827	898	971		8.1%
CMS, BA		849	932	968		3.9%
FY 2017						
Medicare			546	595	610	2.5%
Medicaid			350	368	377	2.4%
CHIP			9.2	14.5	15.0	3.4%
Innovative Programs			12.4	15	11.6	-23%
Administrative Inefficiency			0.4	0.5	4.4	780%
CMS, Outlays			918	993	1,018	2.5%
CMS, BA			929	998	1,020	2.2%

Source: HHS Budgets FY 2015, 16 & 17

The FY 2015 HHS Budget-in-Brief paid for the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Marketplaces to explain the 210% rise in the combined cost of other 'innovative insurance programs'. The explanation for the higher level of budget authority than outlays is that the HI tax and Medicare premiums are deposited directly into the General Fund who pays all HHS budget authority and the profits are deposited into the HI trust fund. To explain the 7.5% growth in Medicaid spending 2014-15 the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion, which began in 2014, allows states the option to expand Medicaid eligibility to individuals under age 65 with family incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (or $31,721 for a family of four in 2014). As of January 2014, 25 states and the District of Columbia have elected to expand Medicaid in 2014. The federal government will pay 100 percent of state expenditures related to newly eligible individuals through 2016. The federal matching rate will then drop gradually to 90 percent in 2020 where it will then remain. There have been no other laws of significance to CMS than the ACA. Medicare spending growth was estimated at 1.8% FY 2014-15. The FY 2016 HHS Budget-in-Brief lowers the cost of the ACA Medicaid expansion to 14% growth from $265 billion in 2013 to $302 billion in 2014, but inexplicably increases Medicare spending by 10% from $531 billion 2015 to

$584 billion 2016. Accounting for Medicare spending growth therefore needs to be stopped at the levels estimated in the 1.8% growth estimated in the HHS budget of $522 billion FY 2014 with 2.5% annual growth thereafter - $535 billion 2016 and $548 billion 2017. Medicaid marketplace estimates are slightly reduced in the HHS FY 2016 budget, but insurance innovations need to regulated and current estimates are $1.2 billion. Medicaid spending per capita has increased at the low rate of 1% annually for quite some time. The Medicaid expansion increased the population insured by Medicaid from 64.8 million 2014, to 68.8 million in 2015, to 72.9 million in 2016, 4.1% growth from the previous year. The HHS FY 2017 budget has adopted a 2.5% limit on spending growth, but Medicaid spending is not taking into consideration the 15.3% loss of beneficiaries in their 15.8% spending growth estimate, that averages out to 3% FY 2014 and 2.5% in all later years. CHIP insures middle income children and refers poor children to Medicaid and not targeting the developing economies of the poor should not exhibit growth in excess of 2.5% except in the margin as the result of rounding to the nearest tenth of a billion. CHIP spending got high in FY 2014 without any specific mandate from the ACA and was then reduced before inflation got out of control and it seems best to calculate steady 2.5% growth from $9.5 billion in FY 2013.

Health and Human Services Spending by Agency Budget FY 2000-17
(in billions)

	2000	2008	2014	2015	2016	2017	16-17 % Change
HHS Budget Authority	400	698	958	1,010	1,117	1,150	3.0%
OMB HHS Estimate	382	700	936	1,028	1,110	1,147	3.3%
Food and Drug Administration	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	0
Health Resources and Services Administration	4.3	6.2	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.7	0.9%
Indian Health Service	2.3	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	8.3%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	2.7	5.8	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.0	-4.1%
National Institutes of Health	15.5	28.6	31.1	29.4	31.3	30.2	-1.1%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	-2.%
Centers for Medicare and	333	599	801	817	837	857	2.4%

Medicaid Services							
PHD Management, Total	1.1	3.7	5.4	4.3	5.9	5.4	-8.5%
Administration for Community Living formerly Agency on Aging	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	-9%
Administration for Children and Families	38	46	50.1	51.2	53.4	63.0	18%
Offsetting Collections	-1.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0
Total HHS Spending	400	698	918	931	958	986	2.9%
Full Time Equivalents	61,847	66,890	77,520	75,567	77,583	79,406	2.4%
Total PHS Spending excluding Human Services: ACF & ACL	362	652	866	878	902	921	2,1%

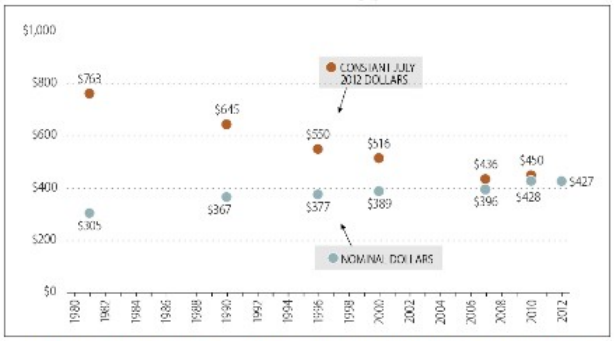
Source: HHS Budgets FY 2000, 2008, 2015, 2017; Independent Agency Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees FY 2017, OMB Historical Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency FY 1962-2021

The President's total program funding request for CDC in FY 2017 is $6.98 billion. Compared to FY 2016 Enacted levels, CDC's budget reflects a $303 million decrease in Budget Authority (BA) and $900 million less than the $7.9 billion estimate in the HHS FY 2017 budget. The FDA budget request increased by only $15 million, about the cost of the DEA Office of Diversion Control to the federal government, 0.5%, from $2, 728 million FY 2016 to $2,743 million FY 2017. This is consistent with the HHS FY 2017 budget that estimates $2.5 billion FY 2016 and $2.6 billion FY 2016 after rising from $2.7 billion FY 2016 to a undisputed high amount of $2.9 billion FY 2015. Perhaps the FY 2015 HHS budget wasn't as good for the FDA as it was for CMS's 2.5% growth or perhaps the HHS FY 2017 budget uses a false high number that is not disputed like the false high on Medicare spending 2017. As the result of large increases in user fees total program level rose $359 million, 7.6% from $4,745 million 2016 to $5,104 million 2017. $2.7 billion FY 2014-17 seems better – 0.5% budget growth for 7.6% program spending level growth is a better deal than the HHS FY 2017 budget. The NIH budge request for $30.2 billion FY 2017 is a decrease of $1 billion from $31.3 billion FY 2016. Total program level however is planned to increase to $33.1 billion mostly as the result of new mandatory financing probably paid by CMS. This is an increase of $900 million, 2.8%, over the $32.3 billion FY 2016 program level, steadily growing from $30.3 billion FY 2015 and $29.3 billion FY 2008. In FY 2008 the NIH report a budget of $29.1 billion that was administered to the 24 Institutes, the Director's

Office, and some random programs. This estimate is higher than $28.6 billion reported in the HHS budget. In FY 2015 NIH reports a budget of $29.4 billion, $300 million less than $29.7 billion by HHS FY 2017. In FY 2016 NIH reports $31.3 billion and HHS $30.2 billion. FY 2017 NIH reports $30.2 billion and HHS $32.3 billion. HRSA discretionary program levels have risen slowly but steadily from $10.4 billion FY 2015 to $10.5 billion FY 2016 to $10.7 billion FY 2017 a 0.8% increase from the previous year. HRSA's $10.7 billion FY 2017 discretionary program level includes $4.9 billion in mandatory funding, to invest in and expand programs that will help meet the needs of millions of individuals and families who are medically underserved or face barriers to essential health care. The HRSA FY 2017 request for $10.7 billion is $700 million less than the $11.5 billion HHS estimate, $10. 6 billion $300 million higher than the $10.3 billion HHS FY 2016 and $10.4 billion $900 million higher than the $9.5 billion HHS FY 2015 estimates. The HRSA FY 2017 budget is more stable, but there is a dispute about the 14% increase from $9.1 billion in FY 2014 to $10.4 billion FY 2015. HHS FY 2017 HRS estimates are definitely high by $700 million. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was established by an act of Congress in 1992 under Public Law 102-321 that abolished the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, Mental Health Service Administration (ADAMHA) that was itself established May 4, 1974 when President Nixon signed P.L. 93-282. The SAMHSA's Budget Request for FY 2017 of $4.3 billion reflects a $590.2 million increase from the FY 2016 Enacted Level. Most of this increase is however the result of mandatory agreements that generate some kind of revenue for SAMHSA. The actual FY 2017 discretionary budget request of $3.5 billion is slightly less than a high of $3.6 billion FY 2016 and $3.4 billion FY 2015. There is agreement between SAMHSA budget authority and HHS regarding $3.4 billion in spending in FY 2015. In FY 2016 however HHS spending of $3.8 billion is $200 million higher than the SAMHSA budget authority of $3.6 million and likens itself to the FY 2016 program level of $3.8 billion. The dispute regarding FY 2017 SAMHSA spending is a $3.7 billion HHS estimate compared with $3.5 billion budget authority and $4.3 billion program spending. SAMHSA explains the budget authority as having to pay for some of its own programs and to be sued by states.

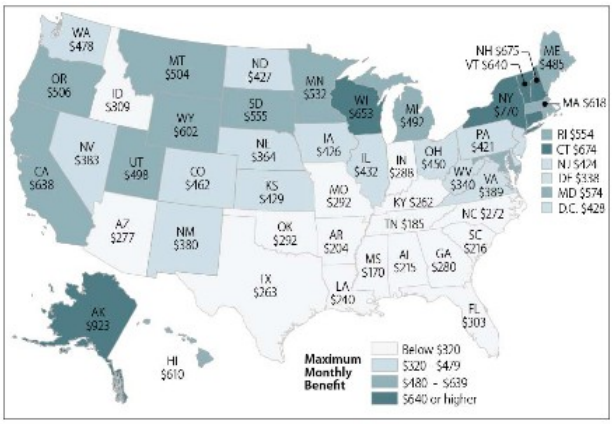
ACF spending is higher than reported in the HHS FY 2017 budget. ACF spending is the only agency spending estimate that is higher than the HHS FY 2017 budget. In all other agencies the HHS FY 2017 is high. In the FY 2017 ACF budget, ACF spending, including new mandatory programs, little understood to be child welfare spending in the HHS budget, was $52.0 billion in FY 2015, $900 million higher than the HHS FY 2017 budget, $53.4 billion FY 2016, $1 billion higher, and goes up dramatically, by $9.6 billion in FY 2017 to $63 billion, $4.7 billion higher than the HHS FY 2017 budget. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) pays benefits for five years to nearly 5 million poor families with children under Sec. 401 of Title IV Part A of the Social Security Act 42USC§601 *et seq*. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers more than 60 human services programs with a congressional budget of about $91 billion and federal spending of $63 billion, making it the second largest agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In FY 2014, child support distributed $28.2 billion in collections, of that amount, about 95 percent was sent directly to families under Sec. 466 of Title IV Part D of the Social Security Act 42USC(IV-D)§666

et seq. The FY 2017 discretionary request of $20 billion for ACF represents an increase of $832 million (+4%) from the FY 2016 enacted level. The FY 2017 mandatory request was for $43 billion, and increase of $8.8 billion (+25.6%) from the FY 2016 enacted level as the result of new child care spending and a 15.4% increase in TANF spending. TANF growth needs to be administratively efficient. Paying people to tell poor people to get a job is much different than giving poor families with children a Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefit for five years. The number of TANF beneficiaries has declined dramatically from a high of nearly 14.2 million in 1993 to little less than 5 million in 2003 after the Personal Responsibility and World Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996. Eight states plus Washington, D.C., raised TANF benefits between July 2015 (the start of fiscal year 2016 in most states) and July 2016; two others enacted legislation that raised benefit levels after July 2016. The remaining 41 states did not adjust benefits. (No state cut TANF benefits in nominal dollars in the past year.).



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS). Information for the TANF years (i.e., after 1996) is based on data from the Urban Institute's *Welfare Rules Database*, funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human

Most states only admit very poor families onto the benefit rolls. The maximum income is below the poverty line in all states. TANF benefits leave family incomes below half of the poverty line in every state. Most states' benefits were below 30 percent of the poverty line. 12 states' TANF programs reach only ten families or fewer for every 100 poor families. TANF often is these families' only source of support; without it they would have no cash income to meet basic needs (Stanley et al '16).. In July 2012, the majority of states (28 states and the District of Columbia) required that a single mother caring for two children earn less than $795 per month to gain entry to the benefit rolls—an earnings level representing about half of 2012 poverty-level income. States often permit families with a working member who obtains a job while on the rolls to remain eligible for TANF at higher earnings levels, though in many states such eligibility is retained for a limited period of time. States also usually require that a family has assets below a specified amount in order to qualify for benefits. In July 2012, 27 states and the District of Columbia required applicant families to have $2,000 or less in assets to gain entry to the benefit rolls. In most states, the value of at least one of the family's cars is not counted toward the state's asset limit.



Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS), based on data from the Urban Institute's *Welfare Rules Database*, funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

In July 2012, the state with the lowest maximum benefit paid to a family consisting of a single parent and two children was Mississippi, with a benefit of $170 per month (11% of poverty-level income). Among the contiguous 48 states and the District of Columbia, the highest maximum benefit was paid in New York: $770 per month for a single parent of two children in New York City (48% of poverty-level income). The benefit for such a family in the median state (North Dakota, whose maximum benefit ranked 26th among the 50 states and District of Columbia), was $427, a benefit amount that represented 27% of monthly poverty-level income in 2012. TANF

maximum benefits vary greatly by state; there is also a very apparent regional pattern to benefit amounts. States in the South tend to have the lowest benefit payments; states in the Northeast have the highest benefits. Additionally, cash assistance benefit amounts for needy families are not automatically adjusted for inflation by the states, and have lost considerable value in terms of their purchasing power over time. From 1981 to 2012, the inflation-adjusted value of cash assistance benefits for needy families in the median state declined by 44%. Some of this decline occurred before the 1996 welfare law: between 1981 and 1996 the value of cash assistance benefits had already declined by 28%. To stop the attrition of benefits it is necessary for welfare programs and the minimum wage to grow at an annual rate of 3% so as to stay ahead of 2.7% average annual inflation. Health cost grow at 2.5% so that the middle class is opposed to consumer price inflation.

Most of all Ultimate Assumptions in Table II C1 of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Funds, are wrong to makes estimates regarding consumer price index CPI + 2.5% growth for a health sector that must not exceed 2.5% inflation to achieve less than 10% of GDP national health expenditure by 2030. 4.1% inflation in hospital bills is ridiculous, and seems more to describe the hospital bill to private insurance companies four times the CMS price list and full price to the patient who cannot afford to pay. Hospital births are costing $10,000 and coronary bypass surgery $100,000 for the private insurance company and $42,000 for the patient with chest pain during an office visit, before trying statin drugs, vegan diet and exercise. Projecting national health expenditure growth rates that are the results of millions of individual purchases of health care goods and services is far from a routine exercise. Accurate projections rely not only on an understanding of sophisticated modeling techniques and economic theory, but also on the reliability of the underlying data, the advice of experts in various health care fields, the status of current law at the time the projection is made, and professional judgment. The Actuary admits, projections of growth in overall NHE in Health, United States 2015, have, on average, slightly overestimated actual spending growth by 0.2 percentage point in the first projected year and 0.3 percentage point in the second and third projected years. The mean absolute differences in the first, second, and third years have been 1.0 percentage point, 0.8 percentage point, and 1.3 percentage points, respectively. The direction of growth (in terms of an acceleration or deceleration) from the most recent historical year to the first year of the projection period has been correctly projected in 75 percent (12 out of 16) of projections while the direction of growth for the second year has been correctly estimated 73 percent (11 out of 15) of the time. The direction of growth in the third year has been correctly estimated 57 percent (8 out of 14) of the time. An across the board 2.5% health annuity would make inflation in premiums permanently harmless and predictable enough to account for federal health spending, Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program and the Affordable Care Act. The most important thing the Congress can do to reduce national health expenditure (NHE) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is that 'medical records and payments' must be repealed from the Fair Credit Reporting Act 15USC§1681a(x)(1) so the bankruptcy court, Equifax, Experian, Trans Union, etc., would not entertain medical bills. Out-of-pocket expenses would need to be monitored by Health, United States, that annually reports on the statistic. Medical bankruptcies have gone up from 10% of bankruptcies in 1980 to an estimated 67% of bankruptcies

today. The goal should be zero medical bankruptcies.

Chapter 11 State and International Assistance

The State Department, like the Defense Department, needs to stop using the Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) method of accounting and transfer funding to official development assistance from decommissioned Arms Export Control Act programs. 300 economists and 600 churches petitioned the White House to legalize marijuana and $14 billion force reduction (actually $12.9 billion justice department deficit reduction + $6 billion state department transfer to UN official development assistance = $18.9 billion FY 2017). Subsequent to the unlawful detention of a Chinese billionaire and former UN General Assembly President for "bribery" in regards to the construction of a convention center, the new FBI headquarters are forfeit, and the termination of funding for prohibition and federal police bribery extends to $6 billion in State Department spending under the Arms Export Control Act in regards to (1) $1 billion International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement spending whereas domestic over-sentencing and racial disparities in sentencing precludes financing penal systems abroad.as they do in mostly African nations transitioning to a civilian police force. (2) International Military Education must be terminated after infamous reports of School of Americas graduates. (3) Foreign Military Finance in excess of $1.5 million annually. from either the State or Defense Department, $3 million combined, to any one foreign nation, needs to be abolished. (4) This primarily means that the $3.1 billion in military finance to Israel must be terminated, according to the Jordanian High Commissioner of Human Rights and International Criminal Court Israel is a human right offender. It has been suggested to construct a $50 million U.S. Military base in Israel that recognizes Palestine and defends Israel. The U.S. is liable to pay $3.1 billion one-time FY 2017 to compensate mostly Palestinian victims of recent Israeli offensives in the Holy Land at UN Compensation Commission Rates at a Palestine Supreme Court.

United Nations Compensation Commission rates:
1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action $2,500 -$4,000 for an individual and $5,000-$8,000 for a family;
2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between $2,500 and $10,000;
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to $100,000.
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than $100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other government property; and damage to the environment.

The State Department budget request for $50.1 billion FY 2017 is -1.1% less than $50.7 FY 2016 and

is less than the $55.3 billion allowed by OMB FY 2017. US Official International Assistance reported by OMB that seems to be what the UN receives as Official Development Assistance (ODA) seems to have gone down from $21.0 billion FY 2015 to a low of $16.0 billion FY 2016 and is expected to increase to $26.4 billion FY 2017. This brought international assistance as a percent of GDP from around 0.18% in the 2000s, to 0.11% FY 2015 to a low of 0.9% FY 2016 to 0.14% FY 2017. The Millennium Development Goal target for target for donor assistance was 0.7% of GDP by 2015. The State Department needs to improve the administrative efficiency of their operation so that State department spending is less than international assistance, as it was under Bill Clinton - $6.7 billion, 35.6%, for the State Department and $12.1 billion, 64.4%, for international assistance programs. The FY 2015 State Department budget request for $50.1 billion in International Affairs (Function 150) spending was equal to the OMB combined total of $21 billion (41.9%) international assistance and $29 billion (57.9%) State Department spending. Revenues should be reported in these State Department budget requests, ie. Passports, etc.

State Department and Foreign Assistance Budget Detail FY 2015-17
(millions)

State Department and Foreign Assistance Spending	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	51, 988 total 42,623 enduring actual 9,365 OCO	54,713 total 39,818 enduring 14,895 OCO	54,268 total 39,373 enduring 14,895 OCO	-0.8% -1.1% 0%
International Affairs (Function 150 Account) only	51,865 total	54,590 total	54,147 total	-0.8%
State Department and USAID (including 300) total only	47,773	50,655	50,075	-1.1%
Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts	{15,815}	{16,299}	{16,889}	3.6%
Diplomatic Engagement	{15,035}	{15,514}	{16,073}	3.6%
Administration of Foreign Affairs	{11,128}	{11,280}	{11,903}	5.5%
State Programs	{7,963}	{8,250}	{8,685}	5.3%
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	[7,907]	[8,184]	[8,672]	6.0%
Ongoing Operations	4,789	4,789	4,958	3.5%

Worldwide Security Protection	3,118	3,395	3,715	9.4%
Capital investment fund	56.4	66.4	12.6	-81%
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	[2,324]	[2,222]	[2,357]	6.1%
Ongoing Operations	834	798	770	-3.5%
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,491	1,424	1,587	11.4%
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	[840]	[808]	[862]	6.7%
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	37.7	0	0	0%
Office of the Inspector General	130	139	142	2.2%
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	595	591	640	8.3%
Representation Expenses	8.0	8.0	8.3	2.9%
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30.0	30.0	30.4	1.0%
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	7.9	7.9	7.9	0%
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1.3	1.3	1.3	0%
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30	30	30	0%
International Organizations	[3,615]	[3,906]	[3,932]	0.7%
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	3,615	3,906	3,932	0.7%
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,119	2,461	2,395	-2.7%

Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPQR)	0	0	150	100%
Related Programs	[168.7]	[203.7]	[115.5]	-43%
The Asia Foundation	17	17	12	-29%
National Endowment for Democracy	135	170	103.5	-39%
East-West Center	16.7	16.7	0	-100%
Trust Funds	[0.928]	[1.3]	[1.8]	-38.5%
Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue	0.106	0.122	0.122	0%
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	0.265	0.4	0.350	-12.5%
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	0.024	0.047	0.047	0%
International Chancery Center	0.513	0.743	1.32	78%
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	0%
International Boundary and Water Commission (Function 300)	[123]	[123]	[121]	-1.6%
Function 300 Salaries and Expenses	44.7	45.3	48.1	6.2%
Function 300 Construction	29	28.4	28.4	
American Sections	13	12	12	-0.6%
International Fisheries Commissions	37	37	33	-10.8%
Broadcasting Board of Governors	[744]	[750]	[778]	3.7%
International Broadcasting Operations	736	745	768	3.1%

Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8	4.5	9.7	116%
US Institute of Peace	35	35	38	8.8%
Foreign Operations	{34,458}	{36,405}	{35,737}	-1.8%
US Agency for International Development	[1,401]	[1,517]	[1,672]	10.2%
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,216	1,283	1,405	9.5%
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130.8	168.3	200	18.8%
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54.3	66	67.6	2.4%
Bilateral Economic Assistance	[21,111]	[22,737]	[22,540]	-0.9%
Global health programs USAID and State	[8,458]	[8,503]	[8,577]	0.9%
Global health programs - USAID	2,788	2,834	2,907	2.6%
Global health programs - State	5,670	5,670	5,670	0%
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507	2,781	2,960	6.4%
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,895	2,794	1,957	-30%
Transition Initiatives	67	67	78	16.4%
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50	30	30	0%
Development Credit Authority – Subsidy (DCA)	[40]	[40]	[60]	50%
DCA Administrative Expenses	8	8	10	25%
Economic Support Fund	4,886	4,302	6,081	41.4%
Democracy Fund	131	151	0	-100%
Assistance for	0	985	0	-100%

Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECM)				
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,059	3,066	2,799	-8.7%
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	50	50	0%
Independent Agencies	[1,332]	[1,364]	[1,460]	7%
Peace Corps	380	410	410	0%
Millennium Challenge Corporation	900	901	1,000	11%
Inter-American Foundation	23	23	22	-1.3%
US African-Development Foundation	30	30	28	-7.1%
Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	24.5	23.5	33.5	42.6%
International Security Assistance	[8,420]	[8,831]	[8,106]	-8.2%
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,292	1,212	1,138	-6.1%
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR)	682	885	668	-25%
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	474	609	475	-22%
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106	108	110	1.9%

Foreign Military financing	5,366	6,026	5,714	-5.2%
Multilateral Assistance	[2,771]	[2,629]	[2,618]	0.4%
International Organizations and Programs	340	339	333	-1.8%
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	[2,431]	[2,290]	[2,285]	-0.2%
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	187	187	6	-97%
International Development Association (IDA)	1,288	1,197	1,384	15.6%
African Development Bank	32	34	32	-5.9%
African Development Fund	176	176	214	21.6%
Asian Development Fund	105	105	99	-5.7%
Inter-American Development Bank	102	102	22	-78%
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investments Fund	3.4	0	0	0%
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	137	168	147	-12.5%
Clean Technology Fund	201	170	0	-100%
Strategic Climate Fund	63	60	0	-100%
Green Climate Fund	0	0	250	100%
North American Development Bank	0	10	45	350%
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30	32	30	-6.25%
Global Agriculture and Food Security	0	43	23	-46.5

Programs				
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility	0	0	12.5	100%
Global Infrastructure Facility	0	0	20	100%
Export & Investment Assistance	[(599)]	[(696)]	[(694)]	-0.3%
Export-Import Bank	(426)	(473)	(433)	-8.5%
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)	(233)	(283)	(341)	20.5%
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60	60	80.7	34.5%
Related International Affairs Accounts	[87.4]	[91.2]	[95.3]	4.5%
International Trade Commission	85.4	88.8	92.9	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.5%
Department of Agriculture	[1,658]	[1,918]	[1,547]	-19.3%
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466	1,716	1,350	-21%
Local and Regional Procurement	0	0	15	100%
Rescission				
Export & Investment Assistance	(30)	(30)	0	-100%
Export-Import Bank	(30)	(30)	0	-100%
State Department OMB Estimate	26,498	30,911	28,865	-6.6%
International Assistance OMB Estimate	20,950	16,042	26,430	64.8%
OMB Total State and Int. Ass.	47,448	46,953	55,295	17.8%

Spending				

Source: Kerry, John. Congressional Budget Justification. Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 2017. February 19, 2016

The Administration's FY 2017 International Affairs request includes $14.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The OCO request will enable us to prevent, address, and help countries recover from manmade-caused crises and natural disasters, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and South Central Asia. It will ensure continued strong support for humanitarian assistance activities as well as peacekeeping and UN special political missions, including support for new or expanded peace operations. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our efforts to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the building of counterterrorism partnerships, and both new and ongoing peace operations. It will also continue to provide key support for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, it supports efforts to counter Russia's malign influence. This approach allows the Department to deal with extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives. The FY 2017 OCO request reflects the Bipartisan Budget Agreement (BBA) base to OCO shift. Normal operating costs for Worldwide Security Protection, Contributions to International Organizations, Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities, and Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance are funded in OCO, in line with the allocation of OCO in the FY 2016 appropriation. The FY 2017 OCO request also includes funding for the majority of foreign assistance and operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. As this BBA-determined level requires a significant expansion in the scope of OCO relative to previous Budgets, the Department assumes that the OCO increase will shift back to the $9.4 billion base in FY 2018 when both the State Department and the Defense Department will hopefully terminate funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and account for historical duplicate payments to once and for all account for the historical national debt incurred by the OCO. The OCO must be abolished as an independent account FY 2018. The OCO has alienated the State Department budget request from the Office of Management and Budget. North Africa, Middle East and Central need equal protection with other continents without deprivation of relief benefits.

The State Department must account for revenues - passports,visas etc. - and differentially report federal spending for the accuracy of OMB Historical Tables and total congressional budget authority in one report to the public. The figure reported in the international assistance row should also indicate the total amount of foreign assistance that is United Nations Approved (UNA) official development assistance (oda). he State Department budget request for $50.1 billion FY 2017 is -1.1% less than $50.7 FY 2016 and is less than the $55.3 billion allowed by OMB FY 2017. The State Department needs to report revenues in their budget request . According to the summary of the subtotals State Department spending is projected to go down -0.7% FY2016-17. US Official International Assistance reported by OMB that seems to equate with what the UN receives as Official Development Assistance (ODA) seems to have gone down from $21.0 billion FY 2015 to a low of $16.0 billion FY 2016 and is expected to increase to $26.4 billion FY 2017. This brought international assistance as a percent of GDP from around 0.18% in the 2000s, to 0.11% FY 2015 to a low of 0.9% FY 2016 to 0.14% FY 2017. The Millennium Development Goal target for target for donor assistance was 0.7% of GDP by 2015. The U.S. system of international affairs needs to improve the efficiency of its administration so that State Department spending is less than international assistance, as it was under Bill Clinton - $6.7 billion, 35.6%, for the State Department and $12.1 billion, 64.4%, for international assistance programs. The FY 2015 State Department budget request for $50.1 billion in International Affairs

(Function 150) spending was equal to the OMB combined total of $21 billion (41.9%) international assistance and $29 billion (57.9%) State Department spending. Revenues should be reported in these State Department budget requests, ie. Passports, etc.

Sec. 10 of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are written 'To legislate a new 'United Nations Contribution: 1% to 2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS form 1040. This will be nationally accounted for by the Treasury and State Departments and international accounted as Official Development Assistance (ODA). The goal is to pay 1.2 billion people $1.25 a day, $547 billion plus $274 billion for current programs totaling $821 billion UN administration as early as 2020 up from $161 billion (2014) and pay 65 million UN documented refugees and internally displaced people $38.75 a mo., $30 billion FY 2017. It is conceivable that in first year of operation the United States could levy $30 billion for UN administration of benefits to the refugees they document, This would increase official development assistance to $55 billion, from 0.14% to 0.28% of GDP if the force reduction in the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are passed. It is possible that the United States could levy as much or more voluntarily than if there were a compulsive 1% UN tax on income, or a nationally destructive tax deduction incentive, although impossible to estimate before the contributions have been counted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the United States must not delay the right of all people to self-determinately donate to the United Nations on IRS Form 1040.

International Assistance FY 2015-17
(billions)

	2015	2016	2017	% Change FY 2016-17
GDP	18,803	18,472	19,303	4.5%
Current International Assistance	20.9	16.0	26.4	65%
International Assistance as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	55.5%
International Assistance	30.1	27.7	38.6	39.4%
International Assistance as % of GNI OECD = GDP OMB	0.17%	0.15%	0.20%	33%
Philanthropy as % of GDP	0.06%	0.061%	0.063%	3.6%
Philanthropy	9.2	11.7	12.2	
International Assistance, Force Reduction	20.9	16.0	32.4	102.5%
Force Reduction as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.17%	188%
Force Reduction,	30.1	27.7	44.6	61%

with Philanthropy				
Force Reduction as % of GNI	0.17%	0.15%	0.23%	53.3%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution ($30 billion est.)	20.9	16.0	62.4	290%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution	0.11%	0.09%	0.32%	356%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	74.6	169%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy as % of GNI for OECD	0.17%	0.15%	0.39%	160%
0.7% of GDP		27.7	135	387%
1.0% of GDP		27.7	193	597%

Source: State Department FY 2017, OMB GDP and OECD GNI are synonymous.

The State Department may increase FY 2017 development spending of 0.14% of GDP (65% growth) with a $6 billion force reduction to 0.17% of GDP (102.5% growth) and $30 billion (188% growth) to $160 billion (290% growth) in new direct UN contributions made with IRS 1040 suggested donation of 1-2% of income. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that the United States administrated 0.17% of the Gross National Income (GNI) in official development assistance in 2015, down from 0.19% of the GNI in 2014 and a high of 0.21% of GNI in 2009. The UN Human Development Report no longer maintains donor statistics. Total donations are estimated to be $161 billion by OECD who

does not give credit to Arabian oil kingdoms. Because 4.3% growth from the OECD estimated US GNI of $17.8 trillion (2014) US dollars, that equates with $18.5 trillion Fy 2015 at the 4.4% economic growth rate and $18.8 trillion estimated as the US GDP OMB the terms GDP and GNI are used synonymously. The nation has been enjoying above 3% average growth incidental to a military force reduction FY 2012-2013 with the intention to normalize accounting for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to realize military spending reductions FY 2018. The reason for the higher OECD US ODA of 0.17% (2015) of GNI estimate is higher than 0.11% of GDP OMB international assistance outlay estimates is best explained by non-federal and private philanthropies such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and multinational pharmaceutical companies. The 0.06% of GDP private philanthropy growth algorithm translates to an estimated $9.2 billion in US ODA from philanthropic sources other than the federal government 2015, $11.7 billion 2016 and $12.2 billion 2017. Private philanthropy or OECD overestimation, OECD increases US official development assistance from $20.9 billion, 0.11% of GDP, to $30.1 billion, 0.17% of GNI FY 2015. The regional tables from 2008 await the official United Nations contribution national data no longer routinely tabulated for the Human Development Report. The Treasurer of the 'UN Contribution 1-2% of income suggest donation' row on IRS Form 1040 waits for no Congress or tax deduction.

International Assistance, Current, Arms Control and 1040 UN Contributions FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	2015	2016	2017	% Change FY 2016-17
GDP	18,803	18,472	19,303	4.5%
Current International Assistance	20.9	16.0	26.4	65%
International Assistance as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	55.5%
International Assistance	30.1	27.7	38.6	39.4%
International Assistance as % of GNI OECD = GDP OMB	0.17%	0.15%	0.20%	33%
Philanthropy as % of GDP	0.06%	0.061%	0.063%	3.6%
Philanthropy	9.2	11.7	12.2	
International Assistance, Force Reduction	20.9	16.0	32.4	102.5%

Force Reduction as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.17%	188%
Force Reduction, with Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	44.6	61%
Force Reduction as % of GNI	0.17%	0.15%	0.23%	53.3%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution ($30 billion est.)	20.9	16.0	62.4	290%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution	0.11%	0.09%	0.32%	356%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	74.6	169%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy as % of GNI for OECD	0.17%	0.15%	0.39%	160%
0.7% of GDP 1.0% of GDP		27.7 27.7	135 193	387% 597%

Source: OMB GDP and OECD GNI are synonymous.

The United States must legislate a UN contribution – suggested donation 1-2% of income - for publication on IRS form 1040. This will be nationally accounted for by the Treasury and State Departments and international accounted as Official Development Assistance (ODA). to immediately legislate a completely voluntary UN contribution – suggested donation 1-2% of income for publication on IRS form 1040 with national accounting by the Treasury and State Departments for United Nations Approval (UNA) Official Development Assistance (ODA), to pay 1.2 billion people $1.25 a day, $547 billion plus $274 billion for current programs totaling $821 billion UN administration as early as 2020 up from $161 billion (2014) and pay 65 million refugees and internally displaced people $38.75 a mo., $30 billion FY 2017, settle compensation, elect a Secretary, and ratify a Statement of the United Nations (SUN). It is conceivable that in first year of operation the United States could levy $30 billion

for UN Administration of benefits to refugees they document, This would increase official development assistance to $55 billion, from 0.14% to 0.28% of GDP if the force reduction and Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are passed FY 2016. The UN might even be able to receive year-end 2016 contribution to ameliorate the refugees. It is possible that the United States could levy as much or more voluntarily than if there were a compulsive 1% UN tax on income, or a nationally destructive tax deduction incentive, although impossible to estimate before the contributions have been counted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the United States must not delay the right of all people to self-determinately donate to the United Nations on IRS Form 1040.

The State Department may increase FY 2017 development spending of 0.14% of GDP (65% growth) with a $6 billion force reduction to 0.17% of GDP (102.5% growth) and $30 billion (188% growth) to $160 billion (290% growth) in new direct UN contributions made with IRS 1040 suggested donation of 1-2% of income. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that the United States administrated 0.17% of the Gross National Income (GNI) in official development assistance in 2015, down from 0.19% of the GNI in 2014 and a high of 0.21% of GNI in 2009. The UN Human Development Report no longer maintains donor statistics. Total donations are estimated to be $161 billion by OECD who does not give credit to Arabian oil kingdoms. Because 4.3% growth from the OECD estimated US GNI of $17.8 trillion (2014) US dollars, that equates with $18.5 trillion Fy 2015 at the 4.4% economic growth rate and $18.8 trillion estimated as the US GDP OMB the terms GDP and GNI are used synonymously. The nation has been enjoying above 3% average growth incidental to a military force reduction FY 2012-2013 with the intention to normalize accounting for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to realize military spending reductions FY 2018. The reason for the higher OECD US ODA of 0.17% (2015) of GNI estimate is higher than 0.11% of GDP OMB international assistance outlay estimates is best explained by non-federal and private philanthropies such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and multinational pharmaceutical companies. The 0.06% of GDP private philanthropy growth algorithm translates to an estimated $9.2 billion in US ODA from philanthropic sources other than the federal government 2015, $11.7 billion 2016 and $12.2 billion 2017. Private philanthropy or OECD overestimation, OECD increases US official development assistance from $20.9 billion, 0.11% of GDP, to $30.1 billion, 0.17% of GNI FY 2015. The regional tables from 2008 await the official United Nations contribution national data no longer routinely tabulated for the Human Development Report. The Treasurer of the 'UN Contribution 1-2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS Form 1040 waits for no Congress or tax deduction.

Chapter 12 Treasury

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects the revenue to fund the government and administer the nation's tax laws. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the IRS processed over 244 million tax returns and other forms, and collected $3.3 trillion in taxes (gross tax receipts before tax refunds of $403 billion), equating to 93 percent of total federal government receipts. The IRS is the largest bureau of the Treasury and it is underfunded, although recovering, IRS spending is still $911 million less than FY 2010 levels. Of the $3.3 trillion in total federal revenues, $2.5 trillion was on-budget and $770 billion was off-budget Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) revenues. FY 2015 the IRS collected $1.5 trillion in individual income taxes, $344 billion in corporate income taxes, $295 billion in on-budget Medicare

taxes and $770 billion in off-budget Old Age, Survivor, Disability Insurance (OASDI) taxes. Excise taxes brought in another $98 billion of which the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTB) collected $22.3 billion in excise taxes and other revenues from nearly 11,700 taxpayers in the alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition industries FY 2015. $202 billion in other receipts are comprised of $19 billion estate and gift taxes, $35 billion customs duties and fees, $117 billion federal reserve deposits and all other receipts $43 billion.

Federal Revenues 2000-2020
(in millions)

Fiscal Year	Individual Income Taxes	Corporate Income Taxes	Total Social Insurance and Retirement Receipts	On-budget	Off-budget	Excise Taxes	Other	Total	On-budget	Off-budget
2000	1,004,462	207,289	652,852	172,268	480,584	68,865	91,723	2,025,191	1,544,607	480,584
2001	994,339	151,075	693,967	186,448	507,519	66,232	85,469	1,991,082	1,483,563	507,519
2002	858,345	148,044	700,760	185,439	515,321	66,989	78,998	1,853,136	1,337,815	515,321
2003	793,699	131,778	712,978	189,136	523,842	67,524	76,335	1,782,314	1,258,472	523,842
2004	808,959	189,371	733,407	198,662	534,745	69,855	78,522	1,880,114	1,345,369	534,745
2005	927,222	278,282	794,125	216,649	577,476	73,094	80,888	2,153,611	1,576,135	577,476
2006	1,043,908	353,915	837,821	229,439	608,382	73,961	97,264	2,406,869	1,798,487	608,382
2007	1,163,472	370,243	869,607	234,518	635,089	65,069	99,594	2,567,985	1,932,896	635,089
2008	1,145,747	304,346	900,155	242,109	658,046	67,334	106,409	2,523,991	1,865,945	658,046
2009	915,308	138,229	890,917	236,908	654,009	62,483	98,052	2,104,989	1,450,980	654,009
2010	898,549	191,437	864,814	233,127	631,687	66,909	140,997	2,162,706	1,531,019	631,687
2011	1,091,473	181,085	818,792	253,004	565,788	72,381	139,735	2,303,466	1,737,678	565,788
2012	1,132,206	242,289	845,314	275,813	569,501	79,061	151,118	2,449,988	1,880,487	569,501
2013	1,316,405	273,506	947,820	274,546	673,274	84,007	153,365	2,775,103	2,101,829	673,274
2014	1,394,568	320,731	1,023,458	287,893	735,565	93,368	189,362	3,021,487	2,285,922	735,565
2015	1,540,802	343,797	1,065,257	294,885	770,372	98,279	201,751	3,249,886	2,479,514	770,372
2016	1,627,834	292,561	1,100,796	303,139	797,657	96,821	217,490	3,335,502	2,537,845	797,657
2017	1,787,973	418,734	1,141,206	314,338	826,868	110,060	185,769	3,643,742	2,816,874	826,868
2018	1,891,294	492,783	1,191,135	327,864	863,271	142,897	180,516	3,898,625	3,035,354	863,271
2019	1,984,967	525,231	1,239,676	341,467	898,209	152,578	192,602	4,095,054	3,196,845	898,209
2020	2,106,253	574,727	1,286,481	354,627	931,854	164,624	213,616	4,345,701	3,413,847	931,854

Source: OMB Revenues Table 2.1 6/16

17.3% Treasury spending growth is out of control and without any meaningful OMB spending limits. 17.5% growth in mandatory appropriations and 9.8% growth in discretionary appropriations is high for a developing nation. Treasury spending growth is seized by the same GDP deflator that overestimated national expenditures at 17.3% of GDP in 2014 and 17.4% of GDP in 2015, Health United States. The new Treasury Office of Insurance was illegally prohibited from studying health insurance that has been included only in aggregate statistics. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners Center for Insurance Policy has produced a 2014 report on the health insurance industry that would reduce

national health expenditure estimates to a historical high of little over 15% of GDP. With a 2.5% health annuity across all health inflation national health expenditures would be healthy at less than 10% of GDP by 2025. Industrialized nations expect 2.5% annual agency spending, professional wage and health growth, 3% raises for low wages, social insurance benefits with modest limits and Treasury Department spending growth whereas the SSA Actuary estimates a 3.4% average interest rate on t-bonds. 3.3% annual Treasury department spending growth seems healthy.

Treasury Department Spending Totals FY 2015-17
(in millions)

FY 2017	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
Agency Appropriations	13,799	14,077	15,462	9.8%
Mandatory Appropriations	480,987	521,374	612,715	17.5%
Total Federal Spending	494,786	535,451	628,177	17.3%
Refundable Premium Cost Sharing Reduction Abolished	30,058	39,285	57,700	46.9%
Total Treasury Federal Spending revised from January 1, 2016	494,786	(-29,463 for 3 quarters =) 505,988	570,477	12.7%
OMB Treasury Estimate	506,375	580,379	676,958	16.6%

Source: Lew, Jacob J. Department of Treasury – Budget in Brief FY 2017 pg. 1 & 121; Office of Management and Budget Historical Table 4.1 Outlays by Agency

Treasury is organized into the Departmental Offices, seven bureaus, and three inspectors general. The Departmental Offices are primarily responsible for policy formulation, while the bureaus are the operating units of the organization. (1) Domestic Finance works to preserve confidence in the U.S. Treasury securities market, effectively manage federal fiscal operations, strengthen financial institutions and markets, promote access to credit, and improve financial access and education in service of America's long-term economic strength and stability. (2) Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) marshals the Department's intelligence and enforcement functions with the twin aims of safeguarding the financial system against illicit use and combating rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats. (3) International Affairs protects and supports U.S. economic prosperity and national security by working to foster the most favorable external environment for sustained employment and economic growth in the United States. (4) Tax Policy develops and implements tax policies and programs, reviews regulations and rulings to administer the Internal Revenue Code, negotiates tax treaties, and provides economic and legal policy analysis for domestic and international

tax policy decisions. Tax Policy also provides revenue estimates for the President's Budget. (5) Economic Policy reports on current and prospective economic developments and assists in the determination of appropriate economic policies. The office is responsible for the review and analysis of domestic economic issues and developments in the financial markets. (6) The Treasurer of the United States oversees the U.S. Mint and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chairs the Advanced Counterfeit Deterrence Steering Committee, and is a key liaison with the Federal Reserve. In addition, the Treasurer serves as a senior advisor to the Secretary in the areas of community development and public engagement. (7) The Office of Management, including the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), manages the Department's financial resources and oversees Treasury-wide programs, including human capital, information technology, acquisition, and diversity and inclusion. Other offices within Departmental Offices include General Counsel, Legislative Affairs, and Public Affairs. Three Inspectors General – the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), and the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) – provide independent audits, investigations, and oversight of Treasury and its programs.

There are seven bureaus (1) The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) collects federal excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition and is responsible for enforcing and administering laws covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol products. (2) The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) develops and produces U.S. currency notes that are trusted worldwide. (3) The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) safeguards the financial system from illicit use, combats money laundering, and promotes national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities. (4) The Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) provides central payment services to federal program agencies, operates the U.S. Government's collections and deposit systems, provides government-wide accounting and reporting services, manages the collection of delinquent debt owed to the U.S. Government, borrows the money needed to operate the U.S. Government through the sale of marketable, savings, and special-purpose U.S. Treasury securities (including the state and local government series), and accounts for and services the public debt. (5) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the largest of the Department's bureaus and determines, assesses, and collects tax revenue in the United States. (6) The United States Mint (U.S. Mint) designs, mints, and issues U.S. circulating and bullion coins; prepares and distributes numismatic coins and other items; and strikes Congressional Gold Medals and other medals of national significance. The U.S. Mint maintains physical custody and protection of most of the nation's gold and all of its silver assets. (7) The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) charters, regulates, and supervises national banks and federal savings associations (thrifts) to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner, provide fair access to financial services, treat customers fairly, and comply with applicable laws and regulations. The OCC also supervises federal branches and agencies of foreign banks and has rule-making authority for all savings associations. The Treasury Department is requesting $15.5 billion in total appropriations FY 2017.

Treasury Discretionary Appropriations FY 2015-17

	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-17	% Change 2016-17
Management & Financial	1,344	1,405	1,521	116	8.2%

Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	210	222.5	217.4	-5	-2.3%
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)	112.5	117	117	0	0
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	322.5	339.5	334.4	-5,1	-1.5%
Cybersecurity Enhancement	0	0	109.8	109.8	100%
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program	2.7	5	5	0	0
Office of Inspector General	35.4	35.4	37.0	1.6	4.6%
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	158.2	167.3	169.6	2.4	1.4%
Special Inspector General for TARP	34.2	40.7	41.2	0.5	1.2%
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	230.5	233.5	245.9	12.4	5.3%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	112	113	115	2	1.8%
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	100	106	111	5	4.7%
Program Cap	0	0	-5	-5	NA

Adjustment Included in IRS					
Net, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade	100	106	106	0	0
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	348.2	363.9	353.1	10.8	-3%
Treasury Franchise Fund	0	0	3	3	100%
Tax Administration	10,945	11,235	12,280.1	1,045.1	9.3%
IRS Taxpayer Services	2,157	2,157	2,406	250	11.6%
IRS Enforcement	4,860	4,860	5,216	356	7.3%
IRS Operations Support	3,639	3,639	4,314	676	18.6%
IRS Business Systems Modernization	290	290	343	53	18.4%
IRS Administrative Provisions	0	290	0	-290	-100%
Less, IRS Cap Adjustment	0	0	515	515	NA
IRS Total, Excluding Cap Adjustment	10,945	11,235	11,765	530	4.7%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriations Committee excluding Cap Adjustment TEQAF	12,289	12,640	13,286	646	5.1%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	-944	-876	-657	219	25%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriations	11,345	11,764	12,629	865	7.4%

Committee including TEQAF					
Cap Adjustment	0	0	515	515	NA
Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee including Cap Adjustment and TEQAF	11,345	11,764	13,144	1,380	11.7%
Treasury International Programs	2,454	2,314	2,319	5	0.2%
Economic Growth, National Security and Poverty Reduction (Multilateral Development Banks)	2,000	1,817	1,803	14	-0.7%
Food Security	30	75	53	-22	-29.3%
Environment Trust Funds	401	399	409	10.5	2.6%
Global Infrastructure Facility	0	0	20	20	100%
Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)	23.5	23.5	33.5	10	42.6%
International Monetary Fund	0	0	0	0	NA
Total, Treasury Appropriations	13,799	14,077	15,462	1,385	9.8%

Source: Lew, Jacob J. Department of Treasury – Budget in Brief FY 2017 pg. 1

The IRS, with $12,280 million in spending, is the largest agency in the Treasury comprising 79% of total Treasury appropriations of $15,462 million. The IRS complains that although the FY 2017 budget

makes improvements, the IRS remains $911 million under FY 2011 funding levels. If the IRS is due 2.5% annual growth for six years therefrom IRS budget appropriations would increase from $12,280 million to an estimated $15,170 FY 2017. The IRS must however reconsider neoplastic growth of "enforcement 7.22% and investigations 18.13%" and sue for the refund of health insurance overpayments from January 1, 2016, just like the postal service and their lapsed Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Postal Service Retirement Health Insurance savings account. IRS growth is higher than 2.5%. The IRS may be due underpayment since FY 2011 but FTEs cannot expand too rapidly if the agency is to employ high quality employees and not expand in unethical areas such as investigation and enforcement. IRS growth must be protected. The statement regarding making $911 million less than FY 2011 requires a historical audit of both IRS and Treasury budgets to understand the cuts, incidental to the refusal of TTB to refund taxpayers for the extortionate tax hike on roll-your-own tobacco and small cigars in 2009. Total IRS appropriations equal tax administration spending estimates in the Treasury budget.

IRS Appropriations and FTEs FY 2015-17
(millions)

Internal Revenue Service	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-17	% Change 2016-17
Taxpayer Services	2,174	2,333	2,406	73	3.13%
Pre-filing Taxpayer Assistance and Education	609	630	643	13	2.11%
Filing and Account Services	1,565	1,704	1,763	60	3.5%
Enforcement	4,768	4,865	5,216	351	7.22%
Investigations	602	605	714	110	18.13%
Exam and Collections	4,018	4,108	4,348	239	5.82%
Regulatory	148	152	154	2.6	1.73%
Operations Support	3,601	3,747	4,314	567	15.14%
Infrastructure	834	833	895	63	7.51%
Shares Services and Support	1,126	1,142	1,198	57	4.95%
Information Services	1,641	1,773	2,221	448	25.29%

Business Systems Modernization	108	290	343	53	18.42%
Subtotal Internal Revenue Service	`0,650	11,235	12,280	1,045	9.4%
Reimbursables	104	134	141	6.7	5%
Offsetting Collections – Non Reimbursables	10.3	42.8	44.9	2.1	5%
User Fees	438.6	509.3	399.7	-109.6	-21.5%
Recovery from Prior Years	1.9				
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	295	453	385	-69	-15.18%
Transfers In/Out	7	0	-5	5	100%
Total Program Operating Level	11,499	12,375	13,245	871	7.03%
Direct FTE	78,107	81,572	84,803	3,231	3.96%
Reimbursable FTE	612	643	675	32	4.98%
Offsetting Collections – Non Reimbursable	11	12	12	0	0
User Fee FTE	1,344	876	1,530	654	74.66%
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	428				
Resources from Other Accounts	290	2	2		
Total FTE	80,792	83,105	87,022	3,917	4.71%

Source: Koskinen, John. IRS Program Summary by Appropriations Account and Budget Activity FY2017

The Treasury Department Mandatory Budget includes $613 billion dollars in interest payments, mandatory accounts, and offsetting collections (offsets). These accounts and the estimated budget authority are summarized above. Account totals include the effects of FY 2017 policy proposals. $464 billion Interest Payments include Interest on the Public Debt, which consists of all interest paid on Treasury securities and sold to the public and to Federal Government trust Funds, revolving funds and deposit funds. Treasury interest payment accounts also consist of Refunds on Internal Revenue Collections interest, Interest on Uninvested Funds, Interest paid to Credit Financing Accounts, Federal Interest Liabilities to the States, and Payments to the Resolution Funding Corporation. $173 billion Mandatory Accounts include permanent authority appropriations that fund a number of programs under Treasury jurisdiction such as the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program; the Small Business Lending Fund and the State Small Business Credit Initiative. This also includes programs run out of the Office of Financial Stability, including the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). Other accounts that fall under mandatory programs include all Internal Revenue Service refundable tax credit accounts, certain user fees, and informant payments, as well as Grants for Specified Energy Property. The Department is also a custodian for a number of government accounts and funds. $24 billion Offsetting collection payments include payments to the Government that, by law, are credited directly to expenditure accounts and deducted from gross budget authority and outlays of the expenditure account. Treasury's Offsetting Collections accounts include the non-budgetary accounts that record all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from direct loans obligated in 2008 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans that resulted from obligations in any year).

Mandatory Funding Levels FY 2015-17
(millions)

Mandatory Funding Levels	2015	2016	2017	Change 2016-17	% Change 2016-17
Restoration of Lost Interest, Medicare Trust Fund	251	0	0	0	0
Payment of the Resolution Funding Corporation	2,628	2,628	2,628	0	0
Interest on Uninvested Funds	30	30	30	0	0
Restitution of Forgone Interest	0	1,717	0	-1,717	-100%
Federal Interest Liabilities to States	1	2	2	0	0

Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts	8,115	14,855	16,260	1,405	9.5%
Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest	1,061	1,309	1,680	371	28.3%
Interest on Federal Debts	402,184	447,298	511,659	64,366	14.4%
Other Interest	(41,789)	(62,702)	(68,146)	(5,444)	8.7%
Total Interest Payments	372,481	405,132	464,113	58,981	14.6%
Mandatory Accounts					
Allotment for Puerto Rico EITC Payments	0	0	6,642	6,642	0
America Fast Forward Bonds	0	0	288	288	0
Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act	3,499	3,518	3,775	257	7.3%
Capital Magnet Fund, Community Development Financial Institutions	0	91	80	-11	-12.1%
Check Forgery Insurance Fund	14	16	16	0	0
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	1	1	1	0	0

Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts	2,436	1,330	928	-402	-30.2%
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	2	5	0	-5	-100%
Comptroller of the Currency	1,593	1,081	1,134	53	4.9%
Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset	105	57	49	-8	-14%
Enforcement, IRS	8	0	0	0	0
Exchange Stabilization Fund	39	50	73	23	46%
Federal Financing Bank	2,591	2,294	2,164	-130	-5.7%
Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund	469	524	529	5	1%
Federal Tax Lien Revolving Fund	0	1	1	0	0
Financial Agent Services	627	713	676	-37	-5.2%
Financial Innovation for Working Families Fund	0	0	2	2	0
Financial Research Fund	94	113	131	18	15.9%
Financing America's Infrastructure Renewal	0	0	2	2	0

(FAIR) Program					
Fiscal Service	151	139	166	27	19.4%
Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits, Recovery Act	1,959	1,118	650	-468	-41.9%
GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program Account	178	3	3	0	0
Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund	175	132	178	46	34.8%
Hope Reserve Fund	0	87	70	-17	-19.5%
Informant Payments	71	63	63	0	0
Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	343	403	372	-31	-7.7%
IRS Miscellaneous Retained Fees	391	411	404	-7	-1.7%
Office of Financial Stability	182	148	127	-21	-14.2%
Pay for Success	0	0	300	300	0
Payment in Lieu of Tax Credits for Promise Zones	0	0	27	27	0
Payment of Government	1	1	1	0	0

Losses in Shipment					
Payment to Issuer of New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds	29	29	31	2	6.9%
Payment to Issuer of Qualified School Construction Bonds	643	646	693	47	7.3%
Payment to Issuer of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	52	52	56	4	7.7%
Payment Where Adoption Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	16	1	0	-1	-100%
Payment Where Alternative Minimum Tax credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	7	5	1	-4	-80%
Payment Where American Opportunity Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	7	5	1	-4	-80%
Payment Where American Opportunity Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	4,153	4,398	4,308	-90	-2%
Payment Where	152	198	3,388	3,190	1611.1%

Certain Tax Credits Exceed Liability for Corporate Tax					
Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	20,592	21,627	21,579	-48	-0.2%
Payment Where Earned Income Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	60,084	61,381	62,211	830	1.4%
Payment Where Health Coverage Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	0	6	21	15	250%
Payment Where Small Business Health Insurance Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	38	59	80	21	35.6%
Payment Where Specified Energy Property Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	0	0	58	58	0
Presidential Election Campaign Fund	30	49	53	4	8.2%
Provide a Carbon Dioxide Investment and Sequestration Credit	0	0	0	0	0

Refundable Premium Tax Credit and Cost Sharing Reductions	30,058	39,285	57,700	18,415	46.9%
Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks	122	137	138	1	0.7%
Small Business Lending Fund Program Account	31	14	13	-1	-7.1%
State Small Business Credit Initiative	1	0	1,500	1,500	100%
Terrorism Insurance Program	2	88	233	145	164.8%
Travel Promotion Fund	93	93	100	7	7.5%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	4,252	-2,982	1,387	4,369	-146.5%
Troubled Asset Relief Program Account	0	548	0	-548	-100%
Troubles Asset Relief Program Equity Purchase Program	3	100	0	-100	-100%
Troubles Asset Relief Program, Housing Programs	40	0	0	0	0
Yankton Sioux Tribe Development Trust Fund	2	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Mandatory	135,363	138,067	172,537	34,470	25%

Accounts					
Treasury Mandatory Offsetting Receipts	-26,857	-21,825	-23,935	-2,110	9.7%
Total, Department of the Treasury Mandatory Funding	480,987	521,374	612,715	91,341	17.5%

Source: Lew, Jacob J. Department of the Treasury – Budget in Brief. FY 2017 pg. 121

Public debt has risen from $10 trillion in 2008 to $11.9 trillion in 2009, to $13.5 trillion in 2010, to $14.8 trillion in 2011, and is expected to rise to an estimated $16.4 trillion in 2012, exceeding 100% of the GDP from 2013 to 2018 unless the accounting frauds and major discrepancies with agency budgets can be reconciled to reduce the debt. For the 41-year period from 1967 to 2007, the real interest rate on Treasury bonds averaged 2.8% per year. The real interest rates averaged 1.3, -1.0, 5.2, 4.0, and 2.2% per year over the economic cycles 1967-73, 1974-79, 1980-89, 1990-2000, and 2001-07, respectively. Interest on the public debt has increased by 6.5% from $395 billion 2014 to $419 billion 2015, an increase of $24.1 billion. OMB estimates that the "gross federal debt" reached a high of 103.2% of GDP in FY 2014 and is scheduled to reach 102.7% of the GDP FY 2015 before steadily declining due to GDP growth. CBO offers dramatically lower estimates of "debt held by the public" that reached $13.4 trillion, 74% of GDP FY2015 but does not prove it by accounting for agency spending. CBO does offer a public debt that is much truer to the deficit. However CBO debt held by the public also tends to accumulate faster than the explained by the deficit. For instance in 2001 after a budget surplus of $236 billion the debt held by the public declined by only $90 billion. OMB on the other hand proves their revenues and agency spending totals in the calculation of their on-budget deficit but then inexplicably adds far more than the price of the deficit to the gross federal debt. In 2001 after turning a surplus of $236 billion in 2000 the gross federal debt didn't decrease, it increased $200 billion from $5.6 trillion to $5.8 trillion.

CBO debt statistics are nearly exactly explained by the deficit. From 2014 to 2015, the gross federal debt increased by $900 billion with a $650 billion deficit to $18.7 billion in FY 2015. There is a total of $1.8 trillion in unexplained debt accumulation 2009-2015 but after reviewing the historical tables OMB has accumulated debt much faster than is explained by the deficit. It might be wise to require by law that all future OMB debt be explained by the deficit. Under current policies, CBO projects that even the smaller national debt held by the public, as opposed to the gross federal debt, would rocket to 185% by 2035, and to 200% by 2037, twice as large as our entire economy. This national debt would explode further to unprecedented levels of 233% of GDP by 2040, and to 854% by 2080. Before the financial crisis, US federal debt as a percentage of GDP was around 40 percent, not too much worse than the long-term average of 36 percent. In 2013 the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects the debt will reach 62 percent of the GDP, in 2015 it will reach 74 percent and in 2020 it will reach 90 percent, and eventually surpass total economic output in 2025. By 2037, the debt would exceed 200 percent of GDP. The longer action to deal with the nation's long term fiscal outlook is delayed, the greater the

risk that the eventual changes will be disruptive and destabilizing.

Gross Federal Debt, Surplus or Deficit, Debt Held by Public, Compared as % of GDP 2000-2019
(billions)

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Gross Federal Debt	5,629	5,770	6,198	6,760	7,355
% of GDP	55.4	54.6	60.0	59.6	60.8
Surplus or Deficit	236	128	-158	-378	-413
Debt Held by Public	3,410	3,320	3,540	3,913	4,296
% of GDP	33.6	31.4	32.6	34.5	35.5
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Federal Debt	7,905	8,451	8,951	9,986	11,876
% of GDP	61.3	61.7	62.5	67.7	82.4
Surplus or Deficit	-318	-248	-161	-459	-1,414
Debt Held by Public	4,592	4,829	5,035	5,803	7,545
% of GDP	35.6	35.3	35.2	39.3	52.3
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross Federal Debt	13,529	14,764	16,051	16,719	17, 893
% of GDP	91.5	96.0	99.7	100.6	103.2
Surplus or Deficit	-1,294	-1,300	-1,087	-680	-649
Debt Held by Public	9.019	10,128	11,281	11,983	12,779
% of GDP	60.9	65.9	70.4	72.3	74.1
Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross Federal Debt	18,714	19,512	20,262	20,961	21,671
% of GDP	102.7	101.7	100.3	98.8	97.6
Surplus or Deficit	-564	-531	-458	-413	-503
Debt Held by Public	13,305	13,927	14,521	15,135	15,850
% of GDP	74	73.6	73	72.8	73.1

Source: OMB Historical Table 1.1 and 1.2; Sanders '14: Table 1 Debt and Deficit as % of GDP 2000-2020, CBO Revenues, Outlays, Deficits, Surpluses and Debt Held by the Government since 1965

Over the past two centuries, debt in excess of 90 percent of GDP has typically been associated with average growth of 1.7 percent, versus 3.7 percent when debt is low (under 30 percent of GDP). High

debt loads make it more expensive to borrow and weakens our global position. Economists at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) suggest that the public debt of the ten leading developed nations will rise from 78 percent of GDP in 2007 to 114 percent by 2014. These governments, including those in the United States and in many European nations, will by then owe around $50,000 for every one of their citizens. That translates into more than $10 trillion of extra debt accumulated in less than ten years. The governments of rich nations never borrowed so much in peacetime. If current trends continue unchecked demographic pressures combined with political paralysis will send the combined public debt of the largest developed economies toward 200 percent of their GDP by 2030. An international study, covering the experience of forty-four countries over two hundred years, found that economic growth slows substantially when national debt climbs over 90% of GDP. In 2009 the national debt of Greece reached 115% of GDP. Within a year the international markets refused to lend the Greek government any more money by buying its government bonds resulting in a trillion-dollar bailout financed by EU taxpayers. The United States true debt position is considerably better than OMB estimates in excess of 100% of GDP. The deficit can be ruled by law to be the exact size of the annual increase in debt, the actual federal debt maybe even better than CBO 74% debt to GDP ratio, that perhaps includes nearly $3 trillion in social security trust fund The United States will not know the truth until there is a federal budget surplus with which to pay off the valid federal debt.

Interest payments on federal debt of $512 billion comprise 70.5% of Treasury spending growth and are growing at an alarming 14.4% rate FY 2016-17. Interest payments on the federal debt are the largest expense of the Federal Treasury comprising 84% of mandatory appropriations and 82% of total appropriations. Interest payments must be thoughtfully renegotiated by the Treasury. 46.9% growth in ACA refundable premium cost sharing reductions are only 20% of the spending growth, but if they are removed from the Treasury budget (from January 1, 2016) and the HHS and OMB budgets are done right, the United States would turn a $20 billion surplus FY 2017 that would grow into larger and larger tax reductions and welfare benefits if agency and health spending growth were limited to 2.5%. Abolishing the ACA refundable premium and cost sharing reductions is the only deficit spending reduction that this third-party audit imposes upon the Treasury budget FY 2016. Reducing the national debt is a matter of redirecting budget requests from Congress to the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) under Art. 2(2) of the US Constitution.

Chapter 12a Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana Bureau

The Treasury needs to change the name of the Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (ATTTB or TTB) to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) pursuant to the legalization of marijuana under the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956). The Department of Health and Human Services Food (HHS) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Tobacco Products (CTP) may be abolished, CHIPRA 2009 and Tobacco Control Act repealed. The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is a bureau under the Department of the Treasury. TTB employs some 470 people across the country, including the Headquarters Offices in Washington, D.C., and the National Revenue Center in Cincinnati, Ohio (incarceration rate higher than 1,000 detainees per 100,000 residents and 50% of Ohio's death row population with only 4% of the population). The headquarters need to be relocated to a new location that poses less risk of use of the interstate commercial facility in the commission of murder for hire 18USC§1958.

Excise taxes from alcohol and tobacco have stagnated at <$15 billion since the CHIPRA tobacco tax increase on rolling tobacco and small cigars which forced the poor to purchase pipe tobacco in bulk at a discount, reducing overall revenues. Alcohol and tobacco products generate nearly $15 billion in tax revenue annually, making TTB, at a cost of $91 million in administrative expenses, the third largest tax collection agency in the federal government. The excise taxes collected by TTB come from approximately 8,500 businesses, and the taxes are imposed and collected at the producer and importer level of operations. About 200 of the largest taxpayers account for 98 percent of the annual excise tax collected. In FY 2007, the majority of taxes collected were from tobacco (49 percent) and are remitted to the Department of the Treasury General Fund. Firearms and ammunition excise taxes are remitted to the Fish and Wildlife Restoration Fund under provisions of the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937. In 2007 the federal excise tax raised $7.3 billion from alcohol and $7.2 billion from tobacco. Although the tax on small cigars seems to have been worked out by counting each small cigarette and small cigar as one five cent tax unit, in a pack of 20. The roll-your-own tobacco tax rate needs to be reduced from $24.78 to $1.0969 per pound, the pre-CHIPRA rate.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Rates

PRODUCT	TAX	TAX PER PACKAGE (usually to nearest cent)
Beer	**Barrel (31 gallons)**	**12 oz. can**
Regular Rate	$18	$0.05
Reduced Rate	$7 on first 60,000 barrels for brewer who produces less than 2 million barrels. $18 per barrel after the first 60,000 barrels.	$0.02
Wine	**Wine Gallon**	**750ml bottle**
14% Alcohol or Less	$1.07[1]	$0.21
Over 14 to 21%	$1.57[1]	$0.31
Over 21 to 24%	$3.15[1]	$0.62
Naturally Sparkling	$3.40	$0.67
Artificially Carbonated	$3.30[1]	$0.65
Hard Cider	$0.226[1]	$0.04
([1] $0.90 credit, or for hard cider $0.056, may be available for the first 100,000 gallons removed by a small winery producing not more than 150,000 w.g. per year. Decreasing credit rates for a winery producing up to 250,000 w.g. per year.)		
Distilled Spirits	**Proof Gallon ***	**750ml Bottle**
All	$13.50 less any credit for wine and flavor content.	$2.14 (at 80 proof)
* A proof gallon is a gallon of liquid that is 100 proof, or 50% alcohol. The tax is adjusted, depending		

on the percentage of alcohol of the product.		
Tobacco Products	**1000 units**	**Pack of 20**
Small Cigarettes per pack	$50.33	$1.01
Large Cigarettes	$105.69	$2.11
Small Cigars per unit	$50.33	$1.01 or $0.0505 for one
Tobacco Products	**1000 units**	**Each**
Large Cigars	52.75% of sales price but not to exceed $402.60 per 1,000	$0.4026 maximum
Tobacco Products	**1 lb.**	**1 Ounce Tin or Pouch**
Pipe Tobacco	$2.8311	$0.1769
Chewing Tobacco	$0.5033	$0.0315
Snuff	$1.51	$0.0944
Roll-your-own Tobacco per pound	$24.78 or $1.0969	$1.5488 or 0.0686 cents.

CIGARETTE PAPERS AND TUBES	Tax
Cigarette Paper	**50 papers[1]**
Cigarette papers up to 6½" long	$0.0315
Cigarette papers over 6½" long	Use rates above, but count each 2¾ inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of each as one cigarette paper.
Cigarette Tubes	**50 Tubes[2]**
Cigarette tubes up to 6½" long	$0.0630
Cigarette tubes over 6½" long	Use rates above, but count each 2¾ inches, or fraction thereof, of the length of each as one cigarette tube.

[1]Tax rate for less than 50 papers is the same. The tax is not prorated.

[2]Tax rate for less than 50 tubes is the same. The tax is not prorated.

Global alcohol sales are estimated to exceed $1 trillion and tobacco sales $890 billion in 2015. Far more than the $600 billion estimated to be spent on global pharmaceuticals and $400 billion on other recreational drugs. An estimated $2.3 trillion were spent on all recreational drugs worldwide in 2015. The global alcoholic drinks industry (one of the two major segments of the beverage industry) is expected to exceed $1 trillion in 2014. The world tobacco industry generated sales of almost $721 billion in 2010. Cigarettes represent the leading market segment with revenue exceeding $681 billion, which accounts for almost 95% of the overall market. The yearly rate of market growth is expected to accelerate to be 4.5% until 2015, bringing the market to almost $890 billion.

US consumers purchase about $250 billion in pharmaceutical drugs, $400 billion in alcohol, $55 billion in tobacco and $65 billion other recreational drugs for total drug expenditure of $770 billion. In 2013, the revenue generated from the combined sales of beer, wine and distilled spirits totaled over $308 billion in the US. The U.S. beverage alcohol industry is a major contributor to the economy, responsible for over $400 billion in total U.S. economic activity in 2010, generating nearly $90 billion in wages and over 3.9 million jobs for U.S. workers. In 2010, distilled spirits accounted for over $120 billion in total economic activity, or 30% of total economic activity from all beverage alcohol. The beverage alcohol industry contributed over $21 billion directly to state and local revenues during 2010. In 1998, US consumers spent an estimated $59.3 billion on tobacco products, chiefly on cigarettes ($55.7 billion). Much less is spent on cigars ($1.0 billion), smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff ($2.5 billion combined), but these are also important industries. These consumer expenditures support thousands of businesses that manufacture, transport, market, and sell these products, as well as some 90,000 farms that grow tobacco leaf. Tobacco products are also an important source of tax revenue for Federal, State, and local governments. In 2010, the combined profits of the six leading tobacco companies was U.S. $35.1 billion.

TTB still owes taxpayers a refund for the extortionate roll-your own and small cigar tax increase of CHIPRA 2009 and in 2015 was reported by the FDA FY 2017 budget to have conspired with the FDA teen anti-smoking campaign to adulterate the tobacco harvest with green tomatoes and then make a lot of fines for contagiously contaminating the surviving crop, without ever informing the alcohol drinking and tobacco smoking public that green tomatoes cause long lasting throat damage whether eaten, drunk or smoked. The Center for Tobacco Products has extended FDA drug regulation to tobacco products made available to people over the age of 18 by specially licensed vendors since the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (Tobacco Control Act) became law on June 22, 2009 charged with developing a more informative drug label. Although required to do so by July 22, 2010 the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act has yet to be amended and industry to implement the new labels, and the cigarette labeling project has been abandoned.

In 2009 the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA, Public Law 111–3) Title VII Revenue Provisions Section 701 Increase in Excise Tax Rate on Tobacco Products, imposed a 2,653 percent tax increase on small cigars and 2,159 percent tax increase on roll-your-own tobacco; while subjecting small cigarettes, large cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, pipe tobacco, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes were subjected to a more reasonable 158 percent increase and large cigars a 155 percent increase and no floor tax. The tax on small cigars seem to have been explained as 20 units taxed five cents each to the pack. Roll-your-own are due the equal protection of the clause 26USC(F)(65)(B)§6423(c) to be reimbursed to the full extent of their loss; calculated by dividing the excessive tax hike on small cigars and hand-rolling tobacco by the 158 percent, multiplying by the years the excessive rate was in effect and rounding to the nearest whole integer, $1.828 for 17 years a year for small cigars under 27CFR(I)(40)(C)§40.21 and $1.0969 for 13.5 years a year for roll-your own under 27CFR(I)(40)(C)§40.25a for those vendors demonstrating that they have returned to within a 3 percent annual increase rolling tobacco prices in 2008. Organic tobacco should probably be tax free.

Twenty-six states and the District of Columbia currently have laws legalizing marijuana in some form. Three other states will soon join them after recently passing measures permitting use of medical marijuana. Seven states and the District of Columbia have adopted more expansive laws legalizing marijuana for

recreational use. Most recently, California, Massachusetts and Nevada all passed measures in November legalizing recreational marijuana. California's Prop. 64 measure allows adults 21 and older to now possess up to one ounce of marijuana and grow up to six plants in their homes. Other tax and licensing provisions of the law will not take effect until January 2018. In Nevada, adults will be able to legally possess up to one ounce of marijuana beginning Jan. 1. A similar ballot measure in Massachusetts allows for possession of pot starting on Dec. 15.

As of 2016 three states legalized recreational marijuana for tax purposesfor the entire duration of the year – Colorado, Washington , and Oregon. At about 25% tax rate legalization of recreational marijuana in these three states brought in more than a billion dollars in revenues. Colorado expects to take in about $184 million in tax revenue from marijuana in the first 18 months after legislation. The Joint Budget Committee projects revenue of about $610 million from retail and medical marijuana from Jan. 1 of this year to June 30, 2015, the end of the next fiscal year. Washington's legal recreational marijuana market is bringing in more tax revenue to the state than originally predicted. The most recent revenue forecast released by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council shows that the industry is expected to bring in more than $694 million in state revenue through the middle of 2019. A previous forecast in September had that projection at about $636 million. The latest report shows that nearly $43 million from a variety of marijuana-related taxes - including excise, sales, and business taxes - is expected to be collected through the middle of next year. About $237 million is expected for the next two-year budget that ends mid-2017, and $415 million more is expected for the 2017-19 budget biennium. Because state tax rates are high the federal government could never charge more than a six percent sales tax and is compromised by the detention of nonviolent marijuana offenders in federal prison and world customs union enforcement of unscientific drug control treaties. There is no reason that the ATM must federally tax marijuana at its inception. The ATM acronym is intended to remind even the most deranged addict to pay for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana in cash. Alcohol and tobacco sales and state regulators need to demonstrate better privacy protection so that TTB will not invade the privacy of consumers so unwise as to pay for alcohol, tobacco with a debit or credit card other than cash under 42USC§2000aa.

C. Regulars

Chapter 13 Agriculture

USDA's total outlays for FY 2017 are estimated at $151 billion. Funding for mandatory programs is estimated at $130 billion, about $8 billion below 2016. The change in mandatory funding is largely due to reductions in the Commodity Credit Corporation Fund. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) cuts of Thanksgiving 2016, twice miscalculated by the Food and Nutrition Service, are reported as 0.1% growth in the USDA budget. Discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is about $25 billion, about $1 billion below 2016. Discretionary budget authority includes funding for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Rural Development, food safety, Forest Service, research and conservation activities.
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on issues related to food, agriculture,

food safety, rural development, and natural resources including the Forest Service. The USDA employs 97,804 workers with total program level of $225 billion FY 2017 down - 2.6% from $231 billion FY 2016. USDA budget outlay and budget should grow at approximately 2.5% rate + 3% rate of SNAP growth = 2.8% USDA spending growth.

USDA Outlays FY 2015-2017
(millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services				
Farm Service Agency	1,950	2,152	1,659	-23%
Commodity Credit Corporation Programs	6,699	10,317	13,470	30.6%
Risk Management Agency	7,350	9,362	7,637	-18.4%
Foreign Agricultural Service	252	756	449	-40.6%
P.L. 480	1,121	1,026	995	-3%
Rural Development				
Salaries and Expenses	227	291	235	-19%
Rural Utilities Service	1,602	1,207	320	-74%
Rural Housing Service	2,489	4,728	1,678	-65%
Rural Business Cooperative Service	35	225	225	0
Food Nutrition and Consumer Services				
Food and Nutrition Services	103,958	106,896	106,944	0.05%
Natural Resources and Environment				

Natural Resources Conservation Service	3,498	4,301	4,928	14.6%
Forest Service	5,924	7,077	6,539	-7.6%
Food Safety				
Food Safety and Inspection Service	991	1,025	1,041	1.6%
Marketing and Regulatory Programs				
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,712	1,545	1,414	-8.5%
Agricultural Marketing Service	323	394	366	-7.1%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	31	43	43	0
Section 32 Funds	740	863	1,155	33.8%
Research, Education and Economics				
Agricultural Research Service	1,115	1,186	1,345	13.4%
Economic Research Service	75	107	95	-11.2%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	173	192	177	-7.8%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,323	1,959	1,864	-4.8%
Departmental Activities				
Office of the Secretary	42	79	85	7.6%
Office of the Chief Economist	16	31	20	-36%

National Appeals Division	13	13	13	0
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	7	9	10	11%
Office of Chief Information Officer	52	65	65	0
Office of Chief Financial Officer	6	6	9	50%
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities	83	76	89	17%
Hazardous Materials Management	6	9	6	-33%
Office of the General Counsel	46	52	54	3.8%
Office of the Inspector General	89	111	101	-9%
Office of Civil Rights	23	30	27	-10%
Working Capital Fund	-22	199	-2	-101%
USDA Subtotal	141,949	156,332	153,056	-2.1%
Offsetting receipts, rescission, net interest, & other adjustments	-2,834	-2,559	-1,572	-39%
Total Outlays USDA	139.115	153,773	151,484	-1.5%

Source: USDA FY 2017 Budget Summary

On May 15, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation to establish the United States Department of Agriculture and two and a half years later in his final message to Congress, Lincoln called USDA "The People's Department." The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is made up of 29 agencies and offices with nearly 100,000 employees who serve the American people at more than 4,500 locations across the country and abroad. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census conducted the census of agriculture for 156 years (1840-

1996). The 1997 Appropriations Act contained a provision that transferred the responsibility for the census of agriculture to National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The Secretary is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, 10 Offices, a Chief Information Officer, and 7 Undersecretaries that provide from two to four services. The 7 Undersecretaries are – (1) Natural Resources and Environment, (a) Forest Service, (b) Natural Resources Conservation Service, (2) Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, (a) Farm Services Agency, (b) Foreign Agricultural Service, (c) Risk Management Agency (3) Rural Development, (a) Rural Utilities Service, (b) Rural Housing Service, (c) Rural Business Cooperative Service, (4) Food Nutrition and Consumer Services, (a) Food and Nutrition Service, (b) Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (5) Food Safety, (a) Food Safety and Inspection Service (6) Research, Education and Economics, (a) Agricultural Research Service, (b) National Institute of Food and Agriculture, (c) Economic Research Service, and (d) National Agricultural Statistics Service and (7) Marketing and Regulatory Programs, (a) Agricultural Marketing Service, (b) Animal and Plant Inspection Service, and (c) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration. The 10 Offices – (1) Chief Economist, (2) National Appeals Division Director, (3) Director of Communications, (4) Inspector General, (5) General Counsel, (6) Office of the Chief Financial Officer, (7) Office of Budget and Program Analysis, (8) Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, (9) Assistant Secretary for Administration, and (10) Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) statute was amended in 2014 but after the 11:45pm Thanksgiving 2016 cowboy coffee norovirus delivery a strange section pertaining to publicly operated community health centers (from 1985?) needs to be repealed under 7USC§212a. The October 7, 2016 SNAP budget reported that total spending went down dramatically from a high of $76 billion in 2013, to $70 billion in 2014, and 8% decrease, and stayed at $70 billion in 2015 and then went down to $56 billion in 2016 a -20% decrease. The number of participants went down from 48 million in 2013, to 46 million in 2014 and 2015 and then to 44 million in 2016. Average benefits payments also went down from $133.07 in 2013, to $125.01 in 2014, to $126.83 in 2015 and $125.52 in 2016. Participants times average benefits equals $76.6 billion in 2013 and $70 billion in 2014 and 15. $125.52 times 12 times 44.3 million beneficiaries equals $66.7 billion but there is only $55.7 billion budgeted in 2016. The November 10, 2016 SNAP budget continues to be wrong in regards to how much money they save by cutting benefits. FY2013 47.6 million received an average benefit of $1,596.84 for a total of $76 billion. There may have been some sort of Christmas bonus from the 2013 Halloween cuts. FY 2014 46.6 million people received $1,501.20 for a total of $70.0 billion. FY 2015 45.8 million people received $1,521.96 for $69.7 billion. FY 2016 44.3 million people received $1,505.4 for $61.1 billion but this calculates to $66.6 billion. The Agriculture Secretary must ensure 3% annual increase in benefits, 1% population growth for a total of 104% growth, 2.5% growth for other non-welfare USDA agency programs. SNAP seem to have fixed the mathematical errors of October 7, 2016 on November 10, 2016 but continues to be wrong at $61 billion and under the influence of the 665,000 pounds of food SSA contributed to the Food Bank in 2016 at the calculated rate of $66.6 billion. Two counts of SNAP benefit deprivation on Halloween 2013 and 11:45 pm Thanksgiving 2016 for the USDA under 18USC§246. Goal of 3% annual benefit growth and 1% population growth = 4% SNAP growth.

Chapter 14 Commerce

The President's FY 2017 Budget provides $9.75 billion in discretionary funding for the U.S. Department of Commerce to create the conditions for economic growth by promoting trade and investment, spurring innovation, gathering and acting on environmental intelligence, and fueling a data-driven economy. 15.3% spending increase FY 2015-16 from $8.5 billion to $9.8 billion is offset in part by -0.5% growth to $9.75 billion FY 2017. This entire federal budget was nearly lost to the computer virus that no longer conceals the FY 2017 Commerce department budget and now OMB declares $10.5 billion FY 2017 Commerce spending, $750 million OMB computer fraud of the hour, down from $11.1 billion the hour before. The new Commerce Secretary will have to simplify the accounting method so as not to confuse OMB and should aim for 2.5% growth in non-decennial census years and maybe 2.7% in decennial Census years.

Commerce Department Budget FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Commerce	8.5	9.8	9.75	-0.5%
OMB	9.0	10.5	10.5	0%

Source: Pritzker, Penny. Department of Commerice. Budget-in-Brief FY 2016, FY 2017

The US Census reports the current population of the United States of America is 324,430,398 as of Friday, August 19, 2016, based on the latest United Nations estimates, there are 330 million people estimated to live in the Social Security Area (SSA) population. 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 24% under age 18 used in the 2010 Census. 77 million is 23.3% of the 330 million SSA population. 24% of the 324 million US Census population is 77.7 million children, agreement with SSA in regards to the number of childre growing up in the United States.

Chapter 15 Energy

OMB estimates are lower than Energy Department estimates. Energy is not a welfare program, low-income energy assistance is paid by Health and Human Services. Energy spending growth must be brought within 2.5% annual growth. The department estimated 8% total spending growth FY2015-16. The Department of Energy (DOE) requests $32.5 billion for FY 2017, an increase of $2.9 billion from the FY 2016 Enacted level of $29.6 billion. 9.7% energy spending growth is not acceptable. The FY 2017 Budget Request consists of $30.2 billion in discretionary funding (appropriated spending) and $2.3 billion in new mandatory spending proposals requiring new legislation. $30.2 billion is 2% growth. 2.5% growth to $30.3 billion is all that can be allowed. The DOE FY 2017 Budget Request includes $12.9 billion for energy, science, and related programs, an increase of $2.8 billion from the FY 2016 Enacted level. This $2.8 billion, 28% growth in mad science is too much, 2.5% growth. $10.4 billion is all once revolting scientists can be allowed FY 2017.

Department of Energy Budget by Organization FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	% Change 2016-17
National Nuclear Security Administration	11.4	12.5	12.8	2.4%
Science and Energy	8.7	9.5	11.8	24.6%
Science and Energy revised	8.7	9.5	9.6	1.1%
Credit Programs	0.02	0.02	0.015	-34.8%
Management and Performance	6.4	6.7	6.7	-0.9%
Corporate Management	0.07	0.06	0.05	-11.7%
Other Programs	0.4	0.43	0.44	2.3%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	-0.017	-0.024	-0.009	60%
Loan Subsidy	0	-0.068	-0.037	45.6%
Total	27.4	29.6	32.5	9.8%
Total Revised	27.4	29.6	30.3	2.4%
OMB	25.4	27.4	30.4	10.9%

Source: Energy Department Budget-in-brief. Office of the Chief Financial Officer. February 2016 pg. 10, OMB Dec. 15, 2016

The Federal Regulatory Energy Commission (FERC) is due a fine by the Keystone pipeline companies, despite the inquisitive nature of their statute under Battle Mountain Sanitarian Reserve unlawful intrusion and violation of the rules and regulations 24USC§154 the fine can be estimate at $1,000 fine per Standing Rock tribal member plus protestors split between the US and Standing Rock tribal water torture compensation payments of averaging $500 to impoverished tribal members, injured protestors and water diviners under Art. 14 of the International Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment. Standing Rock reservation is due compensation for pepper spray, rubber bullets, and water torture at 26 degrees Fahrenheit. Use of force and territorial aggression by pipeline companies trespassing on tribal watersheds protected by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission pipeline rerouting decision of September 2016 is in contravention to the *jus cogens,* universal norm, of international law, often called non-use of force, in Art. 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. Use of force against tribal protestors was inappropriate, unauthorized, unnecessary and excessive. Policy statement on consultation with Indian tribes in Commission proceedings under 18CFR§2.1c portrays FERC as a neutral party who might be offended by subversive tribal justice financing by the Interior that must be abolished under the Slavery convention of 1926.

Chapter 16 Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) FY 2017 budget upholds both the 2.5% annual average growth rate and UN Sustainable Development Goals for 2030. Best accountant in the Cabinet. WHOMB needs to comply with the reasonable EPA budget estimate of $8.1 billion in FY 2015 & 16 and $8.3 million FY 2017 increasing 2.5% annually thereafter. EPA's $8,267 million FY 2017 is administrated Goal 1: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality - $1,132 million, 13.7%. Goal 2 Protecting America's Waters - $3,746 million, 45.3%. Goal 3: Cleaning up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development - $1,910 million, 23.1%. Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution - $680 million, 8.2%. Goal 5: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Ensuring Compliance - $800 million, 9.7% . EPA FTEs have declined from a high of 17,417 in 2010 to a low of 15,335 in 2015 and is now rising at an average annual rate of 2.6% to 15,416 in 2017. EPA budget should increase 2.5% in 2018, FTEs by 1% for least a 1.5% raise.

Environmental Protection Agency FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Agency	8.1	8.1	8.3	2.5%
OMB	7.0	8.4	8.7	3.6%

Source: Environmental Protection Agency. Budget-in-brief. FY 2017. February 2016

Since passage of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) in 1990, nationwide air quality has improved significantly. From 2003 to 2014, population-weighted ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter and ozone have decreased 29 percent and 18 percent, respectively. However, even with this progress, in 2014, approximately 57 million people in the U.S. lived in counties with air that did not meet health-based standards for at least one pollutant. Outdoor and indoor allergens and irritants play a significant role in making asthma worse and triggering asthma attacks. Over 23 million Americans currently have asthma, which annually accounts for over 500,000 hospitalizations, more than 10 million missed school days, and over $50 billion in economic costs.7 In addition, radon is the leading environmental cause of cancer mortality in North America, causing an estimated 21,000 lung cancer deaths annually in the U.S. From 1990 to 2013, the number of homes with operating mitigation systems increased by more than 700 percent from 175,000 to 1,245,000 homes. The lack of access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in Indian Country continues to threaten the public health of American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities. According to 2010 data from the Indian Health Service (IHS), approximately 12 percent of AI/AN homes do not have safe water and/or basic sanitation facilities. The efficiencies and partnerships resulting from the Infrastructure Task Force will directly assist tribes with their infrastructure needs. In Alaska, 13 percent of native and rural households are without complete indoor plumbing, a much higher figure than the national average of 0.4 percent (US Census Survey 2012) of occupied homes that lacked complete indoor plumbing. As a result, 2008 data indicates that the age adjusted infectious disease hospitalization rate for Alaska natives was 28 percent higher than the national average, with a higher disparity observed for infants. Infectious disease hospitalizations account for approximately 22 percent of all Tribal and ANV hospitalizations,20 where lower respiratory tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections, and infections of the kidney, urinary tract, and bladder contribute to most of these health disparities. Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP), established under authorities contained in the Food

Quality Protection Act (FQPA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), is responsible for protecting human health and the environment from risks associated with chemicals with endocrine bioactivity. Under this program, the EPA has introduced groundbreaking new technologies—alternative techniques that use computational toxicology (CompTox) to predict endocrine effects using computer models—allowing the agency to move from screening dozens of chemicals per year to up to 1,000 per year, while moving away from animal testing. The test screens chemicals based on potential endocrine bioactivity and exposure related to the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone pathways in humans and wildlife.

On August 3, 2015, the EPA finalized rules that will lower carbon pollution from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants and guidelines to help the states develop their plans for meeting their individual goals. The standards for existing sources will result in carbon pollution from the power sector that is 32 percent lower by 2030 (compared to 2005 emission levels). In 2013, the electricity sector was the largest source of U.S. GHG emissions, accounting for about one-third of the U.S. total. The national program of fuel economy and GHG standards for model year 2012 through 2025 light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles will save American consumers about $1.7 trillion, decrease the nation's fuel consumption by over 12 billion barrels of oil and prevent 6.3 billion metric tons of GHG emissions over the lifetimes of the affected vehicles and commercial trucks sold through model year 2025, an FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goal. In model year 2025, the EPA and NHTSA standards will require average fuel economy for cars and light trucks of approximately 54.5 miles to the gallon, a significant increase from the model year 2014 average of 31.8 miles to the gallon. The EPA also will continue to implement the Renewable Fuels program, which requires an increasing percentage of vehicle fuel sold in the U.S. to be from renewable sources. The stratospheric ozone program implements the provisions of the CAAA and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol). Under the CAAA and the Montreal Protocol, the EPA is authorized to control and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S., and to contribute to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. As of January 1, 2015, ODS production and imports was capped at 1,524 ODP-weighted metric tons, which is 10 percent of the U.S. baseline under the Montreal Protocol (ODP weighted means that the metric tons of different substances are weighted by ozone depleting potential). In 2020, all production and import will be phased out except for exempted amounts.

Chapter 17 Housing and Urban Development

When OMB Director Suan Donovan was promoted from HUD Secretary there was a precise agreement between OMB and HUD on the $38.088 million in HUD spending FY 2015 that supported growth to $20 billion in housing assistance and continues to growth although it is no longer accounted for the same way. To resolve the inexplicable distortion of the HUD budget by mandatory program receipts FY 2016 OMB is going to have to return to the $38.1 million agreement with HUD FY 2015 plus 2.8% annual growth. 2.8% annual growth allows for 2.5% agency spending growth and 3% annual growth in housing assistance that makes up about 60% of HUD spending. So that OMB estimates HUD spending at $38.1 billion FY 2015, $39.1 billion FY 2016 and $40.1 billion FY 2017. The FY 2000 HUD spending remains $30,781 million. HUD underwriting is needed from the FY 2015 agreement Donovan seems to have betrayed in confusion regarding the value of undistributed offsetting receipts.

Housing and Urban Development Budget FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Average Annual % Change 2015-17
HUD FY 2017	40.8	30.5	41.0	0.25%
HUD FY 2015 + 2.8% average annual spending growth	38.1	39.2	40.3	2.8%
OMB 12/18/16	35.5	28.7	40.7	7.3%

Source: OMB 12/18/16, HUD FY 2015 & 17 Budgets

Federal rental assistance cost taxpayers $38.3 billion in 2015 according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. 5,106,000 low-income households use federal rental assistance to rent modest housing at an affordable cost; at least 68% have extremely low incomes (30% of area median income or less). 2.1 million Housing Choice Vouchers, 1.3 million public housing, 1.2 million Section 8 project based, 154,000 elderly and disabled and .Nearly all households using federal rental assistance include children or people who are elderly or disabled and 272,000 USDA. 30% of HUD beneficiaries are adults with children, 1% elderly with children, 33% elderly, 5% disabled adults with children. 21% disabled adults and 11% childless adults = 36% families with children = 1,838,160 families with children receiving federal rental assistance. The typical HUD formula is that a beneficiary should pay no more than 30% of their low-income. 10,018,100 low-income households pay more than half their income for rent, 24 percent more than before the recession. When housing costs consume more than half of household income, low-income families are at greater risk of becoming homeless. The single-night census in 2014 found that 578,424 people in the U.S. were homeless or living in shelters, including 49,933 veterans and 216,261 people in families with children. Another 1,001,652 school-age children lived in unstable housing, such as doubled up with other families, during the 2012-2013 school year.

Chapter 18 Interior

The Department's 2017 budget request totals $13.4 billion in current authority that equated with 4.5% average annual federal spending increase from $12.3 billion OMB estimates FY 2015. Permanent appropriations fluctuated from $5.8 billion FY 2015 to $5.3 billion FY 2016 then to $7.1 billion FY 2017. In 2017, Interior will generate receipts of nearly $10.2 billion. Receipts mysteriously declined and federal spending increased to compensate in FY 2016 equalling zero agency spending growth FY2017. Interior needs stable receipt growth and federal spending should be estimated to increase at exactly 2.5% annual growth. Interior manages more than 530 million acres or about 20 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and 418 million acres of submerged land in five Pacific marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over an additional 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior has nearly 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States. Interior benefits from approximately 509,000 volunteers who provide more than 10 million hours of service, valued at an estimated $239 million per year.

Interior Department Budget Authority FY 2015-17

(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Average Annual % Change 2015-17
Receipts	11.1	9.4	10.15	-4.3%
Permanent Appropriations	5.8	5.2	7.2	12.1%
Federal Spending	12.3	13.3	13.4	4.5%
OMB	12.3	14.02	15.04	11.1%

Source: FY2017 The Interior Budget-in-brief. February 2016

Interior manages 409 units of the national park system, 563 national wildlife refuges, 72 fish hatcheries, one historic fish hatchery, 16 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 23 national monuments in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. Nearly 380,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSMRE Abandoned Mine Lands program prioritizing swimming holes. The FWS acts to protect over 2,200 endangered and threatened species; 1,800 are in the United States. Interior collects revenues from energy, minerals, grazing, timber, lands sales, and other revenue producing activities. The estimated revenue projections in 2017 are $10.1 billion. The Department is the Nation's largest wholesale water supplier; managing 475 dams and operating 337 reservoirs with a total storage capacity of 245 million acre-feet of water, enough water for 980 million people. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 21 percent of the Nation's energy, including 15 percent of natural gas, 23 percent of oil, and 45 percent of coal. Federal lands host projects that account for 15 percent of hydropower and three percent of wind power generation capacity. Interior approved renewable energy projects account for 43 percent of the Nation's installed solar energy capacity and 57 percent of the Nation's installed geothermal energy capacity. Annually, more than 61 million visits are made to BLM public lands, over 284 million visits to national park units, nearly 50 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and 90 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites.

The Department maintains relationships with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people. The BIE provides education services to 48,000 individual students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 32 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools. There are 96 BIA-funded corrections programs and 190 bureau and tribal law enforcement programs. Interior has responsibility for the largest land trust in the world. Today, the Indian trust encompasses approximately 56 million surface acres and 60 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. On these lands, Interior manages over 119,000 leases for uses such as farming, grazing, and oil and gas production on behalf of individual Indians and Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee manages nearly $4.9 billion of trust funds held in about 3,300 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes, and over 397,000 open Individual Indian Monies accounts. Interior provides unbiased, multi-discipline science for use in understanding, managing, and protecting the landscape, natural resources, and natural hazards. Data are available to the public from over 8,100 stream gages and 2,900 earthquake sensors. Over 36 million satellite products have been downloaded from the Landsat archives since being made available at no cost in 2008, with 13 million downloaded in 2015 alone. The USGS publishing warehouse contains more than 140,000 USGS–authored citations with full text

access to over 80,000 USGS publications.

Chapter 19 Labor

Labor spending rose from $31.9 billion FY2000 to a high of $173 billion FY2010 and is increasing 17% to $51 billion FY 2017 according to the Historical records of OMB. The FY 2017 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is $12.8 billion in discretionary authority for 4.6% growth to 17,663 full-time equivalent employees (FTE) and $33.1 billion in mandatory funding for a total of $45.9 billion, 0.4% growth from the previous year. Agency with 2.5% annual growth is however not distinguished from welfare benefits with 3% annual growth by use of the term 'mandatory' and this is a core lesson for all federal agencies. -0.9% reduction in federal subsidies for state unemployment compensation (UC) benefits to $32.3 billion is intentional deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246. To get the account right 3% growth should be estimated for UC benefits and 2.5% for other agency employment and spending including UC administration. There are 136 million people with employment covered by UC insurance. The federal government should pay $33.6 for 3% UC growth FY 2017 and $13.4 billion for 2.5% growth in other agency programs for total labor department spending of $47 billion 2.8% growth, due to 3% growth in the UC welfare program and 2.5% growth in other agency programs, over the previous year labor department estimates that trump OMB estimates for the accuracy of the historical record.

Labor Department Budget FY2015-17

(billions)

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	% Change 2016-17
Agency	12.7	13.1	13.6	3.8%
revised	12.7	13.1	13.4	2.5%
State UC Benefits	32.4	32.6	32.3	-0.9%
revised	32.4	32.6	33.6	3%
Total	45.1	45.7	45.9	0.4%
revised	45.1	45.7	47	2.8%
OMB	45.2	43.6	51.0	17.0%

Source: Labor Department. FY 2017 Budget-in-brief. All Purpose Table.

The immunity of the Labor Secretary is based on their unemployment compensation payments. Excessive 3.8% growth of workforce population must be reduced to prevent sabotage by unqualified employees and attrition of wages by the lame duck. Labor employee population increased only 1.8% FY2015-16. Neoplastic Labor department employment estimates FY2017 exhibited their malignancy when two police officer were called out, shot and killed when the

Labor Secretary was questioned on the death of a state retirement beneficiary by Secretary of Health and Human Services' un-appointed National Institute for Disability Independent Living and Rehabilitation Research (NIDLRR) created in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 under the Slavery Convention of 1926 that abolishes 'forced labor' and is neatly applied to 'enforcement', 'forest labor', 'labor enforcement' and 'workforce' legislation used in so much Labor Department agencies. The NIDILRR has been repealed. Too bad it was nicely codified, it was just hijacked by the HHS Secretary who never appointed anyone but death, and only needed to change its name to Disability and Independent Living (DIL) webpage. This constitutes discrimination against disability. Labor department employment should be reduced from 17,663 to an estimated 17,052 for 1% Labor employee growth and 1.5% wage increase for 2.5% agency spending growth and 3% federal UC spending growth FY 2017. UC needs to be expanded to provide 14 weeks of paid maternity leave and 3 weeks paid sick leave to comply with ILO Conventions. Let the new labor employees receive unemployment compensation although they might not have been employed for the full year. UC pays more people for less, agency spending promotes competitive individuals who publish the statistical work of the nation and pay benefits with high levels of accuracy and administrative efficiency.

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 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, seniority of social allowances. The 12 weeks of unpaid Family and Maternity Leave Act needs to be repealed to insure women for 14 weeks of maternity leave paid by unemployment compensation for contributing women holding their job for more than a year, TANF for women with temporary maternity leave related income shortfalls and SSI for chronically poor families with children under Maternity Protection (ILO Convention 183) of 2000 and 3 weeks annual paid sick days under the Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970 and Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981. Article 13 State parties shall take all appropriate measure to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular (a) to family benefits. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 2 September 1990 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. A 15.4% FY 2017 increase in Temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) spending should increase the number of TANF beneficiaries to more than 5 million families. To end child poverty it is necessary to tax the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax.

The American Journal of Sociology finds that Americans with children are 12 percent less happy than

non-parents, the largest "happiness gap" of 22 rich countries surveyed. The main sources of parents' unhappiness are the lack of paid vacation and sick leave, and the high cost of child care. In France parents are slightly happier than non-parents. Early childhood offerings vary, but everywhere in Europe and in Canada they're far more generous than in the United States. Ukrainian dads may not change enough diapers, but their government offers paid maternity leave; practically free preschool; and per-baby payments equivalent to eight months of an average salary. Children are expensive. Working 40 hours a week in 2016 at the $7.25 an hour federal minimum wage earns a pre-tax income of only $290 a week, $1,160 a month, $13,920 a year, not enough for a $16,,020 spouse or $21,160 first child and $4,160 each additional child. Two parents working for 60 hours a week for the minimum wage could earn $435 a week, $1,740 a month, $20,888 a year, not quite enough for child, Working 80 hours a week a couple insured for maternity leave and child care could earn $580 a week, $2,320 a month, $27,840 a year, enough for two children. Annually the poverty line for one is $11,880, for two $16,020, for three, $20,160, for four $24,300 and $4,160 for each additional child. In summary each child costs about $80 a week, $347 a month, $4,160 a year. A major reason for the increase in child poverty is that the Federal Minimum Wage has not been increased since the large increase of 2008 precipitated the Great Recession. To avoid triggering more layoffs with unreasonably large federal minimum wage increases limited labor budgets cannot afford it is necessary that Congress legislate an automatic minimum wage increase of not more or less than 3% annual growth, beginning immediately. Managerial and professional wages are expected to grow around 2.5%. Welfare programs, food stamps, TANF, etc., should budget for a 3% raise to stay ahead of average inflation, plus beneficiary population growth of 1%, 104% of previous year spending. Provided that the 100% of poverty line rate increases at the 2.7% rate of consumer price index (CPI) inflation predicted a 3% annual increase in federal minimum wage and welfare benefits should reduce income inequality. Rounded to the nearest nice nickel $7.25 an hour federal minimum wage in 2016 since the Great Recession needs to be amended to $7.50 in 2017, to $7.75 in 2018 and 8.00 in 2019 and 3% every year thereafter.' in one final sentence at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

100% of the Federal Poverty Level Guidelines 2016

Family Size	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	$11,880	$990	$228
2	$16,020	$1,335	$308
3	$20,160	$1,680	$388

4	$24,300	$2,025	$467
5	$28,440	$2,370	$547
6	$32,580	$2,715	$627
7	$36,730	$3,061	$706
8	$40,890	$3,408	$786
Each Add'l	$4,160	$347	$80

Source: Mass Legal Services, HHS 2016

In normal pregnancy there are few restrictions concerning work. The traditional time designated for maternity leave is approximately 1 month before the expected date of delivery and extending until 6 weeks after birth. The United States is not party to the International Labor Organization (ILO) Maternity Protection (Convention 183) of 2000 and needs to adopt 14 weeks of paid maternity leave. The Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3) is considered substandard and the U.S. provides only 12 weeks of unpaid leave to approximately half of mothers in the U.S. and nothing for the remainder. 45 countries ensure that fathers either receive paid paternity leave or have a right to paid parental leave. The United States guarantees fathers neither paid paternity nor paid parental leave. At least 96 countries around the world in all geographic regions and at all economic levels mandate paid annual leave. The U.S. does not require employers to provide paid annual leave. At least 37 countries have policies guaranteeing parents some type of paid leave specifically for when their children are ill. Of these countries, two-thirds guarantee more than a week of paid leave, and more than one-third guarantee 11 or more days. 139 countries provide paid leave for short- or long-term illnesses, with 117 providing a week or more annually. The U.S. provides up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for serious illnesses through the FMLA. The following ILO Conventions await ratification by the United States a. three weeks annually of Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970; allowing for b.Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981; and c. 14 weeks of

unemployment compensation or social security paid Maternity Protection (Convention 183) of 2000.

The United States lags dramatically behind all high-income countries, as well as many middle- and low-income countries when it comes to public policies designed to guarantee adequate working conditions for families. One hundred sixty-three countries around the world guarantee paid leave to women after childbirth; the United States does not. Forty-five countries ensure that fathers either receives paid paternity leave or paid parental leave; the United States does not. Seventy-six countries protect workingwomen's right to breastfeed at work; the United States offers no such protection. Ninety-six countries offer paid annual leave; the United States does not require employers to provide any paid annual leave. One hundred thirty-nine countries provide paid leave for short or long-term illnesses; the United States has no national policy regarding sick leave. The list of working conditions relevant to families where the United States lags behind goes on and includes, among others, maximum hour legislation, legislation guaranteeing minimum days of rest, and leave for major family events. Where this comprehensive global data are available, the United States also appears to lag significantly behind in services available to children in working families. The United States ranks 39 in available data on early childhood education enrollment and 91 in student-to-staff ratios. The school year in the United States is shorter than that of 54 other countries around the world. While the United States has high rates of 0- to 3-year-olds in childcare, this is mainly due to families paying privately for care that is necessary in the absence of paid parental leave, not to either publicly-provided care or to parents choosing infant and toddler care when parental leave is available.

The only other industrialized country, which does not have paid maternity or parental leave for women, Australia, guarantees a full year of unpaid leave to all women in the country. In contrast, the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3) in the U.S. provides only 12 weeks of unpaid leave to approximately half of mothers in the U.S. and nothing for the remainder. 45 countries ensure that fathers either receive paid paternity leave or have a right to paid parental leave. The United States guarantees fathers neither paid paternity nor paid parental leave. At least 76 countries protect working women's right to breastfeed; the U.S. does not, in spite of the fact that breastfeeding has been shown to reduce infant mortality several-fold. In fact, nearly two-thirds of these countries protect breastfeeding for 15 months or longer. Nearly nine out of ten protect this right for at least a year. At least 96 countries around the world in all geographic regions and at all economic levels mandate paid annual leave. The U.S. does not require employers to provide paid annual leave. At least 37 countries have policies guaranteeing parents some type of paid leave specifically for when their children are ill. Of these countries, two-thirds guarantee more than a week of paid leave, and more than one-third guarantee 11 or more days. 139 countries provide paid leave for short- or long-term illnesses, with 117 providing a week or more annually. The U.S. provides up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for serious illnesses through the FMLA. Pregnant women are expected to pay the doctor for an estimated twenty pre-natal care visits plus expensive hospital births $2,500 + $2,500 = $5,000 for normal vaginal delivery. In 2016 the Medicaid price for uncomplicated hospital delivery in Texas was $435. To find out about the state program call 1-800-311-BABY (1-800-311-2229).

The Maternity Leave Act, Title III of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 provides in Sec. 14 Unemployment Compensation for 14 weeks of Maternity Leave. To prioritize the payment of the families of 16-24 million poor children SSI benefits with new OASDI revenues from taxing the rich in 2017. 10 million Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits were cut between

1996 and 2000. During this time period child poverty increased from the average non-age discriminatory rate of about 15% in 1996 to 21-28% in 2016 while poverty among working age adults decreased to 10% and in elders 9%. Child SSI is the priority in 2017. UC contributors shall be insured for 14 weeks of paid maternity leave and the poor shall be referred to child SSI.

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

(a) To expedite the reemployment of individuals who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under the State law the Secretary of Labor shall fulfill the 14 months of paid leave authorized for Maternity Leave by International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000).

(1) The Family and Medical Leave Act shall be repealed except in that workers's positions who have served their benefit year, shall continue to be entitled to up to twelve weeks of (unpaid) sick leave, 14 weeks of maternity leave and 24 weeks to care for an injured armed service-member.

(2) Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970).

(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 the Supplemental Security Income Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382.

(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.

Chapter 20 National Aeronautic and Space Administration

The National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) FY 2017 budget is $19.0 billion. It is administrated $5.6 billion Science, $8.4 billion Human Exploration Operations, $827 million Space Technology, $790 million Aeronautic Technology, $100 million Education, Safety, Security and $3.3 billion Mission Services and Construction & Environmental Compliance and Restoration. The budget supports developing the technologies that will make future space missions more cabable and affordable, partnering with the private sector to transport crew and cargo to the International Space Station, continuing the development of the Orion crew vehicle, Space Launch System and Exploration Ground Systems that will one day send astronauts beyond low Earth orbit. The budget also keeps the Webb Telescope on track for a 2018; builds on our scientific discoveries and achievements in space;

and supports the Administration's commitment to serve as a catalyst for the growth of a vibrant American commercial space industry. NASA needs reliable 2.5% annual budget growth beginning FY 2018.

National Aeronautic and Space Administration Budget FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Average Annual % Change 2016-17
Agency	18.0	19.3	19.0	2.8%
OMB	18.3	19.2	19.3	2.7%

Source: National Aeronautic and Space Administration FY 2017 Budget Request

Chapter 21 Transportation

The FY 2017 President's Budget request for the Department of Transportation is $98.1 billion, OMB estimates $85.8 billion and $77.9 billion would be 2.5% growth from the FY 2016 transportation budget that stabilized the Highway Trust Fund deficit. The incessant racket is privately funded now that there is compete disbelief in the FY 2017 Transportation Budget. Growth in highway robbery spending needs to be regulated at 2.5% annually just like the metro bus budget. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is tired of being tarred and feathered by lame-ducks. 2.5% agency-wide growth is re-estimated for the Transportation Secretary nominee to prove it is lawyers and not minorities who are non-accountants.

Transportation Department Budget FY2015-17
(billions)

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2016	% Change 2016-17
Federal Aviation Administration	15.9	16.3	15.9	-2.5%
revised	15.9	16.3	16.7	2.5%
Federal Highway Administration	40.9	43.1	51.5	19.5%
revised	40.9	43.1	44.1	2.3%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	0.572	0.580	0.794	36.9%
revised	0.572	0.580	0.595	2.5%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.810	0.869	1.181	35.9%
revised	0.810	0.869	0.890	2.4%
Federal Transit Administration	11	11.8	19.9	68.6%

revised	11	11.8	12.1	2.5%
Federal Railroad Administration	1.626	1.699	6.267	369%
revised	1.626	1.699	1.740	2.5%
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	0.245	0.250	0.295	18%
revised	0.245	0.250	0.257	2.5%
Maritime Administration	0.341	0.399	0.428	7.3%
revised	0.341	0.399	0.408	2.3%
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	0.032	0.028	0.036	28.6%
revised	0.032	0.028	0.029	2.5%
Office of the Secretary	0.898	0.935	1.696	81.4%
revised	0.898	0.935	0.955	2.1%
Office of the Inspector General	0.086	0.088	0.09	2.3%
Total	72.4	76.0	98.1	29.1%
Total revised	72.4	76.0	77.9	2.5%
OMB	75.4	77.8	85.8	10.3%

Source: Foxx, Anthony. Transforming Communities in the 21st Century. Safety, Opportunity, Innovation. Budget Highlights Fiscal Year 2017. Department of Transportation.

Chapter 22 Veterans Affairs

The President's 2017 Budget includes $182.3 billion for VA in 2017. This includes $78.7 billion in discretionary resources and $103.6 billion in mandatory funding. The $3 billion reduction in benefits FY 2016 was more than compensated for with 4.3% benefit spending growth FY2017 due to equal access to justice costs reiterated in *Sanders v. Shinseki* 556 US 396 (2009). 4% benefit growth is the peacetime veteran benefit spending goal whereby population growth + benefit amount growth = federal benefit spending growth. Veteran healthcare and administration (including major construction) growth on the other hand needs to be limited to 2.5% annual growth split between wages and new hires. Veterans don't want more touching they want to be cured with the consensual and informed administration of safe, cheap, effective medicine. VA full-time equivalent (FTE) employment is high, steadily rising from 335,280 in 2015 to 366,544 in 2017 an average annual rate of 4.7% new hires and should be moderated at around 1% to afford a 1.5% raise with a federal human resources budget that increases 2.5% annually. Most of the FTE increase is the result of veterans health administration that commanded 298,546 FTEs FY2015, 311,232 (4.2% growth) FY2016 and requests 326,415 (4.8% growth) FY2017. 1% veterans health administration (ha) FTE growth over FY2016 would bring ha FTEs to 314,344.

Veterans Affairs Budget FY 2015-17
(billions)

	FY 2015	FY2016	FY2017	Average Annual % Change 2015-17
Benefits	95.4	92.4	103.6	4.3%
Health	56.4	63.8	65.8	4.7%
Cemeteries	0.257	0.271	0.286	5.6%
Administration	8.4	9.4	9.1	-3.2%
Budget Authority	164	167.5	182.4	5.6%
Federal Spending	160.5	164	178.8	5.7%
OMB	159.2	177.6	180.2	6.6%

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs Budget-in-brief FY 2017

The slight increase in proprietary revenues was not enough to afford so much as the major construction costs. Deprivation of relief benefits does not pay. The fact that a lot of new veterans beneficiaries received benefits after being robbed of their signing bonus does not disqualify them from both being reimbursed and receiving veterans benefits. California is recommended to reimburse $22 million that have already been taken from the rightful beneficiaries of signing bonuses from the 2000s under 18USC§246 and release Sgt. Toni Jaffe immune under Sec. 204(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§404(c). 9,700 California Army National Guard soldiers and veterans have been ordered to repay +/-$15,000 in enlistment bonuses from the 2000s. Sgt. Toni Jaffe pleaded guilty to filing false claims for handing out more than $15 million in bonuses to ineligible soldiers and is serving a 30-month sentence. Eligibility was apparently limited to civil and intelligence officers, probably due to the hacking of the original documents, that was unlawfully retroactively interpreted to not cover grunts after 2010. To create the Naval Asylum promised in the Naval Hospital Act of Feb. 26, 1811 veterans commissioned the jury that initially tried *US v. Thomas Fillebrown, Secretary of Commissioners of Navy Hospitals* 32 US 28 7 Pet. 28 (1833) arrested, detained him, and tried him, in failing health, all the way to the Supreme Court, as cited by Justice Story in *Minis v. US* 40 U.S. 423 (1841) after the Retirement Home had been created in Washington DC, where Abraham Lincoln penned the Emancipation Proclamation two decades later. Signing bonuses are a respected form of hostile fire pay under 24USC§412. The overpayment decision is unlawful under the Sec. 204(a) of the Social Security Act 42USC§404(a) because the beneficiaries are faultless and the paymaster should be immune under Sec. 204(c) of the Social Security Act 42USC§404(c). The Social Security Administration is appalled. This message was transmitted to the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust fund under 24USC§419. The State of California must recover from an electoral meltdown that took many lives since the Democratic Primaries and created many refugees. California's $22 million is not immune under the XI Amendment to civil rights remedies under 42USC§2000d-7. Please restore "First Amendment Privacy Protection" to Internet searches of 42USC§2000aa.

D. Minutiae

Chapter 23 Corps of Engineers – Civil Works

The President's Budget for fiscal year 2017 (FY 2017) includes $4.620 billion in gross discretionary funding for the Civil Works program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). $2.705 billion for Operation and Maintenance $1.09 billion for Construction, $222 million for Mississippi River and Tributaries, $200 million for the Regulatory Program, $180 million for Expenses, $103 million for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), $85 million for Investigations, $30 million for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies, $5 million for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. The FY 2017 Budget includes $1.934 billion for the study, design, construction, operation and maintenance of inland and coastal navigation projects. It funds capital investments on the inland waterways based on the estimated revenues to the Inland Waterways Trust Fund. The Budget gives priority to coastal harbors and inland waterways with the most commercial traffic. It also funds harbors that support significant commercial fishing, subsistence, or public transportation benefits. OMB estimates are higher $6.7 billion FY 2015, $6.7 billion FY 2016 and $6.65 billion FY 2017 and going down.

US Army Corp of Civil Engineers Budget FY 2015-17
(billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Agency	4.7	4.7	4.6	-2.1%
revised	4.7	4.7	4.8	2.5%
OMB	6.7	6.7	6.65	-0.07%

Source: US Army Corp of Engineers Civil Works Budgets FY 2015-17, OMB Dec. 17, 2016

Chapter 24 General Services Administration

The FY 2017 General Services Administration (GSA) Budget declares total federal rental and building operations of $9.3 billion FY2015, $10.2 billion FY 2016 and $10.2 billion FY 2017 (-0.2% growth calculated in millions). OMB often reports that GSA earns on-budget revenues FY 2015-17 in the outlay by agency table but should probably adhere more closely to annual GSA appropriations estimates of $237 million FY 2015, $254 million FY2016 and $362 million FY 2017 42.5% growth from the previous year, that could be reduced by the $100 million GSA cybersecurity initiative, to 3.1% growth. The goal for GSA is 2.5% annual federal spending increases to be included in the OMB Outlay by Agency tables notwithstanding federal rents and building costs that do not constitute either on-budget or off-budget receipts for the purposes of OMB who micromanages them as interagency real estate receipts and agency real estate expenditures.

General Services Adminstration Budget FY2015-17
(in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Obligations	9,320	10,196	10,178	-0.2%
Appropriations	237	254	362	42.5%

revised	237	254	262	3.1%
OMB	-890	-719	1,284	279%

Source: General Services Administration. FY 2017 Congressional Justification. February 9, 2016

GSA was established on July 1, 1949, as a result of the Hoover Commission's recommendation that consolidating administrative functions across Government into one organization would be more effective and economical for the Government and would avoid "senseless duplication, excess cost, and confusion in handling supplies, and providing space." The FY 2017 Budget is requesting a new appropriation of $100 million for GSA to improve legacy information technology systems to enhance cybersecurity and mission effectiveness across the Federal government. The FBI Headquarters Consolidation project will consolidate FBI operations housed in the J. Edgar Hoover Building and other leased locations into a single, consolidated headquarters facility. $100 million cybersecurity financing overruled, 3.1% considered compensation for doing business with the FBI FY 2017. The FBI might lost their new headquarters to abolition under the Slavery Convention of 1926 at any time. Since Windows 8 GSA should buy and encrypt their own Mac computers and use secure cable or encrypted wifi Internet connections.

Chapter 25 National Science Foundation

The National Science Foundation (NSF) briefs are shortsighted in their focus upon the current year and do not provide Congress with the traditional three year budget; download time is lengthy. NSF tends to overestimate their demands and then overestimates their growth expectations, never receiving as much as they requested. OMB estimates are lower than the NSF settlements. In FY 2016 NSF asked for a 5.2% increase to $7.7 billion but seems to have only gotten $7.5 billion, 2.7% growth, slightly too much. NSF's FY 2017 Budget Request is $7.964 billion, an increase of $500.53 million (6.7 percent) over the FY 2016 estimate calculated to be $7.5 billion. This includes $7.56 billion in discretionary budget authority and $400 million in new mandatory budget authority. New one-year mandatory funding totaling $400 million would support fundamental, curiosity- driven research of more scientists and engineers at the early stages of their careers – who bring particular expertise in data- and computationally-intensive activities – to quicken the pace of discovery and advance the leading edge of research and education. This funding would have allowed for an estimated 800 additional research grants to be made from a pool of highly-rated proposals but must be declined for lack of funding. Without the new mandatory funding $100 million would increase NSF spending to $7.6 billion, 1.3% slow growth FY 2017 as penalty for the unscientific growth demands of previous years, and exactly 2.5% agency spending growth FY 2018.

National Science Foundation Budget FY 2015-17
(billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
Agency	7.3	7.5	8.0	6.7%
revised	7.3	7.5	7.6	1.3%
OMB	6.8	6.9	7.0	1.5%

Source: National Science Foundation. FY 2017 Budget Request to Congress. February 9, 2016.

Chapter 26 Small Business Administration

America's 28 million small businesses are the engine of job creation and economic growth in this country, creating nearly two out of every three net new jobs in the United States and employing nearly half of the nation's workforce. SBA's total budget request for FY 2017 is $719 million. Of this amount, $157 million is for business loan administration and subsidy and $231 million is for entrepreneurial development programs. Beyond this total, an additional $159 million is requested for disaster loan administration of Stafford Act disasters under the disaster relief cap adjustment authorized in the Budget Control Act. The Budget also proposes a $55 million cancellation of prior year un-obligated balances related to business loan subsidy for programs that are now zero subsidy.

Small Business Administration Budget FY 2015-17
(in millions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2015-16
Agency	888	871	878	0.7%
OMB	-746	-378	960	353%

Source: Small Business Administration FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification and FY 2015 Annual Performance Report pg. 14

OMB accounts poorly for the Small Business Administration (SBA). OMB must cease to adjust annual SBA budget requests to deceptively indicate that loan programs turn an off-budget profit in the outlays by agency table and instead report annual federal budget for the administrative costs of SBA loan programs as annually requested. With an annual budget of $878 million including Stafford Act disaster funding in FY 2017, the Small Business Administration will support more than $42 billion in small business loans, help facilitate 23 percent of all federal contracting dollars to small businesses, counsel and train more than one million small business owners or potential owners, support more than $1 billion in loans to disaster survivors, and nurture thousands of high-growth companies with up to $4 billion in long-term capital. Although SBA usually seems to make a budget request in the hundreds of millions of dollars, $719 million FY 2017, that OMB inaccurately accounts for as $960 million FY 2017, -$374 million FY 2016. It is therefore proposed to remove SBA as a zero sum and incorporate the $878 million SBA budgets into the $9,750 million Department of Commerce budget that would grow 2.5% annually and revenues from small business loans would be reinvested in more loans. Combined SBA and Commerce spending is $10,628 million FY 2017. OMB SBA estimates are basically zero sum and just need to be cancelled historically. Small business loans are profitable. Federal subsidies seem to be necessary every year. The Department of Commerce should be required to account for the Small Business Administration (SBA) budget request in the FY 2018 Commerce budget request for 2.5% agency spending growth for $10,894 million FY 2018 Commerce budget. Otherwise SBA will continue to receive their overnight loan from the federal government and there will be no attempt to account for the SBA Congressional Budget Justification in the zero sum SBA spending row kept by WHOMB.

E. Social Security

27. Supplemental Security Income on-budget

Although there were claims that Social Security Administration (SSA) employees are entirely paid for on-budget in 2009, in the final accounting it seems better to assume that SSA is paid for administrating the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program by the General Fund and for administrating the Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Fund by the OASDI trust fund. The SSI program and its administrative costs are supposed to annually accounted for by the Commissioner in an Annual Report on the Supplemental Security Income Program but the Commissioner seems to be on strike against the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 for cutting 10 million AFDC/TANF child welfare benefits 1996-2000, FY 2016. The most recent SSI report is the 2015 Annual Report on the SSI Program. In 2013, the corresponding program and administrative expenditures were $53.4 billion and $3.8 billion, respectively. Federal expenditures for cash payments under the SSI program during calendar year 2014 increased 1.4 percent to $54.2 billion, while the funds made available to administer the SSI program in fiscal year 2014 increased 5.4% to $4.1 billion. Administrative spending is estimated at $4.8 billion FY 2015, and net population growth is estimated at 0.1% and the cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) at 0% for SSI benefit spending of $54.3 billion bringing total spending to an estimated $59.1 billion. With 0.3% COLA and 0.1% net population growth federal on-budget spending on SSI benefits is $54.5 billion and with 5% growth in administrative costs are estimated at $5.04 billion for total federal spending on SSA programs of $59.54 billion FY 2017. SSI beneficiary population and benefit growth is anemic by comparison with administrative costs. Welfare administrations need to be more immune in their justification of administrative spending growth because administrative and managerial wages are expected to be promoted 2.5% annually like agency and health spending that needs to oppose consumer price inflation while welfare benefit growth needs a 3% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to stay ahead of 2.7% average annual consumer price inflation plus, in normal circumstances, one percent annual beneficiary population increase, for a total of 4% annual cash social security, family and veteran benefit program spending growth. Since 2014 SSI beneficiary population has grown at only 0.1% annual rate due to unlawful terminations of child SSI when people turn 18 that need to cease except upon the basis of substantial gainful income. Furthermore to prioritize child welfare without taxing the rich SSA should make orphans and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus qualifying disabilities.

Social Security and Other Independent Agencies on-Budget FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
SSI	55.2	59.1	59.54	0.6%
OMB Social Security on-budget	87.4	94.9	98.6	3.9%
OMB Other Independent Agencies on-budget	15.9	22.1	22.4	1.4%
Combined Other	71.1	81.2	81.94	0.9%

Independent Agencies and Social Security on-budget				

Source: OMB Table 4.1 12/18/16, 2015 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Programs.

There are obviously significant historical differences for OMB and SSA to reconcile. It is proposed that the Social Security on-budget row that accounts for the SSI program and its administrative costs become the responsibility of SSA off-budget provided Congress passes the OASDI tax on the rich so that all future social security spending would become off-budget. To reduce the historical debt and deficit the historical amounts in the OMB social security on-budget row since 1967 must be checked for accuracy by review of the annual SSI reports and then the accurate number would be added to the Other Independent Agencies (on-budget) number with a reduction to the total debt and annual deficit, the Social Security on-budget row forever deleted from Table 4.1 Outlays by agency. This eight hours work for OMB is however for another day when SSA has taxed the rich the full 12.4% OASDI tax on all income and checked the historical record for deficit and debt reductions from accurate accounting for on-budget Social Security spending since 1967.

There are currently about 9 million SSI beneficiaries. Children have been eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) since *Sullivan v. Zebley* (1990) and 1.8 million children received $733 a month at an annual cost of $15.8 billion, about 28% of $55 billion SSI expenditures in 2014. Child welfare must be secured by the press under *New York Times v. Sullivan* (1964) and the Protocol on a Communication Protocol of 2014 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1990. SSI is the most efficient way to end child poverty by taxing the rich. SSI is currently funded by the General Fund. Although estimated at 1% program population growth calculates closer of 0.1% in the 2015 Annual Report on the SSI Program due to high levels of termination due to death (1,100 per 100,000 disability beneficiaries) and substantial gainful employment. The United States needs to normalize SSI program growth with and without any new taxes on the rich. To prioritize child welfare within the current OASDI and SSI budget orphan and juvenile onset diabetes should be made as a qualifying disability for the SSI and SSDI programs. There are an estimated 100,000 orphans growing up in orphanages in the United States with no social insurance, legislation, allowance or property rights, and another 400,000 under retirement age adult orphans, many of whom are extremely poor, who might benefit if orphan were made a qualifying disability. 100,000 is 1.1% of 9 million SSI beneficiaries. 100,000 orphans should be enrolled in the first year and in the second year and third year low-income adult orphans would benefit. There are also an estimated 400,000 children passing through the foster-care system shifting from psychiatric exploitation to homeless youth with rich adoptive parents. There are 120,000 individuals age ≤19 years and about 300,000-500,000 individuals of all ages with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM). Insulin prices need to be reduced to $50 a month for ten years as penalty for 30 years before adopting the 2.5% health annuity. IDDM needs to be made a qualifying disability. By expanding qualifying disabilities to IDDM and orphans 200,000 children and 800,000 would be eligible for SSI and DI depending on poverty and contributions. 100,000 orphans growing up in orphanages would be immediately paid and children with IDDM growing up in poor families must be sure to receive child SSI benefit and 800,000 adult orphans and IDDM patients would qualify for disability and half might apply for financial freedom. SSI must also stop terminating the child SSI benefits of people when they turn 18 and abide by substantial gainful income. SSI growth has been so

low, for the past three years, calculated at 0.1% rather than the 1% reported in the Annual Report, not done in 2016, the United States owes the disabled 5% SSI growth.

An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. Adults can also be referred to as orphan, or adult orphans. However, those who reached adulthood before their parents died are normally not called orphans; the term is generally reserved for children whose parents have died while they are too young to support themselves. An orphan is a child whose parents are dead or have abandoned them permanently. They grow up in an orphanage. The United States does not legislate regarding orphanages and orphanages are in no rush to legislate. 100,000 orphans growing up in orphanages are due an SSI benefit. 7.6% of children are orphans, in Africa that number is estimated at 11% , in Asia 6.5% and Latin America and the Caribbean 7.4%, however the United Nations counts for children who have lost only one parent. The estimated 100,000 orphans in the United States comprise only about 0.2% of children in the United States. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) growth has been about 0.1% although it is advertised at 1% for the passed several years; SSA needs to make orphan a qualifying disability right away. Adults can also be referred to as orphan, or adult orphans. However, those who reached adulthood before their parents died are normally not called orphans; the term is generally reserved for children whose parents have died while they are too young to support themselves. Although the Economic Security Act of 1935 did not specifically provide for orphans it intended to insure aged persons, blind persons, dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare, public health, and the administration of their unemployment. Since 1996 the United States has seriously failed to provide for dependent and crippled children, maternal and child welfare. SSA must respect that children are disabled workers and pay orphans as a qualifying disability.

Do not take advantage of a widow or an orphan (Old Testament, Exodus 22:22). Leave your orphans; I will protect their lives. Your widows too can trust in me (Old Testament, Jeremiah 49:11). Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world (New Testament, James 1:27). And they feed, for the love of God, the indigent, the orphan, and the captive (The Human: 8). Therefore, treat not the orphan with harshness (The Quran, The Morning Hours: 9). Be good to orphans and the very poor. And speak good words to people (The Quran, The Heifer: 83). Give orphans their property, and do not substitute bad things for good. Do not assimilate their property into your own. Doing that is a serious crime (The Quran, The Women: 2). To make sure that orphans are treated fairly they must be immediately given full SSI benefits – it is expected the child will keep two-thirds of the full benefit for candy, car, computer and college and might pay one-third of their income as rent to the orphanage under Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines or might keep it all, depending on the orphanage. Adult orphans and IDDM patients are affordable at the necessary 2.2% rate of DI taxation in the intermediate term, to sustain normal welfare program growth, without taxing the rich that is needed to instantly pay 24 million poor children SSI benefits and end poverty by 2020. There is no other way for the United States to end child poverty than by taxing the rich the full 12.4% Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) tax on all their income to end poverty by 2020 beginning with 16-24 million child Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act 42USC§1382 by repealing the Adjustment of the contribution and benefit base Section 230 of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)§430 unique >$250 billion tax haven. Within one quarter of the tax passing SSA would take responsibility for SSI program costs and begin paying benefits to 16-24 million poor children child SSI benefits in 2017 and 50 million SSI benefits by 2020 to end poverty in the United State using current economic growth estimates.

Chapter 28 Social Security Administration off-budget

OMB Off-budget outlays and revenue totals in Table 1.1 are less than off-budget Social Security outlays in Table 4.1 that are significantly less than the total revenue and expenditure estimates in the 2016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds. Table 1.1 needs to be historical revised to reflect off-budget Social Security total revenues and total expenditures according to Table VI.A3.— Operations of the Combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, Calendar Years 1957-2015 [Dollar amounts in billions] on pages 162-163 of the 2016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the OASDI Trust Funds.

Social Security off-budget FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change 2016-17
OASDI Revenues	920	945	997	5.5%
OASDI Expenditures	897	929	967	4.1%
OASDI Surplus	23	16	30	88%
OMB Other Independent Agencies off-budget since 1972	-0.6	-1.6	1.9	219%
Off-budget revenues total Table 1.1 revised	920.6	946.6	997	5.3%
Off-budget outlays total Table 1.1 revised	897	929	969	4.3%
Off-budget surplus/deficit Table 1.1 revised	23.6	17.6	28	59.7%
OMB Social security off-budget outlays Table 4.1	857	897	932	3.9%
OMB Outlays Off-budget Table 1.1	743	790	829	4.9%
OMB Off-budget revenues Table 1.1 and Table 2.1	770	798	827	3.6%
Off-budget surplus-deficit	27	8.0	-2.0	-125%

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of OASI and DI Trust Funds June 22, 2016 Table VI.C6.—Operations of the Combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, Fiscal Years 2011-2025 page 179; OMB Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 4.1 12/18/16

The OASDI tax rate must be amended from the temporary 2.37% DI 10.03% OASI tax rate 2016-2018 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 to 2.4% DI 10.0% OASI in 2017 and 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI in 2018 and every for-seeable year thereafter whether or not the Actuary, Commissioner or Treasurer (ACT) pass it in a timely fashion. This would be enough to afford to sustain orphans as a qualifying disability, predicated upon normal 3% Cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), 1% annual SSI and DI beneficiary population growth. The DI trust fund is temporarily protected by a high tax rate and it should be safe to pay beneficiaries a 6% COLA in 2017 bringing SSI benefits up to $777 a month due to the >20% trust fund ratio under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). The OASDI program has a harmless deal with Medicare Part B premiums regarding a 2.5% health annuity for 3% COLA, 5% health annuity for 6% COLA. An automatic 3% annual COLA and raise in federal minimum wage and welfare benefits are necessary for poor people to stay ahead of a fairly constant 2.7% rate of consumer price inflation. Administrative and managerial wages, agency and health spending are expected to grow at a 2.5% annual rate = % raise + % increase in employees.

It is estimated for Congress that a 6% COLA in 2017 would cost the DI Trust Fund about $9 billion, $9,000,000,000 in 2017, about 5% of the trust fund ratio. In the high cost scenario, for 2017 the DI trust fund would not be able to pay the full 6% price of the COLA without dipping below the 20% trust fund ratio, but could afford it in the intermediate and low cost scenarios. A the 2.4% rate of taxation the DI trust fund would be able to bear the cost in all scenarios. In 2018 at the intermediate term 2.2% rate there is a possibility in the high cost scenario of negative net assets, this is descriptive of how necessary it is to have a 2.2% DI tax in the intermediate term after the Baby Boomers have retired. Scheduled benefits under the DI or OASI programs are not expected to expand much, even under new taxation that will be dedicated to ending poverty, children first, with the streamlined SSI program. OASI trust fund benefit spending growth, without a COLA was overestimated at 3.8% when the beneficiary population grew only 2.9% plus 0.1% for maximum benefit growth and death benefits, 3% 103% of 2016. $765 billion is a more accurate estimate of OASI benefit spending in 2016,. In 2017 OASI should grow 2.5% plus 6% COLA equals 108.5% of 2016 $830 billion in benefit spending in 2017 times 105.5% equal $875,7 billion in 2018. There is no harm in occasionally making a withdrawal to pay for a COLA from the 343% OASI trust fund ratio under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). A 6% COLA in 2017 to make the 3% COLA law is an excellent reason to make a withdraw from OASI, to pass the test of tax rate accuracy and withdraw from the OASI trust fund without depleting the DI trust fund. It's not a sure thing, the 2.5% OASI population growth rate estimate may be high in 2917 after record 2.9% growth in 2016 and is certainly high in the intermediate projections when the Actuary expects growth to moderate to around 2.2% but one must not underestimate the high benefits of late retirees.

OASDI Payroll Tax Revenues at Different Rates 2015 – 16
(in billions)

	OASI	DI	Combined
2015 Actuary	679.5	115.4	794.9
2015 10.6 OASI 1.8 DI	679.5	115.4	794.9
2016 Actuary	667.3	155.2	822.5

2016 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	665.3	157.2	822.5
2017 Actuary	703.5	166.2	869.8
2017 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	703.5	166.2	869.8
2017 10.0 OASI 2.4 DI	701.5	168.4	869.8
2018 Actuary	746	176.3	922.3
2018 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	746	176.3	922.3
2018 10.2 OASI 2.2 DI	758.7	163.6	922.3
2018 10.1 OASI 2.3 DI	751.2	171.1	922.3

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Funds. Table IV.A2 Operations of the DI Trust Fund, Calendar Years 2011-2025, Table IV.A1 Operations of the OASI Trust Fund, Calendar Years 2011-2025

The 10.0% OASI tax rate is 99.7% of 10.03% in 2017. The 10.2% OASI tax rate is 101.7% of 10.03% in 2018. Total income is calculated by subtracting net payroll tax form total income in the 2.37% estimate and adding that to the revised payroll tax. The net increase in assets is calculated by subtracting total cost from total income. Assets are calculated by adding the net change in assets to the $2,780.3 billion high at year end 2015 and from the respective year end assets of the previous year, intermediate, high or low. The trust fund ratio is calculated by dividing total assets at year end by total cost. At either of the two tax rates the high cost scenario causes a deficit to occur in the OASI trust fund but the intermediate and low estimates call for a modest profit. Because the OASI trust fund has a high trust fund ratio the primary concern is keeping the DI trust fund above 20%, for social security beneficiaries to get their 3% annual COLA and prevent the DI trust fund from immediately getting a deficit in 2019 after the 2.37% rate goes back to the insufficient 1.8% rate in 2019 under the Bipartisan Budget Act after which time it will be swiftly depleted by 2023 under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. At the 10.2% rate a regular OASI deficit should not appear under the intermediate projections until 2021, but can appear any year due to shortfalls in revenues or large numbers of highly paid retirees, and the trust fund will not be depleted until about 2035, without taxing the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income. The 2.5% population growth rate is a high estimate, after 2.9% growth in 2016 and is expected to decline to 2.2% but the benefit rates will be so high for late retiring Baby Boomers that a 2.5% annual population growth and 3% COLA 5.5% growth rate is used in the second set of OASI 2017-2018 estimates.

OASDI and SSI Projections 2015-2020
(in billions)

Year	Total Income	Net payroll tax	Taxation of benefits	Net Interest	Total Cost	Scheduled benefits	Administrative Costs	RRB inter-change	Net increase in assets year end	Amount at end of year	Trust Fund Ratio
2015	920.2	794.9	31.6	93.3	897.1	886.3	6.2	4.7	23.0	2,812.5	311
2016	944.6	822.5	33.2	88.8	928.9	917.7	6.6	4.6	15.7	2,828.2	303
Low	951.4	828.4	33.2	89.7	926.3	915.2	6.6	4.6	25.0	2,837.5	304
High	933.6	812.5	33.3	87.7	931.2	920.1	6.6	4.6	2.4	2,814.9	302

2017	996.6	869.8	39.3	87.6	965.5	954.8	6.4	4.3	31.1	2,859.3	293
Low	1,027	895.2	39.4	02.5	965.1	954.4	6.4	4.3	62.2	2,899.7	294
High	941.3	819.2	39.3	82.8	969.2	958.4	6.4	4.3	-27.8	2,787.1	290
2018	1,055	922.3	43.1	89.2	1,032.5	1,021.4	6.6	4.6	22.1	2,881.5	277
Low	1,108	965.9	43.5	99.0	1,036.9	1,025.8	6.6	4.6	71.5	2,971.2	280
High	983.0	860.2	42.8	80.0	1,030.3	1,019.0	6.5	4.7	-47.3	2,739.8	271
Tax the Rich							SSI				
2017	1258	1131	39.3	87.6	1110	985	125	4.3	148	2976.2	268
2018	1332	1199	43.1	89.2	1323	1037	286	4.6	9	2985	225
2019	1379	1241	45.7	92.3	1419	1091	323	4.8	-40	2945	208
2020	1418	1284	48.4	85.5	1508	1148	365	5	-90	2855	189

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, Table IV.A3 Operations of the Combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, Calendar years 2011-2025. There was a $0.3 billion 2015 and $0.1 billion reimbursement from the General Fund in 2016 to Total Income. The OASDI table shall abolish the general fund reimbursement column and maybe start a new SSI benefit expenses column if not satisfied being combined with administrative costs in this table.

Adjusting the OASDI tax rate does not change the combined OASDI account or cost taxpayers anything. Almost 99 percent of expenditures from the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds in 2015 were retirement, survivor, and disability benefits totaling $886.3 billion. A net payment of $4.7 billion was made to the Railroad Retirement Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account from the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, which was about 0.5 percent of total OASDI expenditures. The administrative expenses of the Social Security program were $6.2 billion, which was about 0.7 percent of total expenditures (Goss ’16: 8). 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 up to a specified maximum annual amount, which was $118,500 in 2015. The trust fund ratio for the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds declines consistently after 2010. The effective annual rate of interest earned by the asset reserves in the DI Trust Fund during calendar year 2015 was 4.6 percent, slightly higher than the 4.5 percent earned during calendar year 2014 and the 3.4% average interest rate that might reduce growth in Treasury spending on public debt. The combined reserves are projected to increase from $2,2813 at the beginning of 2016 to $2,892 at the beginning of 2020. Reserves increase through 2019 because annual cost is less than total income for 2016 through 2019. At the same time, however, the ratio of reserves to cost declines, from 303 percent of annual cost for 2016 to 246 percent for 2020. Beginning in 2020, annual cost exceeds total income, and therefore the combined reserves begin to decline, reaching $2,527 billion at the end of 2025 (Goss” 16: 4).

Taxing the rich is estimated to increase OASDI revenues by 130%. Total income is re-estimated by deducing the difference between total income and net payroll tax from the respective year and adding that to the adjusted net payroll tax. Growth of scheduled benefits is thought to be overestimated for both OASI and DI in 2016 and scheduled benefits must be recalculated from the sum of $146.7 billion DI and $771.0 OASI estimates for scheduled OASI benefit spending of $917.7 billion in 2016 exactly what the Actuary predicted for 3% growth in benefits. In 2017 revised spending estimates for the 6%

COLA, 2.5% population growth are $830 billion OASI plus $155 billion DI for a total of $985 billion. In 2018 $875.7 billion OASI and $161.2 billion DI. By taxing the rich the OASDI trust fund becomes responsible for the administration of SSI and the growth would be in SSI benefits or the poor, children first in 2017, before all 50 million poor Americans would get benefits.

Part II 2017 Annual Report to the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance Trust Funds and Supplemental Security Income Program

Chapter 29 Standard of Calculus for the OASDI Tax Rate

Social security is the largest, most important and most loved social program in modern governments. Social Security administrates monthly benefits to an estimated 62 million people – 41 million retirees and survivors, with Old Age Survivor Insurance (OASI) and 21 million disabled workers - 14 million with Disability Insurance (DI) and 9 million with Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The United States must get the OASDI tax rate right to save the DI trust fund from depletion. Since 2000 when the 1.8% rate was legislated the OASDI tax rate has not been changed and it is projected that the DI trust fund is going to be depleted this 2016 although OASI makes enough revenues to pay for DI without an OASI deficit until 2019 if optimally adjusted. In 2008, just before costs first exceeded revenues, it became apparent that the DI trust fund was going to be depleted much sooner than the OASI trust fund and the DI tax rate should have been increased. In 2000 the DI Trust Fund disbursed $60.2 billion, the balance was $55 billion. Since 2009 DI program costs have exceeded combined payroll tax and interest income by -$12.2 in 2009, -$23.6 in 2010 and -$25.8 in 2011. The trust fund ratio began its inexorable decline from a high of 199% in 2008 to 183% in 2009. DI costs continued to rise but revenues declined to a low of $105.5 billion in 2010. Growth was slow and by 2012 DI total revenues were $108.8 but program cost had risen to $138.5 billion and the trust fund had fallen to $132 billion 117% of annual benefit payments. (Tables VI. C5, VI.G2 Disability Benefit Disbursement under the OASDI Program 2013 Annual Report). By 2015 total revenues were projected to increase to $121.2 but the early retirement of the baby boomers had swollen payments to $151 billion and there was only $28.4 billion left, at the end of the year the trust fund ratio was 39% and in 2016 the trust fund is expected to be entirely depleted and would cease functioning, reduced benefits would continue to be paid with tax revenues. (Table IV.A2 Operations of the DI Trust Fund 2014 Annual Report). It is unfair that SSA is considering cutting benefits as low as 80% of current value when the trust fund is depleted sometime in 2016 when all they need to do is adjust the tax rate. In 2016 total revenues are estimated to be $129.3 billion, payroll tax contributions are estimated to be $125.7 billion and total expenses $159.4 billion.

To quickly estimate the minimum tax rate that the DI trust fund needs with the ratio 1.8 / 125.7 = x / 159.4 where x yields a DI tax rate of 2.3%. The DI trust fund has however been operating on a deficit since 2009 and is nearly depleted at year end 2015. It is therefore necessary to adjust the OASDI tax rate to an emergency rate of 2.4% to avoid depleting the trust fun. Using the same equation 1.8 / 125.7 = 2.4 / x the 2.4% rate would generate $167.6 billion in revenues, saving $8.2 billion for a trust fund balance of $44.2 billion, including about $1.5 billion in interest income at year end 2016. The United States must legislate the 2.4% DI and 10.0% OASI tax rate immediately. In 2017 the 2.3% tax rate is estimated to bring in $170.5 billion and expenses are estimated at $165.2 billion saving the DI trust fund $5.7 billion, bringing the trust fund balance to $51.6 billion, including about $1.7 billion interest income. In 2018 so many baby boomers are expected to have retired from disability that the actual DI tax rate should be adjusted to 2.2%, to prevent an early deficit in the OASI trust fund, making $185

billion and costing $171.2 billion, saving $13.8 billion. The DI tax rate of 2.2% and OASI tax rate of 10.2% is expected to be the intermediate rate from 2018 to at least 2022, that holds even when the OASI trust fund begins to show a deficit around 2020 to protect the smaller DI trust fund. The OASI trust fund is much larger and can better afford to lobby SSA to eliminate the maximum taxable limit on income and tax the richest to increase OASDI tax revenues by 130%, increase welfare spending and balance the federal budget, the year the new tax goes into effect. H.R. 1314, the "Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015," introduced on September 27, 2015 Section 833 concedes to a 2.37% DI tax rate but 2016-2018 but has not amended the law in time. The 2.4% DI and 10.0% OASI OASDI tax rate estimates for 2016 must be legislated right away by unanimous roll-call vote of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016.

Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) Rates

Tax rate for employees and employers, each						**Tax rate for self-employed workers**				
Year	**OASI**	**DI**	**OASDI**	**HI**	**Total**	**OASI**	**DI**	**OASDI**	**HI**	**Total**
37-49	1.000	--	1.000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1950	1.500	--	1.500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
51-53	1.500	--	1.500	--	--	2.250	--	2.250	--	2.250
54-56	2.000	--	2.000	--	--	3.000	--	3.000	--	3.000
57-58	2.000	0.250	2.250	--	--	3.0000	0.3750	3.375	--	3.375
1959	2.250	0.250	2.500	--	--	3.3750	0.3750	3.750	--	3.750
60-61	2.750	0.250	3.000	--	--	4.1250	0.3750	4.500	--	4.500
1962	2.875	0.250	3.125	--	--	4.3250	0.3750	4.700	--	4.700
63-65	3.375	0.250	3.625	--	--	5.0250	0.3750	5.400	--	5.400
1966	3.500	0.350	3.850	0.350	4.200	5.2750	0.5250	5.800	0.350	6.150
1967	3.550	0.350	3.900	0.500	4.400	5.3750	0.5250	5.900	0.500	6.400
1968	3.325	0.475	3.800	0.600	4.400	5.0875	0.7125	5.800	0.600	6.400
1969	3.725	0.475	4.200	0.600	4.800	5.5875	0.7125	6.300	0.600	6.900
1970	3.650	0.550	4.200	0.600	4.800	5.4750	0.8250	6.300	0.600	6.900
71-72	4.050	0.550	4.600	0.600	5.200	6.0750	0.8250	6.900	0.600	7.500
1973	4.300	0.550	4.850	1,000	5.850	6.2050	0.7950	7.000	1.000	8.000
74-77	4.375	0.575	4.950	0.900	5.850	6.1850	0.8150	7.000	0.900	7.900
1978	4.275	0.775	5.050	1.000	6.050	6.0100	1.0900	7.100	1.000	8.100
1979	4.330	0.750	5.080	1.050	6.130	6.0100	1.0400	7.050	1.050	8.100
1980	4.520	0.560	5.080	1.050	6.130	6.2725	0.7775	7.050	1.050	8.200
1981	4.700	0.650	5.350	1.300	6.650	7.0250	0.9750	8.000	1.300	9.300
1982	4.575	0.825	5.400	1.300	6.700	6.8125	1.2375	8.050	1.300	9.350

1983	4.775	0.625	5.400	1.300	6.700	7.1125	0.9375	8.050	1.300	9.350
1984	5.200	0.500	5.700	1.300	7.000	10.400	1.000	11.400	2.600	14.000
1985	5.200	0.500	5.700	1.350	7.050	10.400	1.000	11.400	2.700	14.100
1986-87	5.200	0.500	5.700	1.450	7.150	10.400	1.000	11.400	2.900	14.300
88-89	5.530	0.530	6.060	1.450	7.510	11.060	1.060	12.120	2.900	15.020
90-93	5.600	0.600	6.200	1.450	7.650	11.200	1.200	12.400	2.900	15.300
94-96	5.260	0.940	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.520	1.880	12.400	2.900	15.300
97-99	5.350	0.850	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.700	1.700	12.400	2.900	15.300
2000	5.300	0.900	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.600	1.800	12.400	2.900	15.300
Fut. Year	**OASI**	**DI**	**OASDI**	**HI**	**Total**	**OASI**	**DI**	**OASDI**	**HI**	**Total**
2016	5.015	1.185	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.030	2.370	12.400	2.900	15.300
2017	5.000	1.200	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.000	2.400	12.400	2.900	15.300
2018	5.100	1.100	6.200	1.450	7.650	10.200	2.200	12.400	2.900	15.300
Tax rate for employees and employers, each						Tax rate for self-employed workers				

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal OASDI and Federal DI Trust Funds, German cellular number recognition jokes had to be turned off to enter half of the 2.37% DI 10.03% OASI tax rate from the Bipartisan Budget Act for 2016 in September.

The Actuary's letter to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) titled, 'Potential Reallocation of the Payroll Tax Rate Between the Disability Insurance (DI) Program and the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Program' dated February 5, 2015 was wrong to use the actuarial DI shortfall statistic of 2.7% proposed by the President as the result of a misleading intermediate estimate the fine print explains cannot be used to estimate the tax rate, after being informed of the correct 2.3% DI tax rate at the end of 2014 and then perpetuating the wrong answer. On September 30, 2015 Estimate of the Effects on the OASI and DI Trust Funds of enacting the temporary reallocation of the payroll tax rate proposed in S. 2090 and H.R. 3621, was published by the Actuary regarding legislation introduced on September 28, 2015 by Senator Ron Wyden and Representative Sandy Levin. The proposal would increase the total (employee plus employer) payroll tax rate for the DI Trust Fund by 0.85 percentage point, from 1.8 to 2.65 percent, for calendar years 2016 through 2020. The financial status of the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds is essentially the same as under present law. The combined asset reserves of the OASI and DI Trust Funds would become depleted in 2034. After reserve depletion in 2034, tax income would be sufficient to cover 79 percent of cost. This percent drops to 73 by 2089. The asset reserves of the OASI Trust Fund would become depleted in 2034. After reserve depletion in 2034, tax income would cover 77 percent of cost. This percent drops to 71 by 2088. The asset reserves of the DI Trust Fund would become depleted in 2034. After reserve depletion in 2034, non-interest income would cover 89 percent of cost. This percent drops to 81 by 2089. This bill is adequate but does not get the math exactly right and would accelerate the moment at which the OASI trust would begin to exhibit an unpleasant deficit. Every tenth of a percent of DI tax rate adjustment is billions of dollars from the OASI tax. In fact at a 2.65% rate, it can be calculated that the OASI trust fund would have a deficit of about $300 million at the end of 2016. On October 27 2015 John Boehner

received a memorandum from the Actuary titled Estimate of the Effects on the OASI and DI Trust Funds of enacting the temporary reallocation of a portion of the OASDI payroll tax rate proposed in H.R. 1314, the "Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015," introduced on September 27, 2015 Section 833. Reallocation of payroll tax revenue. For earnings in calendar years 2016 through 2018, increase from 1.80 percent to 2.37 percent the portion of the total 12.40 percent OASDI payroll tax that is directed to the DI Trust Fund. This reallocation of the payroll tax rates is projected to change the date for DI reserve depletion from the fourth quarter of 2016 to approximately the third quarter of 2022.

The 2.37 percent rate estimated by Congress is not the 2.4% rate self-employed taxpayers might see on their paystubs. Nor does a flat 2.4% rate account for the retirement of the large class of baby boomers in 2018 that is expected to reduce the rate of disability to 2.2%. Nor does the Actuary estimate the $35.4 billion a 2.37% DI tax rate, rounded up to 2.4% of the taxable payroll, that would save his DI trust fund from certain depletion sometime in 2016. Congress did not pass the law in time and will have to do the accounting retroactively to January 1, 2016 to differentiate between ex post facto laws that do not cost taxpayers anything and those that burden taxpayers. For instance retroactively and affordably securing the savings of the 2.4% DI trust fund to retroactively subsidize the USPS deficit year end FY 2016 seems reasonable, before taxing the rich on all their income in 2017 to pay every poor child an SSI benefit in 2017 and end poverty in 2020. On the other hand, premium inflation in excess of 2.5% health annuity is best redressed in the sixth month of the year and must not retroactively bill people for health premiums, so premiums increase exactly 1.025 times over the previous year, beginning in the seventh month of 2016 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 of the United States Constitution.

To begin calculating the OASDI tax reallocation DI Table IV.A.2 must be filled out. This is so easy the Supreme Court could do the math and bill the OASI Trust Fund. Actuarial ethics forbids such accounting, the accounting practice for transfers between the trust funds is to adjust the OASDI tax rate. There is no interest after 2015 because the Trust fund will be depleted under current law. Net Interest is conservatively estimated at 3% for DIRT and WILL projections. Total spending is estimated using the Actuary's intermediate projections for the current law. Administrative and Railroad Benefits are affordable and do not raise any questions. Net increase at year end is total revenues minus total spending. The total net increase is added to previous number, or subtracted if that number happens to be negative. At the end of 2015 the DI Trust Fund is estimated to have a balanced of $28.4 billion, however due to the ongoing deficit, the trust fund will be depleted sometime in 2016 and at the end of the year the balance will be -$1.6 billion, in 2017 it will -$29.2 billion and by 2020 it will reach -$101.3. The OASI Trust Fund could pay the deficit as a reduction in assets at the end of the year and there would be no DI trust fund, only a payroll tax and some taxation of benefits for revenues and benefit payments, administration and Railroad benefits for expenses. This is the easiest solution, it is sloppy accounting, but not criminally so, because no-one's benefits would be unnecessarily cut, nor trust fund depleted. The right way to transfer revenues from one trust fund to the other is however to adjust the tax rate.

DI Trust Fund Depletion with Zero Interest and Negative Balance 2015-2022

Year	Total Revenue	Payroll Tax	Other Revenue	Net Interest	Total Spending	Net Increase	Year End

						Year End	Balance
2015	121.2	117.3	1.9	2.0	151.0	-29.8	28.4
2016	125.8	123.8	2.0	0	155.8	-30.0	-1.6
2017	133.6	131.4	2.2	0	161.2	-27.6	-29.2
2018	141.9	139.4	2.5	0	167.1	-25.2	-54.4
2019	149.7	147.0	2.7	0	173.6	-23.9	-78.3
2020	157.6	154.7	2.9	0	180.6	-23	-101.3
2021	165.5	162.4	3.1	0	189.4	-23.9	-125.2
2022	173.5	170.1	3.4	0	198.5	-25	-150.2

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund Table IV.A.2.

SSA has previously always been able to perform the OASDI reallocation math. Now we are ready to begin calculating the optimal OASDI tax rate; 2.4% DI and 10.0% OASI in 20-16, 2.3% DI and 10.1% OASI in 2017 and 2.2% DI and 10.2% OASI in 2018, after which time the rate is expected to stabilize with the retirement of the baby boomers, giving the DI trust a slight advantage that would cause deficits to show first in the OASI trust fund, but the DI trust fund is small and disability rates can change disastrously, wherefore the adequacy of the tax rate must be regularly checked. The 2.4% DI tax rate of 2016 increases the trust fund balance by $5.3 billion over a 2.3% rate and $35.4 billion over the inadequate 1.8% rate. The Social Security Trustees project that annual cost for the OASDI program will exceed non-interest income in 2014 and remain higher throughout the remainder of the long-range period. The projected theoretical combined OASI and DI Trust Fund asset reserves increase through 2019, begin to decline in 2020, and become depleted and unable to pay scheduled benefits in full on a

timely basis in 2033. At the time of reserve depletion, continuing income to the combined trust funds would be sufficient to pay 77 percent of scheduled benefits. However, the DI Trust Fund reserves become depleted in 2016, at which time continuing income to the DI Trust Fund would be sufficient to pay 81 percent of DI benefits. Therefore, legislative action is needed as soon as possible to address the DI program's financial imbalance. Lawmakers may consider responding to the impending DI Trust Fund reserve depletion as they did in 1994, solely by reallocating the payroll tax rate between OASI and DI. Such a response might serve to delay DI reforms and much needed corrections for OASDI as a whole. However, enactment of a more permanent solution could (must) include a tax reallocation in the short-run. Although the annual rate can be calculated fairly quickly, to navigate the extremely dynamic surge of retiring baby boomers, currently at the peak of their disability years, it is necessary to put different rates in a table to make an informed decision to have variable rates. This "pain in the OASDI" tax rate calculation takes a week of full time sedentary work certain to cause sciatica or heart disease.

OASDI Tax Rate Comparison Chart 2015-2022

OASDI Tax	**Payroll Revenues**	**Total Revenues**	**Total Costs**	**Change in Fund**	**Fund**
2015 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	808.4	938.0	909.7	28.3	2,812.1
OASI 10.6%	691.1	816.8	758.7	58.1	2,783.7
DI 1.8%	117.3	121.2	151.0	-29.8	28.4
2015 OASDI 12.4% 10.0/2.4	808.4	938.0	909.7	28.3	2,812.1
OASI 10.0%	651.7	777.4	758.7	18.7	2,744.2
DI 2.4%	156.7	161.6	151.0	10.6	68.8

2015 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	808.4	938.0	909.7	28.3	2,812.1
OASI 10.1%	658.5	784.2	758.7	25.5	2,751
DI 2.3%	149.9	153.8	151.0	2.8	61.0
2015 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	808.4	938.0	909.7	28.3	2,812.1
OASI 10.2%	665.0	789.5	758.7	30.8	2,811.6
DI 2.2%	143.4	148.5	151.0	-3.7	54.5
2016 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	853.0	985.3	963.3	22.0	2,834.1
OASI 10.6%	729.2	858.8	807.5	51.3	2,835.0
DI 1.8%	123.8	125.8	155.8	-30	-1.6
2016 OASDI 12.4% 10.0/2.4	853.0	985.3	963.3	22.0	2,834.1

OASI 10.0% 2015	687.9	817.5	807.5	10.0	2,793.7
OASI 10.0% 2016	687.9	817.5	807.5	10.0	2,754.2
DI 2.4% 2015	165.1	168.0	155.8	13.8	73.6
DI 2.4% 2016	165.1	167.1	155.8	12.9	9.3
2016 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	853.0	985.3	963.3	22.0	2,834.1
OASI 10.1% 2015	694.8	823.4	807.5	15.9	2,766.9
OASI 10.1% 2016	694.8	824.4	807.5	16.9	2,800.6
DI 2.3% 2015	158.2	161.2	155.8	5.4	67.4
DI 2.3% 2016	158.2	160.2	155.8	4.4	32.6
2017 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	904.9	1,042.7	1,022.3	20.4	2,854.4

OASI 10.6%	773.5	909.7	861.1	48.6	2,883.6
DI 1.8%	131.4	133.6	161.2	-17.6	-22.2
2017 OASDI 12.4% 10.0/2.4	904.9	1,042.7	1,022.3	20.4	2,854.4
OASI 10.0% 2015	729.7	863.9	861.1	2.8	2,796.5
OASI 10.0% 2016	729.7	865.9	861.1	4.8	2,759
DI 2.4% 2015	175.2	179.4	161.2	18.2	85.6
DI 2.4% 2016	175.2	177.4	161.2	16.2	48.8
2017 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	904.9	1,042.7	1,022.3	20.4	2,854.4
OASI 10.1% 2015	737.0	873.2	861.1	12.1	2,779
OASI 10.1% 2016	737.0	874.2	861.1	13.1	2,813.7

DI 2.3% 2015	171.4	175.9	161.2	14.7	81.1
DI 2.3% 2016	171.4	174.9	161.2	13.7	46.3
2018 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	960	1,105	1,087.6	17.4	2,871.8
OASI 10.6%	820.7	965.3	920.5	44.7	2,928.3
DI 1.8%	139.4	141.9	167.1	-25.2	-47.4
2018 OASDI 12.4% 10.0/2.4	960	1,105	1,087.6	17.4	2,871.8
OASI 10.0% 2015	774.3	917.2	920.5	-3.3	2,793.2
OASI 10.0% 2016	774.3	918.2	920.5	-2.3	2,756.7
DI 2.4% 2015	185.9	190.0	167.1	22.9	108.5
DI 2.4% 2016	185.9	188.6	167.1	21.5	67.8

2018 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	960	1,105	1,087.6	17.4	2,871.8
OASI 10.1% 2015	782	925.6	920.5	5.1	2,784.1
OASI 10.1% 2016	782	926.6	920.5	6.1	2,819.8
DI 2.3% 2015	178.1	182.6	167.1	15.5	96.6
DI 2.3% 2016	178.1	181.6	167.1	14.5	60.8
2018 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	960	1,105	1,087.6	17.4	2,871.8
OASI 10.2% 10.1 2015	789.7	934.3	920.5	13.8	2,792.8
OASI 10.2% 10.1 2016	789.7	933.3	920.5	12.8	2,832.6
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	170.4	176.9	167.1	9.8	90.9

DI 2.2% 2.3 2016	170.4	175.9	167.1	8.8	55.1
2018 OASDI 12.4% 10.3/2.1	960	1,105	1,087.6	17.4	2,871.8
OASI 10.3% 10.1 2015	797.5	939.1	920.5	18.6	2,795.6
OASI 10.3% 10.1 2015	797.5	940.1	920.5	19.6	2,837.4
DI 2.1% 2.3 2015	162.6	168.1	167.1	1	82.1
DI 2.1% 2.3 2016	162.6	167.1	167.1	0	46.3
2019 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	1,012.9	1,165.1	1,158.7	6.4	2,878.3
OASI 10.6%	865.8	1,019	985.1	33.9	2,962.2
DI 1.8%	147.0	149.7	173.6	-23.9	-71.3

2019 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	1,012.9	1,165.1	1,158.7	6.4	2,878.3
OASI 10.2 10.1 2015	833.1	981.3	985.1	-3.8	2,789
OASI 10.2 10.1 2016	833.1	982.3	985.1	-2.8	2,829.8
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	179.7	186.4	173.6	12.8	103.7
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	179.7	185.4	173.6	11.8	56.9
2019 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	1,012.9	1,165.1	1,158.7	6.4	2,878.3
OASI 10.1% 2015	825.0	976	985.1	-9.1	2,754.6
OASI 10.1% 2016	825.0	977	985.1	-8.1	2,812.7
DI 2.3%	187.8	193.5	173.6	19.9	128.4

2015					
DI 2.3% 2016	187.8	192.4	173.6	18.8	85.6
2020 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,235.2	-10.7	2,867.6
OASI 10.6%	910.9	1,072.0	1,054.6	17.4	2,979.5
DI 1.8%	154.7	157.6	180.6	-23	-94.3
2020 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,235.2	-10.7	2,867.6
OASI 10.2 10.1 2015	876.5	1,032.6	1,054.6	-22	2,767
OASI 10.2 10.1 2016	876.5	1,033.6	1,054.6	-21	2,808.8
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	189.1	197	180.6	16.4	120.1
DI 2.2% 2.3	189.1	196	180.6	15.4	72.3

2016					
2020 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,235.2	-10.7	2,867.6
OASI 10.1% 2015	867.9	1,025	1,054.6	-29.6	2,725
OASI 10.1% 2016	867.9	1,026	1,054.6	-28.6	2,784.1
DI 2.3% 2015	197.7	205.6	180.6	25.0	153.4
DI 2.3% 2016	197.7	204.6	180.6	24.0	109.6
2021 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,312.3	-29.1	2,838.4
OASI 10.6%	956.5	1,124.3	1,122.9	1.4	2,980.9
DI 1.8%	162.4	165.5	189.4	-23.9	-118.2
2021 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,312.3	-29.1	2,838.4

OASI 10.2% 10.3 2015	920.4	1,082.2	1,122.9	-34.7	2,732.3
OASI 10.2% 10.3 2016	920.4	1,083.2	1,122.9	-33.7	2,775.1
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	198.5	207.6	189.4	18.2	138.3
DI 2.2% 2.3 2016	198.5	206.6	189.4	17.2	89.5
2021 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	1,065.5	1,224.5	1,312.3	-29.1	2,838.4
OASI 10.1	911.4	1,079.2	1,122.9	-43.7	2,681.3
DI 2.3	207.5	210.6	189.4	21.2	174.6
2022 OASDI 12.4% 10.6/1.8	1,172.0	1,341.4	1,395.8	-54.4	2,784.1
OASI 10.6%	1,001.8	1,176.3	1,197.3	-21	2,959.9

DI 1.8%	170.1	173.2	198.5	-25.3	-143.5
2022 OASDI 12.4% 10.2/2.2	1,172.0	1,341.4	1,395.8	-54.4	2,784.1
OASI 10.2% 10.3 2015	964	1,131.5	1,197.3	-65.8	2,666.5
OASI 10.2% 10.3 2016	964	1,132.5	1,197.3	-64.8	2,710.3
DI 2.2% 2.3 2015	207.9	218	198.5	19.5	157.8
DI 2.2% 2.3 2016	207.9	217	198.5	18.5	108
2022 OASDI 12.4% 10.1/2.3	1,172.0	1,341.4	1,395.8	-54.4	2,784.1
OASI 10.1	954.5	1,120	1,197.3	-77	2,604.3
DI 2.3	217.4	229.5	198.5	40.0	214.6

Source: Goss ’14 Tables IV.A1-3 Intermediate Projections, this differential equation comparing the effectiveness of different rates in dollar amounts takes a week the first time. It is possible that the

Actuary could agree with the optimal rates of 2.3% DI and 10.1% OASI until 2018 when the optimal rate goes to 2.2% DI and 10.2% OASI.

Whereas the hard work has been done, it is now simply the matter of an hour to corroborate the adequacy of the current year, and a day for the SSA Commissioner to corroborate the right answer by methodically updateingTables IV pertaining to the dollars figures of the OASI and DI trust funds, without making any actuarial errors. To add to the stroke risk two errors were detected in OASI Trust Fund Table IV.A.1, and at least one more is suspected before Table IV.A.3 OASDI in the 2015 Annual Report of the OASDI Trustees 2014. First a uniform rate of interest must be declared – 3.4% is standard. Second, the high expenditure figures are misplaced in the low-cost projection. To correct the 2014 Annual Report the Actuaries must first redo the DI Trust Fund Table A.2 using Arabic numeral 0 and negative numbers, in order to negotiate with the OASI trust fund. Second, the expenditure projections in the OASI Trust Fund Table A.1 must be properly arranged from high cost to low cost. Third, from a credible starting date, the Actuary must redo the OASI Trust Fund Table IV A.1 at an interest rate of their own declaration, the 3.4% rate is the norm. Fourth, the Actuary must recalculate the combined OASDI Trust Fund Table IV A.3. Fifth, the Actuaries redo the tables with the 2.4% DI 10.0% OASI rate of taxation in 2016, 2.3% DI 10.1% OASI in 2017 and 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI in 2018. Sixth, having an accurate baseline the Actuary must estimate the 130% increase in revenues that would result from the Without Income Limit Law (WILL). The WILL would prevent the OASI trust fund from developing a modest deficit in 2019 and possibly from needing to raise the overall OASDI tax rate in 2035 at the height of baby boomer costs. Taxing the rich would also make it possible to balance the true federal budget and end poverty by 2020.

OASDI Trust Fund Estimates: Current, Free DIRT and WILL 2015-2022

	OASI			DI			OASDI		
Year	Total Rev.	Gross Cost	Gross Increase	Total Rev.	Gross Cost	Gross Increase	Total Rev.	Gross Cost	Gross Increase
2015	816.8	758.7	58.1	121.2	151.0	-29.8	938.0	909.7	28.3
2016	858.8	807.5	51.3	125.8	155.8	-30.0	984.6	963.3	21.3
DIRT	824.5	807.5	17	161.2	155.8	5.4	985.7	963.3	22.4
WILL	824.5	807.5	17	208.7	161.0	47.7	1,033.2	968.5	64.7
2017	907.4	861.1	46.3	133.6	161.2	-27.6	1,041	1,022	18.7
DIRT	869.7	861.1	8.6	171.3	161.2	10.1	1,041	1,022	18.7
WILL	1,090.8	950.2	140.6	222.4	167.3	55.1	1,313.2	1,117.5	195.7
2018	959.6	920.5	39.1	141.9	167.1	-25.2	1,101.5	1,087.6	13.9
DIRT	926.1	920.5	5.6	174.4	167.1	7.3	1,100.5	1,087.6	12.9
WILL	1,163.2	1,023	140.2	226.9	173.9	53	1,390.1	1,196.9	193.2
2019	1,009.8	985.1	24.7	149.7	173.6	-23.9	1,159.5	1,158.7	0.8
DIRT	973.5	985.1	-11.6	184	173.6	10.4	1,157.5	1,158.7	-1.2
WILL	1,223.9	1,101	122.9	240.2	180.9	59.3	1,464.1	1,281.9	182.2
2020	1,059.6	1,055	4.6	157.6	180.6	-23	1,217.2	1,235.6	-18.4

DIRT	1,020.4	1,055	-34.6	194.1	180.6	13.5	1,214.5	1,235.6	-31.1
WILL	1,284.7	1,184	100.7	254.0	188.2	65.8	1,538.7	1,372.2	166.5
2021	1,109.4	1,123	-13.6	165.5	189.4	-23.9	1,274.9	1,312.4	-37.5
DIRT	1,067.1	1,123	-55.9	204.2	189.4	14.8	1,271.3	1,312.4	-41.1
WILL	1,347.4	1,268	79.4	267.6	197.2	70.4	1,615	1,465.2	149.8
2022	1,158.5	1,197	-38.5	173.5	198.5	-25	1,332	1,395.5	-63.5
DIRT	1.113.1	1,197	-83.9	214.4	198.5	15.9	1,327.5	1,395.5	-68
WILL	1,409.8	1,359	50.8	281.3	206.3	75.0	1,691.1	1,565.3	125.8

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the Trustees Table IV.A1 recalculated at 3.4% interest rate plus DI Table IV.A2

To calculate the retroactively free disability insurance reallocation tax estimates it is necessary to multiply payroll tax revenues times 2.4/1.8 = 1.333 in 2016, 2.3/1.8 = 1.278 in 2017 and 2.2/1.8 = 1.222 in 2018 and add other revenues and net interest for the total revenues. Total spending uses the intermediate projection. The gross increase at end of year is total revenues minus total spending. The Year End Balance is the net increase at end of year, (less the postal service in WILL), plus the previous Year's End Balance. The WILL is calculated by multiplying the free DIRT payroll tax revenues by 130%. Medicare is estimated to have a taxbase 133% the size of SSA's because Medicare doesn't have a maximum taxable limit and has some other minor sources of taxbase that are not readily available to SSA. Wherefore, the estimate of 1.3 times the free DIRT payroll tax is made and total revenues are recalculated. Not to lose all the people's money to the federal deficit the high cost scenario is used in the WILL total spending projections to benefit the poor, while the intermediate revenue projections continue to be used as a baseline for revenues, to ensure a conservative estimate. Interest is estimated at 3.4% of the previous year's Year-end balance. Revenues from the DI WILL are expected to be so high that the surplus revenues must be shared. Therefore, after paying the high cost projection and sharing with the US Postal Service $20 billion (2014) + 2% annual growth until 2020, if revenues allow, when the General Fund would share the surplus 50/50 and pay for USPS. In deciding on the optimal free DIRT tax rate one must adjust the rate in 2018 to prevent a deficit in the OASI account. In the WILL OASI shall become responsible for paying for SSI in 2017. SSI growth should be estimated highly, at around 5% annual growth from $70 billion in 2017. The cost of SSI is added to the high estimate that happens to be in the low-cost future in Table IV.A.1. Interest is estimated at 3.4% of previous Year-end Balance. OASI high cost projections and SSI costs are added in the WILL to create Gross Cost. Total revenues are subtracted by gross costs to give gross increase at end of year. There is a 90% federal share until 2020 when it will be renegotiated from this 75% share through 2022. The Year-end Balance is sum of gross increase year end, less the federal share plus the previous year's Year-end Balance. The free DIRT Act reduces OASI revenues by multiplying current payroll taxes times 10.0/10.6= 0.944, 10.1/10.6 = 0.953 in 2017, 10.2/10.6 = 0.962 in 2018, and adding other revenues and net interest. Accounting has become extraordinarily difficult as the result of defective public wifi, times new roman word processing programs and the Microsoft htm monopoly, last seen having trouble making SEC filings with EDGAR. These days, disability insurance seems to provide the scholar more academic freedom than public officers or academics to get the calculus right and legislate to end poverty by 2020.

It is also necessary to treat upon the misdemeanor "no COLA" civil rights crime of deprivation of relief

benefits to prevent any reenactment of Astrue's notorious Three Years Without COLA. Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) peg to the CPI, or even the Elderly CPI, has too badly abused the General Fund with SSI $674 (2009-2011) for three years without COLA, that henceforth no one shall have to suffer the cruel and unusual punishment or treatment of $600-$699 for more than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) when benefits automatically increase to $700, and all beneficiaries and government workers would get a 3% annual COLA. Computation of Benefits to the Social Security Act at Section 215(i) as codified at 42USC(7)§415(i) has been so badly abused it must be amended. Deprivation of COLA constitutes deprivation of relief benefits against all beneficiaries. Section 215(i)(1)(F) of the Social Security Act becomes Section 215(i)(1)(A). The CPI linkage is not skillfully written and the meaningless labor statistic has not only been hacked to justify cruel and unusual punishment or treatment regarding the number of the beast but none of the "no COLA" decisions followed the letter of the law. The fall of 2015 no COLA decision failed to be justified because the combined OASDI trust fund has a trust fund ratio, somewhere between 295% and 300%, is considerably over 20%, and the wrongly sampled CPI did not take into consideration the much higher price of Apple computers people are saving for after so many of their senile Windows computers died from deleted restore points in their pursuit of sentencing the entire year of 2016 to their jail term. It is not an excuse that SSA can't do the OASI and DI trust fund tax rate calculus with a 300% trust fund ratio under Computation of Benefits Section 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)§415(i). Because the OASI Trust Fund balance is so much larger than the DI Trust Fund balance, the tax rate must be biased to protect the DI Trust Fund against deficit. Staff must be trained and able to publish the tax rate calculus. Ultimately, everyone agrees that by 2020 we are going to need to raise the rate of OASDI taxation and this must involve applying the 12.4% self-employment contribution to all their income of the rich, above the limit ($118,500 2015). The key to taxing the rich is to end poverty by 2020. Ending poverty is a better federal spending goal than reducing a national debt that is not true to Art. 2(2) of the US Constitution. Care must be taken with the retroactively free DIRT and 3% COLA Act of January 1, 2016 Art. 1 Section 9 of the United States Constitution.

Chapter 30 WILL to End Poverty by 2020

Revenues from the Without Income Limit Law (WILL) increase Supplemental Security Income (SSI) spending to as much as $250 billion by 2020 455% higher than $55 billion in 2015. The Social Security Administration (SSA) must be prepared to increase SSI spending as much as 250% in 2017. Education and Human Services shall help to administrate SSI to eligible poor people aiming for 2.5% administrative spending growth and 3% benefit spending growth. It is important that SSA aim to award 20% of new disability benefits to poor African-Americans although black comprise only 12-14% of the population whereas anyone can see black athlete is a qualifying disability under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Average African-American household savings is reported to be $1,000, $5,000 including home equity and accurate racial social security statistics are not available. African-Americans are reported to have better luck with retirement and survivor insurance, that pay 41 million benefits, than disability insurance that pay as many as 21 million benefits, with some overlap between 14 million disability beneficiaries and 9 million supplemental security benefits, that are also awarded to people who are uninsured or underinsured when they reach 65. If the federal budget is balanced the WILL would afford everyone currently living below the poverty line a full SSI benefit by 2020 in combination with other welfare programs expected to grow at only at a regular 3% rate of growth by 2020. The WILL can save 2017 from a federal budget deficit only if the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) agree to uphold generally accepted accounting principles (gaap)

and not take more than $100 maximum alowable deficit (mad) from the poor working age and elderly but not from children to compensate them for 10 million benefit cut in Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) 1996-2000 by making ending child poverty by 2020 the bottom line on mad. The terms of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are that SSA must expand SSI benefits in support of ILO Holidays with Pay Convention 132 of 1970, Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention 156 of 1981 and Maternity Protection Convention 183 of 2000 to end poverty by 2020. The Maternity Leave Act ensures that 4 million newborns (2015) are insured from day one of their >100 year life expectancy, either by 12 weeks maternity leave paid by unemployment compensation for the rich or a lifetime of proven SSI eligibility for the temporarily poor child. At this time the projected OASDI surplus from a WILL is not enough to satisfy official demands regarding the federal deficit. Agencies that benefit the poor may grow more rapidly, or may slow down growth to 2.5% but welfare benefits must never go down, in particular Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) must be reassured of 3% annual growth since Halloween 2013. Poverty now afflicts more than 46 million people in the United States. The WILL would afford an estimated 50 million poor Americans 60 million SSI benefits in 2020 to theoretically end poverty. SSI beneficiary growth was a meager 0.1% 2014-15. With a COLA in 2015 SSI spending growth was around 2%.

SSI with a WILL to End Poverty by 2020

Year	Monthly Benefit (in dollars)	Average Benefit	Beneficiaries (in millions)	Annual Benefits (in billions)	Annual Admin. (in billions)	Annual SSI Costs (in billions)
2015	$733	$541	8.3	$53.9	$4.4	58.3
2016	733	541	8.3	54.7	4.5	59.2
2016 Free	755	557	8.3	55.5	4.6	60.1
2016 DI WILL Low	755	557	8.5	56.8	4.6	61.4
2017 Free	777	574	8.4	56.3	4.7	61.0
2017 WILL Intermediate	777	574	19.9	137.3	4.7	142
2017 WILL Low	777	574	13.5	93.0	4.7	97.7
2017 WILL High	777	777	24.9	232	4.7	237
2018 Free	800	591	8.5	60.3	4.9	65.2
2018 WILL Intermediate	800	591	22.4	159.1	4.9	164

2018 Low	WILL	800	591	19	134.7	4.9	139.6
2018 High	WILL	800	800	37.0	355.1	4.9	360
2019	Free	825	609	8.7	63.6	5.0	68.6
2019 Intermediate	WILL	825	609	24.7	181	5.0	186
2019 Low	WILL	825	609	24	175.4	5.0	180.4
2019 High	WILL	825	825	48.1	476	5.0	481
2020	Free	850	627	8.8	66.2	5.2	71.4
2020 Intermediate	WILL	850	627	29.9	225	5.2	230
2020 Low	WILL	850	627	29	218.2	5.2	223.4
2020 High	WILL	850	850	61.3	625	5.2	630

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the Social Security Income Program

The WILL would afford 50 million poor people 60 million SSI benefits. Provided families with children receive Section 8 housing vouchers before being released into the wild when their children reach 18 or they reach 50 or are handicapped, the only reason that that 14 million poor children of today would continue to be poor in 2017 is the continuing poverty of their parents that will hopefully end by 2020 less administrative inefficiency. The goal of the low and intermediate SSI spending and beneficiary projections for the WILL is to reduce poverty by half and eliminate child poverty while paying up to $100 billion maximum allowable deficit (mad). The high spending estimate affords 61.3 million SSI benefits. The true deficit in 2017 is estimated to be as low as low as-$71 billion before it becomes a surplus in 2018 without any new revenues. The nation must careful not to overinvest in the deficit just because the Treasury is bringing in new social security revenues that must be transferred directly from the rich to the poor. Poverty relief is better economics than debt relief. Poverty now afflicts more than 46 million people in the United States. Because there was no Cost-Of-Living-Adjustment (COLA) on January 1, 2016 the current rate of SSI benefit is $733 in both 2015 and 2016 but the 2016 no COLA decision was an error must be retroactively paid for under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415.

100% of the Federal Poverty Level Guidelines 2016

Family Size	Annual	Monthly	Weekly
1	$11,880	$990	$228
2	$16,020	$1,335	$308
3	$20,160	$1,680	$388
4	$24,300	$2,025	$467
5	$28,440	$2,370	$547
6	$32,580	$2,715	$627
7	$36,730	$3,061	$706
8	$40,890	$3,408	$786

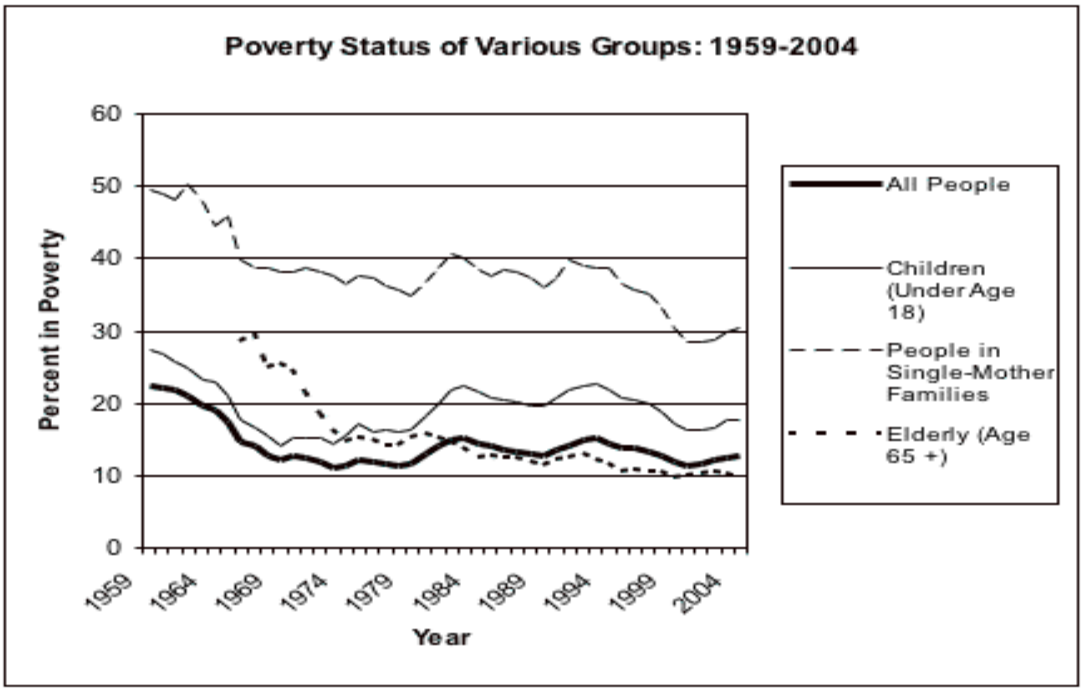
Each Add'l	$4,160	$347	$80

Source: Mass Legal Services, HHS 2016

The United States must not deprive anyone with an income of less than 150% of the poverty line of relief benefits under 18USC§246. The new edition of deprivation of relief benefits presents Congress with an equal right to disability amendment. Congress must stop waging psychological disability determinations under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and yield 3% SNAP growth annually. To raise the standard of living of the near poor the 3% annual inflation in benefits must also be applied to minimum wage to enable more minimum workers and in particular families with children to earn a household income that is higher than the poverty line. The poverty line in 2016 was $11,880 for a family of one, $16,020 for a family of two, $20,160 for a family of three and $24,300 for a family of four. For an individual, at $733 a month in 2016 SSI pays $9,276 a year plus automatic eligibility for as much a $200 a month food card, another $2,400 annually, $11,676, still a little below the $11,880 poverty line and quite hungry for the food bank, free clothes, but eligible for free Medicaid. For a couple, at $1,100 a month, $13,200 a year, plus around $2,400 in food stamps, $15,600 a year plus free Medicaid, only $420 less than the poverty line. Because additional family members cost less than individuals only $1,524 per year, $127 a month, paying families of children growing up below the poverty line may not be so very expensive after all, particularly with HUD rental assistance growing at a health 3% and encouragement for free, discount or work-trade rent for low-income families. At an estimated $1,350 a month for a family of three annual earnings would be $16,200, exactly enough for the poverty for a family of two, but $4,000 less than the $20,160 poverty line. With a full benefit of $733 a month plus the $1,100 for a couple a family of three would receive $1,833 a month, $21,996 a year, $1,836 more than the poverty line on SSI alone. In 2017 poor families will receive one SSI benefit and by 2020 it is hoped that all poor individuals would redeem a lifetime of benefits directly from the tax-payments of the rich with a minimum of administrative costs.

National poverty is measured as the number of people who live below the poverty line, below which a person would be expected to suffer from hunger as the result of the market prices of room and board. Unemployment, the number of people actively looking for work, is also a significant indicator of national poverty, however the real employment figures which indicate the percentage of the population that is actually employed is less arbitrary. The Great Recession brought sharp increases in the incidence of poverty, and rates continued to rise through 2011. Poverty now afflicts more than 46 million people. Worse yet the share of the poor in deep poverty – defined as one-half the official poverty level of income – has risen steadily since the mid-1970s. In 1975, about 30 percent of the poor were in deep poverty; in 2010 44.3 percent were. In 2010, the official poverty income for a family of four was $22,314 (this is a pre-tax number). So, those in deep poverty must survive, in a family of four, on $11,157. More than 20 million persons live in what can only be described as destitution. Child poverty is a special curse, and the US rates of unconscionably high. Using the U.S. government's official definition of poverty, 22.0 percent of children under eighteen and 25.8 percent under six live in poverty in the richest country on earth. In fact, the United States has far and away the higher incidence of child poverty of any of the world's wealthy, developed nations. Twenty-eight percent of all jobs pay a wage

that would not, with full-time, year-round labor, support a family of four at the official poverty level of income. This is a wage rate of $11.06 per hour in 2011. Recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics in conjunction with the U.S. Census Bureau developed a Supplemental Poverty Measure, which was released in 2011, based on a basket of goods and services, rather than merely food, that showed the incidence of poverty is somewhat higher than the official measure. In 2010, the official incidence of poverty was 15.2 percent, while it was 16 percent using the Supplemental Measure. In 2010, the poverty rate for the elderly was 9 percent officially but 15.9 percent with the new definition. The increase is due primarily to the much higher medical costs borne by older men and women. The number of children living below the poverty has risen as high 24%.



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004, Report P60, n. 229, Tables B-1 and B-2, pp. 46-57.

In 1979, the average central city poverty rate was 15.7%, at its highest point, in 1993, it was 21.5%, by 2001 it was 16.5%, but was still over twice the rate for the suburbs, 8.2%. In 2005 it was estimated that 35-37 million people lived below the poverty line in the USA, 12.6-13.2% of the population, 4.7% were unemployed with a labor force participation rate of 66%. Census data shows that in 2010, 46.2 million Americans lived below the poverty line, and 63 million lived below 130% of the poverty line, SNAP's gross income limit. Since the economic recession the number of people living below the poverty has increased 13.6%. In 2005 37 million, 13.2% of the population lived below the poverty line and in 2010 this number rose to 46.3 million, 15.1% of the population. Poverty in rural areas is not negligible either; in 2001, 14.2% of people living outside metropolitan areas were poor. Among the states, New Mexico had the largest percentage of individuals in poverty; from 1998 to 2000 it was 19.3%. Connecticut, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, and New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rates among states—below 8% from 1998 to 2000.

After saturating the labor market and losing track of many poor dropouts between the Personal Work

Responsibility Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996 that cut 10 million Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits, the number of children living in low-income families has increased significantly since 2000. More than 16 million children in the United States – 22% of all children – live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level – $23,550 a year for a family of four. Research shows that, on average, families need an income of about twice that level to cover basic expenses. Using this standard, 45% of children live in low-income families. In the United States, more than 21 percent of children under age 5 live below the poverty line. Poverty rates are highest among children of color. Forty percent of all African-American children, 39 percent of American-Indian/Alaska-Native children, 30 percent of Hispanic children and 16 percent of white children live in poverty. The poverty rates of persons age 65 and over dropped from 35.1 percent in 1959 to 9.1 percent in 2012, according to the official poverty measure. The median income for elderly households rose from $23,124 in 1960 to $34,832 in 2013. More than 75 percent of the income going to the bottom 60 percent of senior households – those with than $35,393 in income in 2012 – comes from Social Security. Social Security is also, by far, the most important income source going to the 20 percent of senior households with incomes between $35,493 and $63,648. An uptick since the mid-1990s in the labor force participation of seniors, especially those age 65 to 75. Women comprise 56 percent of Social Security beneficiaries age 62 and over, and almost 67 percent of beneficiaries age 85 and older. Single women age 65 and older received 50.4 percent of their income from Social Security, compared to 35.9 percent of single men and 32 percent for elderly couples. Without Social Security the poverty rate in older women would increase from the 11 percent to 48 percent. While the poverty rate for a married couple over the age of 65 is only 5.4 percent, the poverty rate for a woman living alone is 18.9 percent. In 2012 among beneficiary households with at least one person age 65 or over, Social Security provides at least 90 percent of the income for 46 percent of African Americans, 53 percent of Latinos, and 44 percent of Asians. Without Social Security, the poverty rate among African American seniors would triple, from 17 to 50 percent, and the poverty rate among Hispanic American senior would rise from 19 to 50 percent. The vast majority of Social Security retirees in 2009 – 2 million out of 2.7 million – accepted permanently reduced benefits before reaching the full retirement age of 66. Nearly half, 1.3 million, accepted these benefits at age 62, when benefit reductions are the largest. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) plays an important role in assisting the most low-income elderly persons. In 2014, SSI provided a federal income guarantee of up to $721 a month for individuals and $1,082 for couples to roughly 8.4 million low-income, severely disabled, blind or aged (65 and over) people. Adjusted for inflation, out-of-pocket expenditures of seniors grew from $3,865 in 1992 to $5,197 in 2010, consuming more than one-third, or 37 percent of the average Social Security benefit by 2010. Since 1984, up to 50 percent of Social Security benefits have been counted as taxable income for individuals with incomes in excess of $25,000; $32,000 for couples. Since 1993, additionally, up to 85 percent of Social Security benefits have been taxed for some individuals with incomes in excess of $34,000; $44,000 for couples.

The poverty rate decreased for non-Hispanic whites (8.3 percent in 2005, down from 8.7 percent in 2004). The poverty rate for all blacks and Hispanics remained near 30% during the 1980s and mid-1990s. Thereafter it began to fall. In 2000, the rate for blacks dropped to 22.1-24.9% and for Hispanics to 21.2 percent- the lowest rate for both groups since the United States began measuring poverty. At the same time the poverty rate increased for Asians (11.1 percent in 2005, up from 9.8 percent in 2004). For White families in America, the average median net worth is $87,000. For Hispanic families, it is $8,000. For African-American families, it is $5,000. That is including home equity, or home ownership. Without home ownership, the net worth for African-American families falls to $1,000.

There is agreement that Social Security disability insurance discriminates against African-American disability and SSI beneficiaries who have better luck with survivor and retirement benefits. An accurate survey of disability beneficiaries by race is needed to determine how many African-Americans should be admitted to the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, on the basis of prior contributions and no current or future income, or SSI on the basis of poverty under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sec. 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Latino and other beneficiaries born in foreign countries, regardless of whether or not they are able to pay normal price for identification documents, or eligible to run for President under the US Constitution, are also entitled to social security benefits on an equal basis under the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This is how the United States Social Security Administration and Department of Education shall work together to eliminate child poverty, improve test scores, grades, graduation rates and academic achievement. There are many types of immigrants to the United States today, including refugees, documented immigrants, and undocumented immigrants. In *Plyler v. Doe* (1982), the Supreme Court ruled that school districts could not deny undocumented school-age children the free public education provided to children who are citizens of the United States or legally admitted aliens. It is necessary to cite and understand the equal protection provided by the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons 1954 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness 1961 and Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families of 18 December 1990. Health, United States, 2015 found for the existence of an epidemiological paradox regarding Hispanics being statistically healthier although poorer.

In the Golden Age of United States in the 1950s the incomes of low wage workers increased 3% while management and CEO only 2.5%. Since the 1970s the United States has steadily climbed the Gini income inequality coefficient. The trend in the United States is an increasing income gap between the rich and the poor both domestically and globally. In 2003 the top 1 percent of households owned 57.5 percent of corporate wealth, up from 53.4 percent the year before. The top group's share of corporate wealth has grown by half since 1991, when it was 38.7 percent. In 2003, incomes in the top 1 percent of households ranged from $237,000 to several billion dollars. For every group below the top 1 percent, shares of corporate wealth have declined since 1991. These declines ranged from 12.7 percent for those on the 96th to 99th rungs on the income ladder to 57 percent for the poorest fifth of Americans, who made less than $16,300 and together owned 0.6 percent of corporate wealth in 2003, down from 1.4 percent in 1991. There appears to be a relationship between unusually high per capita income and high numbers of people living below the poverty line. For instance, the District of Columbia claims both the highest per capita income in the nation and the highest percentage of people living below the poverty line at 20.2 percent and highest rate of incarceration in the world at 1,500 per 100,000 in 2005. Long-term capital gains were taxed at 28 percent until 1997, and at 20 percent until 2003, when rates were cut to 15 percent. The top rate on dividends was cut to 15 percent from 35 percent that year. The rich must be taxed. Administration of the WILL to end child poverty in 2017 and poverty in 2020 should immediately and permanently reverse this decadent trend in alarmingly increasing income inequality by taxing the rich and paying the poor a 3% COLA and management wages over the maximum allowable retirement benefits of $2,500 a month in 2016, professional reimbursements and agency spending increasing 2.5%. Not to forsake promotion, excessive compensation of CEOs shall have to be

temporarily forgiven until their after-tax income can be re-evaluated when they have paid the 2.4% DI tax on all their income for FY 2016 to secure the salvation of the DI trust fund at no cost to taxpayers and subsidize the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) deficit, and 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income FY 2017 to end child poverty in 2017 and end poverty by 2020.

To end poverty it is necessary to legislate an automatic 3% annual raise in the minimum wage. The current decadent system of minimum wage hikes results not in increased economic prosperity for the poor but in layoffs. The economy immediately goes bust the only boom is the sound of the labor budget. By passing the Free DIRT and 3% COLA Act of January 1, 2016 Congress would legislate 3% annual growth, rounded to the nearest nickel, from $7.50 an hour in 2016 that has been the same since the minimum wage hike of 2008 started the economic crisis, to $7.75 in 2017, to $8.00 an hour in 2018 etc. under 29USC§206(a)(1). Further research regarding the fairness of the minimum wage at ending poverty in full time workers with families will need to be negotiated with payroll budgets. The basic premise of the 3% growth in wages and benefits is that people earning less than the arbitrary maximum social security payment of $2,500 a month, spend a larger proportion of their money on that which creates economic growth, such as consumer spending.

Chapter 31 The Bottom Line – To balance the budget and end child poverty in 2017

When the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 pass, every poor child in the United States whose family or legal guardians, hospital of birth, orphanage or school has filed an application for SSI with the SSA under the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 would receive one lifetime SSI benefit no later than summer solstice 2017. Children have been eligible for SSI since *Sullivan v. Zebley* (1990) and 1.8 million children received $733 a month at an annual cost of $15.8 billion, about 28% of $55 billion SSI expenditures in 2014. Awarding maximum $733 SSI benefits to the families of the high estimate of 16 million poor children who live in the United States would cost an estimated $11.7 billion a month, $140.7 billion a year, plus administrative costs. The average SSI benefit in 2017 is actually estimated to cost $574, after the annual 3% COLA beginning in 2016, for a total cost of $9.2 billion a month, $110 billion for the year. Provided the consumer economy compensates the rich taxpayers adequately to sustain a high 2.5-3 percent rate of economic growth and their sense of self-worth, there should be no problem prioritizing the payment of the family of every poor child in the United States an SSI benefit in 2017,

Without Income Limit Law Revenues, Costs and OMB Deficit 2016-2020
(in billions of dollars)

	Payroll Tax Estimate	Without Income Limit Law	Total New Rev.	Old SSI and Ad. costs	Net New Rev.
2016	853.0	1,143.0		n/a	
2017	904.9	1,212.6	307.7	75.7	232
2018	960.0	1,286.4	326.4	78.7	247.7
2019	1,012.9	1,357.3	344.4	81.9	262.5
2020	1,065.5	1,427.8	362.3	85.2	277.1

Source: 2014 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor and Federal

Disability Insurance Trust Funds SSA ’14 Table IV.A3 Pg. 46 Intermediate Projection, WHOMB

Expanding child SSI seems to be the most efficient way to end poverty that runs as high as 24 percent for families with children, 10 percent for working age adults and 9 percent for retirees. 21-24 percent child poverty is the primary reason for the increasing rates of poverty in the United States, the 15.9 percent medical impoverishment rate in the Elderly CPI is also slightly impoverishing the 15.1 percent average. Moral money must be directed to end child poverty. After saturating the labor market and losing track of many poor dropouts between the Personal Work Responsibility Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996 that cut 10 million Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits, the number of children living in low-income families has increased significantly since 2000. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) administrates lower benefits than SSI that do not last longer than five years to about 5 million families with children down from a high of 14 million. More than 16 million children in the United States – 22 percent of all children – live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level – $23,550 a year for a family of four. Research shows that, on average, families need an income of about twice that level to cover basic expenses. Using this standard, 45 percent of children live in low-income families. From 2006 to 2011 the percentage of children living below the official poverty line increased from 18% to 22%, and when the “near poor” are included, the percentage has changed from 40% to 45% - almost half – of all children in the Untied States under the age of 18. The statistics are even worse for younger children: 49% of children under 3 years of age and 48% of those between 3 and 5 years of age are currently living in poor or near poor households. In 2003 there were 12.9 million children living in poverty, or 17.6% of the under-18 population. That was an increase of about 800,000 from 2002, when 16.7% of all children were in poverty. Only 10% of children living with both parents were below the poverty line whereas 40% living with only one parent were below the poverty line. Children living only with their mothers were twice as likely to live in poverty as those living only with their fathers. Housing instability and homelessness among children and youth continues to rise. Between 1.6 and 2.8 million youth are homeless in a given year, and over 50% were not attending school regularly. The McKinney-Vento Homeless assistance act of 1987 was amended in 2001 for Part B to provide education for homeless children and youth.

Poverty rates are highest among children of color. Forty percent of all African-American children, 39 percent of American- Indian/Alaska-Native children, 30 percent of Hispanic children and 16 percent of white children live in poverty. The poverty rates of persons age 65 and over dropped from 35.1 percent in 1959 to 9.1 percent in 2012, according to the official poverty measure and 15.9 percent by the Elderly CPI that takes into consideration higher medical expenses. Age discrimination must be redressed by prioritizing children and then the elderly and then there should be enough for all poor people by 2020, Racial discrimination must be redressed by prioritizing poor juvenile or working age African-Americans with an average household wealth of $1,000, $5,000 including home equity, who are reported to not receive disability benefits on an equal basis as they do old age and survivor benefits in the absence of accurate racial statistics, for 20 percent of new disability benefits although blacks comprise only 12-14 percent of the population or a higher percent as the result of the poverty status of black families with children. In the United States, more than 21 percent of children under age 5 live below the poverty line. Poverty rates are highest among children of color. Forty percent of all African-American children, 39 percent of American- Indian/Alaska-Native children, 30 percent of Hispanic children and 16 percent of white children live in poverty.

The poverty rate decreased for non-Hispanic whites (8.3 percent in 2005, down from 8.7 percent in

2004). The poverty rate for all blacks and Hispanics remained near 30% during the 1980s and mid-1990s. Thereafter it began to fall. In 2000, the rate for blacks dropped to 22.1-24.9% and for Hispanics to 21.2 percent- the lowest rate for both groups since the United States began measuring poverty. At the same time the poverty rate increased for Asians (11.1 percent in 2005, up from 9.8 percent in 2004). For White families in America, the average median net worth is $87,000. For Hispanic families, it is $8,000. For African-American families, it is $5,000. That is including home equity, or home ownership. Without home ownership, the net worth for African-American families falls to $1,000. There is agreement that Social Security disability insurance discriminates against African-American disability and SSI beneficiaries who have better luck with survivor and retirement benefits. An accurate survey of disability beneficiaries by race is needed to determine how many African-Americans should be admitted to the Disability Insurance (DI) Trust Fund, on the basis of prior contributions and no current or future income, or SSI on the basis of poverty under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Sec. 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

Approximately 11 percent of American children under age 6 do not have health insurance. Hispanic children are over 3 times more likely to be uninsured than their white peers – 20 percent of Hispanic children have no health insurance coverage. More than 40 percent of uninsured Hispanic children do not receive any medical care. Roughly 9 percent of African-American children are uninsured, of which 15 percent do not receive medical care. Among white children, 6 percent are uninsured. White children see physicians at twice the rate of minority children. The poorest children in the United States are 20 percent more likely to go without preventive care. More than 30 percent of children living below the poverty line do not receive even one preventive medical (or "well-child") visit per year. Immunization rates show similar disparities. Black children and American-Indian/Alaska-Native children have the lowest vaccination rates, while whites have the highest rates. Even greater coverage gaps are seen between rich and poor. Nearly one-quarter of poor children are not fully immunized, compared to 13 percent of children from high income families. Maternal mortality rates in the United States outstrip those of all other developed countries largely due to the mortality rates among women of color. The maternal mortality rate among black women (36.1 per 100,000 live births) is about 4 times the rate among white women (9.8 per 100,000 live births). This gap has widened since 2000. Women of color in the United States, especially low-income women, are less likely to receive prenatal care that is vital to healthy birth. Early prenatal care among minority groups has increased by at least 20 percent since 1990, but disparities still exist. Hispanic and black women are more than twice as likely as white women to receive no prenatal care or late prenatal care. American-Indian/Alaska-Native mothers are more than 3 times as likely as white mothers to receive inadequate prenatal care. All in all the United States slipped in its ranking for maternal health from 26th in 2007 to 27th in 2008.

The most important demographic difference between 1984 and 1999 was the change in marital status among the total U.S. population. In 1990 the number of marriages ending in divorce stood at 50%. The number of TANF beneficiaries has declined dramatically from a high of nearly 14.2 million in 1993 to little less than 5 million in 2003 after the Personal Responsibility and World Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 coerced families with children to work. People are waiting longer before marriage, the number of people who never marry has increased, and marriages are more likely to end in divorce. Today the divorce rate remains stable at around 40 percent of marriages. In 2003 there were 12.9 million children living in poverty, or 17.6% of the under-18 population. That was

an increase of about 800,000 from 2002, when 16.7% of all children were in poverty. Of 18-to-64-year olds 20.5 million, 11.1% were poor and of people 65 and older 3.6 million, 10.1% were poor. In 2011 an estimated 1 in 4 US children, 21%, were growing up in poverty, the highest rate in the industrialized world. In Finland, the number is about 2.8%; Norway, 3.4%; Sweden, maybe 4.2%, Switzerland, 6.8%, Netherlands in second place at 9.8 percent. The reason for the high child poverty in the Netherlands is that there minimum wage discriminates against people under the age of 25 and must stop. The United States also has a problem with the minimum wage in that it is necessary to legislate an automatic 3% annual increase in minimum wage to prevent wages from falling behind inflation before they get laid off because the minimum wage hike is too expensive to employer when it finally comes. From 1990 to 2000 the high school completion rate declined in all but seven states. With the highest level of per pupil spending in the world, $11,100, education assessment results are all improving, but not as fast as other nations. It is essential that Labor Department Unemployment Compensation (UC) pay contributing women for the three months of unpaid maternity leave they are entitled to under the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3) to fulfill ILO Holidays with Pay Convention (Convention 132) of 1970; Workers with Family Responsibilities (Convention 156) of 1981, and Maternity Protection (Convention 183) of 2000.

The Administration for Children and Families, the ACF administers more than 60 human services programs with a budget of more than $53 billion, making it the second largest agency in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ACF's budget supports enabling more parents to work or pursue education and training to better support their families while at the same time promoting the school readiness of their children. Funds are also included for programs that serve our most vulnerable children and families, including victims of domestic violence, dating violence, human trafficking, refugees and other humanitarian entrants, unaccompanied children, and runaway and homeless youth. In addition, the budget supports important improvements in Head Start, Child Care, Community Service programs, Child Welfare, and Child Support. The FY 2017 discretionary request of $20 billion for ACF represents an increase of $832 million (+4%) from the FY 2016 enacted level. The FY 2017 mandatory request on the other hand was for $43 billion, and increase of $8.8 billion (+25.6%) from the FY 2016 enacted level as the result of a 15.4% increase in TANF spending that creates a number of new programs that do not seem very administratively efficient. In FY 20141, the child support distributed $28.2 billion in collections, of that amount, about 95 percent was sent directly to families.

The Administration on Community Living (ACL) since 2013, formerly the Administration on Aging, is one of the nation's largest providers of home- and community-based care for older persons and their caregivers. People over age 60 are projected to increase by 20% between 2014 and 2020, from 64.8 million to 77.6 million. The 2010 Census reports that 56.7 million people live with disabilities; 12 million of whom require assistance with tasks like dressing, eating, and performing household chores. The mission is to develop a comprehensive, coordinated and cost-effective system of long-term care that helps elderly individuals to maintain their dignity in their homes and communities and prepare society for an aging population. Created in 1965 with the passage of the Older Americans Act (OAA), AoA is part of a federal, state, tribal and local partnership called the National Network on Aging. This network, serving about 7 million older persons and their caregivers, consists of 56 State Units on Aging; 655 Area Agencies on Aging; 233 Tribal and Native organizations; two organizations that serve Native Hawaiians; 29,000 service providers; and thousands of volunteers. These organizations provide assistance and services to older individuals and their families in urban, suburban, and rural areas throughout the United States. The Administration for Community Living (ACL) is committed to the

fundamental principle that people with disabilities and older adults should be able to live where they choose, live with the people they choose, and fully participate in their communities. ACL programs work to remove the barriers that can make it difficult for many older adults and people with disabilities to achieve this vision.

The FY 2017 Budget requests $2 billion for ACL, an increase of $28 million over FY 2016, but it is still exactly the same, as before the ACL was created from drastic cuts to the Agency on Aging in 2013. In FY 2011 the AoA budget was $1,998 million, in FY 2012 it went down to $1,971 million, and then went up slightly to $1,978 million. When the ACL was initially created halfway through 2013 the budget was reduced to $1,654 million in 2012 and $1,553 million in 2013. Then in 2014 the budget said spending was $2,153 million in 2012, $2,166 million in 2013, going down to $2,095 in 2015. The FY 2015 ACL budget went from $2,032 million for 2013, to $2,097 million in 2014 to $2,062 million in 2015. The FY 2016 budget went from $1,919 million in 2015 to $2,085 million in 2016. The Budget maintains critical programs that promote self-determination, independence, productivity, and community integration for individuals with disabilities and prioritizes investments in elder justice activities, nutrition assistance, and long-term services and supports that help seniors and individuals of all ages with disabilities to remain independent. The ACL FY 2017 budget estimates a fairly constant level of budget authority of $1,928 million FY 2015, $1,965 FY 2016 and $1,993 million FY 2017, growth of 1.4% over FY 2016. FY 2017 program level also grew at 1.4% HHS FY 2017 estimates on the other hand fluctuates from $1.9 billion FY 2015, to $2.2 billion FY 2016 and back to $1.9 billion FY 2017. The fairly constant level of spending around $2 billion FY 2017 needs to be sustained.

Disability is a major topic of concern for seniors but the ACL disability spending data table has a bug in it, and there were absolutely no change in spending in this category 2016-17. The 2014 Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act moved the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR), in addition to other programs from the Department of Education, to ACL. The language regarding 'public access' seems only slightly less defective than the 'Enforcement of' N**o**ndiscrimination on the basis of Handicap in programs or activities conducted by the National Council on Disability written in stone at the end of Education statute 34CFR Part 1200 from whence we await a decision regarding the repeal of 'enforcement of' that is prohibited by law under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Slavery Convention of 1926 and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2006. The true cause of strife between old age and disability is that caregiving, like being a parent of a dependant child, is economically depressing and caregivers would more often than not rather receive disability or survivor insurance than bill their retired or severely physically disabled live-in partner. It remains to be seen if the disability government can repeal the slave-like language pertaining to the 'enforcement of' nondiscrimination in NCD programs at the end of 34 CFR Part 1200 is neatly abolished under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 2006. In the United States disability insurance is the safest refuge of academic freedom in a time of federal insolvency and child poverty. Child SSI must be prioritized and expanded to reduce poverty by half and eliminate child poverty by 2020. If the federal budget is balanced SSI will be enabled to end poverty beginning in FY 2017 without the income limit law, the will to end poverty by 2020. More disability insurance for caregivers, the ACF, NCD, NIDILRR, and UN Enable. The NIDILR needs to be abolished under the Slavery Convention of 1926 and Nuremburg Code of 1949 and replaced with the Disability and Independent Living (DIL) website of the “class president” of the disabled for the maximum disability benefit, around $2,500 mo. (2016) for the morale of the Program Support Center (PSC) administrated disability

grant programs.

Human Service Budget Summary FY 2016-17

	FY 2016	FY 2017	Change	% Change
Administration for Children and Families				
Child Support and Family Support	4,304	4,555	69	1.6%
Children's Research and Technical Assistance BA	34.4	107	72.5	211%
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	3,390	3,769	379	11.2%
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,761	2,962	200	7.2%
Children's and Family Services Programs BA	11, 234	11,735	501	4.45%
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	1,675	2,185	510	30.5%
Total, ACF Discretionary Programs	19,120	19,952	832	4.4%
Temporary Assistance For Needy Families BA	17,345	20,097	2,752	15.9%
Total Mandatory Program BA	34,277	43.051	8,774	25.6%
Total ACF BA	53	63	10	18%
Administration for Community Living (ACL)				
Health and Independence for Older Adults	1,256	1,280	24	1.9%
Caregiver & Family Support Services	176	178	1	0.9%

Vulnerable Adults	50	52	2	4.0%
Disability Programs	385	385	0	0
Consumer Information, Access & Outreach	139	139	--	0
Total, Program Level	2,048	2,076	+28	1.4%
Full-Time Equivalents	206	234	+28	13.6%
Less Funds from Other Sources	-83	-83	--	0
Total ACL Budget Authority	1,965	1,993	28	1.4%
Total ACF BA	53,397	63,002	9,606	18%
Total Human Services BA	55,362	64.995	9,634	17.4%

Source: Administration for Children and Families All Purpose Table FY 2017 no FTE data, ACL Budget FY 2017

It is absolutely essential for the United States to support child welfare to make right the loss of 10 million permanent AFDC benefits. Families with an adult who has received federally-funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not typically eligible for more.TANF benefits are too temporary to make lasting reductions in child poverty. There is nothing wrong with dramatically increasing TANF benefits 15.4% this once. The TANF program definitely requires review. The job placement requirement statistics are poor substitute for beneficiary data and are unconstitutional on the basis of involuntary servitude. Welfare dependency is not a crime, deprivation of relief benefits is a crime 18USC§246. Because ACF spending, and most of the new and old TANF, spending seems to be earmarked to support professionals rather than beneficiaries, they are not administratively efficient welfare programs. State Departments of Human Services aren't aware that they receive any assistance from ACF. As a matter of administrative efficiency, since the sabotage of AFDC benefits by the Clinton administration, it seems best to make up for majority of the shortfall in child welfare benefits, with a historic expansion of SSI benefits, prioritizing 14 million child SSI benefits, aiming to reduce poverty by half and eliminate child poverty in schools, or end poverty by 2020 if there is no continuing maximum allowable deficit (mad). In 2015 about 1.8 million children received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits of $733. Estimating 5 million TANF beneficiaries receiving about $17.2 billion annually that only comes out to about $3,440 per family. Furthermore, these benefits do not last longer than five years. SSI paid $8,796 annually in 2015. Human Services, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and Administration on Community Living (ACL), should become an independent agency with SSA so that the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) could change their name to Public Health Department (PHD) and budget for the trillion dollar federal health spending limit until national health expenditure is less than 10% of GDP in fulfillment of the Education Reorganization Act of 1978.

Chapter 32 The 3% COLA for 2.5% Health Annuity Harmless Deal

Harmless 3% COLA for 2.5% SMI inflation deal. 6% COLA damages for the 2016 no COLA decision and $110.20 SMI Premium in 2017. The Commissioner's 3.1% benefit increase 2017 (Chesser & Colvin "15: 30) is in conflict with the Actuary's cost of living benefit increase 0.2% intermediate, 0.7% low-cost, 0.0% high- cost projections for 2017 (Goss '16: 119). Medicare Part B Premium $104.90 in 2015, $121.80 in 2016 (16.1% growth) and $149.00 in 2017 (22.3% growth) (Slavitt & Spitalnic '16: 205) is neoplastic, the HHS budget and Health United States 2015 are unaccountably high. SMI premium increases must again be held harmless under Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395s - $104.90 2015 rates through 2016 and until CMS agrees to a 2.5% health annuity of $107.50 if the COLA is 3% or 5% $110.20 provided there is a 6% COLA in 2017. No COLA no Part B or D premium increase. Social security benefits, up to the maximum benefit, and federal minimum wage, must grow 3% annually for the poor to afford a 2.5% government and health annuity to achieve national goals pertaining to economic growth, consumer spending, federal accounting, reducing national health expenditures to less than 10% of GDP and income equality by enabling social security benefits to grow 3% annually, significantly faster than inflation and health benefits to grow 2.5%, slightly slower that the 2.67% Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation estimates for 2017 under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i).

Social Security plays a critical role in the lives of 70 million beneficiaries, 61 million OASDI beneficiaries, 9 million SSI beneficiaries and 171 million covered workers and their families in 2016 (Goss ’16: 6). In 2015 the Old Age Survivor Disability Insurance (OASDI) Trust Fund paid 60 million people: 43 million retired workers and dependents of retired workers, 6 million survivors of deceased workers, and 11 million disabled workers and dependents of disabled workers (Goss ’16: 2). The OASI Trust Fund paid benefits to 1.1 million under retirement age disabled people (Goss ’16: 220). At the end of calendar year 2015, the OASDI program was providing monthly benefits to about 60.0 million people. The OASI Trust Fund was providing benefits to about 49.2 million people and the DI Trust Fund was providing benefits to about 10.8 million people. There was a 2.2% growth rate in the number of OASI beneficiaries 2014-15 and a 2.9% growth rate in the number of OASI beneficiaries 2015-2016 for average OASI beneficiary growth of 2.5%. The number of people receiving benefits from the OASI Trust Fund grew by 2.2 percent while the number of people receiving DI benefits fell by 1.1 percent during calendar year 2015. These changes reflect the gradual aging of the population, with the baby-boom generation moving above normal retirement age, where DI benefits are no longer applicable (Goss ’16: 35-36). The number of disabled workers in current-payment status grows from 8.9 million at the end of 2015, plus 143,000 spouses, and 1,756 children for a total of 10,808 beneficiaries (Goss '16: 140, 141). 0.9%% annual beneficiary population growth seems to be the norm for both SSI and DI programs under current law 2016-2020. In January 2015, 8.2 million individuals received monthly Federal SSI payments averaging $526, a small increase of 9 thousand recipients over the 8.1 million recipients with an average payment of $516 in January 2014.. From the end of 1997 through the end of 2000, the Federal SSI recipient population grew at an annual rate of less than 1 percent. From the end of 2000 to the end of 2008, the Federal SSI recipient population grew an average of 1.7 percent per year. From the end of 2008 to the end of 2012, the Federal recipient population grew an average of 2.7 percent per year due largely to the economic recession and the slow recovery from that economic downturn. In 2013, the Federal SSI recipient growth slowed to 1.3% with much smaller growth in 2014. As the economy continues to recover, the numbers of Federal SSI recipients are

projected to grow more slowly at an average rate of less than 1% per year for the remainder of the 25-year projection period (Chesser & Colvin '15: 41). The Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 optimize the OASDI tax rate to sustain scheduled benefits with a 3% COLA and proposes to tax the rich in order for SSA to pay 16-24 million child SSI benefits in 2017 and end poverty for 50 million with SSI by 2020.

Social Security Beneficiary population 2014-2018
(in thousands)

Year	OASI	OASI Growth Rate	DI	DI Growth Rate	SSI	SSI Growth Rate	Total SSA Beneficiaries	Total SSA Beneficiary Growth Rate %
2014	48,075	2.3	10,932	-0.5%	8,162	0.2	67,169	
2015	49,155	2.2	10,808	-1.1%	8,190	0.3	68,153	1.5
2016	50,584	2.9	10,871	0.6%	8,213	0.3	69,668	2.2
2017	51,849	2.5	10,969	0.9%	8,221	0.09	71,039	2.0
2018	53,145	2.5	11,068	0.9%	8,239	0.2	72,452	2.0
2017	51,849	2.5	10,980	1.0%	32,000	289	94,820	36.1
2018	53,145	2.5	11,090	1.0%	35200	10	99.44	4.9

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Funds Table V.C4 OASI Beneficiaries With Benefits in Current-Payment Status at the End of Calendar Years 1945-2090, Table V.C5 DI Beneficiaries With Benefits in Current-Payment Status at the End of Calendar Years 1960-2090

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 provides for a temporary reallocation of a portion of the 12.40 percent payroll tax rate between the OASI and the DI Trust Funds. For 2016 through 2018, the tax rate directed to the DI Trust Fund increases from 1.80 percent to 2.37 percent, with a corresponding decrease in the rate directed to the OASI Trust Fund. Beginning in 2019, the allocations return to 1.80 percent for DI and 10.60 percent for OASI. The reallocation alone extends the projected date of DI reserve depletion by about 6 years. The projected year of DI reserve depletion in this report is 2023. The reallocation does not affect the operations of the combined OASDI Trust Funds. The Trustees project that the asset reserves of the OASI Trust Fund, together with continuing program income, will be adequate to cover program costs over the next 10 years under the intermediate assumptions. However, the projected reserves of the DI Trust Fund increase from 21 percent of annual cost at the beginning of 2016 to 48 percent at the beginning of 2019, largely due to the temporary payroll tax rate reallocation described below, and then decline steadily until the trust fund reserves become depleted in the third quarter of 2023. At the time reserves become depleted, continuing income to the DI Trust Fund would be sufficient to pay 89 percent of scheduled DI benefits (Goss ’16: 3, 2,). With the 2.73% tax rate the DI Trust Fund satisfies the short-range but not the intermediate or long range test of financial adequacy and Congress must pass this legislation or come back to it with more economic damage later. The incompetence and invasiveness of the Bipartisan Budget Act amounts to tax fraud to be punished with civil penalties under 26USC§6663 and abolitions of continuing disability review under the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508 provided this Orphan Act is passed, otherwise failure

to pass the Social Security Amendments will result in criminal process of the Administration and Congress for Attempts to evade or defeat tax under 26USC§7201 with emphasis on 16 to 24 million counts of child non-support under 18USC§228(b), deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246 and theft and bribery of the $20 billion FY 2017 OMB budget surplus under 18USC§666.

OASDI Payroll Tax Contribution Rates 1999-2018

Year	Contribution and benefit base	OASDI Total	OASI Total	DI Total
1999	$76,200	12.40	10.70	1.70
2000-2010	$76,200 - $106,800	12.40	10.60	1.80
2011-2012	$106,800 - $110,100	12.40	8.89	1.51
2013-2015	$113,700 - $118,500	12.40	10.60	1.80
2016	$118,500	12.40	10.03	2.37
2017	Abolished	12.40	10.00	2.40
2018	Abolished	12.40	10.20	2.20

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trustees. Table V.C.6 Contribution and Benefit Base and Payroll Tax Contribution Rates 1937-2019, Bipartisan Budget Act 2016-18, as amended

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 reduced the OASDI payroll tax rate for 2011 by 2 percentage points for employees and for self-employed workers. Public Law 112-96 extended the 2011 rate reduction through 2012. These laws require that the General Fund of the Treasury reimburse the OASI and DI Trust Funds for these temporary reductions in 2010 through 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 (10.6 percent for OASI and 1.8 percent for DI). Section 833 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 reallocated payroll tax rates on a temporary basis. For earnings in calendar years 2016 through 2018, 0.57 percentage point of the 12.40 percent OASDI payroll tax rate is reallocated from OASI to DI (Goss '16: 149). PL 111-147 benefited no one and incited the theft and bribery of government fund covered by the Social Security Caucus of 2011. John Boehner broke his back getting the OASDI tax rate wrong, although he prevented any cuts in disability benefits he drank everyone's 2016 COLA. The Actuary now threatens beneficiaries with a 0.2% COLA 2017. Computation of Benefits must compensate OASDI and SSI beneficiaries for not receiving a 3% Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) 2016 and require a 6% COLA 2017 and 3% every year thereafter to stay ahead of the CPI. The 2.37% DI tax rate is only good through 2017 when it goes must go down to either 2.3% or as low as 2.2% in 2018 for long term projections to protect the smaller DI trust fund from being depleted by any deficit or cause any premature deficit in the OASI Trust Fund. The Actuary makes no suggestion on how split the 10.03% OASI and 2.37% DI tax rate so that it is legible on pay-stubs nationwide. The 2017 DI tax rate should be amended to 2.4%, to be divisible into 1.2% for employees and employers, and then it goes down to 2.3% or 2.2% in 2018 and 2.2% is expected to the average DI tax rate every year after the retirement of all the baby boomers. The OASDI Trust Fund must be biased to protect the DI trust fund

from wrongful depletion and the OASI trust fund from premature deficit. Due to the OASDI trust fund ratio over 20%, around 350%, a 3% annual COLA is due for low-income beneficiaries to stay ahead of inflation under penalty of deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246..

The purpose of studying inflation in computing the annual COLA is to guarantee benefits stay ahead of inflation under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). The Actuary needs to set a sustainable goal of a 3% COLA and the Secretary of Labor a 3% increase in federal minimum wage. The annual cost-of-living benefit increase percentages. The automatic cost-of-living adjustment provisions in the Social Security Act specify increases in OASDI benefits based on increases in the CPI. Volatility in oil prices has resulted in substantial volatility in recent cost-of-living adjustments. A large cost-of-living adjustment in December 2008 was followed by no cost-of-living adjustments in December2009 and December 2010. More recent volatility in oil prices has again affected. the CPI, resulting in no cost-of-living adjustment for December 2015. Under the intermediate and low-cost assumptions, annual cost-of-living adjustments resume in December 2016. Under the high-cost assumptions, there is no cost-of-living adjustment for December 2016, but annual cost-of-living adjustments resume in December 2017. After cost-of-living adjustments resume, all three sets of assumptions have automatic cost-of-living adjustments in all later years (Goss '16: 116, 117).

Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA) 2001-2024

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
3.5	2.6	1.4	2.1	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.3
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.0
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
0.2/3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Funds. Table.V.C1 Cost-of-Living Benefit Increases, Average Wage Index, Contribution and Benefit Bases, and Retirement Earnings Test Exempt Amounts, 1975-2025 Rewritten to express what beneficiaries are paid in said year. The first 2017-2024 rows are the COLA the Actuary estimates. The second set of 2017-2024 rows are under the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016. 2017 COLA of 0.2% in the intermediate projections is disputed by the Commissioner's 2015 Annual Report on the SSI Program.

The ultimate rate of price inflation (CPI-W) was lowered by 0.1 percentage point, from 2.7 percent for last year's report to 2.6 percent for this year's report. While very low inflation in recent years is reflective of U.S. and international supply and demand factors that have been affected by the global recession, the average rate of change in the CPI-W over the last two complete business cycles (from 1989 to 2007) is 2.63 percent (Goss '16: 78). The annual increases in the CPI averaged 4.61, 8.54, 5.31, 2.96, and 2.65 percent over the economic cycles 1966-73, 1973-79, 1979-89, 1989- 2000, and 2000-07, respectively. The annual increases in the GDP deflator averaged 4.60, 7.52, 4.68, 2.20, and 2.50 percent for the same respective economic cycles. For the 41 years from 1966 to 2007, covering the last five

complete economic cycles, the annual increases in the CPI and GDP deflator averaged 4.56 and 4.03 percent, respectively. The estimated average annual change from 2007 (the end of the last complete economic cycle) to 2015 is 1.68 percent for the CPI and 1.52 percent for the GDP deflator. The assumed ultimate annual increases in the CPI are 3.2, 2.6, and 2.0 percent for the low-cost, intermediate, and high-cost assumptions, respectively. The Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy changed in the 1980s toward more vigilance in preventing high inflation. Consistent with the Board's continued emphasis on containing inflation, the Trustees lowered the assumed ultimate annual rate of increase in the CPI for the intermediate case from 4.0 percent for the 1996 report to 2.8 percent for the 2004 through 2013 reports, to 2.7 percent for the 2014 and 2015 reports, and to 2.6 percent for this report. For the intermediate assumptions, the average annual growth in real GDP is 2.7 percent from 2015 to 2025, the approximate sum of component growth rates of 0.9 percent for total employment, 1.8 percent for productivity, and -0.06 percent for average hours worked (Goss '16: 111). The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has become equal with the Gross National Income. (GNI) in current accounts. For there to be economic growth there must be economic growth in income. To reduce income inequality and create sustainable economic growth, it is necessary that low wages and benefits grow faster than inflation and high wages grow a little less than inflation.. A 3% COLA and 2.5% government and health annuity is the rule for industrialized nations.

The DI cost rate rose substantially from 1.09 percent of taxable payroll for 1990 to 1.88 percent of taxable payroll for 2007 as the baby boom generation moved into prime disability ages, and further to a peak of 2.47 percent for 2012 due to the recent economic recession. Under the intermediate assumptions, the projected DI cost rate generally declines to 1.99 percent for 2032, and then generally increases gradually to 2.19 percent for 2056, thereafter, reaching 1.53 percent for 2090. The annual balance is positive for 2016 through 2018, negative for 2019 through 2020, Annual DI cost rates rose substantially between 1990 and 2010 in large part due to: (1) aging of the working population as the baby-boom generation moved from ages 25-44 in 1990, where disability prevalence is low, to ages 45-64 in 2010, where disability prevalence is much higher (Goss '16: 57-58). During 2015, the reserves in the DI Trust Fund decreased by $28.0 billion, from $60.2 billion at the end of 2014 to $32.3 billion at the end of 2015. The $32.3 billion reserves in the DI Trust Fund at the end of calendar year 2015 consisted of $26.1 billion in U.S. Government obligations and cash totaling $6.2 billion. The Trustees estimate that the DI trust fund ratio was at 21 percent at the beginning of 2016. The projected DI trust fund ratio increases to 48 percent at the beginning of 2019, largely due to the temporary payroll tax rate reallocation for 2016 through 2018 from OASI to DI enacted in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and then declines until the trust fund reserves become depleted in the third quarter of 2023. Depletion of the DI trust fund is a harmful error that should be avoided with a 2.2% DI tax rate in 2018 and the for-seeable future.

DI Projections 2015-2018
(in billions)

Year	Total Income	Net payroll tax	Taxation of benefits	Net interest	Total Cost	Scheduled benefits	Administrative Costs	RRB inter-change	Net increase in assets year end	Amount at end of year	Trust fund ratio

2015	118.6	115.4	1.1	2.1	146.6	143.4	2.8	.4	-28.0	32.3	22
2.37											
2016	159.9	157.2	1.2	1.4	150.2	146.7	3.2	.3	9.6	41.9	28
Low	159.1	156.3	1.2	1.5	148.2	144.7	3.2	0.3	10.9	43.1	22
High	155.9	153.3	1.3	1.3	152.2	148.6	3.2	0.3	3.7	36.0	21
2017	170.3	166.2	2.1	1.9	152.7	149.4	3.1	.2	17.6	59.5	39
Low	175.8	171.1	2.1	2.6	149.5	146.2	3.1	0.2	26.3	69.4	29
High	160.2	156.6	2.2	1.4	156.7	153.4	3.1	0.2	3.4	39.4	23
2018	181.4	176.3	2.3	2.9	159.4	156.1	3.2	.1	22.1	81.6	52
Low	191.1	184.6	2.2	4.2	155.1	151.8	3.2	0.1	36.0	105.4	45
High	168.4	164.4	2.4	1.6	165.1	161.7	3.2	0.1	3.3	42.8	24
2.4%											
2017	172.9	168.4	2.1	1.9	158.3	155.0	3.1	.2	14.4	56.3	36
2.2%											
2018	168.7	163.6	2.3	2.9	164.5	161.2	3.2	.1	4.2	60.5	37

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Funds; Table IV.A2 Operations of the DI Trust Fund, Calendar Year 2011-2025; 2016 corrected for precise10.03 OASI and 2.37 DI tax rate inc. trust fund; estimates for the second rows of 2017-=18 are derived from the intermediate projections.

The 2.4% rate is 103% of the 2.37% rate estimated as net payroll tax. The 2.2% rate is 93% of the 2.37% rate. Interest rate payments have been high and will probably moderate to the 3.4% average are small and don't need re-estimation. Total income is calculated by subtracting net payroll tax form total income in the 2.37% estimate and adding that to the revised payroll tax. The net increase in assets is calculated by subtracting total cost from total income. Assets are calculated by adding the net change in assets to the $32.3 billion low at year end 2015. The trust fund ratio is calculated by dividing total assets at year end by total cost. The Actuaries 41% trust fund ratio for 2015 is edited to 22% for consistency. The Actuary Although everyone shares with the Actuary's intermediate-term goal of 100 percent trust fund ratio for the DI trust fund, the $105.4 billion assets projection for low-cost in 2018 is fanciful, without new taxation and Congress requires only a 20% trust fund ratio to pay for the 3% COLA under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). Actuary's cost of living benefit increase of 0.2% intermediate, 0.7% low-cost, 0.0% high- cost projections for 2017 (Goss '16: 119) are disputed by the Commissioners 3.1% 2017 COLA estimate (Chesser & Colvin "15: 30). To estimate the cost of benefits it is necessary to add the % COLA the % beneficiary population growth and 100% and multiply by the previous year. The only exception to this rule are the maximum benefit recipients whose COLA is calculated differently than the CPI and grew about 1% 2015-16 while other beneficiaries got no COLA, this is not considered significant driver of growth. Benefit spending is estimated to increase 2.3% between 2016 and 17 although there was no COLA, except for the 0.1 percent, and death benefits, the beneficiary population grew only 0.9% 2015-16. Spending estimates for the DI program Between 2016 and 17 the benefit spending growth rate is estimated to be 1.8% and between 2017 and 18 is 4.5%. The 2016 benefit spending estimates are revised downward to 101% over 2015 spending $144.8 billion time 107% growth is wanted in 2016-2017 with a 6% COLA to $155.0 billion and 104% growth in 2017 to $161.2 billion. Payroll tax and total revenues will also need to be adjusted because the Actuary doesn't yet know how to precisely calculate the 2.37% rate, although he can do the 10.6% OASI 1.8% DI perfectly and the combined revenues add up this report. After 2016 the Actuary got the 2.37% rate right.

OASDI Payroll Tax Revenues at Different Rates 2015 – 16
(in billions)

	OASI	DI	Combined
2015 Actuary	679.5	115.4	794.9
2015 10.6 OASI 1.8 DI	679.5	115.4	794.9
2016 Actuary	667.3	155.2	822.5
2016 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	665.3	157.2	822.5
2017 Actuary	703.5	166.2	869.8
2017 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	703.5	166.2	869.8
2017 10.0 OASI 2.4 DI	701.5	168.4	869.8
2018 Actuary	746	176.3	922.3
2018 10.03 OASI 2.37 DI	746	176.3	922.3
2018 10.2 OASI 2.2 DI	758.7	163.6	922.3
2018 10.1 OASI 2.3 DI	751.2	171.1	922.3

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Funds. Table IV.A2 Operations of the DI Trust Fund, Calendar Years 2011-2025, Table IV.A1 Operations of the OASI Trust Fund, Calendar Years 2011-2025

It is estimated for Congress that a 6% COLA in 2017 would cost the DI Trust Fund about $9 billion, $9,000,000,000 in 2017, about 5% of the trust fund ratio. In the high cost scenario, for 2017 the DI trust fund would not be able to pay the full 6% price of the COLA without dipping below the 20% trust fund ratio, but could afford it in the intermediate and low cost scenarios. A the 2.4% rate of taxation the DI trust fund would be able to bear the cost in all scenarios. In 2018 at the intermediate term 2.2% rate there is a possibility in the high cost scenario of negative net assets, this is descriptive of how necessary it is to have a 2.2% DI tax in the intermediate term after the Baby Boomers have retired. Scheduled benefits under the DI or OASI programs are not expected to expand much, even under new taxation that will be dedicated to ending poverty, children first, with the streamlined SSI program. OASI trust fund benefit spending growth, without a COLA was overestimated at 3.8% when the beneficiary population grew only 2.9% plus 0.1% for maximum benefit growth and death benefits, 3% 103% of 2016. $765 billion is a more accurate estimate of OASI benefit spending in 2016,. In 2017 OASI should grow 2.5% plus 6% COLA equals 108.5% of 2016 $830 billion in benefit spending in 2017 times 105.5% equal $875,7 billion in 2018. There is no harm in occasionally making a withdrawal to pay for a COLA from the 343% OASI trust fund ratio under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i). A 6% COLA in 2017 to make the 3% COLA law is an excellent reason to make a withdraw from OASI, to pass the test of tax rate accuracy and get that proverbial piece of OASI without depleting the DI trust fund. It's not a sure thing, the 2.5% OASI population growth rate estimate may be high in 2917 after record 2.9% growth in 2016 and is certainly high in the intermediate projections when the Actuary expects growth to moderate to around 2.2% but one must not underestimate the high benefits of late retirees. Does Congress actually need to get that piece of OASI to conceive of an effective child SSI safety net or can they just see the savings by the which the OASI trust fund profits and decide it is never too soon to end child poverty by taxing the rich.

OASI Projections 2015-2018
(in billions)

Year	Total Income	Net payroll tax	Taxation of benefits	Net interest	Total Cost	Scheduled benefits	Administrative Costs	RRB inter-change	Net increase in assets year end	Amount at end of year	Trust fund ratio
2015	801.6	679.5	30.6	91	750.5	742.9	3.4	4.3	51.0	2,780.3	364
2016	784.7	665.3	32.0	87.4	778.6	771.0	3.4	4.2	6.1	2786.4	358
Low	792.3	672.0	32.0	88.2	778.1	770.5	3.4	4.2	14.1	2,794.4	357
High	777.7	659.2	32.0	86.4	779.1	771.5	3.4	4.2	-1.4	2,778.9	357
2017	826.3	703.5	37.2	85.6	812.9	805.4	3.3	4.1	13.5	2799.8	343
Low	851.5	724.2	37.3	90.0	815.6	808.2	3.3	4.1	35.9	2,830.3	343
High	781.2	662.6	37.2	81.4	812.4	805.0	3.3	4.2	-31.3	2,747.6	342
2018	873.2	746.0	40.8	86.4	873.2	865.3	3.4	4.5	0.1	2799.9	321
Low	917.3	781.3	41.2	94.8	881.8	873.9	3.4	4.5	35.5	2,865.8	302
High	814.6	695.8	40.4	78.4	865.2	857.3	3.3	4.6	-50.6	2,697.0	318
10.0											
2017	824.2	701.4	37.2	85.6	837.5	830	3.3	4.1	-13.3	2773.1	331
2018	885.9	758.7	40.8	86.4	883.6	875.7	3.4	4.5	2.3	2775.4	321

Source: 2016 Annual Report of OASDI Trust Fund. Table IV.A1 Operations of the OASI Trust Fund, Calendar Years 2011-2025, There was a $0.3 billion reimbursement in 2015, and $0.1 billion reimbursement in 2016 from the General Fund in Total Income

The 10.0% OASI tax rate is 99.7% of 10.03% in 2017. The 10.2% OASI tax rate is 101.7% of 10.03% in 2018. Total income is calculated by subtracting net payroll tax form total income in the 2.37% estimate and adding that to the revised payroll tax. The net increase in assets is calculated by subtracting total cost from total income. Assets are calculated by adding the net change in assets to the $2,780.3 billion high at year end 2015 and from the respective year end assets of the previous year, intermediate, high or low. The trust fund ratio is calculated by dividing total assets at year end by total cost. At either of the two tax rates the high cost scenario causes a deficit to occur in the OASI trust fund but the intermediate and low estimates call for a modest profit. Because the OASI trust fund has a high trust fund ratio the primary concern is keeping the DI trust fund above 20%, for social security beneficiaries to get their 3% annual COLA and prevent the DI trust fund from immediately getting a deficit in 2019 after the 2.37% rate goes back to the insufficient 1.8% rate in 2019 under the Bipartisan Budget Act after which time it will be swiftly depleted by 2023 under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. At the 10.2% rate a regular OASI deficit should not appear under the intermediate projections until 2021, but can appear any year due to shortfalls in revenues or large numbers of highly paid retirees, and the trust fund will not be depleted until about 2035, without taxing the rich the 12.4% OASDI tax on all their income. The 2.5% population growth rate is a high estimate, after 2.9% growth in 2016 and is expected to decline to 2.2% but the benefit rates will be so high for late retiring Baby Boomers that a 2.5% annual population growth and 3% COLA 5.5% growth rate is used in the second set of OASI 2017-2018 estimates.

OASDI and SSI Projections 2015-2020
(in billions)

Year	Total Income	Net payroll tax	Taxation of benefits	Net Interest	Total Cost	Scheduled benefits	Administrative Costs	RRB inter-change	Net increase in assets year end	Amount at end of year	Trust Fund Ratio
2015	920.2	794.9	31.6	93.3	897.1	886.3	6.2	4.7	23.0	2,812.5	311
2016	944.6	822.5	33.2	88.8	928.9	917.7	6.6	4.6	15.7	2,828.2	303
Low	951.4	828.4	33.2	89.7	926.3	915.2	6.6	4.6	25.0	2,837.5	304
High	933.6	812.5	33.3	87.7	931.2	920.1	6.6	4.6	2.4	2,814.9	302
2017	996.6	869.8	39.3	87.6	965.5	954.8	6.4	4.3	31.1	2,859.3	293
Low	1,027	895.2	39.4	02.5	965.1	954.4	6.4	4.3	62.2	2,899.7	294
High	941.3	819.2	39.3	82.8	969.2	958.4	6.4	4.3	-27.8	2,787.1	290
2018	1,055	922.3	43.1	89.2	1,032.5	1,021.4	6.6	4.6	22.1	2,881.5	277
Low	1,108	965.9	43.5	99.0	1,036.9	1,025.8	6.6	4.6	71.5	2,971.2	280
High	983.0	860.2	42.8	80.0	1,030.3	1,019.0	6.5	4.7	-47.3	2,739.8	271
Tax the Rich											
2017	1258	1131	39.3	87.6	1110	985	125	4.3	148	2976.2	268
2018	1332	1199	43.1	89.2	1323	1037	286	4.6	9	2985	225
2019	1379	1241	45.7	92.3	1419	1091	323	4.8	-40	2945	208
2020	1418	1284	48.4	85.5	1508	1148	365	5	-90	2855	189

Source: 2016 Annual Report of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, Table IV.A3 Operations of the Combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, Calendar years 2011-2025. There was a $0.3 billion 2015 and $0.1 billion reimbursement from the General Fund in 2016 to Total Income. The OASDI table shall abolish the general fund reimbursement column and start a new SSI benefit expenses column that is combined with administrative costs in this table.

A sustained SSI population growth rate of 10% is needed until 2020 after which time it is hoped that all the poor people will be insured and SSI population growth will go down to 0.5% or less than zero as people get good jobs and earn substantial gainful amounts (SGA) of taxable income, substantial gainful income (SGI) for nine months that are verified by the IRS.. Taxing the rich is estimated to increase OASDI revenues by 130%. Total income is re-estimated by deducing the difference between total income and net payroll tax from the respective year and adding that to the adjusted net payroll tax. Growth of scheduled benefits is thought to be overestimated for both OASI and DI in 2016 and scheduled benefits must be recalculated from the sum of $146.7 billion DI and $771.0 OASI estimates for scheduled OASI benefit spending of $917.7 billion in 2016 exactly what the Actuary predicted for 3% growth in benefits. In 2017 revised spending estimates for the 6% COLA, 2.5% population growth are $830 billion OASI plus $155 billion DI for a total of $985 billion. In 2018 $875.7 billion OASI and $161.2 billion DI. By taxing the rich the OASDI trust fund becomes responsible for the administration of SSI and the growth would be in SSI benefits or the poor, children first in 2017, before all 50 million poor Americans would get benefits. Administrative costs are combined SSI benefit

spending and SSA administrative costs to produce revised total revenues. SSI statistics could be put in historically without adjusting the total cost or asset figures, with a footnote in 2017, or the year that it is passed, to explain that OASDI became responsible for SSI costs incidental to new tax on the rich.

Adjusting the OASDI tax rate does not change the combined OASDI account or cost taxpayers anything. Almost 99 percent of expenditures from the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds in 2015 were retirement, survivor, and disability benefits totaling $886.3 billion. A net payment of $4.7 billion was made to the Railroad Retirement Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account from the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds, which was about 0.5 percent of total OASDI expenditures. The administrative expenses of the Social Security program were $6.2 billion, which was about 0.7 percent of total expenditures (Goss ’16: 8). 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 up to a specified maximum annual amount, which was $118,500 in 2015. The trust fund ratio for the combined OASI and DI Trust Funds declines consistently after 2010. The effective annual rate of interest earned by the asset reserves in the DI Trust Fund during calendar year 2015 was 4.6 percent, slightly higher than the 4.5 percent earned during calendar year 2014 and the 3.4% average interest rate that might reduce growth in Treasury spending on public debt. The combined reserves are projected to increase from $2,2813 at the beginning of 2016 to $2,892 at the beginning of 2020. Reserves increase through 2019 because annual cost is less than total income for 2016 through 2019. At the same time, however, the ratio of reserves to cost declines, from 303 percent of annual cost for 2016 to 246 percent for 2020. Beginning in 2020, annual cost exceeds total income, and therefore the combined reserves begin to decline, reaching $2,527 billion at the end of 2025 (Goss” 16: 4).

The recent recession led to lower taxable earnings than expected and more beneficiaries than expected, which in turn sharply, but temporarily, increased the cost rate starting in 2009. From a peak in 2015, the cost rate declines through 2017 under the economic recovery and thereafter returns to a gradually rising trend. The future income and expenditures of the OASI and DI Trust Funds will depend on many factors, including the size and characteristics of the population receiving benefits, the level of monthly benefit amounts, the size of the workforce, and the level of covered workers’ earnings. These factors will depend in turn on future birth rates, death rates, immigration, marriage and divorce rates, retirement-age patterns, disability incidence and termination rates, employment rates, productivity gains, wage increases, inflation, interest rates, and many other demographic, economic, and program-specific factors. For each type of benefit, scheduled benefits are the product of the number of beneficiaries and the corresponding average monthly benefit. The short- range model calculates scheduled benefits on a quarterly basis. The long- range model calculates all scheduled benefits on an annual basis, using the number of beneficiaries at the beginning and end of the year. Adjustments to these annual scheduled benefits include retroactive payments to newly awarded beneficiaries and other amounts not reflected in the regular monthly scheduled benefits. Scheduled lump-sum death benefits are estimated as the product of: (1) the number of lump-sum death payments projected on the basis of the assumed death rates, the projected fully insured population, and the estimated percentage of the fully insured population that will qualify for lump-sum death payments; and (2) the amount of the lump-sum death payment, which is $255 (unindexed since 1973) (Goss '16: 150,151)

Consistent with practice since 1965, this report focuses on a 75-year open group valuation to evaluate the long-run financial status of the OASDI pro- gram. The open group valuation includes non-interest

income and cost for past, current, and future participants through the year 2090. The open group unfunded obligation measures the adequacy of financing over the period as a whole for a program financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. On this basis, pay- roll taxes and scheduled benefits for all participants are included through 2090. The open group unfunded obligation increased from $10.7 trillion shown in last year's report to $11.4 trillion in this report. If there had been no changes in starting values, assumptions, laws, or methods for this report, then the open group unfunded obligation would have increased to $11.2 trillion solely on Actuarial Estimates due to the change in the valuation period. This expected increase in the unfunded obligation occurs because: (1) the unfunded obligation is now dis- counted to January 1, 2016, rather than to January 1, 2015, which tends to increase the unfunded obligation by the annual nominal interest rate; and (2) the unfunded obligation now includes an additional year (2090). However, changes in the law, assumptions, methods, and starting values resulted in a net $0.2 trillion increase in the unfunded obligation. The 75-year unfunded obligation is equivalent to 2.49 percent of future OASDI taxable payroll and 0.9 percent of GDP through 2090. These percentages were 2.53 and 0.9, respectively, for the 2015 report. The 75-year unfunded obligation as a percentage of taxable payroll is less than the actuarial deficit, because the unfunded obligation excludes the cost of having an ending target trust fund value. The actuarial deficit was 2.68% of payroll in last year’s report, and was expected to increase to a deficit of 2.74% of payroll solely due to the change in the valuation period. Changes in the law, assumptions, methods, and starting values combined to account for a 0.08% decrease (improvement) in the actuarial deficit to 2.66% of payroll (Goss '16: 73, 74)..

The actuarial balance is the principal summary measure of long-range actuarial status. The 1983 report was the last report for which the actuarial balance was positive. The two basic components of actuarial balance are the summarized income rate and the summarized cost rate, both of which are expressed as percentages of taxable payroll. For any given period, the actuarial balance is the difference between the present value of non-interest income for the period and the present value of the cost for the period, each divided by the present value of taxable payroll for all years in the period. The computation of the actuarial balance also includes: In the reports for 1988 and later, the amount of the trust fund asset reserves on hand at the beginning of the valuation period; and In the reports for 1991 and later, the present value of a target trust fund asset reserve equal to 100 percent of the annual cost to be reached and maintained at the end of the valuation period. Reports prior to 1973 used the current method of calculating the actuarial balance based on present values, but the reports of 1973-87 did not. During that period, the reports used the average-cost method, a simpler method which approximates the results of the present-value approach. Under the average-cost method, the sum of the annual cost rates over the 75-year projection period was divided by the total number of years, 75, to obtain the average cost rate per year. A similar computation produced the average income rate. The actuarial balance was the difference between the average income rate and the average cost rate. When the 1973 report introduced the average-cost method, the long-range financing of the program was more nearly on a pay-as-you-go basis. Also, the long-range demographic and economic assumptions in that report produced an annual rate of growth in taxable payroll which was about the same as the annual rate at which the trust funds earned interest. In either situation (i.e., pay-as-you-go financing, where the annual income rate is the same as the annual cost rate, or an annual rate of growth in taxable payroll equal to the annual interest rate), the average-cost method produces the same result as the present-value method. However, by 1988, neither of these situations still existed. A positive actuarial balance indicates that estimated income is more than sufficient to meet estimated trust fund obligations for the period as a whole. A negative actuarial balance indicates that estimated income is insufficient to meet estimated trust fund

obligations for the entire period. An actuarial balance of zero indicates that the estimated income exactly matches estimated trust fund obligations for the period (Goss '16: 166-167). Under the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 the actuarial deficit for the 75 year horizon would aim for zero to insure everyone a poverty line income. Taxing the rich creates a positive actuarial balance until about 2035 at the height of the Baby Boomer costs, when the actuarial balance nears zero and again around 2050 when tax rates may be slightly increased a percentage point to create a positive actuarial balance on the infinite horizon.

The ratio of taxable payroll to covered earnings (the taxable ratio) fell from 88.3 percent for 1984 to 82.6 percent for 2000, mostly due to much higher increases in wage levels for very high earners than for all other earners. From 2000 to 2010, the taxable ratio varied with the business cycle, rising during economic downturns and falling during recoveries. Specifically, the taxable ratio rose to 85.7 percent for 2002, declined to 82.4 percent for 2007, rose to 85.2 percent for 2009, and was 83.0 percent for 2014. For this report, the Trustees assume a level for the taxable ratio at the end of the short-range period (2025) of 82.5 percent for the intermediate assumptions, 81.0 percent for the high-cost assumptions (or 1.5 percentage points lower than the intermediate assumptions), and 84.0 percent for the low-cost assumptions (or 1.5 percentage points higher than the intermediate assumptions). These are the same assumptions that the Trustees made for the end of the short-range period (2024) for the 2015 report. The Office of the Chief Actuary projects payroll tax contributions using the patterns of tax collection required by Federal laws and regulations. The office determines payroll tax liabilities by multiplying the scheduled tax rates for each year by the amount of taxable wages and self-employment net earnings for that year. The office then splits these liabilities into amounts by collection period. For wages, Federal law requires that employers withhold OASDI and HI payroll taxes and Federal individual income taxes from employees' pay. As an employer's accumulation of such taxes (including the employer share of payroll taxes) meets certain thresholds, which the Department of the Treasury determines, the employer must deposit these taxes with the U.S. Treasury by a specific day, depending on the amount of money involved. For projection purposes, the office splits the payroll tax contributions related to wages into amounts paid in the same quarter as incurred and in the following quarter. Self-employed workers must make estimated tax payments on their earnings four times during the year and make up any underestimate on their individual income tax returns. The projection splits the self-employed tax liabilities by collection quarter to reflect this pattern of receipts. Generally, the higher the amount of liability, the sooner the taxes must be paid. For smaller employers, payment is due by the middle of the month following when the liability was incurred. Medium-size employers have three banking days in which to make their deposits. Larger employers must make payment on the next business day after paying their employees. The projected tax contributions also reflect the method used to ensure that money transferred to the trust funds is adjusted, over time, to equal the actual liability owed. Because payers generally make tax payments without identifying the separate OASDI contribution amounts, Treasury makes daily transfers of money from the General Fund to the trust funds on an initial estimated basis (Goss '16: 146,147). Under current law, the OASI and DI Trust Funds are credited with income tax revenue from the taxation of up to the first 50 percent of OASI and DI benefit payments. (The HI Trust Fund receives the remainder of the income tax revenue from the taxation of up to 85 percent of OASI and DI benefit payments.) Benefits are taxed for beneficiaries with adjusted income (including half of benefits and all non-taxable interest) exceeding specified thresh- old amounts. The threshold amounts are $25,000 for single filers, $32,000 for joint filers, and $0 for those married but filing separately (Goss '16: 150).

The difficult part of the OASDI without income limit law (will) is estimating sustainable growth for the SSI population. The lucky number 24 million new SSI beneficiaries brings the beneficiary population up to 32 million seems affordable. At a full year cost of $243 billion in SSI benefits the 130% OASDI Trust fund net assets at year end in the intermediate projection would be an estimated $26 billion ,$4 billion more than end of year OASDI assets would be otherwise. There is a risk that high rates of revenues would not continue as the result of unforseen consequences of the tax on the rich or other economic malfunction. Payroll tax revenues and total revenue growth for the OASDI trust funds is estimated to be about 3.5% 2015-16 an annually. The objective is to pay for 50 million beneficiaries by 2020 but there are not estimated to be revenues for more than 32 million benefits, a maximum of 24 million new benefits in 2017. The long term costs of these people are reduced by half, with administrative costs remaining the same, in the 2017 SSI spending estimates due to people starting to receive new SSI benefits partially through the year as new quarterly revenues allow, aiming for 32 million beneficiaries. In 2018 population increase for the SSI program would need to be limited to 1% annually to afford a 3% COLA at a cost of 104% of the previous year, except for the windfall in savings from not paying a full year of benefits in 2017. To achieve the goal of 50 million benefits by 2020 SSI spending would need to increase 21.3% annually 2018-2020. This is not affordable. With the help of the $125 billion in savings from the previous year partial benefits, it should be possible to pay $40 to $50 billion annually without threatening OASDI benefits payments or positive trust fund growth. This would enable 16% growth for the SSI fund that could be calculated at 3% COLA and 10% annual beneficiary growth. In 2020 spending growth would be reduced to 104% annually until the rolls begin to be reduced as the Ticket to Work program enables households to achieve substantial gainful income.

SSA administers the SSI program, but unlike the OASDI program, general revenues fund the SSI program. If necessary, section 201(g)(1) of the Act provides that the Social Security trust funds may temporarily finance SSI administrative expenses, including Federal administration of State supplementation payments. General revenues subsequently reimburse the trust funds, including any interest lost (Chesser & Colvin '15: 55). Total Federal SSI payments during the 1980s were relatively constant as a percentage of GDP (roughly 0.2 percent). During the early 1990s, SSI grew rather rapidly (to 0.33 percent of GDP in 1996) due to the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Sullivan v. Zebley*, 110 S. Ct. 885 (1990), which greatly expanded the criteria used for determining disability for children. Following legislation enacted in 1996, the cost of SSI decreased as a percentage of GDP beginning in 1997 and continuing through 2000. Federal SSI payments will decline as a percentage of GDP throughout the projection period, until it reaches 0.21 percent of GDP by 2039 (Chesser & Colvin '`15: 45). Following small declines in the SSI recipient population in the late 1990s due to the combined impact of Public Law 104-121 (the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996) and Public Law 104- 193 (the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996), modest growth in the SSI rolls resumed in 2000. The implementation of Public Law 104-121 and Public Law 104-193 resulted in a decline in the Federal recipient population from 1996 to 1997. From the end of 1997 through the end of 2000, the Federal SSI recipient population grew at an annual rate of less than 1 percent. From the end of 2000 to the end of 2008, the Federal SSI recipient population grew an average of 1.7 percent per year. From the end of 2008 to the end of 2012, the Federal recipient population grew an average of 2.7 percent per year due largely to the economic

recession and the slow recovery from that economic downturn. In 2013, the Federal SSI recipient growth slowed to 1.3 percent, with much smaller growth in 2014. As the economy continues to recover, we project the numbers of Federal SSI recipients to grow more slowly at an average rate of less than 1 percent per year for the remainder of the 25-year projection period (Chesser & Colvin '15: 41). Federal expenditures for cash payments under the SSI program during calendar year 2014 increased 1.4% to $54.2 billion, while the funds made available to administer the SSI program in fiscal year 2014 increased 5.4% to $4.1 billion. In 2013, the corresponding program and administrative expenditures were $53.4 billion and $3.8 billion, respectively (Chesser & Colvin '15).

SSI Projections 2009-2020

Year	Total Federal SSI beneficiary Population in thousands	Benefit rate increase	Individual	Couple	Total Federal Benefit Payments in millions of dollars	Administrative Costs	Total SSI Costs
2009	7,423	5.8	674	1,011	47,767	3316	51083
2010	7,656	0.0	674	1,011	47,192	3629	50821
2011	7,866	0.0	674	1,011	52,354	3931	56285
2012	8,040	3.6	698	1,048	47,147	3881	51028
2013	8,144	1.7	710	1,066	52,775	3789	56564
2014	8,162	1.5	721	1,082	53,891	3990	57881
2015	8,190	1.7	733	1,100	54,792	4778	59570
2016	8,213	0.0	733	1,100	54,946	4897	59843
2017	8295	6	777	1,134	58792	5019	63811
2016	8378	3	800	1,165	61144	5144	66288
2017	24.9	6	777	1200	232000	5019	237019
2018	30	3	800	1236		5144	

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the SSI Program; Table IV.B6 SSI Recipients with Federal Payments in Current-Payment Status as of December, 1974-2039, Table IV.A2 SSI Federal Benefit Rate Increases and Levels: Historical and Projected on the Basis of the Intermediate Assumptions of the 2015 OASDI Trustee Report, 1974-2039, Table IV.C2 SSI Federal Payments in Curren tDollars, Fiscal Years, 1978-2015, SSI Federally Administered State Supplementation Payments in Current Dollars, Calendar Years 1974-2014

In 2015-16, the SSI program provides a monthly Federal cash payment of $733 ($1,100 for a couple if

both members are eligible) for an eligible person living in his or her own household and having no other count- able income. This group was composed of 1.1 million aged recipients and 7.1 million blind or disabled recipients, of which 65 thousand were blind. Of these 7.1 million blind or disabled recipients, 1.3 million were under age 18, and 0.9 million were aged 65 or older. During the year, 9.1 million aged, blind, or disabled individuals received at least 1 month's Federal SSI benefit. Each month on average during calendar year 2014, 2.1 million individuals received federally administered State supplementation payments. This group was composed of 0.5 million aged recipients, 1.5 million disabled recipients, and fewer than 25 thousand blind recipients. During calendar year 2014, 2.4 million individuals received at least 1 month's federally administered State supplementation payment (Chesser & Colvin '15).

In order to be eligible for SSI, an individual must be poor and a citizen or national of the United States, an American Indian born in Canada who is admitted to the United States under section 289 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), an American Indian born outside the United States who is a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe under section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, a noncitizen who was receiving SSI benefits on August 22, 1996, or a qualified alien: Generally, the law limits SSI eligibility for humanitarian immigrants to 7 years. However, under the "SSI Extension for Elderly and Disabled Refugees Act," which became law on September 30, 2008, lawmakers extended the 7-year period to 9 years during the window of October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2011. Afterwards, the SSI eligibility period reverted back to 7 years. Non-citizens who had naturalization applications pending during this same 3-year window were exempt from the 7-year limitation. As of December 2014 there were approximately 55 thousand SSI recipients receiving time-limited SSI benefit payments, which was roughly 0.7 percent of those receiving federally administered SSI benefit payments as of that same month. The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 established a Ticket to Work and Self- Sufficiency program under which a blind or disabled beneficiary may obtain VR, employment, and other support services from a qualified private or public provider, referred to as an "employment network" (EN), or from a State VR agency. The Ticket to Work program has been in operation nationwide since September 2004 and is well-liked by beneficiaries who use its employment services. Most SSI recipients are categorically eligible for Medicaid. SSI recipients in all States, except California,1 may be eligible for SNAP benefits. Social Security offices take SNAP applications from eligible or potentially eligible SSI households that are not already receiving nutrition benefits and do not have an application pending. Social Security offices forward the SNAP applications and any supporting documents to the local SNAP offices within 1 day of taking the application. The SNAP office determines eligibility for nutrition benefits (Chesser & Colvin '15: 24, 25). A State may administer its supplementary program or enter into an agreement under which SSA will make eligibility determinations and payments on behalf of the State. Under State administration, the State pays its own program benefits and absorbs the full administrative costs. Under Federal administration, States are required to pay SSA a fee for each supplementary payment issued. In fiscal year 2015, the fee is $11.55 per payment issued. Fees increase in succeeding fiscal years based on increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Some persons receiving SSI payments in a year will stop receiving payments during the year because of death or the loss of SSI eligibility. SSA uses two primary tools to assess continuing eligibility: (1) a non- medical redetermination of substantial gainful income; and (2) a medical continuing disability review (CDR). In a redetermination, the recipient's non-medical factors of eligibility, including income and resources are examined. In a medical CDR, it is determined whether the recipient continues to meet

the Social Security Act's definition of disability. For example, disabled children, upon attainment of age 18, lose eligibility if they do not qualify for benefits under the disabled adult eligibility criteria. The net reduction in the number of SSI recipients in current-payment status during a period is referred to as the number of SSI terminations for that period (Chesser & Colvin '15: 35). Medical CDR needs to be abolished as unnecessary under the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508. In the short-range period (through 2025), the projected age-sex-adjusted death rate (adjusted to the 2000 disabled-worker population) under the inter- mediate assumptions gradually declines from 25.7 deaths per thousand beneficiaries for 2015 to about 22.9 per thousand for 2025. The projected age- sex-adjusted recovery rate (medical improvement and return to work) under the intermediate assumptions evolves from a level of 13.4 per thousand beneficiaries for 2015 to 11.3 per thousand beneficiaries for 2025. Beneficiaries stop receiving disability benefits when they die, recover from their medically-determinable disabling condition, or return to work. The assumed ultimate age-sex-adjusted recovery rate for disabled workers is about 10.4 per thousand beneficiaries. The assumed ultimate age- sex-adjusted recovery rates for the low-cost and high-cost alternatives are about 12.6 and 8.3 recoveries per thousand beneficiaries, respectively (Goss '16: 137-138). In 2014 the average OSHA fatal work injury rate per 100,000 people was 3.4. The 2016 Annual OASDI reports the disability death rate under the intermediate assumptions evolves from a level of 13.4 per thousand beneficiaries for 2015 to 11.3 per thousand beneficiaries for 2025. between 1,340 and 1,130 deaths per 100,000. This is nearly 500 times higher death rate than average for other careers that don't involve a permanent or terminal disability. A risk of death three times greater than normal might be descriptive of disabled persons who do not specifically diagnosed with terminal illnesses. OSHA should maybe differentiate and include the death rates for (1) 'all disability beneficiaries 1,130 fatalities per 100,000 and (2) non-terminal permanently disabled people 10.2 per 100,000.

Following a 4-year period in the mid-2000s when applications remained fairly level at 2.1 million per year, applications started increasing in 2008, largely due to the severe economic recession that began at the end of 2007 and continued into 2009. The level of applications, which continued to increase through 2010, decreased only slightly in 2011 as the economy recovered slowly but decreased at a faster rate in 2012 through 2014 as the economic recovery continued. In 2016, we project that applications will increase slightly to 2.1 million and remain roughly at that level through 2023, and then level off at about 2.2 million per year thereafter. 31 In 2016 it is estimated that 864,000 people will be approved for new benefits., out of 2,054,000 applicants that is an approval rate of 42.1% (Chesser & Colvin '15: 31-34). Any person unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity (SGA) by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment expected to result in death or that has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. For a child under age 18, eligibility is based on disability of severity comparable with that of an adult (Chesser & Colvin '15: 56).

SSI Applications, Approvals and Terminations 2000-2016

(in thousands)

Year	Total SSI Applicants	Total SSI Approvals	Approval Rate	Terminations due to death	Terminations due to SGA	Terminations due to all reasons
2000	1,633	772	47.3	205	498	703

2010	2,567	1,055	41.1	204	615	820
2015	1,996	824	41.2	219	578	797
2016	2,054	864	42.1	217	621	838
2017	2,064	869	42.1	217	639	856

Source: 2015 Annual Report of the SSI Program. Table IV. B1 Federally Administered Applications, Calendar years 1974-2039, Table IV.B2 SSI Federally Administered New Recipients, Calendar Years 1974-2039, SSI Federall Adminstered Terminations Due to Death, Calendar Years 1974-2039, Table IV.B4 Terminations due to Other Reasons, Taable IV.B5 Terminations for All Reasons, Calendar years 1974-2039

Following enactment of the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, section 221(i) of the Social Security Act generally requires SSA to review the continuing eligibility of Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) disabled beneficiaries at least every 3 years. No legislation required the same review process for disabled SSI recipients at that time. Although the Committee on Finance of the Senate stated in its report on this legislation that the same continuing disability review (CDR) procedures should apply to both the OASDI and SSI programs, no new legislation amended Title XVI to accomplish this. Section 1614(a)(4) of the Act gives SSA discretionary authority to conduct periodic CDRs on SSI recipients. On September 28, 1994, SSA issued a Federal Register notice that periodic SSI CDRs would begin on October 1, 1994. In 1994 and again in 1996 Congress enacted new legislation adding some mandates for CDRs under the SSI program. Public Law 103-296 required SSA to conduct CDRs on a minimum of 100,000 SSI recipients during each of fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998. In addition, during the same period, the law required SSA to redetermine the eligibility of at least one-third of all SSI child recipients who reached age 18 after April 1995 within 1 year of attainment of age 18. Such redeterminations for persons turning age 18 could count toward the 100,000 CDRs required by the law. Public Law 104-193 required SSA to redetermine the eligibility of all SSI child recipients who attain age 18 based on the adult initial eligibility criteria. This law also required that SSA perform a CDR At least once every 3 years for SSI recipients under age 18 who are eligible by reason of an impairment that is likely to improve; and Not later than 12 months after birth for recipients whose low birth weight is a contributing factor material to the determination of their disability. Public Law 109-171, enacted February 8, 2006 Requires the Commissioner to conduct reviews of a specific percentage of SSI initial disability and blindness cases involving individuals aged 18 or older that are allowed by the State disability determination services (DDS). The provision is phased in as follows—for fiscal year 2006, the Commissioner is required to review 20 percent of DDS allowances; in fiscal year 2007, the requirement is 40 percent; and, for fiscal years 2008 and thereafter, 50 percent of all DDS allowances are required to be reviewed. These reviews are to be made before the allowance decision is implemented. In 2007, SSA implemented a streamlined failure to cooperate (FTC) process for medical CDRs. Under this process, recipients who fail to comply with the field office requests for information necessary for process- ing their medical CDRs have their benefits suspended. After 12 consecutive months of suspension for non-compliance, SSA terminates their eligibility for disability benefits. SSA initially terminated 1,920 centrally initiated medical CDRs involving SSI recipients in fiscal year 2014 as a result of the streamlined FTC process. A more detailed discussion of CDRs can be found in the Annual Report of Continuing Disability Reviews. Medical Continuing Disability Reviews (CDR) are unnecessary and must be abolished under the Paperwork Work Reduction Act 44USC§3508, non-medical disability reviews should only occur when a person has Substantial Gainful Amount

(SGA) of income $1,110 mo. (2016).

The Social Security Advisory Board Statement on the Supplemental Security Income Program, is bribed by continuing disability determinations and did not make effective use of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The application for disability under SSI is 23 pages; by contrast the disability application under the disability insurance program is seven pages, even though the disability analysis is the same. In-kind support management ISM is non-financial assistance in the form of food or shelter that an SSI applicant or recipient receives in a month. Shelter includes not only room, rent, or mortgage payments, but also real property taxes, heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, sewer, and garbage collection services. An initial SSI application interview may include more than 100 questions, many which involve ISM and require supporting documentation. The ISM support is then monetized and deducted from the monthly SSI payment. In practice, the ISM reduction is only applied in about nine percent of SSI cases. In FY 2014, the agency reported that ISM-related errors accounted for 30 percent of improper payments in the SSI program (SSAB '15: 5, 2, 6). To simplify the application process for the payment of 16-24 million poor children in 2017 it is necessary to abolish (1) the ISM and (2) the disability from the questionnaires to determine eligibility on the basis of insufficient income reported to the Internal Revenue Service. The Program Operations Manual System should not use Living Arrangement/In-Kind Support and Maintenance Development Guide and Summary SSA 8008) against their beneficiaries but provide them with free counsel.

Living Arrangement Categories B Another Household 2/3 enumeration and D. Institution $30 mo. are scams. Living Arrangement Category A-D. A. Own Household Recipient lives in his or her "own" household (owns or rents) or is living with someone but pays pro rata share of household expenses, or the individual is homeless or transient. No automatic reduction for ISM. However, if assistance is offered an ISM is done and the benefit may be reduced. 81 percent of SSI recipients are in this category Individual/Child $733.00 Couple $1,100. B. Another Household. Recipient lives in the household of another and receives both food and shelter from other members of the household. Instead of determining the actual value of the room and board and deducting that from the benefit amount, the benefit is decreased by one-third. About 4 percent of SSI recipients are in this category. One-third Reduction Individual/Child $488.67 Couple $733.34. C. Minor. Recipient is younger than age 18 and lives with a parent. Eligible child does not have a decrease in benefits under ISM for food and shelter provided by the parent. The financial support from parent is accounted for by "deeming" portion of parent's income to the child. 13 percent of SSI recipients are in this category. Parents income is Deemed to Minor. D. Institution. Person is living in a public or private medical institution, with Medicaid paying more than 50 percent of the cost of his or her care. SSI amount is limited to $30 per month. ISM is not countable for individuals who are in this living arrangement. 2 percent of SSI recipients are in this category. Individual/Child $30.00 (SSAB '15: 3).

Orphans living in orphanages are due full $733 (2016) that is not taken from them when they graduate from high school or turn 18. The orphanages should not take more than the one-third HUD says, is okay. Orphans currently don't receive anything ever. Orphans don't have any parents to help them with the bills, like most retirees. There are about 400,000 children in the foster care system and 100,000 in orphanages. There might be as many as 500,000 working age orphans eligible for either SSI or DI depending on their work history and current poverty status. It would cost $932 million to pay 100,000 orphans $777 mo. To pay another 100,000 extremely poor adult orphans might cost $1.8 to $2 billion. Foster care has eliminated costs by eliminating both psychiatry and poverty from eligibility. SSI pays

benefits to children from poor families and homeless youth who attend school. For lifelong social insurance coverage orphan must be respected by all as a permanent disability. Congress must learn how to benefit the disabled and not continuing disability review (CDR) - To make orphan a qualifying disability in 2017.

On November 2, 2015, the President signed into law Public Law 114-74, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. Sections 811-842 of the law directly affect the actuarial status of the Social Security program. This law is expected to have a small but significant net positive financial impact over both the short-range and long-range projection periods. In addition, it significantly improves the status of the DI Trust Fund in the short term, largely due to a temporary tax rate reallocation from the OASI Trust Fund to the DI Trust Fund. The temporary tax rate of 2.37% fails the intermediate term because it reverts back to the 1.8% DI tax rate and a 2.2% rate is needed to prevent the smaller trust fund from being depleted by the OASDI deficit around 2020 without taxing the rich. Furthermore, recidivist propaganda for Continuing Disability Reviews (CDR) needs to be abolished as unnecessary information gathering because substantial gainful income (SGI) is how SSI is terminated, other than death or incarceration, SGI is accounted for by the IRS income taxes under the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508,

Section 811. Expansion of cooperative disability investigations (CDI) units. This section requires the establishment of CDI units to cover each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa by 2022. The additional units established under this provision would roughly double CDI capacity and will enhance the Social Security Administration's (SSA) efforts to reduce fraud and overpayments. Section 824. Use of electronic payroll data to improve program administration. Access to more timely data on earnings from commercial databases will allow SSA to reduce improper payments. Section 831. Closure of unintended loopholes. This provision eliminates (1) the ability to receive only a retired-worker benefit or an aged- spouse benefit when eligible for both, for those attaining age 62 in 2016 and later, and (2) the ability of a family member other than a divorced spouse to receive a benefit based on the earnings of a worker with a voluntarily suspended benefit, for voluntary suspensions requested after April 29, 2016. This provision is expected to have negligible net cost effect through 2025, with increasing net cost reductions thereafter. Section 832. Requirement for medical review. This section requires that the medical portion of the case review and any applicable residual functional capacity assessment for an initial disability determination be completed by an appropriate physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist. This provision is projected to reduce DI program cost. Section 833. Reallocation of payroll tax rates. For earnings in calendar years 2016 through 2018, this section increases from 1.80 percent to 2.37 percent the portion of the total 12.40 percent OASDI payroll tax that is directed to the DI Trust Fund. There is a corresponding decrease in the portion of the tax rate directed to the OASI Trust Fund. This real- location of the payroll tax rates is projected to extend the date for DI reserve depletion by about 6 years. Section 834. Access to financial information for waivers and adjustments of recovery. This provision provides for access to information that would allow SSA to better determine an individual's ability to repay any past overpayment. Section 842. Elimination of quinquennial determinations relating to wage credits for military service prior to 1957. This provision eliminates the requirement that the Commissioner make quinquennial determinations for pre-1957 military service wage credits after the 2010 determination (Goss ’16: 38-39). What's done can be appealed. Congress must cease legislating any form of medical continuing disability review (CDR) or subsidizing any other sort of 'welfare fraud' investigations and SSA shall cease conducting CDR under the Paperwork Reduction Act

4USC§3508.

Historically, birth rates in the United States have fluctuated widely. The total fertility rate decreased from 3.31 children per woman at the end of World War I (1918) to 2.15 during the Great Depression (1936). After 1936, the total fertility rate rose to 3.68 in 1957 and then fell to 1.74 by 1976. After 1976, the total fertility rate rose slightly through 2007, reaching 2.12, but dropped to 1.85 by 2013. Final fertility (birth) data for 2013 and 2014 indicate slightly lower birth rates than were assumed for last year's report for these years, an increase in birth rates starting in 2014, one year later than assumed in last year's report. Incorporating mortality data obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics at ages under 65 for 2012 and 2013 and from Medicare experience at ages 65 and older for 2013 resulted in slightly higher death rates than were projected in last year's report. The Trustees intend to carefully consider the mortality assumptions for the 2017 report (Goss '16: 84, 77, 78). Paying child SSI to 16 to 24 million families with poor children would reverse economic assumptions regarding the birth rate by the social security actuary. A birth rate of 2.2 would be a high-cost projection and 1.8 a low cost instead of the other way around as it is in the 2016 report.

US Vital Statistics 2010-2015

Year	Birth rate	Age-sex adjusted Death rate	Under 65	65 and Over	Life expectancy at birth, Male	Life expectancy at birth, Female	Life expectancy at age 65, Male	Life expectancy age 65, Female
2010	1.93	821.3	248.5	4,640.1	76.1	80.9	17.6	20.2
2011	1.89	819.3	249.1	4,621.4	76.2	81.0	17.7	20.2
2012	1.87	811.9	248.5	4,568.2	76.3	81.1	17.8	20.3
2013	1.85	812.2	249.1	4,566.1	76.3	81.1	17.8	20.3
2014	1.86	790.4	242.6	4,442.9	76.6	81.2	18.0	20.5
2015	1.87	781.4	239.8	4,392.3	76.8	81.5	18.1	20.6

Source 2016 Annual Report of OASDI Trust Fund. Table V.A.1 Fertility and Mortality Assumptions, Calendar Year 1940-2090; Table V.A4 Period Life Expectancy 1940-2090

US Population, by Cohort 2000-2024

(in thousands)

Year	0-17	18-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	75 or older	Total all ages
2000	73,915	68,372	66,913	43,055	18,655	16,858	287,768
2010	76,697	74,206	65,874	59,217	22,165	18,871	315,144
2015	76,679	75,729	62,598	63,724	27,636	20,219	326,586
2016	76,988	76,169	62,845	64,127	28,734	20,664	329,527
2017	77,337	76,653	63,206	64,305	29,780	21,254	332,535

2018	77,732	77,210	63,578	64,389	30,752	21,975	335,638
2019	78,215	77,827	63,848	64,447	31,818	22,672	338,828
2020	78,783	78,330	64,021	64,547	33,019	23,299	341,998
2021	79,365	78,794	64,236	64,562	34,074	24,105	345,137
2022	79,940	79,251	64,662	64,275	34,855	25,248	348,230
2023	80,483	79,629	65,346	63,772	35,569	26,440	351,240
2024	80,943	79,959	66,196	63,199	36,336	27,551	354,184

Source: 2015 Annual Report on the SSI Program Table IV.A1 Historical and Projected Social Security Area Population based on the Intermediate Assumptions of the 2016 Annual Report of the OASDI Trust Fund, as of July 1, 1974-2039

The economic assumptions of the Medicare Actuary pertaining to 2.5% growth plus imaginary numbers, needs to be abolished and replaced with a 2.5% health annuity as matter of Theft and Bribery of Government Funds under 18UYSC§666. While the economic assumptions of the SSA Actuary do not need to be abolished under the Paperwork Reduction Act because they are necessary for other departments, they do pose a threat of bribery, graft and conflict of interest 18USC§201 et seq. in the sense that they distract the Actuary from the actual economic assumptions pertaining to calculating benefits. Specifically, projecting benefit spending growth is the sum of beneficiary population growth and cost-of-living adjustment. The Actuary needs to master different OASDI tax rate calculations and needs to account for the SSI program from the OASDI Trust Fund. The Acting Commissioner needs to stop sustaining Congressional mandated welfare fraud, overpayment and medical continuing disability reviews (CDR) because the deprivation of relief benefits under 18USC§246 is theft and bribery of government funds under 18USC§666 and needs to be abolished under the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508 to make Congress proud to pay taxes on all their income to end poverty by 2020.

Sustainable Development Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.
1.2 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.
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries.
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

The 3% COLA for 2.5% SMI inflation harmless deal provides for 6% COLA damages for the 2016 no COLA decision to afford a 5% increase over the $104.70 (2015) premium price to $110.20 SMI Premium in 2017. The Commissioner's 3.1% benefit increase 2017 (Chesser & Colvin "15: 30) is in conflict with the Actuary's cost of living benefit increase 0.2% intermediate, 0.7% low-cost, 0.0% high-cost projections for 2017 (Goss '16: 119). Medicare Part B Premium $104.90 in 2015, $121.80 in 2016 (16.1% growth) and $149.00 in 2017 (22.3% growth) (Slavitt & Spitalnic '16: 205) is neoplastic, the HHS budget and Health United States 2015 are unaccountably high. SMI premium increases must again be held harmless of Theft and Bribery of Government Funds 18USC§666 under Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395s - $104.90 2015 rates through 2016 and until CMS agrees to a 2.5% health annuity of $107.50 if the COLA is 3% or 5% $110.20 provided there is a 6% COLA in 2017. No COLA no Part B or D premium increase. Social security benefits, up to the maximum benefit, and federal minimum wage, must grow 3% annually for the poor to afford a 2.5% government and health annuity to achieve national goals pertaining to economic growth, consumer spending, federal accounting, reducing national health expenditures to less than 10% of GDP and income equality by enabling social security benefits to grow 3% annually, significantly faster than inflation and health benefits to grow 2.5%, slightly slower that the 2.67% Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation estimates for 2017 under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i).

Chapter 33 Commissioning Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy

The 2017 Summer Solstice Instructions summarize the OASDI and SSI programs. This new edition supplements the United States Code under 1USC§202(c) and amends Annual Reports under Sec. 1161 of Title 11 of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)XI-B§1320c-10 to change the deadline for the Annual Report of the Social Security and Medicare Programs from April Fool's day to the Summer Solstice. The SSA and CMS Actuaries published their 2016 reports with summary by the Treasury, one day late on June 22, 2106. The Acting Commissioner has not submitted a 2016 annual SSI report on the federally funded SSI program, SSI program growth rates were reported in the 2015 report to be actually nearly zero, maybe 0.1%, although written 1%. A 3% COLA is expected in 2017 and every year thereafter to properly compute benefits to prevent attrition of low-income beneficiaries by definition, by consumer price inflation under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i) . Medicare Part B Premium $104.90 in 2015, $121.80 in 2016 (16.1% growth) and $149.00 in 2017 (22.3% growth) is neoplastic, and the HHS budget and Health United States 2015 are unaccountably high. SMI premium increases must again be held harmless under Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395s - $104.90 2015 rates through 2016 and until CMS agrees to a 2.5% health annuity of $107.50 if the COLA is 3% or 5% $110.20 2018.

In 2016 employee 26USC§3101 and employer §3111 tax rates and deprivation of relief benefits 18USC§246 were hacked because the 2.37% DI tax rate is not legible on paystubs. The IRS and SSA Commissioners must agree in writing to a legible tax rate of 2.4% DI 10.0% OASI in 2017 and 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI in 2018 and thereafter and ensure the public that Actuary has learned how to calculate the OASDI tax rate right for once. The 2016 report was wrong regarding the precise allocation of the revenues from the DI and OASI trust funds in 2016, although he got the apportionment right for 2017 and thereafter, the 2.37% DI tax rate is not right because it is illegible on pay-stubs and it would be irresponsible to never make a withdrawal from the OASI Trust Fund without prematurely depleting the DI trust fund, and must be made right immediately. Actuarial propaganda about raising tax rates or reducing benefits must cease. The Actuary must account for the fact that the tax on the rich will end

poverty in the United States by 2020. The United States is obligated to tax the rich under 26USC§7201 to pay child SSI to 16-24 million poor children in 2017 under 18USC§228(b). Passing the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 in September 2016 will leave the winner of the Presidential election an estimated $20 billion federal budget surplus in FY 2017 – The Harmless Deal.

No COLA no Part B or D premium increase. The 3% COLA for 2.5% SMI inflation harmless deal is estimated with 2016 Annual Report Statistics in Chapter 11. 6% COLA damages are needed to compensate social security beneficiaries for the 2016 no COLA decision and get a $110.20 SMI Premium in 2017. The Commissioner's 3.1% benefit increase 2017 (Chesser & Colvin "15: 30) is in conflict with the Actuary's cost of living benefit increase 0.2% intermediate, 0.7% low-cost, 0.0% high-cost projections for 2017 (Goss '16: 119). Medicare Part B Premium $104.90 in 2015, $121.80 in 2016 (16.1% growth) and $149.00 in 2017 (22.3% growth) (Slavitt & Spitalnic '16: 205) is neoplastic, and the HHS budget and Health United States 2015 are unaccountably high. SMI premium increases must again be held harmless of Theft and Bribery of Government Funds 18USC§666 under Sec. 1840 of the Social Security Act 42USC§1395s - $104.90 2015 rates through 2016 and until CMS agrees to a 2.5% health annuity of $107.50 if the COLA is 3% or 5% $110.20 provided there is a 6% COLA in 2017. Social security benefits, up to the maximum benefit, and federal minimum wage, must grow 3% annually for the poor to afford a 2.5% government and health annuity to achieve national goals pertaining to economic growth, consumer spending, federal accounting, reducing national health expenditures to less than 10% of GDP and income equality by enabling social security benefits to grow 3% annually, significantly faster than inflation and health benefits to grow 2.5%, slightly slower that the 2.67% Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation estimates for 2017 under Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i).

Arbitrary Prices

3% COLA Sec. 215(i) Social Security Act 42USC§425(i) July 2016	$120
Defense of Social Security Caucus Underpayment Sec. 204(c) Social Security Act 42USC§404(c) (Revelation 13:10) 2011-2016	$4,140
Private Price of Copyright to the Social Security Administration	$4,260
New Edition of Code and Fist Annual Summer Solstice Report of the Board of the 1USC§213	Up to $6,500
Federal Spending Limit	$10,760
Maximum social security benefit	$2,663 (2015) $2,639 mo. (2016) $31,668 yr. (2016)
Level 1 Executive Commissioner Sec. 702 Social Security Act 42USC§902(a)(2)	$201,700 yr.; $16,808 mo.

Source: Constitution of Hospitals & Asylums Non-Government Economy, SSA

Accounting for the White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB or OMB) requires a

stronger back than passing the Marine Corp physical fitness test (PFT) 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups, and three mile run. I do 150 and 300 respectively. To pass, what I call, the secret service PFT a Director of OMB must carry an encrypted Mac laptop computer in a backpack and jog three to fifty miles a day for cardiovascular health and sleep with it off the grid. I hope the President will jog to hand deliver this report to the new Homeland Security headquarters at St. Elizabeth Hospital, and visit the Armed Forces Retirement Home, Arlington National Cemetery, Gallaudet University, and Freedman's Hospital and Asylum at Howard University, for me until I have the time to let the Native Americans guide my run to Washington DC in 100 days. The $66.6 billion wartime supplemental plagiarized my $20 billion US share of the $33 billion Iraq Reconstruction Fund, the largest war reparation in world history. +/- $666 became an issue when the COLA stalled out 2009-2011 and was cited for intentional theft retroactively affecting tens of thousands of beneficiaries with the number of the beast by the Social Security Caucus of 2011 many of whom have subsequently died. No one should be subjected to $600-$699 a month for more than the 42 months limit (Revelation 13:10) when the benefit must automatically increase to $700.

I nearly died trying to balance the budget in a home in 2008-2010 and now that I am in shape and homeless I am hoping the White House will recuse all Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system political applicants lawyers (non-accountants by definition) for OMB Director or staff. Other Defense Civil Programs and Allowances rows – before accurately accounting for Congressional Budget Requests to reduce the deficit from 2009. Please spare the nation the +/- $100 billion annual deficit. I assure you HA costs the federal government only $680 a month in 2016. $700 a month is all I need to comply with the 42 month limit on $600-$699 (Revelation 13:10). A 3% COLA would be exactly $700 for me if the unscientific 0.3% COLA is overruled and a 3% COLA made private law in the beginning of the new year. The Senate and President may choose to confirm me, the author, Commissioner under Art. 2(2) of the U.S. Constitution provided the term of Commissioner will have to be amended from 6 to 2 years under Sec. 702(a)(3) of the Social Security Act 42USC(7)VII§902(a)(3). Furthermore, maximum allowable disability and retirement, $2,639 a month in 2016, may be a more economical, academically free and culturally competent method of paying the author to do the work of the Commissioner, than Level I executive comp: $201,700 yr.

The IRS Commissioner is asked to produce for circulation to the public (1) 2.4% DI 10.0% OASI tax rate 2017 and 2.2% DI 10.2% OASI tax rate in 2018 legible on pay-stubs (2) IRS 1040 forms with a row for UN Contribution: 1-2% of income suggested donation and (3) Information to taxpayers of the status of the 12.4% OASDI tax on all income to end poverty by 2020, and pay 16-24 million poor children a $755 SSI benefit 2017. The SSA Commissioner is asked (a) to publish an annual report on the operations of the OASDI and SSI programs and (b) pay a 3% COLA, (c) make orphan and insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) diagnosis qualifying disability for $777 mo. SSI (2018) and SSDI. (d) One fiscal quarter after the OASDI tax on the rich goes into effect SSA, hospitals and schools will begin paying 16-24 million poor children $755 mo. SSI in 2017 with a 3% COLA, $735 without. By 2020 all 50 million poor people will receive new social security benefits. To achieve this goal I have a duty to twitter the President of the United States to be nominated candidate for both the Offices of White House Budget Director and Commissioner of Social Security to earn a $50-$110 billion federal surplus FY 2018 under the Economic Laws in Chapter 6 of CHANGE, Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the US Constitution and Sec. 24 To WHOMB of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017.

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