Hospitals & Asylums

2020 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program: Letter of Intent HA-20-11-19

To end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030.

A BILL

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

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

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

To prevent federal revenue loss and economic depression the Treasurer must terminate and Congress repeal Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441 phobia.

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

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

To charge Medicaid prices for all and delete Medicare you may be b(k)illed letter hyperinflation.

Be it enacted in the House and Senate Assembled

It is my pleasure to submit to you the 2020 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program (the 24th such report). We protest the perpetuation of this report in compliance with section 231 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that cut SSI spending and 10 million Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits 1996-2000.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Andrew Saul
Commissioner of Social Security

Executive Summary

SSA is honored to request Congress reduce the deficit by the amount of the SSI Program by voting to tax the rich and underinsured state employees the full 12.4% social security administration tax on all income, to create an SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030. The executive summary of the 2019 Annual Report of the SSI Program on pg. 0 overrules benefit spending table on pg. 49, may misunderstand integrity on pg. 3 and is currently diagnosed with alternating donor fatigue. Donor fatigue must be treated to the program integrity of a 3% COLA for SSI beneficiaries and pro-poor government to win the war of attrition with 2.7% annual consumer price inflation and ultimately achieve a benefit that is equal to or more than the poverty line, after all poor United States nationals are on board to end poverty pursuant to Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030. The current projections regarding the cost-effective, pro-poor SSI program, for 'non-contributors', seem consistent with the stochastic projections of the OASDI program and should be easy to integrate into a combined 2020 Annual Report of SSA to be introduced by the Message of the Public Trustee with a three year congressional budget request table for the next year.

The Message of the Public Trustee shall consolidate SSA's two Annual Reports into the first '2020 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Social Security Administration', improve economic assumptions regarding the future, calculate the OASDI and SSI tax rates and report the optimal DI tax to amend Sec. 201(b)(1) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1). To prevent recession the Commissioner has a duty under the Iron Law of Wages, Engel's Law and Say's Law to sustain a 3% COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment) for benefits below the poverty line and 2.8% COLA for benefits above, and 2.5% for the maximum benefit, so social security benefits are competitive with 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation, to right interpretation of Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§415(i) after the wrongful SSI $674 (2009-2011) determination perpetuating $600-$699 mo. beyond the 42 months allowed (Revelation 13:10).

In 2019, the SSI program provided a monthly Federal cash payment of $771 ($1,157 for a couple if both members are eligible) for an eligible person living in his or her own household and having no other countable income. In January 2019, 7.97 million individuals received monthly Federal SSI payments averaging $549, a decrease of 98 thousand recipients from the 8.07 million recipients with an average payment of $536 in January 2018. Federal expenditures for cash payments under the SSI program during calendar year 2018 increased 0.9 percent to $55.2 billion, while the funds made available to administer the SSI program in fiscal year 2018 increased 5.6 percent to $4.4 billion. In 2019, the corresponding program and administrative expenditures increased 2.8 percent to $56.8 billion and $4.5 billion, respectively, $61.3 billion total SSI spending 2019.

With a 3% COLA to $794 (2020) and 1% population growth the SSI population is expected to increase to 8.1 million in 2020. With the SSI tax the SSI population is expected to increase to 24 million in 2020. Pensionomics reports up to 27 million State Retirement Program Beneficiaries shall be eligible for supplemental OASI or DI benefit equality, 4 million poorest first, to reassess SSI Federally Administered State Supplementation Payments (Berryhill '19: 53). With the average SSI benefit increasing 3% to $552 mo., $6,625 yr., and enrollment increasing 1% to 8.1 million or 24 million in 2020 benefit costs are estimated to increase to $59.1 billion or $159 billion. The higher figure is roughly the same price the DI program pays 10.4 millions beneficiaries to prove the cost-effectiveness of the pro-poor SSI benefit. SSI administrative costs shall increase 3% to $4.6 billion, or $20 billion for the initial data entry in 2020, respectively. Total SSI spending is estimated to be $63.7 billion or $179 billion, plus initial trust fund ratio capitalization to 100% in 2020 and 2021.

Table A Social Security Beneficiaries in Current-Payment Status 2016-2020
(millions)

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

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

In the 2014 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program Commissioner Carolyn Colvin disclosed that between 1996 and 2000 ten million Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) / Temporary Assistance for Needy Family (TANF) benefits were cut, overruling Republican propaganda, distributed by John Boehner, lauding the imaginary successes of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. As the result of these catastrophic cuts to child welfare the poverty rate has gone from an average rate of 15% in 1996 to 10% working age, 9% elderly and 18% child poverty down from more than 22% during the recent Recession. TANF administrative costs are significantly more SSI. Local school social workers should be able to address all child SSI data entry by social security number, whereas SSA is not very good with residential and mailing addresses. By 2020 when the tax is passed it should be possible to give every poor family with children a SSI benefit. Eighteen years of child SSI is more than five years of TANF and less than permanent disability. By 2030 there should be enough revenues to pay all poor citizens an SSI benefit without any disability questions. Payroll tax relief for low-income taxpayers is preliminarily overruled by the prospect of more SSI benefit than contribution

Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 recharges the Supplemental Security Income Program to End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Goal 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day. Goal 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. Goal 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 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions. The Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress 2019 Special Edition summarized: It is cause for great concern that the extreme poverty rate is projected to be 6 per cent in 2030, missing the global target to eradicate extreme poverty; hunger is on the rise for the third consecutive year and little progress is being made in countering overweight and obesity among children under the age of 5; biodiversity is being lost at an alarming rate, with roughly 1 million species already facing extinction, many within decades; greenhouse gas emissions continue to increase; the required level of sustainable development financing (Guterres '19: i).

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

World Health Organization (WHO) Essential Nutrition Actions: Mainstreaming Nutrition Through the Life-Course (2019) defines exclusive breastfeeding as the practice of only giving an infant breast milk for the first 6 months of life, and has the single largest potential impact on child mortality of any preventive intervention. The Labor Secretary is ordered to improve maternity protection through the workplace (e.g. 6 months, 24 weeks, of mandatory paid maternity leave and polices to encourage women to breastfeed in the workplace), to empower women to exclusively breastfeed (WHO '19: 41). 24 weeks overrules the demand for 14 weeks Maternity Protection ILO Convention No. 183 (2000). In recent years the U.S. Labor Secretary has failed to pass legislation providing an irregular amount of maternity leave to both mothers and fathers. With the new request for 6 months maternity protection it has become obvious that men don't wish to pay for women to take long vacations they don't get. To provide six months maternity protection gender equality requires that all contributors receive a six month sabbatical every ten years, that can be taken early by mothers and fathers. Furthermore, to estimate the new higher tax rate, the UC program must pay 3 weeks Holidays with Pay ILO

Convention No. 132 (1970). According to recent data from some 90 countries, women devote on average roughly three times more hours a day to unpaid care and domestic work than men, limiting the time available for paid work, education and leisure and further reinforcing gender-based socioeconomic disadvantages known as the maternity penalty (Guterres '19: 13)(Genesis 3:16).

Introduction

Congress established the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1972 by amending the Social Security Act (Act) to include Title XVI, with payments beginning in 1974. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program. SSI replaced the former Federal-State programs of Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Residents of the Northern Mariana Islands became eligible for SSI in January 1978. The Board of Trustees has not been able to calculate the optimal OASDI tax rate since 2000. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 temporarily helped the DI trust fund recapitalize, however, the 2.37% DI tax rate for 2016-2018 was too much for 2018. The OASI Trust Fund rang up a -$22.4 billion deficit, although the combined OASDI trust funds enjoyed a $3.1 surplus. 2018 OASDI tax growth was lower than any year since 2008, right before the economic recession. Payroll tax growth of 6.4% in the 2019 intermediate projection is sustained by compensation for 1.3% growth in 2018, 4.4% in 2017 and 5.1% in 2015 and 2016. It is calculated that Congress must amend the 2018 DI tax rate in Sec. 201(b)(1)(T) of the Social Security Act under 42USC§401(b)(1)(T). A 2.05% DI 10.35% OASI tax rate for 2018, 1.95% DI 10.45% OASI for 2019 and 1.91% DI 10.49% OASI for 2020 is needed to respond to the 2019 Annual Report. A 2.0% DI tax rate would be adopted if the SSI Tax passes.

Coupled with high OASI spending, the unexplained downturn in payroll tax revenue growth in 2018, is believed to be attributable to Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) photo ID passports and cards. To prevent the loss of more tax-dollars by a Presidentially misunderstood Customs budget the Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441 must be terminated by the Treasurer and repealed by Congress. Going into 2019 the challenge is to calculate the OASDI tax rates under current law. It is hoped the 6.4% payroll tax growth rate estimated for 2019 is sustained in future reports and economic recession has been averted. The 1.8% DI tax rate is not distributed exactly right in the 2019 intermediate projection. OASI interest is more because there is no withdrawal penalty having adjusted the OASDI tax rate and total revenues are more than $4 billion higher in 2019.

Going into 2020 with only 1.6% COLA planned 6.6% OASI spending growth is obviously a continuation of the habitual economic growth overestimate (ego) that can only be satisfied by an annual 3% COLA for low income beneficiaries. The combined OASDI deficit is increased by $1.8 billion in the intermediate projection from -$1.6 billion to -$3.4 billion by paying 4% DI spending growth for 1% population growth and 3% COLA for benefits below the poverty line. To counter underlying, inexplicably high, OASI benefit spending growth estimates, while sustaining the promise to raise people out of poverty, it is proposed that a cost-saving mechanism be put in place on OASDI benefits above the poverty line to receive a 2.5% COLA while benefits below the poverty line receive a 3% COLA from the previous year. A 3% interest rate is estimated from prior year assets. The trust fund ratio divides prior year assets by current year total expenditures. According to Medicare data eliminating mandatory taxable limit would increase social security administration payroll taxes 133%. The trick to calculating the Social Security Administration taxes is to divide the proposed tax rate by 12.4 and multiply the ratio times total payroll tax revenues.

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

SSA	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net Increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2018	1,063	885.1	59.6	35.0	83.3	1,060	1,044	11.1	4.9	3.1	2,895	289
SSI	59.6	0	59.6	0	0	59.6	55.2	4.4	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,003	885.1	0	35.0	83.3	1,000	988.6	6.7	4.9	3.1	2,895	289
2.05	149.4	146.3	0	0.5	2.6	146.8	143.7	2.9	0.2	2.6	74.1	49
10.35	854	738.8	0	34.5	80.7	853.5	844.9	3.8	4.8	0.5	2,821	330
SSA	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net Increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2019	1,126	1,003	61.3	36.9		1,121	1,106	11.0	5.0	5.2	2,901	273
SSI	61.3	0	61.3	0	0	61.3	56.8	4.5	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,066	942.1	0	36.9	86.8	1,060	1,049	6.5	5.0	5.8	2,901	273
1.95	152.0	148.2	0	1.6	2.2	149.8	146.9	2.8	0.1	2.2	76.3	50
10.45	913.9	794.0	0	35.3	84.6	910.3	901.6	3.7	4.9	3.6	2,825	310
SSA	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net Increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio
2020	1,179	988.0	63.7	40.2	87.1	1,183	1,166	11.4	5.0	-3.4	2,897	259
SSI	63.7	0	63.7	0	0	63.7	59.1	4.6	0	0	0	0
OASD	1,115	988.0	0	40.2	87.1	1,119	1,107	6.8	5.0	-3.4	2,897	259
1.91	156.2	152.2	0	1.7	2.3	155.8	152.8	2.9	0.1	0.4	76.7	49
10.49	959.1	835.8	0	38.5	84.8	962.9	954.0	3.9	4.9	-3.8	2,821	293
SSA	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	GF Reimbursement	Tax on Benefits	Net interest (3%)	Total	Scheduled Benefits	Administrative Costs	R&R Interchange	Net Increase end of year	Assets at end of Yer	Trust fund Ratio

2020	1,440	1,313	0	40.2	87.1	1,298	1,266	26.8	5.0	142.0	3,040	223
2.4	254.3	254.3	0	0	0	179.0	159.0	20.0	0	75.3	75.3	0
2.0	215.0	211.0	0	1.7	2.3	155.8	152.8	2.9	0.1	59.2	135.5	49
8.0	971.0	847.7	0	38.5	84.8	962.9	954.0	3.9	4.9	8.1	2,829	293

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

With the SSI tax the trust fund ratio, that is calculated prior year trust fund balance divided by total current year expenses, for undercapitalized SSI and DI trust funds should dramatically improve in 2021. If initial payroll tax revenues of 133% are less than expected the OASI tax rate will need to be increased to afford expenses and a positive net increase in assets at end of year, and SSI and/or DI commensurately reduced. When SSI achieves a 100% trust fund ratio in 2022 more will be distributed to the OASI program and the SSI spending will once again be dramatically scaled up. If Congress votes to tax the rich and underinsured state employees to create an SSI Trust Fund to end child poverty by 2020 and all poverty by 2030 SSI enrollment would triple to 20 million, 2/3 non-disabled children growing up in families living below the poverty line in 2020. In-Kind-Support Maintenance (ISM) would need to be abolished and current garnishees would be assigned the full-benefit their taxable income allows. Likewise currently underinsured state retirement beneficiaries would be assigned federal social security benefits to supplement their state retirement and disability benefits, as if they had contributed to SSA their entire careers, in the orderly fashion of poorest first, provided by the Federally Administered SSI State Supplement. States may choose to reinterpret Title I of the Social Security Act so that the Federal Social Security Administration is the mandatory insurance program and state retirement is an optional supplement, and promise state employees 2.5% annual raises for five years to offset the new cost of the 12.4% social security administration payroll tax. Whether or not Congress votes to end child poverty by 2020 there should be a 1% net annual increase in permanent disabilities. For a total of 4% annual disability spending growth the COLA must increase 3% for low-income SSI, DI and OASI beneficiaries, whether or not the Actuary is able to calculate the OASDI tax rate. Without further ado, there shall be a 3% COLA for low income social security beneficiaries in 2020 and every year thereafter inflation remains 2%-3% since 1980. To make a concerted effort to end poverty the Labor Secretary must amend the Federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour to '$7.50 in 2020 and 3% more every year thereafter.' under 29USC§206(a)(1)(D).

The SSI Program is currently funded by the General Fund. Congress must be reminded that paying the 12.4% OASDI and SSI tax on all their income will relieve the costs of the SSI program from the General Fund, reducing the federal on-budget deficit. To make the SSI tax more urgent it is important that all Cabinet budget officers understand that all Trump Administration budget cuts are overruled by the irregular costs of UN Arrears declared October 2019 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter and Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Annual program level growth for all federal agencies must be re-estimated from FY 2016, 2.5% for government, 3% for services, international agricultural assistance. 3% annual growth from CR 18 for the Defense Department. 3.3% increase for food stamps from FY 2017, the last year there are accurate annual SNAP statistics, in FY 2020 and 3.3% every year thereafter. 4% growth in permanent disability program spending is the norm. UN Arrears add an estimated 0.1% of GDP to the FY 20 deficit. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has reduced Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates of United States debt from $18.4 trillion in 2016 to $14.0 trillion in 2017. Although this reduction in debt is hypothetically the result of the difference between the President's budget requests and the ultimate lower determination of Congress, Congress must not think that their job is necessarily to reduce the President's budget request, whereas budget cuts are categorically overruled by 2.5% growth. It is estimated that the $14,294 billion debt ceiling must be increased $500 billion annually to $14,794 billion (2018), $15,294 billion (2019) and $15,794 billion (2020) under 31USC§3101.

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

	FY 16	CR 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	SSI 20
Debt	18,427	13,976	14,453	15,042	15,620	15,551
Deficit	-342	-594	-477	-590	-577	-508
On-budget Revenues	2,430	2,443	2,457	2,509	2,653	2,653
On-budget Outlays	2,772	3,037	2,934	3,100	3,230	3,161
Legislative Branch	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
Judicial Branch	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4
Department of Agriculture	134	138	144	153	157	157
Department of Commerce	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.8	17.6	17.6
Department of Defense – Military Programs	565	606	612	630	649	649

Department of Education	74.0	73.9	73.9	78.2	80.5	80.5
Department of Energy	29	30.1	30.0	31.6	32.4	32.4
Department of Health and Human Services	1,002	1,117	1,156	1,142	1,182	1,182
Department of Homeland Security	66.3	68.4	70.7	71.8	73.7	73.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development	49	56.4	46.3	43.4	45.5	45.5
Department of the Interior	13.4	13.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Department of Justice	28.9	28.5	28.4	28.3	29.1	29.1
Department of Labor	46.5	41.1	39.6	42.6	43.4	43.4
Department of State and Internation	55.5	55.9	40.1	41.0	62.5	62.5

al Assistance						
Department of Transportation	75.1	98.1	76.6	80.9	83	83
Department of the Treasury	540	618	484	598	627	627
Department of Veteran's Affairs	163.3	176.7	182.2	195.2	200	200
Corps of Engineers – Civil Works	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Environmental Protection Agency	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.9
Executive Office of the President	0.753	0.761	0.755	0.417	0.427	0.427
General Services Administration	0.631	0.253	0.243	0.255	0.261	0.261
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	19.3	19.7	19.5	20.7	21.1	21.1

National Science Foundation	7.5	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.3
Office of Personnel Management	49.2	50.9	53.8	55.6	58.7	58.7
Small Business Administration	0.820	0.832	0.881	0.772	0.791	0.791
Social Security Administration (on-budget)	58.9	58.5	60.0	66.2	68.8	0
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-240	-256	-237	-235	-249	-249
Total On-budget Outlays	2,772	3,037	2,934	3,100	3,230	3,161
On-budget Revenues	2,430	2,443	2,457	2,509	2,653	2,653
Total Off-budget Outlays (Trustees)	922.3	952.5	1,000	1,060	1,119	1,293
Total Off-budget Receipts	957	997	1,003	1,066	1,115	1,431

OASDI Trust Funds	2,848	2,892	2,895	2,901	2,897	2,931
Total Receipts	3,387	3,440	3,460	3,575	3,768	4,084
Total Outlays	-3,695	-3,990	-3,935	-4,160	-4,349	-4,454
Total Surplus or Deficit	-308	-550	-475	-585	-581	-370
% of GDP	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	1.8%
GDP	18,702	19,419	19,968	20,462	20,871	20,871

Source: Agency Congressional Budget Requests FY 2019. 2019. UN data GDP. Updated for UN Arrears and Certain Iranian Assets Act of 2019 HA-11-11-19

The terms ''budget outlays'' and ''outlays'' mean, with respect to any fiscal year, expenditures and net lending of funds under budget authority during such year under 2USC§622(1), For the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to accurately account for the federal budget it is necessary that fictitious rows: off-budget offsetting receipts, Other Defense-Civil Programs, Allowances, On and Off Budget Independent Agencies, Off-budget Undistributed Offsetting Receipts, International Assistance Programs [added to State above], and novel Infrastructure Improvement rows are deleted from the list of Agencies listed in OMB Table 4.1. Having established the Outlays by Agency table framework, entries are made after methodical review of congressional budget justifications of the federal outlays of the listed Agencies. It takes so long to interpret Agency budget requests and OMB is so rarely, if ever, exactly right in regards to historical agency outlays, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) must produce their own consolidated federal budge table based on review of agency congressional budget requests for federal outlays. Undistributed offsetting receipts are agency revenues remaining from the previous year, that are used to pay for the following year budget, to reduce outlays by the General Fund. Only five agency budget justifications produce reliable undistributed offsetting receipts, the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Interior and Corp of Engineers – Civil Programs.

The General Fund is primarily funded by individual income taxes that normally enjoy an 8% annual growth rate. Since 2017 federal revenues have stagnated at $2.5 trillion and are estimated to begin increasing 2-5% in 2019 and 2020. There are four reasons for this. First, the Tax Cuts and Job Act (TCJA) is estimated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to have reduced total tax revenues by 2%. No cartoonists dare challenge the limited time of TCJA rates. The trick is to tax the rich and underinsured state employees the 12.4% OASDI and SSI tax. Further reasons all require a diagnosis of phobia under Art. 54 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the

Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Second, individual income and payroll tax revenues have been reduced incidental to the lay-off of blameless federal civilian government employees with a right of first re-employment. Third, pro-tax evasion violence, ie. student loan collection attempts on the tax returns of delinquent debtors they must not contact, invariably results in rampage shootings. Fourth, President Donald J. Trump has been accused of xenophobia by the The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018 was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/157. For all the greater than 12% partially taxed annual income growth CEOs of major corporations so often enjoy in the United States, immigrants might contribute more income tax growth than the rich. The United States has a larger immigrant population than any other country, with 47 million immigrants as of 2015. This represents 19.1% of the 244 million international migrants worldwide and 14.4% of the U.S. population. In 2017 there were 258 million international migrants, approximately 3.4% of the world population. The United States obviously receives a lot more of their tax-dollars from immigrants than other nations and cannot take this advantage for granted.

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

Year	LPR in	LPR out	Adjustment of status	Net legal	Other-in	Other out	Adjustments of status	Net other	Total net immigration
2001	517	265	542	794	1,322	122	542	658	1,453
2002	483	243	487	728	1,259	112	487	660	1,388
2003	414	192	354	575	1,139	123	354	662	1,237
2004	466	250	533	749	1,304	108	533	662	1,411
2005	561	290	597	869	1,791	52	597	1,141	2,010
2006	639	303	573	910	1,450	76	573	801	1,710
2007	584	267	482	800	883	328	482	72	872
2008	635	278	478	835	672	948	478	-754	81
2009	633	277	475	832	752	170	475	106	938
2010	622	262	426	786	678	199	426	53	838
2011	647	264	408	791	606	263	408	-66	725
2012	621	255	401	766	776	131	401	244	1,011
2013	589	249	409	748	939	184	409	346	1,094
2014	627	256	398	769	1,073	364	398	311	1,080
2015	689	271	395	813	1,082	324	395	364	1,177
2016	763	292	407	877	1,192	695	407	90	968
2017	724	282	403	845	1,250	237	403	610	1,456

2018	620	268	450	803	1,300	249	450	601	1,404

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

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

The Supreme Court is troubled by illegal interpretation of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) under 18USC§205. Action is illegally construed to mean collective deportation in grave breech of Sec. 2 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949) and Art. 22 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990). Action must be understood by the Supreme Court and/or International Organization for Migration (IOM) to mean childhood arrivals have negligently paid more than regular price for U.S. Passports (and/or citizenship) under common Arts. 26-29 of the Conventions Relative to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1951 and 1954 and are each due one Passport noting their citizenship as United States for less than $10 under Art. 1 Sec. 9 Cl. 1 of the US Constitution. To secure individual income tax revenue growth and federal sales of identification documents, while prohibiting the opportunity for revenue loss, it is highly recommended that Congress repeal the Withholding of income tax on the wages of non-resident aliens under 26USC§1441. Lights, camera, photo ID and biometrics for all safe and orderly UN border passages.

Medicare should not assault the High Court with monoclonal antibodies to the sacrum or any other part of their nosocomial infection. To end the hyper-inflationary 'you may be b(k)illed' Medicare letters since 1970s the United States must adopt 'Medicaid Prices for All', in part as compensation for creating the SSI Trust Fund for the poor, insured by Medicaid. Medicaid prices for all would instantly achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all pursuant to Goal 3.8. The sacrum is a single large bone consisting of five vertebrae (S1-S5) that are fused together at birth. The sacroiliac joints (a common location for back problems) connect the sacrum and pelvis on both sides (Fishman '06: 57, 58). Back pain is acute after sitting, it can take ten minutes or more to stand upright and another ten to touch the toes. The best diagnosis seems to be herniated sacrum caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* lesion treated with Epsom salt. While there may be a monoclonal antibody involved, sitting for long periods of time writing books makes the sacrum vulnerable to opportunistic infection. Conversely, infection of the sacrum makes sitting acutely injurious and petitions for back pay are as brief as they are legion *Scarborough v. Anthony J. Principi, Secretary of Veteran's Affairs* No. 02-1657 (2004), *Shinseki, Secretary of Veteran's Affairs v. Sanders* No. 07-1209 (2009) and *Astrue, Commissioner of Social Security v. Ratliff* No. 08-1322 (2010). Speaker of the House John Boehner (R-OH) retired early after back surgery for chronic back pain, and collaborating on the temporary 2.37% DI tax rate in 2015. This epidemiology weighs against indiscriminate use of the Authorization for Release of Information to the Social Security Administration SSA 827 that should probably not contain a person's address and phone number, whereas a person may not be used to render a place immune from military intervention under Art. 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

This letter of intent to produce the 24th Annual SSI Report was purchased by SSA with the promise to increase benefits from $711 (2019) to $900-$1,300 (2020) incidental to the petition of my father's lawyer's petition for mandatory maximum benefit for my father, age 70 ½ and permanently disabled son from before age 20. We are all very grateful that social security is willing to pay more than my father, or the rich President for that matter, contributes. Although OASDI benefit payments are somewhat irrational, pay representatives back pay and many high to maximum benefits, they have always been like this, and it does not make any sense that aggregate OASI benefit spending increases more than the COLA + population growth, except for the mandatory maximum benefits of the newest wave of Baby Boomer costs. The Commissioner may consider retaining the beneficiary to sign the Message of the Public Trustee for $2,000 mo. SSA, Congress and the President own this letter of intent, fee simple, to pass by Thanksgiving. The federal poverty line for a single person in 2020 is estimated to be $12,490, $1,040 a month, the same as 2019 that was up 2.9%, $350, from 2018. A $1,040 mo. benefit determination for December 2019 increasing 2.8%, faster than the arbitrary 2.7% SSA poverty line and consumer price inflation, to $1,069 mo. in January 2020.

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Done,

Anthony J. Sanders for Public Trustee
Hospitals & Asylums
www.title24uscode.org