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Attention Hugh Gilmore

FOIA officer

Department of Treasury

**REQUEST FOR INFORMATION UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 5 US 552 IN REGARDS TO ANY AND ALL DOCUMENTATION SHOWING LEGAL BASIS UNDER WHICH US GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY IS TAKING FUNDS FROM CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND (CSRDF) IN ORDER TO PAY FOR THE LAVISH SPENDING OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT**

**REQUEST FOR ANY AND ALL INFORMATION SHOWING WHETHER US GOVERNMENT AND US CONGRESS CAN TAKE UPON THEMSELVES ANY NEW FISCAL OBLIGATIONS, OR APPROVE FUNDING FOR ANY NEW OBLIGATIONS SUCH AS ACA (OBAMACARE) WITH ESTIMATED COST OF 1.7 TRILLION WITHIN 10 YEARS AND IMMIGRATION REFORM, ESTIMATED TO COST BILLIONS IN WELFARE BENEFITS FOR NEWLY LEGALIZED ILLEGALS, WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS USING "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES" AND TAKING MONEY FROM THE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUNDS TO COVER EXCESSIVE SPENDING.**

Dear Mr. Gilmore,

1. I still did not receive a response to my prior FOIA requests of August 1 and August 14 in regards to the National Debt being kept artificially at the same level from May 17th. I would like to remind you that a response is due within 20 business days, after which time I will be entitled to legal redress and attorney's fees.
2. I am attaching herein letters from the Secretary of Treasury to Speaker of the House John Boehner dated May 17, 2013 and August 26, 2013 with attachments to such letters and August 23, 2013 report of National debt, being at the same level as it was on May 17, 2013.

3. In his May 17 and August 26 letters Secretary of Treasury Lew is stating that he is resorting to "extraordinary measures" and taking billions of dollars from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSRDF). As such I am requesting any and all documentation showing **A SPECIFIC STATUTE WITHIN THE U.S. CODE THAT ALLOWS US GOVERNMENT TO TAKE MONEY FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES IN ORDER TO PAY FOR LAVISH SPENDING OF THE US GOVERNMENT**. The letter from Secretary Lew only states that it was done before, however it does not show any legal basis under which it is done and why it is being done instead of cutting exorbitant spending. If someone stole before, it does not give others the right to steal again. The fact that moneys were taken from retirement funds before does not constitute a legal basis for doing it.

4. Secretary Lew states that suspension of issuance of the US securities and taking monies from the federal employees' retirement and disability accounts will continue until October 1, 2013. It is the understanding of the US citizens at large that during such extraordinary measures the US government will not authorize any new obligations and expenditures, as it is in "extraordinary mode", as such there **will be no** passing or **funding** of any new obligations such as ACA (Obamacare) which is estimated to lead to 1.7 trillion in additional spending and new immigration bill which is estimated to cost the taxpayers billions in additional spending for the welfare for millions of newly legalized poor individuals. I am requesting any and all documentation showing whether the US Government and US Congress can authorize any new programs and expenditures, when they are in "extraordinary" mode and taking monies of out the funds of retirees.

5. I am requesting any and all documentation showing how much the US government has taken from the accounts of the retirees and individuals on disability and other stand alone accounts in order to create an impression that the US government did not reach the debt ceiling.

6. What was the total deficit of the US government incurred from May 17-August 26, which necessitated such taking of funds from the retirement accounts?

7. Any and all documentation explaining in what instances the government can take funds from the retirement accounts versus cutting specific spending. For example, it was reported that recent trip to Africa by Mr. Obama, his wife, his daughter, his mother in law, his enormous entourage and enormous security detail for his enormous entourage cost the taxpayers estimated $100 million dollars. What statute would define this expenditure as an emergency necessity which would require taking a $100 million from the retirement and disability fund of federal retirees versus cutting the expense and not doing the trips as no one knows why Obamas embarked on this African trip in the first place? In his letters of May 17, August 2 and August 26 Mr. Lew states that extraordinary measures are needed to preserve the faith and credit of the US government. American citizens are entitled to get under Freedom of Information Act any and all information, which would clarify for hem, how "faith and credit of the US government " will be preserved by Obamas going on lavish trips and taking $100 million dollars from disability and retirement of federal employees, many of whom are members of the US military, FBI, CIA, DEA and others, who risked their lives and lost limbs and are 100% dependant on such benefits.

Respectfully,

/s/ Dr. Orly Taitz, ESQ

Cc Senators Lee, Grassley, Cruz, Sessions

Congressmen Bohner, Cantor, Issa, Goodlatte, Rohrabacher, Ryan

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# 100 Days: Treasury Has Kept Debt Frozen at $16,699,396,000,000

By Terence P. Jeffrey

Terence P. Jeffrey

380 310

**Treasury Secretary Jack Lew (AP Photo/Alex Brandon)**

(CNSNews.com) - The Treasury Department's latest official daily accounting of the U.S. government's receipts, expenditures and borrowings--released this afternoon at 4:00 p.m.--indicates that the legally limited debt of the federal government has now been exactly $16,699,396,000,000 for 100 straight days.

The Daily Treasury Statement released today showed the status of the government's accounts as of the close of business on Friday, Aug. 23. Because the Treasury does no business over the weekend, the federal government's debt did not change on Saturday or Sunday.

The statement for Aug. 23 said the federal debt subject to the legal limit set by Congress was $16,699,396,000,000—or $25 million below the current limit of $16,699,421,000,000. Every Daily Treasury Statement since May 17 has also shown the legally limited debt at $16,699,396,000,000, or $25 million below the limit.

During the 100-day period from Friday, May 17 to Sunday, Aug. 25, according to the Treasury, the legally limited debt of the federal government did not change.

On May 17, Treasury Secretary Jack Lew sent House Speaker John Boehnera letter indicating that the Treasury was then hitting the legal limit on the debt and that he would begin using "extraordinary measures" to allow the government to continue borrowing money without exceeding that limit.
"In total, the extraordinary measures currently available free up approximately $260 billion in headroom under the limit, as described below," said an appendix to Lew's letter.

Among the "extraordinary measures" Lew said he could take to create this "headroom" under the debt limit were: 1) not investing new money from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSRDF) in U.S. Treasury securities, which he said would create $6.4 billion in "headroom" per month, 2) not reinvesting $58 billion ion Treasury Securities held by the CSRDF that would be maturing and not reinvesting $16 billion in interest owed to the fund, which would create $74 billion in headroom, 3) suspending the routine daily reinvestment of $160 billion in special Treasury securities held by the Federal Employees' Retirement System Thrift Savings Plan, which would create another $160 billion in headroom, and 4) suspending the routine daily reinvestment of Treasury securities held by the government's own Exchange Stabilization Fund, which would create another $23 billion in headroom.

In a subsequent letter sent to House Speaker John Boehner on Aug. 2, Secretary Lew said he had originally calculated that the Treasury would stop using the extraordinary measures on Aug. 2. But on that day, he said his new estimate was that the Treasury would keep using extraordinary measures, and thus keep borrowing without running over the legal limit, until Oct. 11.
"I have determined that a 'debt issuance suspension period,' previously determined to last until August 2, 2013, will continue through October 11, 2013, the last day that Congress is expected to be in session before the Columbus Day recess," wrote Lew.

In a new letter that he sent to Speaker Boehner today, Lew estimated that the Treasury can keep borrowing until "the middle of October" until it runs out of headroom.
"Based on our latest estimates, extraordinary measures are projected to be exhausted in the middle of October," Lew wrote.

Lew told Boehner in this letter: "Moreover, it is not possible for us to estimate with any precision the date on which Treasury would exhaust its cash in this situation. The rate at which cash will be drawn down depends on factors that are inherently variable and irregular, including the unpredictability of tax receipts, changes in expenditure flows under sequestration and the willingness of investors to re-invest in, or 'roll-over,' Treasury securities."

For the last 100 days, there has been no variability at all in the federal government debt subject to the legal limit: It has remained precisely $16,699,396,000,000.

Between now and mid-October when Lew expects to exhaust the extraordinary measures he is now using to keep the debt at that number, Congress and the administration will negotiate the spending bill or bills that are needed to fund the government after this fiscal year ends on Sept. 30.

Thus, under Lew's current estimate, the administration and Congress could negotiate new spending bills first—before the exhaustion of the Treasury's "extraordinary" measures requires them to negotiate a new legal limit on federal borrowing.

# DAILY TREASURY STATEMENT

Cash and debt operations of the United States Treasury
Friday, August 23, 2013
(Detail, rounded in millions, may not add to totals)

## TABLE I - Operating Cash Balance

| Type of account | Closing balance today | Opening balance Today | Opening balance This month | Opening balance This fiscal year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Reserve Account | $ 39,183 | $ 41,034 | $ 109,693 | $ 85,446 |
| Supplementary Financing Program Account | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-Term Cash Investments (Table V) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Operating Balance | $ 39,183 | $ 41,034 | $ 109,693 | $ 85,446 |

## TABLE II - Deposits and Withdrawals of Operating Cash

| Deposits | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Reserve Account: | | | |
| Agriculture Loan Repayments (misc) | $ 15 | $ 422 | $ 8,094 |
| Air Transport Security Fees | 7 | 24 | 1,983 |
| Cash FTD's Received (Table IV) | 5,713 | 126,561 | 2,071,405 |
| Commodity Credit Corporation programs | 47 | 544 | 7,584 |
| Customs and Certain Excise Taxes | 75 | 3,433 | 38,421 |
| Deposits by States: | | | |
| Supplemental Security Income | 2 | 57 | 3,711 |
| Unemployment | 28 | 5,823 | 49,179 |
| Education Department programs | 114 | 2,824 | 33,850 |
| Energy Department programs | 19 | 858 | 7,138 |
| Estate and Gift Taxes | 25 | 1,148 | 18,036 |
| Federal Reserve Earnings | 0 | 4,673 | 67,786 |
| Foreign Deposits, Military Sales | 13 | 1,826 | 21,181 |
| Housing and Urban Development programs | 2 | 386 | 4,629 |
| Individual Income and Employment Taxes, Not Withheld | 226 | 4,244 | 377,937 |
| Interest recd from cash investments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Justice Department programs | 7 | 489 | 7,212 |
| Postal Service | 260 | 5,469 | 79,154 |
| Public Debt Cash Issues (Table III-B) | 866 | 545,647 | 7,421,173 |
| Other Deposits: | | | |
| Federal Housing Admin: Note Sales | 62 | 1,600 | 20,250 |
| International Monetary Fund | 156 | 3,363 | 7,772 |
| Medicare Premiums | 565 | 2,027 | 23,131 |
| TARP | 53 | 1,090 | 37,260 |
| Total Other Deposits | 836 | 9,501 | 227,537 |
| Change in Balance of Uncollected Funds | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from Depositaries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Federal Reserve Account | 8,256 | 713,907 | 10,446,012 |
| Short-Term Cash Investments: Transfers from Federal Reserve Account (Table V) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Deposits (excluding transfers) | $ 8,256 | $ 713,907 | $ 10,446,012 |

| Withdrawals | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Reserve Account: | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corporation programs | $ 18 | $ 300 | $ 16,452 |
| Defense Vendor Payments (EFT) | 1,459 | 18,508 | 303,804 |
| Education Department programs | 1,426 | 15,877 | 168,099 |
| Energy Department programs | 127 | 1,981 | 30,619 |
| Federal Employees Insurance Payments | 367 | 4,625 | 63,201 |
| Fed. Highway Administration programs | 190 | 4,188 | 37,768 |
| Federal Salaries (EFT) | 66 | 12,402 | 153,146 |
| Food and Nutrition Service (misc) | 216 | 6,527 | 94,348 |
| GSA programs | 42 | 1,388 | 17,704 |
| Health and Human Services Grants (misc) | 322 | 5,579 | 86,885 |
| Housing and Urban Development programs | 148 | 5,966 | 73,647 |
| Interest on Treasury Securities | 0 | 34,674 | 212,584 |
| IRS Tax Refunds Business (EFT) | 51 | 853 | 21,109 |
| IRS Tax Refunds Individual (EFT) | 25 | 1,101 | 237,538 |
| Justice Department programs | 70 | 950 | 13,648 |
| Labor Dept. prgms (excl. unemployment) | 168 | 884 | 12,907 |
| Medicaid | 904 | 17,633 | 234,049 |
| Medicare | 1,583 | 43,488 | 520,094 |
| NASA programs | 85 | 1,072 | 14,527 |
| Postal Service Money Orders and Other | 89 | 2,393 | 36,061 |
| Public Debt Cash Redemp. (Table III-B) | 909 | 497,429 | 6,687,889 |
| Social Security Benefits (EFT) | 50 | 49,372 | 645,495 |
| Supple. Nutrition Assist. Program (SNAP) | 12 | 224 | 3,498 |
| Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (HHS) | 17 | 1,011 | 15,215 |
| Transportation Security Admin. (DHS) | 1 | 14 | 491 |
| Unemployment Insurance Benefits | 126 | 3,594 | 62,591 |
| Veterans Affairs programs | 201 | 3,145 | 40,686 |
| Other Withdrawals: | | | |
| Emergency Prep & Response (DHS) | 94 | 910 | 19,970 |
| Export-Import Bank | 103 | 262 | 6,479 |
| Federal Transit Admin. | 68 | 905 | 10,220 |
| HHS: Indian Health Service | 50 | 442 | 6,216 |
| State Department | 86 | 638 | 8,309 |
| Treasury Department programs | 177 | 177 | 4,480 |
| Unclassified | 856 | 16,364 | 260,122 |
| Total, Other Withdrawals | 1,435 | 49,237 | 688,200 |
| Transfers to Depositaries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Federal Reserve Account | 10,106 | 784,417 | 10,492,275 |
| Short-Term Cash Investments: Transfers to Federal Reserve Account (Table V) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Withdrawals (excluding transfers) | $ 10,106 | $ 784,417 | $ 10,492,275 |
| Net Change in Operating Cash Balance | $ -1,851 | $ -70,510 | $ -46,263 |

This statement summarizes the United States Treasury's cash and debt operations for the Federal Government. Treasury's operating cash is maintained in account(s) at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and in short-term cash investments. Treasury minimized and then suspended its short-term cash investment program beginning in November 2008, but anticipates investing again when market conditions warrant. Major information sources include: Federal Reserve Banks, Treasury Regional Financial Centers, Internal Revenue Service Centers, Bureau of the Public Debt and various electronic systems. Information is presented on a modified cash basis. Deposits are reflected as received and withdrawals are reflected as processed.

SOURCE: Financial Management Service (FMS), Department of the Treasury. Note: The Daily Treasury Statement (DTS) is available by 4:00 p.m. the following business day on the FMS website www.fms.treas.gov/dts. For more information, call the Cash Forecasting Division at 202-874-9789.

Friday, August 23, 2013

# TABLE III-A - Public Debt Transactions

(Stated at face value except for savings and retirement plan securities which are stated at current redemption values.)

| Issues | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marketable: | | | |
| Bills: | | | |
| Regular Series | $ 0 | $ 430,000 | $ 4,901,897 |
| Cash Management Series | 0 | 25,000 | 265,006 |
| Notes | 0 | 56,000 | 1,784,985 |
| Bonds | 0 | 15,999 | 177,992 |
| Inflation-Protected Securities Increment | 71 | 1,593 | 16,182 |
| Federal Financing Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonmarketable: | | | |
| United States Savings Securities: | | | |
| Cash Issue Price | 1 | 27 | 873 |
| Interest Increment | 0 | 467 | 5,410 |
| Government Account Series | 155,926 | 2,972,596 | 50,456,879 |
| Hope Bonds | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Series | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| Foreign Series | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State and Local Series | 0 | 2,561 | 93,433 |
| Other | 865 | 16,487 | 204,354 |
| Total Issues | $ 156,864 | $ 3,520,730 | $ 57,907,136 |

| Redemptions | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marketable: | | | |
| Bills | $ 0 | $ 397,989 | $ 5,169,943 |
| Notes | 0 | 69,557 | 1,179,922 |
| Bonds | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Federal Financing Bank | 0 | 0 | 1,416 |
| Nonmarketable: | | | |
| United States Savings Securities | 33 | 682 | 9,503 |
| Government Account Series | 155,966 | 3,023,449 | 50,545,622 |
| Hope Bonds | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Series | 0 | 0 | 125 |
| Foreign Series | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| State and Local Series | 0 | 12,741 | 124,044 |
| Other | 876 | 16,459 | 204,351 |
| Total Redemptions | $ 156,874 | $ 3,520,878 | $ 57,234,927 |
| Net Change in Public Debt Outstanding | $ -10 | $ -149 | $ 672,209 |

# TABLE III-B - Adjustment of Public Debt Transactions to Cash Basis

| Transactions | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Debt Cash Issues: | | | |
| Public Debt Issues (Table III-A) | $ 156,864 | $ 3,520,730 | $ 57,907,136 |
| Premium on New Issues | 0 | 0 | 7,226 |
| Discount on New Issues: | | | |
| Bills (-) | 0 | 91 | 1,540 |
| Bonds and Notes (-) | 0 | 336 | 13,868 |
| Federal Financing Bank (-) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Government Account Transactions (-) | 155,926 | 2,972,596 | 50,456,879 |
| Hope Bonds (-) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest Increment on United States Savings Securities (-) | 0 | 467 | 5,410 |
| Inflation-Protected Securities Increment | 71 | 1,593 | 15,492 |
| Total Public Debt Cash Issues Deposited in Federal Reserve Account | $ 866 | $ 545,647 | $ 7,421,173 |
| Public Debt Cash Redemptions: | | | |
| Public Debt Redemptions (Table III-A) | $ 156,874 | $ 3,520,878 | $ 57,234,927 |
| Premium on Debt Buyback Operation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Discount on Debt Buyback Operation (-) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federal Financing Bank (-) | 0 | 0 | 1,416 |
| Government Account Transactions (-) | 155,966 | 3,023,449 | 50,545,622 |
| Hope Bonds (-) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Public Debt Cash Redemptions Withdrawn from Federal Reserve Acct. | $ 909 | $ 497,429 | $ 6,687,889 |

# TABLE III-C - Debt Subject to Limit

| Balance Transactions | Closing balance today | Opening balance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Today | This month | Fiscal year |
| Debt Held by the Public | $ 11,946,037 | $ 11,946,942 | $ 11,917,023 | $ 11,269,586 |
| Intragovernmental Holdings | 4,792,414 | 4,791,519 | 4,821,576 | 4,796,656 |
| Total Public Debt Outstanding | 16,738,450 | 16,738,461 | 16,738,599 | 16,066,241 |
| Less: Debt Not Subject to Limit: | | | | |
| Other Debt | 485 | 485 | 485 | 486 |
| Unamortized Discount | 32,380 | 32,390 | 32,529 | 31,130 |
| Federal Financing Bank | 5,695 | 5,695 | 5,695 | 7,112 |
| Hope Bonds | 494 | 494 | 494 | 493 |
| Plus: Other Debt Subject to Limit | | | | |
| Guaranteed Debt of Government Agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Public Debt Subject to Limit | $ 16,699,396 | $ 16,699,396 | $ 16,699,396 | $ 16,027,021 |
| Statutory Debt Limit | $ 16,699,421 | $ 16,699,421 | $ 16,699,421 | $ 16,394,000 |

As of May 19, 2013 the debt limit was increased to $16,699,421,095,673.60.

Unamortized Discount represents the discount adjustment on Treasury bills and zero-coupon bonds (amortization is calculated daily).

# TABLE IV - Federal Tax Deposits

| Classification | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Withheld Income and Employment Taxes | $ 5,365 | $ 124,540 | $ 1,767,437 |
| Individual Income Taxes | 30 | 563 | 51,395 |
| Railroad Retirement Taxes | 52 | 320 | 4,832 |
| Excise Taxes | 130 | 3,914 | 68,894 |
| Corporation Income Taxes | 139 | 3,938 | 247,223 |
| Federal Unemployment Taxes | 2 | 82 | 8,305 |
| Estate and Gift Taxes & Misc IRS Rcpts. | 1 | 65 | 726 |
| Total | $ 5,718 | $ 133,420 | $ 2,148,811 |
| Cash Federal Tax Deposits: | | | |
| Direct | $ 38 | $ 2,173 | $ 32,039 |
| Through Depositaries | 5,675 | 124,388 | 2,039,367 |
| Total Cash FTD's | $ 5,713 | $ 126,561 | $ 2,071,405 |
| Inter-agency Transfers | 5 | 6,858 | 77,405 |
| Total | $ 5,718 | $ 133,420 | $ 2,148,811 |

# TABLE V - Short-Term Cash Investments

| Balance Transactions | Type of Depositary | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | |
| Opening Balance Today | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 |
| Deposits: | | | | |
| Transfers to Depositaries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Direct Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Term Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Repo Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Withdrawals: | | | | |
| Treasury Initiated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Depositary Initiated | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Direct Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Term Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Repo Investment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Closing Balance Today | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 | $ 0 |

# TABLE VI - Income Tax Refunds Issued

| Classification | Today | This month to date | Fiscal year to date |
|---|---|---|---|
| IRS Tax Refunds Business (Checks) | $ 60 | $ 1,584 | $ 29,648 |
| IRS Tax Refunds Business (EFT) | 51 | 853 | 21,109 |
| IRS Tax Refunds Individual (Checks) | 370 | 2,015 | 68,987 |
| IRS Tax Refunds Individual (EFT) | 25 | 1,101 | 237,538 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

August 26, 2013

The Honorable John A. Boehner
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am writing to provide additional information regarding the Treasury Department's ability to continue to finance the government, and the extraordinary measures we have undertaken in order to avoid default. On May 17, I wrote to inform you that the U.S. government had reached the statutory debt limit and had begun to implement extraordinary measures. As I stated in that letter, Congress should act as soon as possible to protect America's good credit by extending normal borrowing authority well before any risk of default becomes imminent.

Based on our latest estimates, extraordinary measures are projected to be exhausted in the middle of October. At that point, the United States will have reached the limit of its borrowing authority, and Treasury would be left to fund the government with only the cash we have on hand on any given day. The cash balance at that time is currently forecasted to be approximately $50 billion.

Operating the government with no borrowing authority, and with only the cash on hand on a given day, would place the United States in an unacceptable position. The government makes approximately 80 million payments a month, including social security checks, military salaries, Medicare reimbursements, and many others. A cash balance of approximately $50 billion would be insufficient to cover net expenditures for an extended period of time. And, on certain days, net expenditures could exceed such a cash balance.

Moreover, it is not possible for us to estimate with any precision the date on which Treasury would exhaust its cash in this situation. The rate at which cash will be drawn down depends on factors that are inherently variable and irregular, including the unpredictability of tax receipts, changes in expenditure flows under sequestration, and the willingness of investors to re-invest in, or "roll over," Treasury securities. If investors should become unwilling to loan the United States money, the United States could face an immediate cash shortfall. Indeed, such a scenario could undermine financial markets and result in significant disruptions to our economy.

Extending borrowing authority does not increase government spending; it simply allows the Treasury to pay for expenditures Congress has previously approved. Protecting the full faith and credit of the United States is the responsibility of Congress because only Congress can extend the nation's borrowing authority. Failure to meet that responsibility would cause irreparable harm to the American economy.

As I have stated previously, Congress should act as soon as possible to meet its responsibility to the nation and to remove the threat of default. Under any circumstance—in light of its schedule, the inherent variability of cash flows, and the dire consequences of miscalculation—Congress must act before the middle of October.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew

Identical letter sent to:

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi, House Democratic Leader
The Honorable Harry Reid, Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Mitch McConnell, Senate Republican Leader

cc: The Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means
The Honorable Sander M. Levin, Ranking Member, House Committee on Ways and Means
The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance
The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Finance
All other Members of the 113th Congress

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

May 17, 2013

The Honorable John A. Boehner
Speaker
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As provided by Public Law 113-3, the statutory debt limit was suspended by Congress through May 18, 2013. Because Congress has not yet acted to approve normal borrowing authority after May 18, the Treasury Department will begin implementing the standard set of extraordinary measures that enable us, on a temporary basis, to protect the full faith and credit of the United States by continuing to pay the nation's bills. These measures are the same ones that have been used in previous debt limit impasses, and are described in detail in an appendix to this letter.

The effective duration of the extraordinary measures is subject to considerable uncertainty due to a variety of factors, including the unpredictability of tax receipts, changes in expenditure flows under the sequester, and the normal challenges of forecasting the payments and receipts of the U.S. government months into the future. An additional source of uncertainty has been the amount and timing of certain payments to the Treasury by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in light of their improving financial conditions. In the case of Fannie Mae, we learned last week that Treasury will receive a payment of approximately $60 billion on June 28, 2013.

Given the uncertainty described above, at this time, Treasury is not able to provide a specific estimate of how long the extraordinary measures will last. However, in view of the forthcoming Fannie Mae payment and the trend in other payment flows, it is now clear that the measures will not be exhausted until after Labor Day. Nevertheless, Congress should act sooner rather than later to protect America's good credit and avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences of failing to act until it is too late.

It is important to note that increasing the debt limit does not increase spending or authorize new spending; rather, it simply permits the United States to continue to honor pre-existing commitments to our citizens, businesses, and investors here and around the world. These commitments were already approved by Congress, and honoring them is not optional. The global economic leadership position enjoyed by the United States rests on the confidence of Americans and people around the world that we are a nation that keeps its promises and pays all of its bills, in full and on time. Breaching that trust would do irreparable harm to the economy and the American public.

In this context, I want to reiterate the Administration's view, expressed in a Statement of Administration Position on May 7, 2013, regarding the so-called prioritization bill passed by the House of Representatives last week. This legislation is unwise, unworkable, unacceptably risky, and would harm the full faith and credit of the nation. The President has indicated he would veto the legislation if it were to reach his desk.

Protecting the full faith and credit of the United States is the responsibility of Congress because only Congress can extend the nation's borrowing authority. No Congress in our history has failed to meet that responsibility. It must be understood that the creditworthiness of the United States is an essential underpinning of our strength as a nation; it is not a bargaining chip to be used for partisan political ends. I want to reemphasize what the President has said repeatedly regarding any threats to cause default in order to extract policy concessions from the Administration: We will not negotiate over the debt limit. The creditworthiness of the United States is non-negotiable. The question of whether the country must pay obligations it has already incurred is not open to debate. Congress has no choice but to protect our creditworthiness and our economy.

The President has proposed detailed plans for reducing our fiscal deficits, and he stands ready to continue working with Congress toward this objective. However, those negotiations are separate from any debate over the debt limit. Therefore, I respectfully urge Congress to meet its responsibility to the nation by extending normal borrowing authority well before any risk of default becomes imminent. In order to avoid a repeat of the damaging brinksmanship that occurred in 2011, Congress should remove the threat of default by taking this action as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew

Identical letter sent to:
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi, House Democratic Leader
The Honorable Harry Reid, Senate Majority Leader
The Honorable Mitch McConnell, Senate Republican Leader

cc: The Honorable Dave Camp, Chairman, House Committee on Ways and Means
The Honorable Sander M. Levin, Ranking Member, House Committee on Ways and Means
The Honorable Max Baucus, Chairman, Senate Committee on Finance
The Honorable Orrin Hatch, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Finance
All other Members of the 113th Congress

Enclosure

## APPENDIX

### Description of the Extraordinary Measures

Secretaries of the Treasury in both Republican and Democratic administrations have used their authority to take certain extraordinary measures in order to prevent the United States from defaulting on its obligations as Congress deliberated on increasing the statutory debt limit. Four of these extraordinary measures are available at this time. The other measures that have been taken in the past are either unavailable or of limited use.

The extraordinary measures currently available are: (1) suspending sales of State and Local Government Series Treasury securities; (2) redeeming existing, and suspending new, investments of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and the Postal Service Retirees Health Benefit Fund; (3) suspending reinvestment of the Government Securities Investment Fund; and (4) suspending reinvestment of the Exchange Stabilization Fund. These measures are described in more detail below.

These extraordinary measures, all of which have been employed during previous debt limit impasses, have the effect of creating or conserving headroom beneath the debt limit. These measures are limited and therefore can postpone only briefly the need for an increase in the statutory debt limit. On average, the public debt of the United States is increasing by approximately $100 billion per month (although there are significant variations from month to month). In total, the extraordinary measures currently available free up approximately $260 billion in headroom under the limit, as described below.

**1. State and Local Government Securities**

The Treasury Department has authority to suspend its issuance of State and Local Government Series Treasury securities (SLGS). This however, is a limited measure that does not create headroom under the debt limit.

SLGS are special purpose Treasury securities issued to state and local government entities. In ordinary times, the Treasury Department issues SLGS to state and local governments to assist these governments in complying with Federal tax laws when they have cash proceeds to invest from their issuance of tax exempt bonds. When Treasury issues these securities, they count against the debt limit. There is no statutory or other requirement for the Treasury Department to issue SLGS; they are issued in order to assist state and local governments, and Treasury may suspend SLGS sales as the debt subject to limit approaches the debt limit.

This action does not free up headroom under the debt limit. Rather, it conserves headroom (*i.e.*, it eliminates increases in debt that would count against the debt limit if issued). Approximately $4 to $17 billion in SLGS is issued per month, although this amount is subject to substantial variation from month to month. Some state and local governments issuing certain types of new debt after the SLGS sales are suspended will have to invest the proceeds in alternative assets in order to remain in compliance with tax law.

## 2. Declaring a "Debt Issuance Suspension Period"

Once the debt limit has been reached, Treasury has authority to take actions regarding investments under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (CSRDF) and the Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund (PSRHBF).

a. Declaring a "Debt Issuance Suspension Period"

The CSRDF provides defined benefits to retired and disabled Federal employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement System. The fund is invested in special-issue Treasury securities, which count against the debt limit. Congress has given Treasury statutory authority to take certain actions in the event of a debt limit impasse. Specifically, the statute authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to determine that Treasury will be unable to fully invest the CSRDF and that a "debt issuance suspension period" exists. Once the Secretary has done so, Treasury can (1) suspend new investment, and (2) redeem certain existing investments in the CSRDF.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not have unlimited discretion to declare a debt issuance suspension period. Under the statute that governs the CSRDF, the term "debt issuance suspension period" means a period of time that the Treasury Secretary determines that Treasury securities cannot be issued without exceeding the debt limit. The determination of the length of the period must be based on the facts as they exist at the time.[1]

Declaring a debt issuance suspension period is a limited measure that relates only to the CSRDF; it has no impact on any other investments or any other portion of the debt. Moreover, it only provides limited additional time. Each month that a debt issuance suspension period lasts frees up approximately $6.4 billion in headroom. Thus, a three-month debt issuance suspension period, for example, would free up approximately $19 billion in headroom.[2]

During a debt issuance suspension period, civil service benefit payments would continue to be made as long as the United States has not yet exhausted the extraordinary measures. Once the extraordinary measures have been exhausted, however, the U.S. government will be limited in its ability to make payments across the government. After the debt limit impasse has ended, the

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[1] This determination does not preclude the Secretary from making a new determination at a later time with respect to the period of time that securities cannot be issued without exceeding the debt limit, including as the result of any consideration of changed circumstances.

[2] The statute governing the CSRDF gives Treasury authority to redeem existing Treasury securities held by the CSRDF in an amount up to the amount of civil service benefit payments authorized to be made from the CSRDF during the debt issuance suspension period. 5 U.S.C. § 8348(k). Treasury makes approximately $6.4 billion in civil service benefit payments from the CSRDF each month. Therefore, declaring a three-month debt issuance suspension period would allow Treasury to redeem approximately $19 billion of the Treasury securities held by the CSRDF, freeing up approximately $19 billion in headroom. The statute also authorizes Treasury to suspend new investments by the CSRDF. The CSRDF receives approximately $2 billion in new employer and employee contributions each month. Therefore, each month approximately $2 billion in headroom that would otherwise be used is conserved.

statute provides that the CSRDF is to be made whole.[3] Therefore employees and retirees are unaffected by these actions.

b. One-time measure available in June.

The same statute that authorizes Treasury to redeem existing investments during a debt issuance suspension period also authorizes Treasury to suspend new investments by the CSRDF. On June 30, approximately $58 billion in CSRDF investments mature. In addition, an interest payment of approximately $16 billion is scheduled to be made to the fund on that date.[4] Ordinarily the proceeds of the maturing investments would be reinvested and the interest payment would be invested. But with the investment suspension authority available, Treasury may suspend these investments. Suspending these investments would free up approximately $74 billion in headroom. In addition, the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006 provides that investments in the PSRHBF shall be made in the same manner as investments for the CSRDF. Investing the PSRHBF in the same manner as the CSRDF would free up approximately $5 billion in headroom.[5] It should be understood that this suspension of reinvestment that frees up headroom is a one-time measure: it is only available at the end of June.

### 3. G Fund

Once the debt limit has been reached, Treasury may also suspend the daily reinvestment of the Treasury securities held by the Government Securities Investment Fund (G Fund) of the Federal Employees' Retirement System Thrift Savings Plan.

The G Fund is a money market defined-contribution retirement fund for Federal employees. The fund is invested in special-issue Treasury securities, which count against the debt limit. The entire balance matures daily and is ordinarily reinvested. Congress has granted Treasury the statutory authority to suspend reinvestment of all or part of the balance of the G Fund when the Secretary determines that the fund cannot be fully invested without exceeding the debt limit.[6]

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[3] After the debt limit impasse has ended, Treasury is required to put the CSRDF investment portfolio into the position it would have been in if the impasse had not occurred, and to restore lost interest on the next regularly scheduled interest payment date on the Treasury securities held by the CSRDF.

[4] Because June 30, 2013, is a Sunday, these interest payments and maturities will be effected on the last working day in June prior to the payment date, in accordance with longstanding practice.

[5] On June 30, approximately $4 billion in PSRHBF investments mature, and an interest payment of approximately $1 billion is due. Because June 30, 2013, is a Sunday, these interest payments and maturities will be effected on the last working day in June prior to the payment date, in accordance with longstanding practice. Ordinarily the proceeds of the maturing investments would be reinvested and the interest payment would be invested. But with the investment suspension authority available, Treasury may suspend these investments. Treasury is not scheduled to make any payments from the PSRHBF in the near future. Therefore, declaring a debt issuance suspension period would not allow Treasury to redeem Treasury securities held by the PSRHBF.

[6] 5 U.S.C. § 8438(g).

Using this measure immediately frees up headroom under the debt limit. Because the G Fund balance is approximately $160 billion, using this measure can immediately create up to approximately $160 billion in headroom.

During the period of the investment suspension, payments from the G Fund continue to be made as long as the United States has not yet exhausted the extraordinary measures. Once the extraordinary measures have been exhausted, however, the U.S. government will be limited in its ability to make payments across the government. After the debt limit impasse has ended, the G Fund is made whole.* Therefore participants in the Thrift Savings Plan who contribute to the G Fund are unaffected by the actions described above.

**4. Exchange Stabilization Fund**

Treasury may also suspend the daily reinvestment of Treasury securities held by the Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF).

The ESF has a number of uses, including purchasing or selling foreign currencies. A portion of the ESF is held in U.S. dollars, and the dollar-balance of the ESF is invested in special-issue Treasury securities, which count against the debt limit. The entire dollar-balance matures daily. There is no requirement that the Treasury Department invest the ESF, so Treasury may suspend the investment of the dollar-balance of the ESF during a debt limit impasse.

Suspending the daily reinvestment of the dollar-balance of the ESF immediately frees up headroom under the debt limit. Because the dollar-balance of the ESF is approximately $23 billion, this would create up to approximately $23 billion in headroom.

After a debt limit impasse, the interest lost by the ESF is not restored; there is no existing authority to reimburse the ESF for lost interest during the period that the dollar-balance is not invested.

* * *

As described above, these four extraordinary measures can free up approximately $260 billion in headroom.

**<u>Other Measures Used in the Past Are No Longer Available or of Limited Use</u>**

The other measures that have been used in past debt limit impasses in order to postpone the date by which the debt limit needed to be increased are either not available or of limited use.

First, although in the past Treasury Secretaries have suspended the issuance of U.S. savings bonds to the public, doing so now would be of little benefit. Suspending the issuance of U.S. savings bonds would not free up any headroom under the debt limit. As is the case with

* Treasury is required to restore lost interest on the next business day.

suspending sales of SLGS, suspending the sales of savings bonds would only eliminate increases in debt that would count against the debt limit if the securities were issued. Moreover, suspending such sales conserves very little headroom.[8] Second, measures relating to the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) are of limited use.[9] Third, a measure previously used, involving the calling in of cash that Treasury kept on deposit at banks, is no longer available: Treasury no longer keeps these balances.[10] Finally, Congress has in the past provided one-time tools in the midst of a debt limit impasse;[11] those authorities expired over 17 years ago.

## Asset Sales

Although the U.S. government owns other assets, such as gold, there are prudential or legal limitations on its ability to sell these assets. Selling the Nation's gold to meet payment obligations would undercut confidence in the United States both here and abroad, and would be extremely destabilizing to the world financial system. With respect to financial assets acquired as part of the response to the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, Treasury has already sold most of these assets and is conducting an orderly wind-down of the remaining investments. A fire sale of these assets, however, would be disruptive and would harm taxpayer interests. Similar considerations argue against fire sales of other public assets. And, in any event, asset sales would not generate sufficient revenue to make an appreciable difference in when the debt limit must be raised. Finally, for both legal and practical reasons, sale of the government's portfolio of student loans is not feasible. For these reasons, Secretaries of the Treasury of both parties have concluded that asset sales are not a prudent or viable alternative to increasing the debt limit.

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[8] Sales of savings bonds increase the amount of debt by less than $100 million per month on average.

[9] In the past, Treasury was able to free up headroom under the debt limit by entering into multi-step exchange transactions with FFB and the CSRDF, swapping obligations that do not count against the debt limit for an equal amount of Treasury securities held by the CSRDF that do count against the debt limit. In each case, FFB used the Treasury securities that it received from the CSRDF to pay down its borrowings from Treasury. Treasury extinguished the Treasury securities received from the FFB to create headroom. The potential to use such an exchange transaction is of limited use at this time because FFB has a limited amount of obligations available to exchange.

[10] In the past, Treasury had an ability to increase its cash balance without increasing debt by calling in the non-interest-bearing balances that Treasury formerly kept on deposit at banks to compensate them for fiscal services they provided to Treasury. That option is no longer available because Treasury discontinued keeping those "compensating balances" after Congress appropriated funding to Treasury in 2004 to pay directly for fiscal services.

[11] Specifically, in 1996, in order to enable Treasury to pay the March 1996 Social Security benefits, Congress passed legislation that permitted Treasury to issue a limited amount of Treasury securities that were temporarily excluded from being counted against the debt limit. In addition, Congress passed legislation that temporarily excluded from being counted against the debt limit the new Treasury securities that Treasury issued to federal trust funds in March 1996 to invest new trust fund receipts and to reinvest the proceeds of maturing trust fund investments. Those exclusions from the debt limit expired on March 30, 1996.

DR. ORLY TAITZ ESQ

PRESIDENT

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Attention Hugh Gilmore

Director Disclosure services

Department of Treasury

via e-mail to Hugh.Gilmore@treasury.gov

08.14.2013

Re 5U.S. 552FOIA request for information in regards to the names of individuals who authorized falsification of the official reports of the U.S. Sovereign National debt issued by the Department of Treasury and provided to the U.S. Congress and public at large

Dear Mr. Gilmore,

On 08.01.2013 I submitted to the Department of Treasury a request for information in regards to identity of individuals who authorized the falsification of the official reports of the U.S. Sovereign National debt issued by the Department of Treasury and provided to the U.S. Congress and public at large. (see attached) At the time I was seeking information in regards to 70 day falsification in reporting the U.S. sovereign debt staying at the same level of 16,699,396,000,000. Since then more information became available.

Today's article by Terence P. Jeffrey from CNSNews.com (see below) shows that the Department of Treasury has falsified national Debt reports for 87 days, nearly 3 months. While the Treasury showed additional $98 billion deficit in July, it continued showing debt unchanged for the same period. If in may through August the deficit rose at roughly the same rate as in the month of July, it means that the

Department of Treasury is hiding from the U.S. Congress and the American people roughly 300 billion of additional debt and it shows that Obama administration has spent roughly 275 billion over the debt ceiling set by the U.S. Congress. This number represents roughly half of the total budget for the U.S. military.

Such actions are not only criminal, but can be viewed as one of High Crimes and Misdemeanors envisioned in the U.S. Constitution as such actions can lead to total devastation of the U.S. bond market, U.S. dollar and the U.S. economy.

For the first time in the U.S. history the U.S. National debt was down rated, and it happened during this administration. Current actions are so egregious, that the rating agencies such as Standard an Poor and Moody's can slap the U.S. with a much steeper downgrade, which will lead to a drastic increase in the borrowing rates and total collapse of the U.S. dollar, will cause upheaval in the bond markets and can lead to a steep inflation. U.S. dollar Savings of the U.S. citizens will be reduced to a heap of toilet paper.

Due to the egregious nature of this falsification of records, I am requesting a more expedient processing of my FOIA request, which is currently due to be provided on August 24th, 2013.

I am specifically requesting the following information:

1. Any an d all records in regards to the identity of individuals responsible for calculation and reporting of the U.S National debt. Was aforementioned falsification of the official reports of the U.S. National debt done or ordered directly by the Chair of the U.S. Treasury Jack Lew?

2. Any and all records showing whether Barack Hussein Obama directed Jack Lew or any other employee of the Department of Treasury to falsify the official reports of the U.S. Treasury, showing that from May 17 2013 till August 14 2013 the U.S. National debt stayed at exactly the same level of

$16,699, 396,000,000.

This FOIA request falls under the exemption of "Public interest in the operation of the agency" and is exempt of copying fee. Please, see attached a report on panel discussion in regards to the aforementioned matter at OneAmericaNews Network (segment 3 and 4 of the program) http://youtu.be/g2_OAiyQzwU. This TV program as well as multiple News Paper articles attached to the August 1, 2013 FOIA request show significant public interest in the matter.

Respectfully,

/s/ Dr. Orly Taitz ESQ

cc Darrell Ussa chair of the Oversight committee

cc Bob Goodlatte Chair of Judiciary Committee

cc Jeb Hensarling Chair House Committee on Financial Services

# Treasury Ran $98 Billion Deficit in July--But Debt Stayed Exactly $16,699,396,000,000

By Terence P. Jeffrey
Terence P. Jeffrey

227 240

**U.S. Treasury Department (AP Photo)**

(CNSNews.com) - The Treasury Department's Financial Management Service (FMS), which publishes both the federal government's official Daily Treasury Statements and its official Monthly Treasury Statement, is reporting that in July the federal government ran a deficit of $98 billion but that the federal government's debt remained exactly $16,699,396,000,000 for the entire month.
The FMS said that the deficit went up $98 billion ($97,594,000,000) in the Monthly Treasury Statement for July, which it released on Monday.
At the same time, the FMS said the debt stayed at exactly $16,699,396,000,000 in its Daily Treasury Statements, which are published every business day. The Daily Treasury Statements show the daily value of the federal government debt that is subject to a legal limit set by Congress.
At the static $16,699,396,000,000 level that the Treasury reported for every day of July, the debt was just $25 million below the legal limit of $16,699,421,000,000 that was set in a law passed by Congress and signed by President Barack Obama.

If Treasury's daily statements were to declare that the government had borrowed an additional net $98 billion to cover the $98 billion deficit the Treasury declared in its monthly statement for July, the Treasury would be conceding that the government had already surpassed the legal limit on the debt--and has been violating the law by continuing to borrowing additional money.

Instead, even as the Treasury was running up the $98-billion deficit it reported in the July Monthly Treasury Statement, every one of the 22 Daily Treasury Statements published for July said the Treasury had closed out the previous business day with exactly $16,699,396,000,000 in debt.

The Daily Treasury Statement for Aug. 12, released Tuesday afternoon, says the debt remained stuck at exactly $16,699,396,000,000 during the first 12 days of this month, too.
On May 17, the first day the Treasury reported that the debt had hit exactly $16,699,396,000,000--and was thus just $25 million below the legal limit--Treasury Secretary Lew sent a letter to House Speaker John Boehner saying he was beginning to implement what he called "the standard set of extraordinary measures" to prevent the Treasury from exceeding the legal limit on the federal debt.

Since Lew sent that letter--announcing that he would use "extraordinary measures"--the debt has remained stuck at exactly $16,699,396,000,000 for 87 straight days.

That includes all 31 days in July when Lew's Treasury says it was running a $98 billion deficit.

When Lew stops using "extraordinary measures" to keep the debt at exactly $16,699,396,000,000, the government will have another debt-limit crisis.

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08.01.2013

Attention: Treasury Inspector General

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FOIA.Reading.Room@tigta.treas.gov

# REQUEST FOR INFORMATION UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FOIA 5 U.S.552 IN REGARDS TO SUSPECTED FRAUD IN REPORTING THE U.S. DEBT AS STAYING UNCHANGED FOR THE PAST 70 DAYS AT 16,699 TRILLION AFTER IT ROSE OVER 7 TRILLION DURING THE FOUR AND A HALF YEARS OF THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION OR ROUPHLY 298 BILLION EVERY 70 DAYS.

Honorable Inspector General:

1. It was disclosed in the U.S. media that the Department of Treasury has reported the U.S. National debt to be at exactly at the same level for the last 70 days staying at $16,699,396,000,000. (Exhibit 2)

2. This report is inconsistent with the debt increase during Obama administration from 9.654 trillion to 16.699 trillion in the past four and a half years. In the beginning of Obama administration national debt was 9.654 trillion and adjusted 7.793 trillion.(Exhibit 1) On May 17.2013 it was 16.699 trillion.

3. According to the article in CNS news increase of debt instruments during the last 70 days by the Federal government was 53.267 billion. Exhibit 3

4. If one were to deduct current reported U.S. debt from the debt inherited by Barack Obama from Bush administration, it would show over 7 trillion dollar increase in four and a half years or 42.6 billion per day or 298 billion every 70 days. As such it appears that the public is being defrauded at the tune of between 53 to 298 billion.

5. As such petitioner is requesting the following information which is the matter of public concern:

a. The name and position of the individual responsible for the reporting of the status of the National debt: is it the Secretary of Treasury Jack Lew or another individual within the Department of Treasury?

b. specific formula and methods used by such individual in ascertaining the level of National Debt.

c. specific calculations done by the aforementioned individual in ascertaining the National debt in the last 70 days and in the previous 70 days.

d. any and all correspondence for the past 100 days from Mr. Barack Obama, Ms. Valerie Jarrett or any other White House official with Mr. Jack Lew, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury , or any other official responsible for calculation and reporting of the National debt.

e. evidence of investigation by the Inspector General for the Department of Treasury of the National Debt being reported as unchanged for the past 70 days.

f. any and all criminal complaints filed by the Inspector General against any and all individuals involved in misrepresentation or fraud involved in reporting National Debt to be unchanged in the past 70 days.

g. Due to the fact that this is a matter of public concern and is important in ascertaining by the public of the way the government operates, this request should be exempt from any fees. In case the agency rules the petition not to be exempt, petitioner is willing to pay for the reasonable fee of copying of no more than 100 pages. If there are more than 100 pages of information available, petitioner is requesting a Vaughn index of all the available information, number of pages and requested fee per page.

h. Current FOIA request is being submitted via e-mail and via Federal Express and will be deemed received no later than 08.02.2013. If the agency does not provide a response within allowed 20 business days or 28 calendar days by August 30th 20013, petitioner will consider all agency resources to be exhausted and will seek a redress of grievances via injunctive and declaratory relief in the US District Court in the Central District of California where petitioner is domiciled.

Respectfully submitted

/s/ Dr. Orly Taitz, ESQ

Attorney for the Defend Our Freedoms Foundation

cc Chair of the Oversight committee U.S. House of Representatives

cc. Chair of the Judicial Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives

cc. Chair of the Ways and Means committee U.S. House of Representatives

Exhibit 1

## Federal spending, federal debt, and GDP

The table below shows the annual federal spending, gross federal debt, and gross domestic product specific fiscal years. The government fiscal year runs from October 1 (of the previous calendar year) to September 30, budgets are enacted before the November general elections.

| Fiscal Year | Federal Spending | | | Federal Debt | | | Gross Domestic Product | | | Inflation Adjustor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Billions | Adjusted | Increase | Billions | Adjusted | Percentage Increase | Billions | Adjusted | Increase | |
| 1977 | $409 | $1,040 | | $706 | $1,795 | | $1,974 | $5,019 | | 0.39 |
| 1978 | $459 | $1,093 | 5.1% | $776 | $1,850 | 3.1% | $2,217 | $5,285 | 5.3% | 0.42 |
| 1979 | $504 | $1,107 | 1.3% | $829 | $1,821 | −1.5% | $2,501 | $5,494 | 4.0% | 0.46 |
| 1980 | $591 | $1,175 | 6.1% | $909 | $1,808 | −0.8% | $2,727 | $5,422 | −1.3% | 0.50 |
| 1981 | $678 | $1,219 | 3.8% | $994 | $1,787 | −1.1% | $3,055 | $5,492 | 1.3% | 0.56 |
| 1982 | $746 | $1,252 | 2.6% | $1,137 | $1,908 | 6.8% | $3,228 | $5,417 | −1.4% | 0.60 |
| 1983 | $808 | $1,294 | 3.4% | $1,371 | $2,195 | 15.0% | $3,441 | $5,510 | 1.7% | 0.62 |
| 1984 | $852 | $1,300 | 0.4% | $1,564 | $2,386 | 8.7% | $3,840 | $5,858 | 6.3% | 0.66 |
| 1985 | $946 | $1,396 | 7.4% | $1,817 | $2,680 | 12.3% | $4,142 | $6,108 | 4.3% | 0.68 |
| 1986 | $990 | $1,426 | 2.1% | $2,120 | $3,052 | 13.9% | $4,412 | $6,352 | 4.0% | 0.69 |
| 1987 | $1,004 | $1,406 | −1.4% | $2,345 | $3,283 | 7.6% | $4,647 | $6,506 | 2.4% | 0.71 |
| 1988 | $1,065 | $1,447 | 2.9% | $2,601 | $3,534 | 7.7% | $5,009 | $6,806 | 4.6% | 0.74 |
| 1989 | $1,144 | $1,499 | 3.6% | $2,867 | $3,757 | 6.3% | $5,401 | $7,077 | 4.0% | 0.76 |