

March 14, 2022

RE: **Why This Book is Temporarily at No Cost**

Dear Reader,

As the author, I am making the following book available at no cost (free), but intended as temporary, because Gov't operatives are coercing powerful publishing companies to not distribute it. ¹ It is very painful to be stripped of my rights in this manner, the continuing violation of the signed publishing contracts. These publishers include Amazon and IngramSpark.

This “wholesale harassment” speaks to the high significance of the book. **Transactional migration** (TM) will solve the border crisis for employers/Americans including reducing taxes.

And wherefore, the public needs this information as a possible path to fixing the border that is causing so much suffering on both sides.

With the endeavor of clarity, I have modified the design of the front cover of this book.

And so, I hope you have a good read in understanding this problem as well as the solution.

Sincerely,

– Daniel Cobble

¹ Unlawful “coercion” is the proper term, here, because these companies have the opposing interest in fixing the border crisis. TM will lead to reduced taxes and communal stress.
– You’ll understand after getting into the book.

Transactional Migration (TM) for U.S. Employers



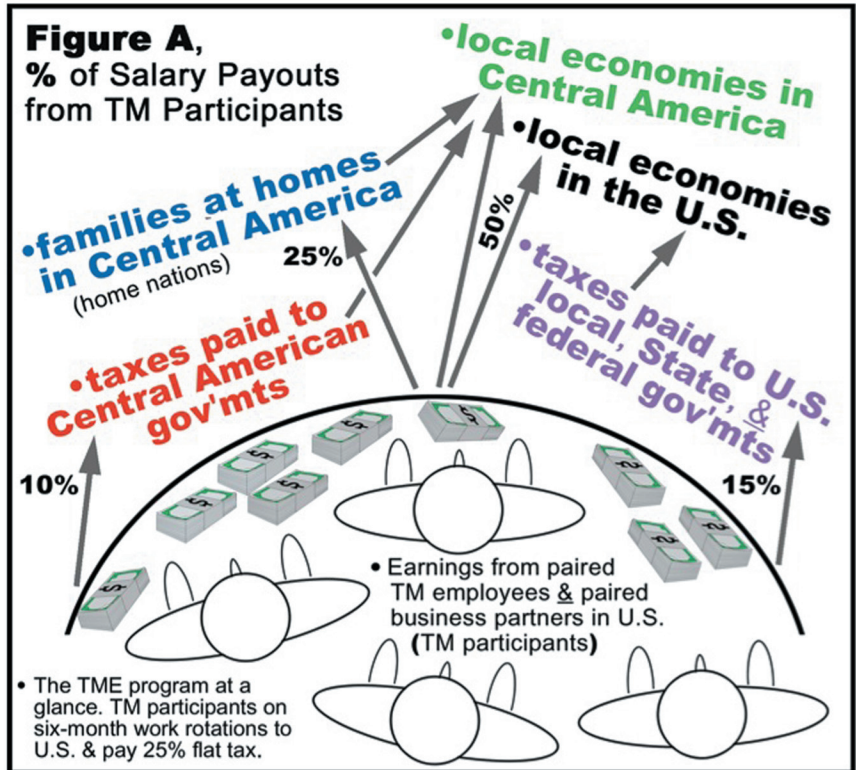
Rotating TM Employees
Without Immigration;
A Comprehensive Solution
for Refugee Families



Daniel Cobble

Our Problems are Fixable

Designer Daniel Cobble shows once again that we don't have to settle for less from Gov't. His first book presents low-cost *universal equity-based healthcare*. Now he applies the simple principle of *transactional migration (TM)* to the refugee crisis and U.S. employers having worker-shortages of 7+ million. — A family's *breadwinner* in a Central American *home nation* comes to the U.S. on 6-month TM work rotations. [He] returns home to his family for the alternate six months, as another TM employee swaps-out with him in the U.S. The *pair* pay a 25% flat tax for the privilege to work in the U.S. that's divided amongst their home gov't(s) and the local, State, & federal gov'ts in the U.S. The list of 19 *Benefits* is **net positive** in the \$billions to now incentivize home gov'ts in Central America to protect *their citizens* over drug dealers, while reversing the migrant \$debt-cycles in U.S. cities.



Refugee applications are minimized, as *forensic registration* of TM family members helps to create a security database so the FBI can assist home nations in deterring crime and violence.

OTM-U.S.A.

— This *Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program* require fathers to raise their sons or they cannot participate. Joining fathers with sons is the first step towards reducing gang violence. — The paired swapping of TM employees can provide incomes for over 14 million Central American families. The various economic boons will fund high-speed rail along the length of the Central American Pan-American Highway. And Cobble introduces how **carbon circulatory redirection** can diminish the carbon footprint. — Safeguards are built-in that protect American employment. After this short read, support the *Transactional Migration Employees Act* bill (as last Chapter 5).



Transactional Migration (TM) for U.S. Employers

Rotating TM Employees
Without Immigration;
A Comprehensive Solution
for Refugee Families

(A Reference for Corrective Government)

THE PROTECT AMERICA PROJECT LOUISVILLE, KY 2020

Daniel Cobble

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The Protect America Project™ (TPAP) publishes this work. TPAP is a developing program founded by the author for holding government officials accountable, necessary for resolving the social and economic problems in America. TPAP publications propose the corrective actions for saving the “path to the middle class” and thus the *American Dream*, including those actions necessary for reversing climate change.

This book is a work of non-fiction. Unless otherwise noted, the author and the publisher make no explicit guarantees as to the accuracy of the information contained in this book and in some cases, names of people and places have been altered to protect their privacy.

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Send requests for permissions and any recommendations for changing the TME program and/or the TMEA bill to the author via the address below:

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The author’s work is updated at **www.The-Protect-America-Project.org**

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The good fairy asked, "You always knew how to get
back home to Kansas, didn't you Dorothy?"

Dorothy admitted, "Yes."

The good fairy continued, "You know to
click your heels to awaken from your dream."

Dorothy replied again, "Yes I do."

Paraphrase of the final good fairy dialogue in
The Wizard of Oz

Public Health Notice:

Protecting Children / Preventing Flu Epidemics

Some of you may have already figured out what caused the record-high child deaths from the 2017/2018-flu season. The problem stems from the constant & unpredictable fluctuations in outdoor temperatures (hereafter called **temps**). Climate change, of course, is the cause of these quick fluctuations, and we may expect them to intensify upon the worsening of global warming.

What's happening is the body's "core temp mechanism" can lag behind abrupt changes in outdoor temps. If, for example, you are enjoying a warm sunny day and suddenly the temp drops, your body can struggle to maintain its core temp to avoid illness. By temp fluctuations occurring repetitiously due to climate change, most everyone becomes susceptible to the flu if not taking certain precautions. The body's core temp mechanism is the most basic function of the immune system. These continuous fluctuations are catching children off-guard, as their smaller bodies struggle to recoup from sudden temp drops. And, of course, many adults are caught off-guard, too.

The solution to quick temp fluctuations is **threefold** during a flu-prone day. **First**, even on warmer days, wear clothing wraps (long sleeve shirts, sweaters, jackets, etc.) so that when the temp drops, your core temp will have a fighting chance to staying normal. If it's too warm to wear wraps, have them available for later as the temp drops. And an outdoor head cap and long-sleeve wraps indoors are helpful. — **Second**, if you are going to be in-and-outdoors during the day or traveling between temp changes, it's important to eat your regular meals so the immune system can stay strong to maintain its core temp. Going hungry places stress on the body that absorbs energy from the immune system. — **And third**, but not the least, is to stay hydrated because your core temp mechanism needs water to function properly. Water lubricates the organs and keeps body cells at peak performance. A critical concern with hydration is the "absorption of water." The best times to ensure maximum absorption are when you're eating and when active. During flu season, always drink water during meals. When exercising (including the kids playing), eat a snack with water prior to beginning, and drink a modest amount of water during- as well as when completing the activity. Your constant movement at work is another opportunity to stay hydrated. Keep your water bottle handy throughout the day for when your body craves a drink of water, of which sometimes these cravings are subconscious. — Water intake is especially critical for children because their growing bodies metabolize food and water so quickly. You should view "nutrition with water" metaphorically as "medicine for children."

If you take these basic precautions, your family is likely to avoid getting the flu in upcoming seasons. Then maybe we can prevent future flu epidemics.

Public Health Notice:

A Program for Preventing School Shootings

20-year FBI veteran Katherine Schweit co-authored the 2014 FBI report on 160 school shootings. In August 2019, now a security consultant, she said, “The community has the primary role . . .” [in preventing shootings]. She said the shootings are planned that gives us clues with opportunities to intervene. (CNN, WGN-9 News Chicago)

With that expert advise, the community-nation can arm itself with the intricate knowledge of the “mind of the shooter.” We should **document and publish the mental pathologies** of these youngsters, and distribute the reports to the public at-large so we all can “become aware” to prepare for the next troubled person/s. These reports will give us the “real behavior indicators” to look for, so everyone can become keen to these troubled youths – parents, students, teachers, first responders, your neighbors – yes, EVERYONE.

But first we should be clear that it’s not normal behavior for teenagers to want to kill people. Any such intent must come from deep-seated influences and pain. Youngsters need “love and attention.” If they don’t get it, they will **act-out** from the pent-up emotions. Approx. 50% of youngsters suffer from mental depression. So even if we ban assault rifles, that anger will find other weapons to act-out with. We don’t want anyone else getting hurt or killed, aside from any more massacres.

Whereby, it’s recommended that after a teenager kills, [he] undergoes psychiatric observation for ninety days to determine his background and a “prognosis” for treatment, **PRIOR TO ANY CRIMINAL CHARGES**. The prognosis from the psychologist is for guidance, and to spark “public imagination” on how to support our youngsters. The “examining psychologist” should prepare the final report for publication. — For public safety, the law should allow these **SPECIALIZED REPORTS** on minors to be published. — Indeed, since school shootings have occurred often enough, multiple reports can be compiled into book-journals for public engagement. There would be high interests (high sales) in these journals from all areas of society. — In fact, a policy of published reports should be required for all adolescents who kill (18 & under), whether or not in school settings. **Cooperation should be mandated, or the youth cannot be released back into society.**

Some may argue that this program will encourage “copy-cat murders” to get public attention; but not if we are collectively learning the “root causes” of adolescent shootings leading to the ***warning signs for parents & intervention programs***. Furthermore, book-journals would be **cost neutral** by the high public interest in buying them, by contrast to the ongoing extreme costs/taxes for schools as “armed security targets” including arming teachers. — **In addition**, Americans should demand *family-friendly* TV shows to replace the overwhelming, glorified, gun-toting, gory violence during prime-time television; and visually violent commercials. Our children observe “adult acceptance” of violent television programming.

The TM Mission Statement

To finally resolve frustration of the refugee crisis on the U.S. / Mexico border thru the naturally occurring human process of “transactional migration,” where families in Central American home nations, and from other home nations, are given the opportunity to send a breadwinner to the U.S. for transient rotational employment by U.S. employers, and by employers of other host nations, for supporting would-be refugee families in those home nations, and thus

Helping to restore and maintain continuity and wholeness of the families and communities in home nations through said rotational employment while resolving the employment shortages in the U.S. and other nations, and including

Assisting in restoring, **where missing**, a higher standard of fatherhood for the children therein, for diminishing the loneliness and anger leading to the crime and gang violence that ensues from the lack of- and absence of fathers.

* * * * *

EDITING NOTES

This work is not scientific or based on heavy study data for you to comprehend; then again, science and scholarship have not tackled our pressing problems, today. The TM solution comes from the “everyday knowledge” that we as humans have accumulated from God. And yet, science and scholarship are from God, too, and needed to help implement TM.

The main text body in this work is detailed enough to visualize the *Transactional Migration Employees [P]rogram* in operation. This rational concept is compiled from general published data. The relative details are needed for guiding the program framework for Congress and State legislators upon passing the *Transactional Migration Employees Act (TMEA)* bill into law (drafted in Chapter 5), or equivalent Act that accomplishes the same objectives. Still, the text body is only 60 pages in length, as Chapters 1 thru 4. Wherefore, this text has been forwarded to the Congressional House Speaker & Senate Leader, President of the United States, and Governor Andy Beshear of Kentucky.

However, the TMEA bill will require public support for passage.

* * * * *

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Acronyms & Terms

- TM	Transactional Migration (synonymous to the TME Program) –
- TME Program	Transactional Migration Employees Program –
- OTM	[U.S.] Office of Transactional Migration (under Dept. of Homeland Security) –
- home family	nucleus family of breadwinner/TM participant in a Central American home nation –
- home nation	any nation in Central America, inclu. Mexico providing breadwinner to to U.S. employer ; also referred to as “home gov’t” –
- TMEA bill	Transactional Migration Employees Act Bill –
- TME Booklet	Booklet entitled, <i>Welcome to the United States Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program</i> –
- TM employee	selected breadwinner by nucleus family in a home nation (also called TM participant when accepted) –
- paired TM participants	6-month rotation of two TM employees or paired business partners; also called breadwinners –
- U.S. employer	receives TM employees for 6-month rotations –
- entry application	Application for Family Entry to Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program [Form] –
- employer jobs request	Request for Transactional Migration Employees [Form] –
- TME card, TME ID	<i>Transactional Migration Employees Identification Card</i> –
- paired partners cards	<i>Transactional Migration Paired [Business] Partners Identification Cards</i> –
- IRS	Internal Revenue Service –
- TMP	The <i>Transactional Migration Pact</i> [of Nations] –
- member nation	a member of the TMP; also called the host nation when employing TM participants –
- DACA	Deferred Action Childhood Arrivals Program (also called Dreamers) –
- Replacing a Breadwinner	page 23 –
- CCRP	ref.: Carbon Circulatory Redirection Program, page 11 –

Acronyms and Terms, Continued . . .

- The One American Rule	page 23 –
- American Job Tenure	page 24 –
OTM Intake Office	page 17 –
OTM Sorting Office	page 17 –
OTM-Budget Office	page 17 –
FRID	[OTM] Forensics Records & Interviews Dept., page 17 –
OTM Office of Compliance	page 17 –
OTM Placement Office	page 17 –
OBT	[OTM] Office of Business Templates , page 17 –
PLC	paired-lease confirmation
PLC landlord	handles paired-leases for TM participants –
RPSDs	rent protection security deposits, pg. 26 –
<i>coyote</i>	a human trafficker from Mexico to the U.S., pg. 9 –

19 Benefits of Transactional Migration

Transactional migration resolves virtually all the problems of migration while improving prosperity and the social cohesion of communities and nations. This cohesion is needed to successfully reverse climate change, requiring the participation of everyone across the globe.

1. Retains normal legal immigration quotas for new U.S. citizenships –
- 2. Minimizes need for refugees to seek “refugee status” in the U.S. –**
- 3. No more sanctuary cities required –**

4. Diminishes illegal migration –
- 5. Diminishes coyote human trafficking –**
6. Provides security framework & support for Central American families –

- 7. Rejoins fathers & sons; diminishes anger and violence in youth for reducing gang activity –**
8. Restores and rebuilds communities in Central America –
- 9. Removes incentives for drug dealer bribery of government officials –**

10. Generates economic development on both sides of U.S./Mexico border, and in other nations –
- 11. Develops industries throughout Central America, including: education, transportation, construction, retail, real estate, etc. –**
12. Promotes “organic peace & security” between nations due to cross-border grass root relationships that must ensue –

- 13. Provides inexhaustible pool of employees for U.S. employers –**
14. No costs to U.S. employers (except equal pay is required) –
- 15. Local, State, & federal gov’ts in U.S. receive transactional tax revenues –**

- 16. Home nation gov’ts in Central America receive transactional tax revenues –**
- 17. No more taxes paid by U.S. taxpayers on immigrants –**
18. A solution for DACA migrants (also known as *Dreamers Program*) –

19. Proposal for high-speed rail along Pan American Highway in Central America to facilitate *TME Program* and connecting points for trade –

CHAPTER 1

Applying the *Human Transaction Principle* to Transactional Migration (TM)

Transactional migration (TM) is premised on all human relationships having their basis in transactional interactions and exchanges, the *human transaction principle*. *Correct?* Humans exude this principle. Examples: The payment of taxes in exchange for Gov't services and protections. The wife expects her husband to provide for the home upon receiving her love. Mutual friends join in paid activities (eating out, going nightclubbing, etc.) and exchange of gifts. The girlfriend's affection expects the expenditure of time and paid activities from her boyfriend. The entertainment industry charges fees to viewers and listeners. States demand fathers to pay child support for access to their kids. Good relations between nations are supported by the exchange of trade. Etc. Etc. *You get the picture.* — The human

transaction principle applies to all aspects of human relationships. Yet for the entire migration crisis, this basic principle is ignored by the U.S., as well as around the world.



Hence, proper TM for the U.S. is the practice of the **selected breadwinner** from a **nucleus family** in a **home nation** in Central America is employed in the U.S. in 6-month rotating intervals while the family remains at home in that home nation. Upon employment, the breadwinner becomes a **TM employee** and pairs-up to



rotate with another TM employee every six months in the same job position for the **U.S. employer**. Briefly refer to Figures 2 & 2A on pages 20 & 22 in Chapter 2, as two examples of “rotating TM employees.” During the six-month absence from work, the other TM employee returns to [his] family in his home nation while the other paired TM employee works in that same job in the U.S. They rotate every six months continuously so there's no interruption of work at the employer. In this way, the millions of migrants can fill jobs in the U.S. while their families remain in their home nations. They no longer need to migrate to the U.S. — TM employees pay a 25% flat tax that's divided between the *home nation* and local, State, and federal gov'ts in the U.S. Thus, TM provides **net gains** for everyone instead of **net losses**, including maintaining family continuity in home nations. — In November 2019, the U.S. had approx. 7.01 million job openings (*U.S. Dept. of Labor*). Six-month work rotations double the 7.01 million to 14.02 million available migrant employees since each job position has “two (paired)” TM employees. — This framework is the **Transactional Migration Employees (TME) [Program]** to operate under jurisdiction of the new **U.S. Office of Transactional Migration (OTM-U.S.A.)**. — The U.S. TME program also includes accepting business migrants in the U.S. as paired business partners whom rotate every six months, the same as paired TM employees.

As shown in this short text, TM can extend internationally to relieve the oppressive migrant crisis that's weighing on the global economy and communities. The *Transactional Migration Pact (TMP) of Nations* is introduced for that purpose in Chapter 4 (pg. 52).

• TM Participants Under Diplomatic Status

All **TM participants**, as TM employees and paired business partners, shall be under “diplomatic status” while in the TME program. Wherefore, the TM participant cannot gain U.S. citizenship through marriage while in the program including, of course, while within U.S. borders. — And under diplomatic status, the female TM participant, upon becoming pregnant and/or having born a child in the U.S., the child cannot become a U.S. citizen but must remain a citizen of the mother's home nation, pursuant to the mother's diplomatic status in the U.S.

• TM Paired Business Partners/Owners



As introduced, paired business owners rotate to operate their businesses in the U.S. the same as paired employees rotate for U.S. employers, as TM participants. For TM should not limit

itself to TM employees. The resources of migrant businesses have been a longtime and important tradition in the U.S. economy. And thus TM should keep and nourish this economic resource and give every opportunity to “natural business talent.” However, paired partners must also agree to rotate every six months to operate their businesses. And their families, too, must remain in the home nations. Paired partners may be distant family members, but not within the same nucleus family. — Obviously, operating a partnered business across the border can be difficult, but Central American migrants have the strong work ethic and determination to make it work. — They begin by completing a template for a 5-year Business Plan with *Balance Sheet* to be approved by the OTM. The *plan* must show the expenses and financing that will cover their salaries of which they pay the 25% flat tax, the same as TM employees (see next Section A). They may even hire paired TM employees.¹

The templates for the Business Plan with *Balance Sheet* need-not be very complicated but are necessary for the OTM and paired partners to operate “on the same page” by everyone knowing the financial footing of the business.

For example, the Business Plan includes:

- Identity/background of the paired partners of the business;
- List & description of the management personnel;
- Staffing needs;
- Goals & objectives (*Mission Statement*);

¹ The requirement for a 5-Year Business Plan with *Balance Sheet* templates should be applied to all small business loans in the U.S., for not only to protect lenders but to help ensure the success of small businesses. . . most especially for “low asset businesses” reflected by low-income / low asset entrepreneurs and racial minorities.

- Product(s) and/or services to be sold, with strategy for pricing and percentage of gross profits;
- Identifying & defining the targeted market;
- Identifying competitors –

The *Balance Sheet* helps business owners and *observers* to understand the condition of the business for the specified period of time. From there, lenders can learn a lot about the business, its workability, and position for development and growth. As stated, the OTM *Balance Sheet*

need-not be complicated. — Below shows the template asking for the fundamentals of the business, for the vested parties to discuss what's going on. Also, the *Balance Sheet* greatly reduces the need to verbally explain the condition of the business since, as shown, it's a *snapshot* for the parties and prospects. So a good *Balance Sheet* will more quickly get approval from the OTM and from lenders (over 95% of businesses with a *Balance Sheet* are approved for loans). And again, *Balance Sheet preparation* minimizes the failure

Sample Template for 5-Year Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet for [Business Name]					
BALANCE SHEET	[Year 1]	[Year 2]	[Year 3]	[Year 4]	[Year 5]
Current assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cash					
Petty cash					
Inventory					
Pre-paid expenses					
Fixed assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Leasehold					
Property & land					
Renovations/improvements					
Furniture & fitout					
Vehicles					
Equipment/tools					
Computer equipment					
More...					
Total assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Current/short-term liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Credit cards payable					
Accounts payable					
Interest payable					
Accrued wages					
Income tax					
More...					
Long-term liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Loans					
More...					
Total liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
NET ASSETS (NET WORTH)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
WORKING CAPITAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

of businesses. — The OTM’s *Office of Business Templates* work with paired applicants to complete presentment of the business plan. However, vetting and approving paired partners will slow the pace of these businesses entering the U.S. by contrast to entry of TM employees.

• A Few Everyday Examples of the Need for TM Employees

Scenarios of where the TME program will benefit the U.S. jobs market and shortages of tax revenues are all over the place. On Oct. 18, 2019, the Woodland Center at the Natural Bridge State Park in eastern Kentucky held a meeting to propose a new resort for the Red River Gorge. But one of the major concerns is the shortage of staffing in this area that’s preventing industry from expanding. Nancy Harmon, a hotel and shop owner in the nearby city of Slade, worries about the workers crunch. A new resort sprawling over 900 sq. ft. will be on top the existing industry there. Ms. Harmon said,

“That is the main concern. I run a business. I know all the other business owners in Slade, and we all compete for the same workers and many of us have to close-up. And that’s why most people are closed on Tuesdays and Wednesdays where they close early because we cannot get enough staff to work here.”

This condition of the eastern Kentucky jobs market begs the questions of how much is the U.S. economy at-large bogged down by the lack of millions of workers needed? And how much tax revenues are being lost?

On Jan. 2, 2019, Jerry Howard, President of the National Association of Homebuilders, told *Fox Business News*,

“There[’s] over 300,000 construction

jobs that are out there on the market now that are not filled.”

He added that the construction industry is looking to recruit and train people leaving medium security prisons and the U.S. military.

In October 2019, *CBS News* reported there’s over 100,000 schoolteacher vacancies in the U.S. The report focused on Arizona paying the 45th lowest in teacher salaries across the U.S. The average salary in Arizona is \$42,000 vs. \$67,000 as the national average. To help fix this problem, the State has begun to hire teachers from the Philippines, of which is beginning to take-up the slack. The State has 1,444 vacancies. — Here, providing teachers as paired TM employees may prove a little tricky, i.e., sharing/splitting the curriculum between paired *transactional migrating* teachers for the school year. But it can be accomplished thru updates and briefings thru emails and videoconferences throughout the school year. — To maintain the teachers’ parental relationships with their own maternal children, pairing teachers, too, should be a priority. For the U.S., the TME program would focus on teachers from Central American nations.

You can see here how the 25% flat tax will provide the needed revenue for the respective gov’ts in the U.S. and home nations. If the 2,888 teachers were hired (1,444 x 2), the Arizona State gov’t receives \$3.03 mil., and \$3.03 mil. dispersed to the State’s municipalities, \$3.03 mil. to the U.S. gov’t, and \$6.06 million to the Philippines (or Central Amer. home gov’ts).

During the Democratic presidential campaign in 2019, several candidates suggested a World War II-type U.S. Marshall Plan to pay for building-up the economies of Central America. But this expensively

expenditure of U.S. treasure is not needed. As introduced, the full realm of the *human transaction principle* is being overlooked in the migration crisis. A TME program can generate tax revenues paid by the employed migrants, themselves, to Central American gov'ts, as well as to communities in the U.S. that will **reverse** the migrant \$debt cycles in American cities. — Unlike costly *Marshall Plans*, TM will generate *net positive cash flows* for everyone, including internationally. Japan, the UK, and Hong Kong are other regions with acute labor shortages.

So these opportunities are missed by other nations, too. No one, as of yet, has pointed-out to our leaders to look outside their *perceptual* fields-of-vision for answers. TM exemplifies a three-dimensional, realistic, comprehensive approach to the migrant crisis. For if we were to view migration as purely transactional, then there no longer has to be a crisis since the various challenges can be resolved. These include the lesser need for a border wall along the U.S./ Mexico border. That's because with TM, including the secured placement of migrant families remaining in their home nations, all the traditional issues of migration fall squarely in-place for most everyone. I.e., the "human needs" of families can be met without permanent immigration, including the need for revenues by struggling Central American gov'ts. — Moreover, these gov'ts as home nations now have a "transactional interest" in providing security for their citizens. (Today, refugees ask the U.S. to even resolve the domestic disputes of wife-beating husbands of which should be worked-out by the law enforcement of home gov'ts protecting their female populations.) As an incentive to do so, transactional migration would make available to Central American gov'ts an estimated **\$38+ billion in annual tax revenues from their law-**

abiding TM employees employed in the U.S., alone. **Paired business owners** are not figured here. See calculations in next Section A.

And yet those incentives do not include the 25% of migrants' salaries given to their families, or the countless other transactional relationships that must ensue. **These incentives are many times greater and politically more "palatable" than the lower range of \$100 million bribes from local drug dealers.** The taxes from a lawful TME program can pay decent salaries to police and military personnel in home nations, giving them incentive to protect families there. Gov'ts can turn away from drug dealers. The typical scenarios of domestic abuse will diminish, too, since husbands are busy with work again. Conceivably, through the thousands of grass root relationships created across the U.S./ Mexico border, a TME program can bring relative peace to Central American nations. The program framework in this short text provides the necessary incentives for Central American gov'ts to walk away from the drug trade. They can become prosperous, legitimate players on the international stage.

• **The 4-day 32-Hour Work Week May Be Coming; Will Need Even More Workers**

If the current 7.01 million employees shortage is not enough pressure on U.S. employers, then consider the testing of shorter workweeks that would further increase the jobs market. In a five-week test conducted by Microsoft Japan in August 2019, Fridays were dropped from the workweek while keeping the same pay. Astoundingly, according to India's *Business Line* newspaper (Nov. 15, 2019), productivity increased by 40% and meetings were more efficient with happier workers. The employees took

25% less time off and electricity-usage decreased 23% by working four days. Employees printed 59% fewer pages of paper (not the mathematical 20% less = $100\% \div 5$ days). — And as you would expect, Microsoft Japan said 92% of its 2300-person workforce approved of the trial. With these tremendous savings, the company plans to subsidize family vacations for up to \$920 per employee. — *Is that awesome or what?*

Yet several other institutions are doing this testing, too, including the *Harvard Business Review* in the U.S. In fact, in 2018, *Perpetual Guardian*, a small company in New Zealand, tested the 4-day workweek with a 20% increase in production. It has now made the shortened week permanent for its 240-person workforce.

Microsoft Japan announced it will resume the test in the 2019 winter. And Amazon announced it will soon start testing the 4-day workweek in the U.S. (NPR.org, Nov. 16, 2019). — What is also astounding about the results is employees don't have to lose income while achieving higher productivity. You can see how the same pay motivates staff to push for higher efficiency, their very best.

Amanda Yeo of *Mashable* magazine in New York, correctly suggests, "Clearly, the only solution is to simply implement 4-day workweeks everywhere" (Nov. 4, 2019 issue). For companies cannot ignore these massive savings, here, from the increased value of motivated employees *working their butts off* while reducing all the other expenses as well. (*For India and China, the shortened workweek efficiency will decrease smog to make their cities more livable.*)

And yet, believe-it-or-not, there is a definite down side. Some companies point-out they will have to hire more employees to fill-in the lost fifth day of work. This scenario exists for

much non-office work, such as in food and 7 days 24-hour services work including the hospitality industry. Here, though the efficiency may still be achieved, the 5 - 7 days still need to be filled. Those work schedules must be apportioned for more employees. And so, as pointed out, this work vacuum will add to the approx. 7.01 million job openings already in the U.S.

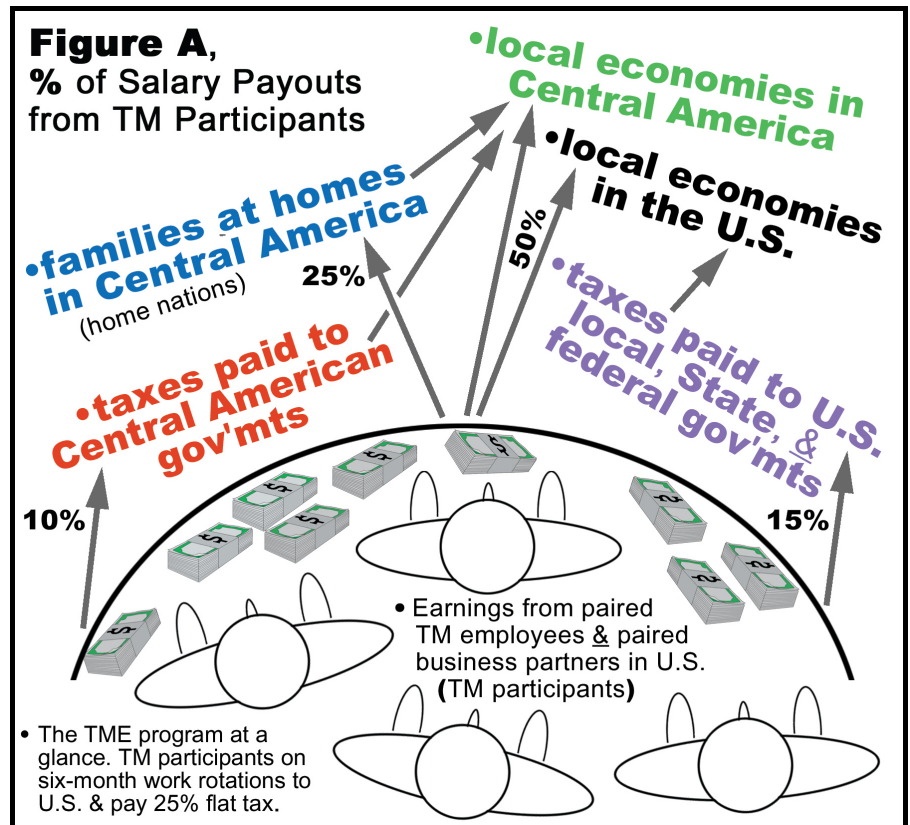
The TME program, of course, can assist in filling this worker vacuum, too. *No problem.*

A. The 25% Flat Tax

As introduced, the TME program will charge a "flat tax" of 25% to the U.S. salaries of TM participants. This 25% is divided four ways: **1)** 10% to the home gov't where the nucleus family resides, **2)** 5% to the local gov't in the U.S. where the participant is employed, **3)** 5% to the State gov't where the participant is employed, and **4)** 5% to the U.S. gov't. Based on the median U.S. income of \$50,000, total tax revenues generated by TM are approx. \$87.6 billion (= \$50,000 x 7.01 million job openings x 25%). Thus the half-year median salary is \$25,000 (= \$50,000 ÷ 2) for TM employees. The 7.01 million jobs, then, are doubled to 14.02 million jobs since TM employees only work a half-year to create twice the workforce. *That's really cool.* (Note: Due to lack of data, salaries of paired business partners are not yet calculated for publishing.)

Wherefore, when fully operational, the TME program of up to 14.02 million TM employees will yield **annual tax revenues** of \$35 bil. for home nations; and \$17.5 bil. each for local, State, and federal gov'ts in the U.S. (and even higher with 4-day workweeks). — The flat tax eliminates the need for participants to file tax returns in the U.S.

Figure A, here, shows this percentage of distribution from salary payouts by TM participants. The participant sends another 25% of [his] “gross pay” each pay period by automatic EFT (electronic funds transfer) to his family’s bank account in Central America (avg. \$520.00 per month based on \$25,000 half-year salary). The other 50% of gross pay is for living expenses in the U.S. during the six-month rotations and income for when returning to their home nations. As you can see, the 75% of salaries goes on to generate economic activity in the U.S. and across borders; again, as a net positive for everyone.



To re-emphasize, 6-month work rotations allow TM participants to maintain “social continuity” with their families & communities back home while helping to resolve U.S. unemployment. The worry of migrants flooding into the U.S. is diminished for Americans who want to maintain the population status quo. Even many of the current refugee applicants in the U.S. will switchover to the TME program, as well as the estimated 11 million undocumented migrants.²

With the TME program, the U.S. can reach “actual full employment.” *No problem.* Our economy can reach its peak performance of which has not yet been achieved.

² Per the TME program, an estimated 8.25 million illegal migrants in the U.S. won’t stay. Only their selected breadwinners (2.75 million) will rotate to the U.S. every 6 months while their families return to their home nations.

Other nations with labor shortages already utilize the general features of a TME program, including Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Hong Kong, as host nations. In these wealthy regions, migrant employees register with their home nations to travel to the host nation for the purpose of employment. Employees distribute their pay as desired with virtually no restrictions for returning their money home, though most do. But with the severe labor shortages in the U.S., along with the close proximity of migrants to the U.S. border, the opportunity is extraordinary for a well-defined and regulated TME program. The requirement to rotate employment, send money home, and taxes paid to home gov’ts has not been done but is well suited for helping to equalize the economic needs in struggling nations.

As explained, the program now gives home gov’ts incentive to protect their communities and establish normalized relations with

the international community, of which the people of home nations will highly favor the U.S. for establishing the bare basics of communal connections. The TME program can become a foreign relations boon for the U.S. — Japan’s acute labor shortage similar to the U.S., for example, would greatly benefit from a formalized TME program, too. Rotating paired TM employees from nearby Asian nations and Africa will help to fill-in where needed without the requirement of permanent immigration or the costly logistics of migrating entire families. Most importantly, the six-month rotations of TM participants will help to keep both the home nations and *host nations* “culturally whole,” so these nations can then stand-up in strength. A formal TM arrangement will be less complicated for employers since the work rotations are ongoing. They don’t stop unless for an emergency or job termination.

For as briefly discussed, the *Transactional Migration Pact of Nations* (TMP Chapter 4, pg. 52) will go a long way in protecting TM participants from abusive employers. This abuse goes on with impunity in many nations that ignore the protections of foreign workers. For this reason, the TMP has the all-inclusive instructions for filing grievances within the *OTM Grievance Process* (Chapter 2, pg. 31).

B. Reducing Gang Violence, Male Anger, & Crime, by Reuniting Fathers & Sons

Millions of affected migrant workers in the U.S. and their families are represented by the tragic stories that desperately need TM. The strife upon boys and girls missing their fathers (and mothers, too) has a devastating effect upon development of communities and thus a nation.

Needless-to-say, children need routine contact with their parents. Boys develop their identities thru their fathers and likewise with girls thru their mothers. The child’s hope that the father “will be there” is an absolute emotional need.



Boys growing up in Central America without fathers are prone to become employed by the drug trafficking trade and other gangs. Amidst the high murder rate in Mexico (and Chicago), can you imagine the anger that many of these boys carry? In the U.S., the millions of boys and girls with incarcerated parents have been weakening the social fabric and economy of America for decades. And, too, federal and most State prisons do not allow inmates to remain whole **through conjugal visits** (weekends with families). It is no wonder that young men are killing each other, an outgrowth of the frustration and rage. — So again, the work rotation of TM is absolute and necessary for the U.S. and the home nations to help *repair themselves*. With TM, fathers as breadwinners are required to claim their legal children in their home nations upon filing the *entry application* with the OTM for employment. **NO EXCEPTIONS.** Failure to do so bars the father from the TME program. And mothers cannot bar fathers from their kids when returning home. She must allow father-and-son to come together. Access under supervised law enforcement shall be allowed amidst domestic disputes between the mother and father. For the TME program, the parent-child relationship is one of its highest priorities.

The following is a **true scenario** from *PBS Newshour Television*, but the names have been changed: Michel is a migrant worker from a remote town in Mexico where not many tourists go. He has worked as a dairy farmhand in Wisconsin for over 10 years. He paid a *coyote* trafficker fee of \$32,000 to get him to Wisconsin. The Wisconsin farmer pay salaries of \$32,000 - \$42,000, but Americans have still refused to do this laborious farm work. Michel is married to Victoria who cares for their two young boys in Mexico. He and many worker colleagues in the U.S. are undocumented and rarely risk paying coyotes the expensive costs of traveling back home to their families. Michel has traveled back home a few times. When his U.S. employer took a rare trip to Mexico to visit the families of his *undocumented workers*, the wives and grandparents shared their pain of being separated from their men. Victoria told the employer that she wished Michel were home to help raise the boys. — Their home village reflects the prosperity from U.S. dollars, but notwithstanding the families miss their men that they rarely see. A grandmother said she has four sons in the U.S. of which her family misses them terribly.

Michel and Victoria's situation is a classic example of the dire need for a formalized TME program. — Undocumented workers already in the U.S. would convert to the program so their families would regularly see their husbands/sons back home. Though cut in half by working six months, their pay will equal the half-year salaries of American employees and **they no longer have the high expenses of being illegals**; for example, they can then travel home legally at the normally lower travel rates. Work rotations are an equitable trade-off for families to become

whole again in their home nations, while still living well above the per capita incomes at home. And since they now pay taxes, gov'ts in the home nations and U.S. will receive due revenue shares for protecting families.

In fact, refugees in the U.S. may have first priority for applying to [the] TME program, to provide stability for their children. This is *the* opportunity for children to rejoin their parents under "employment conditions" while returning to their home nations. — Undocumented immigrants, approx. 11 million of them, may integrate as TM employees and paired business partners from wherever they currently work. Their families, in returning home, would choose breadwinners to continue to work in the U.S. during the 6-month rotations. So again, this movement is necessary for fathers to rejoin their sons, to help build their communities in home nations. — As an important problem essentially resolved, this lynchpin of the program will help to diminish the pent-up anger that sons feel well into adult life, and including the pain that daughters feel, too.

The TM participant, of course, must agree *in writing* that [his] only purpose for being in the U.S. for 6-month intervals is to earn income for his family back home and to pay taxes to the other transactional entities in gov't. As discussed in Chapter 2, the TM employee can even choose to contribute to his own *Social Security* account as well as investment opportunities within the U.S. to further build his family's *nest egg*. — **For security purposes**, the TM employee must further agree to receive a tattooed barcode inside his and her left wrist for ready identification by law enforcement while in the U.S. And the OTM scans the faces, retinas, and fingerprints of all nucleus family members, to set-up the comprehensive security framework.

These security measures are necessary for home nations to protect families & communities, and easier for the U.S. to facilitate these new, cross-border, grass root relationships. — For example, the specialized, tattooed barcodes are for readily distinguishing TM participants from illegal migrants. They are removed whenever participants terminate from the program.

C. Required to Learn English

In addition, the TM participant must agree to learn the English language. This requirement, too, will spurn its own industry throughout Central American and U.S. border towns, and beyond. Classes will pop-up to offer English, as those foreigners who know English can earn a living by teaching it (such as DACA migrants). The **TMEA** (*Transactional Migration Employment Act*) bill mandates the learning of English as an exchange-of-trade requirement between the U.S. and home nations (including by the *Transactional Migration Pact of Nations* – the TMP). — Needless-to-say, breadwinners learning English will become a trading boon. The TMP requiring English will serve as the “common language” for all nations, so everyone can cross-communicate. The ease of mutual communications allows for more trade and relationships that otherwise could not occur. Friendships across the border will mushroom, as breadwinners feel gratified for the accomplishments of earning a living while meeting the challenge of learning a second language. — *That is very cool.*

A uniquely integral social connection is an opportunity. Today, U.S. aid to Central American countries goes directly into the hands of those gov’t officials. There is no relational connection to and between the peoples of Central America. But the OTM and U.S. employ-

ers will establish uniquely integrated social connections with those peoples. With the requirement to learn English, communities in the U.S. will be face-to-face with the working people of Central America, as well as OTM’s daily communications with home families in their home nations. It is difficult to predict the exact quality of this relationship, but there is something wonderful about the very exceptionality of this opportunity. I.e., there must ensue something *progressively beneficial* for everyone. For example, maybe at that point of facing each other we will stop taking each other for granted. That, in itself, would be magnificent to experience and to mutually share the social development. As will be shown throughout this text, the TME program is a rational approach to the migrant crisis.

The program is wholesome and sophisticated. For example, equal pay is required for all so American employees and job applicants can have legal job preference over TM employees (**job tenure** is explained in Chapter 2).

Another example: Though a border wall would be less needed with a TME program, the ensuing tax revenues will easily pay for a wall *where needed*. But it’s recommended that ICE and the Border Patrol provide a detailed technical prospectus on the need for walls. Then any decisions should consider those assessments.

D. Infrastructure for TM Travel (Including High-speed Rail)

The transportation infrastructure needed for a comprehensive TME program would also be an extraordinary addition to economies on both sides of the border and will force black market transportation out-of-business. The need for *coyote traffickers* will diminish since, primarily, only traceable TM participants will be accepted for

migrant work in the U.S.

Networks for air travel and bus lines have to provide for the 14-million+ rotating employees for routine travel at the 6-month intervals. When fully implemented, an average of 41,000 TM employee transients will travel daily (not including their families). Central American nations, including Mexico, will need to invest in infrastructure to facilitate the traveling of TM participants and their families. Banks and other lending institutions will happily finance new infrastructure since the incoming revenues to home nations are essentially guaranteed. Financing may come from the U.S. as well as internationally, as another of the economic boons that must ensue around the program.

What about high-speed rail for Central America? To transport 41,000 people daily just for the TME program could use high-speed rail. That middle- and working-class rail traffic to-and-from the U.S. would make-up the base traffic and connects the daily commerce. *Tunnel share-croppers* will also travel the rail. The rail should extend from Dallas or Houston, Texas to Panama City (just before the Darien Gap begins into Columbia, South America). And any hi-speed rail naturally would follow alongside the Pan-American Highway (see Figure 1 map on next page).³

³ Conceptually, hi-speed rail can extend to-and across the Darien Gap, a lush and complex river delta and marshland from Panama City to Columbia, South America. But it's probably best to not touch the *Gap* and rejoice in the convenience

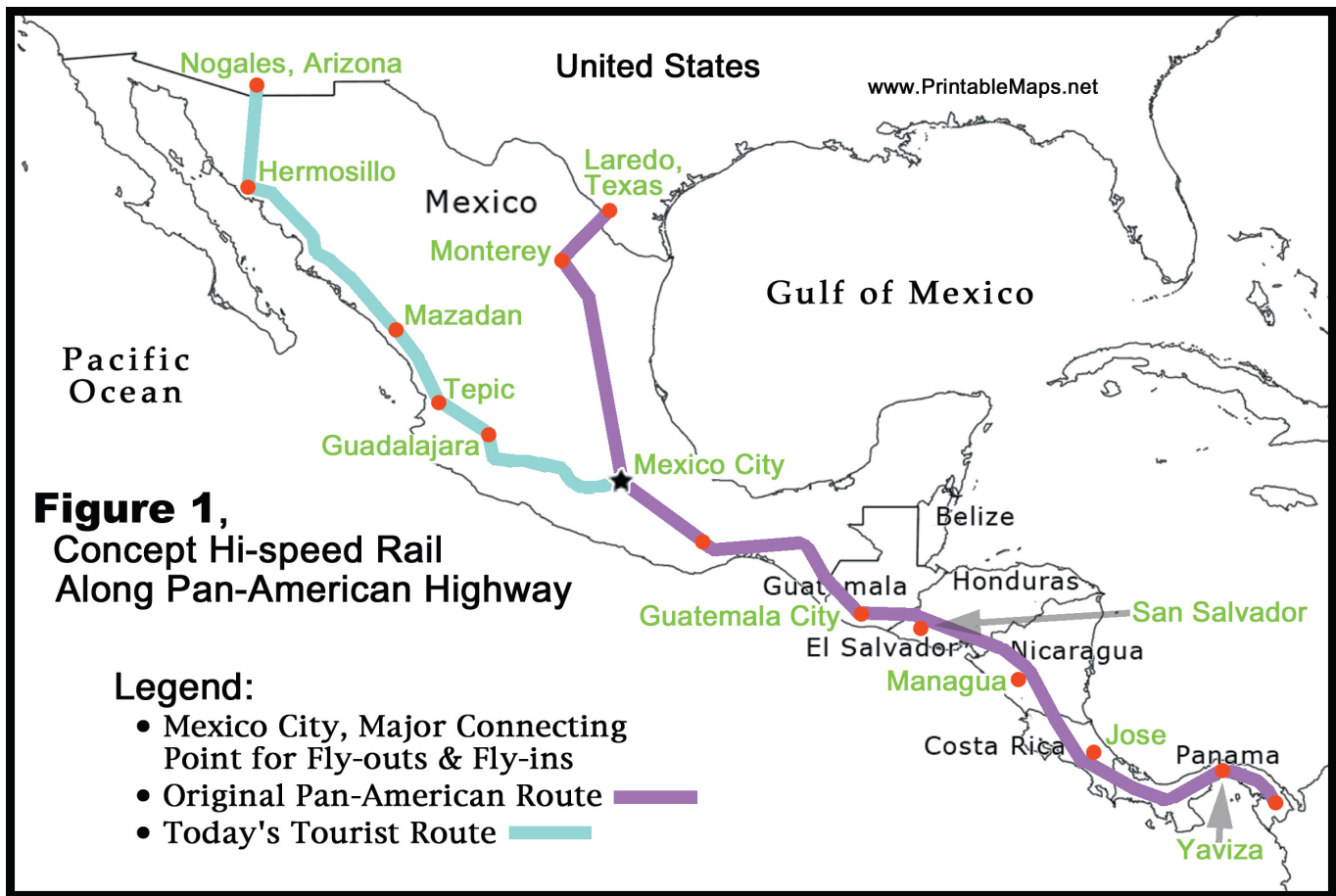
Construction should utilize an environment of “**carbon circulatory redirection**” (CCR). CCR comprises creative techniques that channel carbon emissions and “manmade heat” back into the earth. An example of CCR for hi-speed rail in Central America is to plant agricultural trees inside greenhouse train-tunnels fully along the Pan American thruway to trap & absorb train emissions, with the *economy of agriculture* inside the tunnels. The tunnel lengths can facilitate solar panels, and their greenhouse roofs can open automatically to let-in measured rainfalls. So yes, it can be done. — CCR can allow the continuing use of fossil fuels in the interim until emissions-free technologies take-hold globally. — Unilever, Ben & Jerry's, Dove Soap, and Vaseline are some of the U.S. companies looking creatively into ways to reduce their carbon foot-prints and use-production materials.⁴



Figure 1 on page 12 shows the routing of the Pan-American Highway as it is today. As introduced, hi-speed rail would follow along this very route to eliminate the great expense of re-surveying for original land. The train rail would “plug-in” to what’s already there to serve virtual-

that a hi-speed rail route can lay alongside the Pan-American Highway.

⁴ The “Carbon Circulatory Redirection Program” is the concept of virtually all carbon can be captured and redirected into the earth. Techniques are studied and proposed for implementation.



ly the entire population of Central America. Tourism will also mushroom, requiring the maximum amount of trains operating safely along the *two* Pan American corridors, as shown. In Central America, both corridors are identified as the Inter-American Highways.

Per Figure 1, the original corridor extends from Laredo, Texas through to Mexico City and on to Panama just short of the border to Columbia, South America, at the Darien Gap. It's approx. 3,400 miles long. — The other corridor is Mexican Federal Highway 15 extending from Nogales, Arizona to Mexico City. Highway 15, too, is very old, going back to the Spanish colonization days in the 1500s. Its 1500-mile route is due for a serious upgrade today. Again, the road construction foundations for both routes are already in-place though they may need strengthening in

some areas. In tight areas of limited space, we can build the rail above the highway, such as is done routinely in urban areas. But it can- and should be done.

Yet another benefit of the TME program is the “employee pools” from Central America and elsewhere are virtually inexhaustible. Thus, transportation and the other peripheral industries in Central America will expand with the growth of TM.

It's a win-win for the U.S. economy, too, because TM participant *growth* can be readily adjusted as needed for the smooth transition to U.S. needs, from one labor market condition to another. Here again, TM is beautifully simple and rational that works out naturally.

E. Superseding the U.S. Refugee Act of 1980

Drafted in final Chapter 5 is the aforementioned TMEA bill, that does not replace- but partially supersedes the U.S. Refugee Act of 1980 (hereafter called USRA). I.e., upon the gov'ts of home nations agreeing to provide security for TM families in exchange for the new taxes paid by TM participants, the TMEA will supersede the specifications of USRA for migrant settlements in the U.S. Furthermore, breadwinners, along with the U.S.-sponsored TM relationships with their nucleus families, are part-and-parcel of that security. So that participation in the TME program disqualifies a person or family for USRA while also under U.S. diplomatic status. — Yet USRA should not be eliminated because it would still apply to special or unusual asylum circumstances. But the typical circumstances such as spousal abuse would diminish under the TMEA since the frustration and anger from husbands not finding work, and sons missing their fathers, would no longer apply to *refugee or asylum status*. As shown, even those not coming to the U.S. as breadwinners will find work opportunities in their home nations of which TM will bring, **as well as partake in the security infrastructure surrounding the TME program.**

And TM participants can come from other refugee nations outside Central America such as Yemen, Syria, Somalia, Etc. The tentacles of a TME program can systematically reach these other nations to help them, too. And yet this empowerment is reciprocated back to the *American system* by helping small and large U.S. businesses alike to lessen the severe labor shortages. So Americans should not think they are doing a favor for participants and their families/home nations. The global economy will be

well served and strengthened by a well-established TME program stemming from the U.S. *This prospect is beautiful, too*, because the program will help to institute all-around economic and social balance. The system can apply to any nation having labor shortages and interested in a direct pipeline of TM employees that in-turn lessens the strife in the home nations. For they, too, can send TM employees without committing to citizenship while maintaining strong family units there in the *home nations*. Their cultures will remain intact. It's an incredible benefit of social preservation and national security. — As stated, a TME program would be a shot-in-the-arm to U.S. foreign policy that's badly needed to relieve today's negative attitudes toward the U.S. It will operate parallel to the regular influx of U.S. immigration (approx. 270,000 per year) to not inflate normal growth of the U.S. population. — Again, the program eliminates American concerns of being overrun by refugees.

F. Replacing the Complicated & Costly H-1B Visa Worker Program

The revenue-positive and streamlined TME program can replace the temporary **H-1B** foreign worker program in the U.S. The U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Office administers H-1B. H-1B is an U.S. visa under the *Immigration & Naturalization Act* that allows U.S. employers to temporarily employ foreign employees in specialty occupations. A specialty occupation requires the application of specialized knowledge and a bachelor's degree or the equivalent work experience. The duration of stay in the U.S. is three years, extendable to six years. After which the visa holder may need to reapply. Laws limit the number of H-1B visas that are issued each year; 180,440 new H1-B visas were issued in 2017. Generally, employers must withhold Social

Security and Medicare taxes from the wages paid to H-1B employees.

{The **H-2B visa** non-immigrant program permits U.S. employers to hire foreign workers to come temporarily to the U.S. and perform non-agricultural services or labor on a onetime, seasonal, peak load, or intermittent basis. For these reasons, the 6-month work rotations of the TME program cannot accommodate H-2B, requiring H-2B to remain as it is today to fill-in the unpredictable employment billets as needed.}

The H-1B program can be modified to the perpetual operation of TME rotation so U.S. employers need-not reapply for visas. The “perpetual approval” for the TME program and OTM Identification Cards (pg. 46) does not require reapplication, even though its “nonpermanent status” remains in force until terminated by any of the three vested parties (the TM participant, U.S. employer, or the OTM). Here, U.S. employers will enjoy the continuous filling of job positions that can include those nations who contribute traditional H-1B employees (as a special classification). In this way, the administrative costs for both employer and Gov’t are minimized, while the tax revenue-streams for Gov’t expand with the payment of flat taxes. — So it makes sense for the TME program to supersede H-1B.

Of course, the other critical aspect of transforming H-1B employees to TM employees is the already discussed family and cultural connections to be maintained in the home nations. And here, too, there’s no need to consider the former H-1B employees for special immigration status to the U.S. In addition to having “diplomatic status” as TM employees, they must apply in sequence with all other immigration applicants for seeking U.S. citizenship.

G. TM May Be the Answer for DACA Students



Upon the U.S. courts ending the **DACA program**, requiring these illegal immigrants, mostly students in the U.S., to return to their home nations, TM may be the alternative answer. President Barack Obama in 2012 created the *Deferred Action Childhood Arrivals* (DACA) [program] by administrative memorandum. It holds-up deportation of the sons and daughters of illegal immigrants entering the country. They were known as *Dreamers* from the 2001 legislative proposal called the Dream Act bill (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act). That bill provided a path to citizenship but was never passed. At the publishing of this book, the U.S. Supreme Court is considering President Donald Trump phasing out the DACA program, requiring them to return home unless Congress can finally find an answer.

The TME program can meet *Dreamers* halfway in keeping a foot in America while satisfying the American status quo that they not have an accelerated path to citizenship. As TM participants, they must file application for citizenship through the normal course of the *Immigration & Naturalization Act*. So TM can be the solution to phasing-out DACA.

Though TM will still be painful for these young adults, **they, too, will be caught-up**

in the excitement of the international social transformations in their home nations that's brought-on by a TME program, the same as everyone else on both sides of the border. It will be an interesting time for everyone, and we will need the students' participation.

Moreover, though difficult, too, TM will compel *Dreamers* to reconnect with their native communities, to take their U.S. education and knowledge back home to help strengthen their home nations. Yet they will remain integrally connected to the *U.S. community*.

• A Natural Conclusion

You can see here that a comprehensive TME program as an economic boon for all the parties. The U.S. economy is suffering from acute shortages of workers, and as the global economy is therefore suffering, too. On the other hand, the economy at-large can expand comfortably without the usual growing pains if rotating TM employees from Central America and elsewhere can help to fill these job positions. In-turn, their families remain in their home nations while still able to *love & touch* their breadwinners during the six-month rotations. No more needing to flood across borders, yet while Central America and other nations can rejuvenate their struggling economies/communities.

Hence, the administrative framework for the TME program is worked-out in this book following three short chapters for scrutiny by the public at-large. With the *human transaction principle* defined herein Chapter 1, Chapters 2 & 3 give block diagrams and forms for visualizing the program in operation. Then Chapter 4 lays out the *social contract* for home nations and the U.S. for the *Transactional Migration Pact [of Nations]*, so everyone can be connected through TM.

And again, the TMEA bill (*Transactional Migration Employees Act*) is drafted in the last Chapter 5 so we can ban together as a movement to demand the implementation of TM. The U.S. must resolve the painful migrant crisis as we would be greatly strengthened by a TME program. The herein program is a closed-loop system of mostly retroactive operation. The tradition of the loyalty and dependability of foreign employees will provide its own security for TM (discussed further in Chapter 4, *Home Nation Security & Relative Peace*, pg. 49).

We can avoid mass migration (**even in the European Union**) while reaping the rewards of the vast mutual economic benefits, **and with no one left behind**. Thus, the purpose of this “easy read” is to show how a TME program can come together and manifest to give the peace-of-mind we are seeking while living day-to-day with transient migrants. — Give yourself the space-and-time to absorb the new terminology in this text, because it's well worth your education for considering what's possible.

Speaking of what's possible. Guatemala's new President, Alejandro Giammattei, who took office in early January 2020, promised he would work to change the impoverished conditions of that nation. According to *CentralAmerica Data.com*, in the last two years, foreign investments have steadily decreased by 12% with the economy stagnant at 3% growth. Giammattei says he will address the corruption, gangs, drugs, and economy to raise Guatemala. — The TME program is the “shot in the arm” Guatemala needs to jumpstart and connect to the U.S. The program may be the tradeoff for taking Giammattei's country forward, the opportunity to bring-in \$\$billions instead of the smaller potatoes from drug dealers.

CHAPTER 2

INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE TME PROGRAM

Unlike individualized worker migration in other nations (Hong Kong, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Etc.), the remarkably low unemployment rates in the U.S. provide an opportunity for a systemic approach to hiring foreign employees. In this chapter, we're going to discuss the ground rules for a U.S. TME program. Of course, this program may aptly apply to any nation that's dealing with acute labor shortages. More on including other nations in Chapter 4 on the *Transactional Migration Pact (TMP) of Nations*, page 52.

As proposed in Chapter 1, the parents of refugee children in the U.S. should be given first priority for applying to a TME program. There are approx. 47,000 separated migrant children in the U.S.⁵ Then, the program may be offered to other "illegals" in the U.S. and to the Central American nations. These include Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. The objective is to get the "first leg" of prosperity into those nations suffering the most. Perhaps this "initiation period" should extend to a year for accepting the first applications from those nations. Then into the second year, applicants in Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, and Panama of Central America can start. Negotiations may begin promptly after Congress passes the *Transaction Migration Employee Act (TMEA)* bill (Chapter 5), even though the program may not be ready for implementation during these negotiations. This advanced scheduling will help to speed-up completion of the program to ease the anxiety felt on both sides of the U.S./Mexico border.

Families can begin their application submissions while the program is readying, so U.S. employers can save precious processing time. Approved applicants can then plan family travel to the U.S. border, and their *selected breadwinners* can begin work in the U.S. soon afterwards. — Everyone is asked to be patient as the administrative offices & processes are put into place for the program. As discussed, all families cannot get selected but every family will benefit from the prosperity of transactional migration. Families have been seeking this economic opportunity for a long time.

A. The Office of Transactional Migration (OTM)

Being under jurisdiction of the **U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security**, the OTM will be a busy place for operating the TME program, formally identified as OTM-U.S.A. Ultimately, it must gear-up to match as many as 14 million breadwinners to job positions as TM employees for U.S. employers. This huge task, of course, cannot be achieved overnight. The infrastructure is not very complicated for TM employees but requires additional work preparation for- and from paired business partners. So please refer to Figure B on the next page, the *Organization of OTM*.

The OTM *Intake Office* accepts and verifies both the *Applications for Family Entry into the Transactional Migration Employees Program* (called *entry applications* as the short name) from families in home nations and the formal *Request for Transactional Migration Employees* (called *employer jobs request* as the

⁵ Reported by CBS Sunday Morning on April 14, 2019.

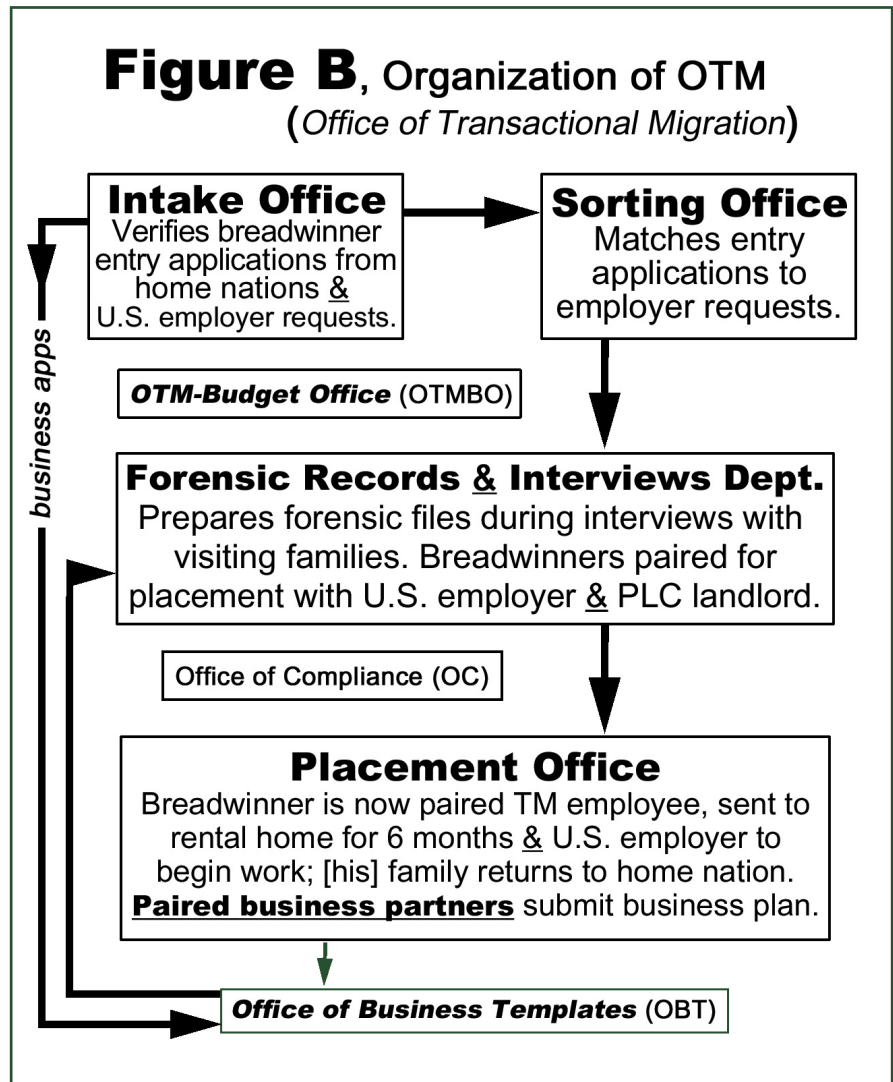
short name) from U.S. employers for available job positions. The **Sorting Office** then matches the *entry applications* to the available jobs listed on the *employer jobs requests*.

The *Intake Office* also receives the **Application for Transactional Migration of Paired Partnership for Business** (called **business app** as the short name) from paired business partners as the other component of the TME program for processing.

The U.S. military, and agents transferring from ICE (*U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement*) who are no longer needed, may become the first personnel to fill OTM employment. If 500,000 breadwinners can be processed & placed with U.S. employers within the first year, then that achievement will make good headway towards the goal of ultimately hiring 14 million TM employees. Participation by the military may be phased out as civilian employees are hired into the OTM workforce.

After matching the *entry applications* with the *employer jobs requests* in the *Sorting Office*, the breadwinners and their nucleus families must travel to visit the **Forensic Records & Interviews Dept.** (FRID) inside the U.S. border at Nogales, Arizona or Laredo, Texas. — **The nucleus family includes** the parents (or guardians), maternal & adopted children, and grandparents. So here, the files of the home families are prepared, including forensic scanning (fing-

erprinting, retinas, DNA record from blood samples, and facial recognition); the breadwinner is tattooed with an identifying barcode inside the left wrist. Two breadwinners are **certified** for placement with their U.S. employer for a



waiting job position. They then become “paired TM employees.” — And finally, the **Placement Office** arranges room & board with the participating landlord for the pair to share the same home dwelling, as an apartment or house. The *Placement Office* has made prior arrangements with the landlord for the *paired-lease confirmation* (PLC) document. This is the “PLC landlord”

or Agent that signs and forwards the PLC to the *Placement Office*. From here, the families may exchange temporary *goodbyes* with their breadwinners and return to their home nations.

Both paired TM employees then travel to the location/city of employment to sign the actual lease with the PLC landlord and to meet their U.S. employer. Then the first TM employee is promptly sent to work at the employer. [He] continues communications with his family by cell phone & computer streaming (Messenger, Skype, Etc.). The other paired employee returns to [his] home nation to [his] family. In six months, he will leave his family and travel to the employer to swap out with the other TM employee who will then return to his home nation for the six months. (Ideally, they live in the same home-nation town so the families with pairing employees can give moral and emotional support to each other.) — A caseworker from the *Placement Office* is assigned to each family for plugging-up loose ends and for any future problems that may arise (see details in Chapter 3).⁶

This processing further helps with security in the home nations. The forensic files make it easier for home gov'ts to conduct investigations and for the U.S. to assist, acting as deterrence against criminals. — Funding for the OTM is provided by the taxes paid by TM participants, including the \$350 filing fee that may be deducted from their paychecks by the U.S. employers and remitted to the OTM-**Budget Office** (OTMBO, affectionately pronounced 'o-tum-bo'). — In fact, this text recommends the OTMBO operates the

OTM as a *gov't-sponsored enterprise* (GSE) with a separate fiscal budget, i.e., separate from the U.S. Dept. of Treasury. See Section K in this chapter, *Why the TME Program Should Be Codified Into Law*... (page 32). And see following...

{Likewise, the author recommends *Universal Equity-based Healthcare* to operate as a GSE to avoid politicizing and gov't mismanagement (his book on EBH: ISBN 978-1948638-38-8, pg. 84). *Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac* for home mortgages are also GSEs. This approach shields programs from the political whims of politicians. Gov't should allow the TME program its day-to-day operations without undue interference, such as today's refugee crisis on the U.S./Mexico border is a "political football."}

In addition, commercial banks may finance the initial costs of the OTM with Gov't-guaranteed low-cost loans to be repaid by the flat taxes and fees from TM participants. So OTM-USA does not operate on general tax dollars from taxpayers. Hence, an OTM **business plan** requires a **balance sheet** of which net revenues are turned over to the Treasury Dept. after program costs and expenses are paid.

Another administrative component of the OTM is the **Office of Compliance** (*the OC*) that has two distinct functions. First, the office accepts Complaints from TM participants and other parties, including American employees and U.S. employers, to help prevent any misunderstandings or abuse of the program. For example, the OC will distribute the **Regulations of the TME Program** on a large poster to be placed at the public areas of U.S. employers. If any of these rules are violated, a Complainant may file a grievance for prompt prosecution. Then disposition (judgment and closure) of the Complaint is emailed to the U.S. employers for dissemination

⁶ If the visiting nucleus family can afford to join their breadwinner to meet the PLC landlord and employer, then the continuing *family union* is recommended to see the 6-month home, and visit the worksite of the breadwinner.

to their employees to ensure that everyone is informed of the judgment. (The *Complainant* and *Defendant* are kept confidential unless the Complainant chooses to make the grievance/Complaint public. Otherwise, only the “corrective action” is shared with everyone else.) — The home family may file a grievance, too, including in regards to domestic abuse at home and other safety issues. The OC will report home matters to the authorities in the home nation for investigation, including assurance to the OTM that the home family is safe. **This is an example of the new security infrastructure.** (If a TM employee must be terminated from the program, then another family member, including the spouse, may replace [him] as the new breadwinner.) See *The OTC Grievance Process* in this chapter, page 31. — Second, the OC conducts random inspections throughout the TME program to help minimize violations and abuse. These include “on site inspections” at U.S. employers such as the “One American Rule” (discussed in Section C, pg. 23).

And finally, the **Office of Business Templates** (OBT) is a sub-office of the *Placement Office*. The OBT provides the *fill-in business templates* to migrant business applicants for the five-year Business Plan & *Balance Sheet* in preparation for securing financing and to ensure the success of talented people. The OBT is detailed in Section D, this chapter, and Chapter 3, pg. 36.

Applications for TM job positions in the U.S. will diminish the applications for refugee asylum since the “reasons of economic hardship” and many domestic abuse claims can no longer be accepted in most cases for entry to the U.S. Though persons may indeed be coping with hardships, the TME program with its fundamental security infrastructure will improve the economies in these nations so entry to the U.S. is no

longer applicable for most families. The program will lessen the border crisis for the betterment of peace-of-mind for everyone.

B. One Breadwinner Per Nucleus Family

The nucleus family selects a breadwinner to apply for employment in the TME program. Only one breadwinner is allowed per nucleus family. This requirement gives the maximum opportunity for the most families to be employed per breadwinner from the home nations.

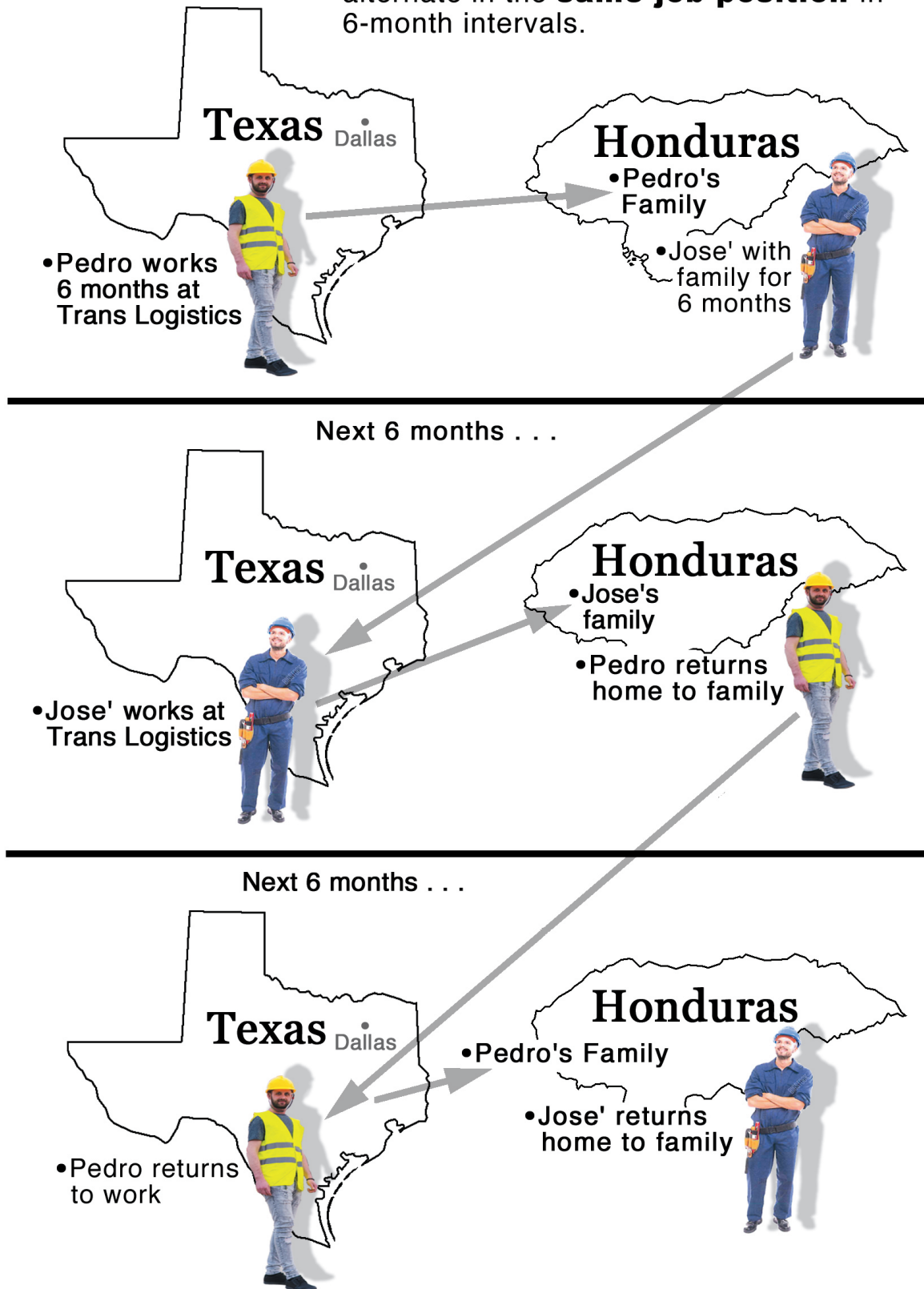
Applicants will be vetted for jobs at the OTM for prompt processing. Photos of the nucleus family are included with the *entry app*. The sooner the applications are processed, then the sooner migration is eased for the U.S. as well as for the hardships in home nations.

Breadwinners are not allowed at-first to come to the U.S. border to submit their applications but must apply online or mail the *entry app* to the OTM in Nogales, Arizona. People showing-up at the U.S. border will be given the *TME Program Booklet* (pg. 28) that has the *entry app with instructions* on how to apply from their home nations. The U.S. Border Patrol will then send the family back home in Central America to complete the application.

U.S. employers submit specifications for TM employees in their *employer jobs requests* to the OTM. Ideally, the Nogales headquarters and OTM satellite offices are to be located in the border States of California, Arizona, and Texas. Job openings are then matched to the selected breadwinners for preparing the paired TM employees for the mutual U.S. employer.

Figure 2

- Trans Logistics Corp. in Dallas, Texas employ Pedro & Jose' as breadwinners from nucleus families in Honduras to alternate in the **same job position** in 6-month intervals.



C. Breadwinners as TM Employees, & U.S. Employers

The examples in **Figures 2** and **2A** on pages 20 and 22 show the simple rotations of TM employees. Figure 2 shows Pedro and Jose' hired by Trans Logistics Corp. in Dallas Texas and both with families in Honduras. They were set-up and placed by the OTM *Placement Office*. Pedro begins the first rotation at the job by traveling to Dallas to work for six months while Jose' remains home with his family. Then, Jose' travels to Dallas to swap with Pedro for the next six months, and Pedro returns home to his family for those six months. The two men from Honduras continue to alternate indefinitely so the job position will be filled and uninterrupted for Trans Logistics. Yet the men do not lose contact with their families since they return to their communities for the 6-month intervals for continuity of the nation of Honduras. And naturally the wives, mothers, and grandmothers are very happy and grateful for this unique & suitable arrangement of being with their men. The spouse remaining at home provides the needed stability.

Pedro and Jose' really appreciate these opportunities from the TME program. Still they save money for a *rainy day* in the event they may find themselves temporarily out of work. They have learned to not take life for granted.

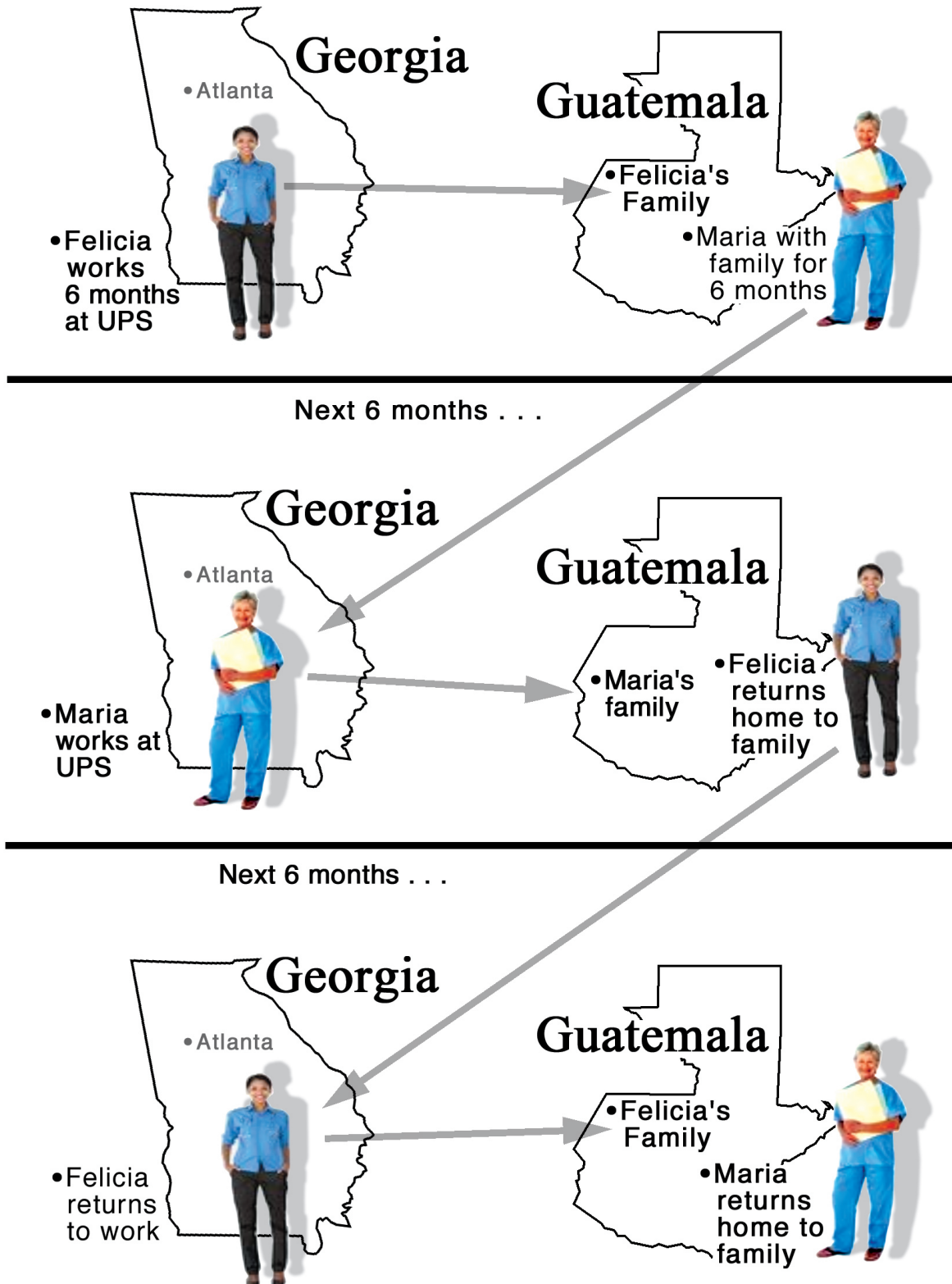
In Figure 2A, the same rotation applies to Felicia and Maria. They are paired for rotating in a job position at UPS (*United Parcel Service, Inc.*). These two educated women with bachelor degrees from Guatemala were selected as the breadwinners by their families due to opportunities to earn higher salaries. Their husbands remain at home (as at-home Dads) to tend the

home and children (Felicia's husband has a part-time job). But each family alternates coming together during the 6-month rotation periods. — After OTM processing & approval of the *entry apps*, the rotations begin immediately and are retroactive. Except for travel arrangements, there's no more paperwork involved for the OTM, TM participants, or the U.S. employers. (Reminder: The OTM conducts unannounced "spot checks" of employer jobsites from time-to-time to follow-up on integrity of the program.)

Their entire nucleus families traveled to Laredo for completing the processing at the FRID for **forensics documentation**. As discussed, for security purposes, the processing of Pedro, Jose', Felicia, and Maria includes each of their family members (fingerprints, DNA samples, facial recognition, & retina scanning). The breadwinners were tattooed with a barcode inside the left wrist for easy recognition as the OTM *TM employee status* within the U.S. The tattoo also makes for on-the-spot recognition by law enforcement and distinguishes [him] from illegal immigrants. — Keep in mind that TM participants do not have the civil rights of U.S. citizens in the U.S., and thus [their] work privileges must include these security precautions to ensure the safety of everyone in the U.S. as well as in the home nations. Here again, no one is left behind.

Most accordingly, with these precautions, families cannot so easily be scammed in home nations. The U.S. and home gov'ts will have a "leg up" on investigating criminal encroachment on families and their communities. Again, this "up front cost" will go a long way in preventing costly incidents by dishonest entities, including organized crime that often lead to international incidents. And family members are discouraged

Figure 2A • UPS in Atlanta, Georgia employ Felicia & Maria as the breadwinners from nucleus families in Guatemala to alternate in the **same job position** in 6-month intervals.



from participating in crime. — For example, gang members are less likely to bother those who are traceable with forensic records. — The tattoos are removed whenever a TM participant quits the program and the other forensic files are destroyed, *upon request*. But in fact, all families in Central America should have forensic files at the local authorities. This security is long needed.

Replacing a breadwinner. After the family is processed, the breadwinner, now a TM employee, may be released into the U.S. to begin work. However, Pedro and the other breadwinners have the option of choosing another *breadwinner* to replace them. If qualified, the obvious choice would be the spouse. I.e., the new breadwinner must be chosen from the nucleus family members on file at the OTM so the financial support may continue for the family. — This is one of the reasons during the application process that the entire nucleus family travels to the OTM for “forensic registration” of all members. The U.S. employer would request another TM employee from that same family via the OTM. (The employer is not allowed to hire a migrant employee independently but must process all new migrant hires thru the OTM.)

Travel problems? If a situation at the home nation arises that prevents the TM employee from traveling to the U.S. to fill the job position, the family is required to immediately notify the U.S. employer. Whereby, an email infrastructure is required by the OTM so everyone can communicate confidentially on the same “online highway” for immediate updates on emergencies and critical information. Failure to notify the U.S. employer may result in terminating the family from the program.

{With the breadwinner as only one aspect of the *TM system*, the TME program exists for the

benefit of the family for reducing poverty, as well as establishing a formal relationship between the family, the U.S., and gov’ts of the home nations. And though the breadwinner makes the formal decisions for the family regarding the OTM, the family is relied upon for inputs from home for when the breadwinner is on rotation in the U.S. or otherwise unavailable. For example, an OC *spot check* inspection may inquire if the breadwinner is consulting with the family at-large on family decisions . . . or if the father is spending “routine time” with his children. *You cannot neglect your children while in the program.*}

The employment rights of TM employees are to be recognized and the correct policies are necessary for the system to operate with balance and for acceptance by the public. Program balance is to the U.S. employer’s advantage and for protecting the job market for Americans.

The One American Rule. Not only are equal wages required for citizens and TM employees, but also, paired TM employees cannot be allowed in a single job position that has no American doing that job, too. As introduced in Section A, this called the *One American Rule*. I.e., the available jobs to TM employees must have multiple positions with at least one American working that position. This requirement protects the wages of everyone. For if all positions of the particular job are taken by migrant TM employees, then some employers will have the tendency to lower the wages for that job. — If an American is not available to fill a single position of that job, then paired TM employees may fill that position on a temporary basis until an American becomes available. The U.S. employer must then make the job position publicly available by advertising (such as on job search websites) until an American fills the single job.

American Job Tenure. Prior to paired TM employees being assigned a job position, any qualified American employee wanting that position must be allowed to accept it. This is called *American job tenure*. This opportunity is only given when the job position is open; so that when the paired TM employees are assigned, an American employee cannot uproot them. — This is the other reason wages must pay the same to TM employees and Americans. The TME program cannot be utilized to gain cheaper wages paid to TM employees. Pursuant to the ***TM Mission Statement***, the program's purpose is to fill-in U.S. labor shortages while minimizing the migrant crisis. The program is not for labor market profiteering by employers.

The TME program would involve all levels of employees, including: general laborers, skilled laborers, academics, degree-educated, management, certified skills such as for chefs, auto mechanics, the construction industry, etc. The employee spectrum should run the range of U.S. job openings as needed. Filling the U.S. employee gap will not only boost the global economy, but too, it will ease the emotional stress suffered by most everyone, today. The program, with over 14 million jobs potentially available for migrants (7.01 million x 2 *6-month rotations*), can be extended internationally to breadwinners in Yemen, Syria, Afghanistan, Venezuela, and other nations. Furthermore, the program will go a long way in spreading U.S. goodwill and gaining international support while helping to ease the acute poverty around the world.

D. Paired Business Partners

We have introduced that paired business owners as partners should be an integral part of the TME program. Though certainly not as exten-

sive an operating component as paired TM employees, business partners are given the opportunity to create industry in the U.S., a longtime tradition in America. The U.S. economy and Central American nations will mutually benefit. The interchange of ideas and development of products cannot be so accurately measured. But it's well known in business that networking and interchanges of development bring about net positive results for economies. Wherefore, the U.S. should not ignore TM business integration, notwithstanding the ensuing flat tax revenues from paired partners, too.

There are two primary functions for having migrant paired business owners. First is to legitimize many of those illegal migrants that already have successful makeshift businesses in the U.S. All breadwinners may not get selected to stay in the U.S. but virtually all families will positively benefit from the economics of the TME program. So it's recommended that all illegal migrants come-in from hiding and apply to the **Office of Business Templates** (OBT), via the ***business app*** to the OTM Intake Office, to avoid being permanently expelled from the U.S. With the new program infrastructure, those migrants who insist upon staying in the U.S. illegally will eventually be caught and cannot be accepted into the program. — Paired business partners pay a \$1200 *processing fee* during the family visit and processing at the FRID.

Second, there are talented people in the home nations who are prone to be successful business people. These *transactional migrants* should be given the opportunity to succeed, of which, too, would booster the success of the U.S. economy as well as the home nations. As with any sect of peoples, there lies the potential for talented people to shine. So assisting new migrants to open *subsidiary businesses* in America

would carry-on that tradition. (The *subsidiary* in the U.S. means the headquarters is domiciled in the home nation of the partners.)

No third-party partners. To avoid the prospect of interference from a third party entity that can disrupt the migrant business, the partnership cannot allow a third party as a partner. Only two partners are allowed. A third party from Central America or other foreign nation may loan money to the business, and may even standby as a “replacement business partner” (of which is a good idea), but must agree to not hold a lien against that business for ownership. On the other hand, American lenders may hold such a lien on ownership since they are domiciled in the U.S. to readily dispose of- or transfer the newly released partnership to new ownership in the U.S. as such a case may arise.

Paired partners submit *business apps* with completed templates for a 5-year **[B]usiness [P]lan** with **Balance Sheet** to the OBT (via the *Intake Office*) for applying to the TME program for a subsidiary migrant business in the U.S. (hereafter the Business Plan with *Balance Sheet* are referred together as “business plan”). — They rotate every six months while their nucleus families remain in their home nations the same as with paired TM employees. And the families of the partners are processed the same, by forensic documentation. And paired partners must agree to be tattooed with barcodes inside their left wrists the same as TM employees.

Partners will reserve the \$capital to budget within the business plan their respectively *specified salaries* paid from that capital for the five years. Their 25% flat tax, and 25% payment to the nucleus family, will be taken from those salaries. The subsidiary must close down in the U.S. upon failure to remit these payments from

the operating budget of the business.

With business plan approval, the OBT shall allow both partners together into the U.S. for one year to “construct the business” (transact with landlords, suppliers, contractors, hone the details, etc.) But initial meetings are at-first accomplished over the Internet and streaming conferences from the home nation. Only one year is allowed and then they must return to their home nations for finalizing everything and confirming with the OBT. This limit is for allowing other awaiting applicants to process with the *Intake Office* in Nogales, Arizona. — Wherefore, applicants are advised to complete their business plans as much as possible prior to filing business apps with the *Intake Office*.

And whereby, through the *business app* and business plan, the process for approving partnered businesses will move more slowly than for TM employees for U.S. employers. All the extensive application requirements for paired partners must satisfy the OBT for the more complex approval of small businesses. Yet here again, mandatory business plans help to ensure the success of businesses that minimizes costly backtracking across the border. — Chapter 3, Section C, *TM Paired Business Partners/Owners*, pg. 36, covers the application process for starting paired partnerships for the U.S.

E. Room & Board Shared by Paired TM Participants

Naturally, room & board will be a major expense for the salaries of TM participants. In addition, special leasing arrangements are made with boarding houses & apartment communities to facilitate leases for rotating tenants for the particular job position. The traditional 1-year lease is not sufficient. So the program requires

PLC landlords to commit to the TME program. The leases are written into multi-year contracts to allow participants to rotate in-and-out of the living quarters every 6 months. — A typical lease should extend to 4 years with an *easy-out clause*. Landlords are asked to understand that the TME program is not for cheating the tenants/system but only reasonable profits should be written into their real property business plans. This matter, too, is an “oversight” objective for the OC (*Office of Compliance*).

• Rent Accountability for TM Employees - RSPDs

Note: This subsection, *Rent Accountability for TM Employees*, does not apply to paired business partners. Transient business partners are expected to pay home lease obligations from their \$capitalized budgeted salaries. Rent security arrangements shall be worked-out with business partners in accordance with procedures of the particular PLC landlord pursuant to extended leases. So business partners should immediately report any rent irregularities to the OC. ☹

Paired TM employees are required to pay into specialized “rent-protection security deposits” (RSPDs) of three times the rent being charged. The RPSD is held in escrow by the PLC landlord. RPSDs guarantee the landlord’s rent \$receipts are protected. If an employee misses a rent payment, then the landlord notifies the caseworker at the *Placement Office*. If the rent remains overdue past ten (10) days, then the caseworker authorizes the landlord to deduct the rent from the employee’s RPSD escrow and the lease contract shall be terminated. The “3x times deposit” in the escrow allows adequate time for the *Placement Office* in Nogales to replace the defaulted TM employee with a new employee. — However, as discussed, rent defaults will be very

rare within the TME program due to the work ethics, dependability, and social cohesion of the Central American people and migrants at-large. PLC landlords won’t need to worry about rent defaults occurring too often since TM employees are safe bets. — Cohesive and professional relationships at the grass root level will grow from these transactional interchanges.

RPSD escrows must remain separate from the regular rent deposits. Rent deposits shall be collected when rent is first due. TM employees may borrow rent & deposits from the OTM at 3% interest and repaid at \$150 installment until fully paid back to the OTM. — TM employees pay \$100 installments into the RPSD escrow (max. 3 x the rent) to the PLC landlord until the escrow is filled. The landlord may not invest the RPSDs except they may be held in bank accounts and *Certificates-of-deposits* to earn interest. — The OTM *Placement Office* should fully brief TM employees and families on RSPDs.

1. Paired Business Partners

Except for the above rent accountability arrangements, the same rules for shared room & board apply to paired business partners. Their rotational residences in the U.S. are every six months. — Here again, all TM participants are expected to remember their purposes for being in the U.S.; to provide for their families at home and to assist in security of their home nations.

2. Optional Room & Board in Mexico

Another important feature of the program is to allow TM workers living close to the U.S./ Mexico border to live across the border in Mexico for less expensive room & board. Each work-day, these TM employees may travel the short distance to cross the border to the U.S. employers. And this essential feature serves another great purpose. The lower cost-of-living in Mexico

competes with the higher costs in the U.S., leading to lower prices on the U.S. side. Consequently, the competition is a catalyst for the Mexican economy that will induce U.S. investors to invest on the Mexican side.

Real estate and room & board is yet another of the powerful industries to sprang up around the TME program such as teaching English and the travel industries. This comprehensive infrastructure is *just what the doctor ordered* to help bring peace-of-mind to the border.

F. Details of Required English



When applying to the TME program, the breadwinner will be asked if he or she knows the English language. If [he] answers “No,” he will be required to pay for English courses for the first year of employment into the program. After a full year, he will be tested by the OTM to check his English proficiency. If proficiency is not up to par, he will be required to continue the course for another year. If after two years his English is not proficient, he will be suspended from the program with the option of the family selecting a replacement breadwinner. The deficient TM employee may resubmit for employment after passing the language test. — So as a “back-up plan,” the entire nucleus family in the home nation should be learning English while the bread-

winner is learning in the U.S.

It’s just plain ole common sense to expect migrants to learn English, to expect them to respect American culture enough to learn it. ***It’s a reasonable price to pay*** for the opportunity to work in America. Yet the benefits of speaking English go well beyond a much easier workplace. TM participants, themselves, will have a great sense of accomplishment by acquiring the English language. For then there must ensue a natural social bonding between the communities across the border, their ability to now communicate with Americans that deepens the relationships. There has to develop a melding of the two cultures through communications while serving each other’s economic needs. The requirement or English is a “long held view by many Americans” (including Rush Limbaugh) and finally ease their pent-up resentment and frustrations toward *the foreigners* from Central America.

The English-learning economy. English classes will setup in the U.S. as well in the home nations. Since English is not required to begin work, and since the communities in home nations will work to prepare their breadwinners, classes will be needed on both sides of the border. It’s an opportunity for many thousands of bilingual folks to earn a living from this other economic boon. This industry, too, will establish integral connections and relationships from both directions across the border.

Furthermore, the “English-learning economy” will be here to stay (i.e. until the whole Central America is speaking English); such as the “safe transportation” and real estate economies that must ensue. Everyone will get busy and become involved in preparing TM participants for work in America. For, it is all transactional.

G. The TME Program Booklet

Like any responsible institution that wants to avoid expensive public relations problems, all key aspects of the TME program should be explained to the public with a singular consistent message. That's the function of the publication booklet called the *United States Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program*. The [TME] booklet should include the necessary information for fully understanding the program. Generalized descriptions of the dos & don'ts within the program should be given so everyone will be on the "same page" when learning about TM. And the *booklet* is for global distribution. I.e., the people in Central America, Asia, Africa, and Europe should read the same information as Americans do. Examples of the publicized rules are U.S. employers cannot extend the 6-month work rotation under any circumstances (the TM participant must return to [his] home nation at the end of the 6-month period to be with his family). And the "One American rule." — Above **Figure 3** is a *concept illustration* of the *booklet* as further described.



The *TME booklet* should emphasize the main focus of the U.S. program is the plight of Central Americans for resolving the acute border crisis, and yet *entry apps* from other nations will be accepted as the "next priority" in the hierarchy for processing applicants. In this vein, the *booklet* should also introduce the *Transactional Migration Pact (TMP) of Nations*. Furthermore, the *booklet* should stress that all rules of the TME program applies equally to everyone, without exception. Here again, the program objectives are to help ease the plight of poverty and violence in nations, while filling the millions of job openings in the U.S. and other nations . . . a win-win for all.

With the above regards, the *booklet* may illustrate the routes of travel from the regions of Central America to the U.S. including the available bus services and air travel. This comprehensive *booklet* will encourage home nations to "step-up their game" to develop the necessary infrastructure for facilitating travel needs, such as roads, hotels, and restaurants. And the same applies to the "English language education" industry. For here, too, the families not selected for the TME program will become employed by the necessary peripheral industries created.

The *booklet* should be available as PDFs on the Internet in the major foreign languages, including Dutch, French, Italian, & the various major Asian & African languages. The print version, of course, will be available in English & Spanish and other nations whom wish to trans-

⁷ The **safe transportation economy** is the infrastructure for TM participants and their families to travel quickly and safely back-and-forth to the U.S. The expensive coyote smuggling won't be needed anymore. But yes, though the tattooed barcodes can possibly be counterfeited, they cannot get passed the complete forensics records at the OTM. — The coyotes can now drive buses and learn to fly airliners . . . ☺ ☺ ☺

late to print. — The *booklet* should clarify for all readers the legal and basic operations of the program to avoid misunderstandings between gov'ts and amongst the public. So again, it's intended for everyone to be on the "same page" for as much as possible by receiving the same information. — It is for readers everywhere to become generally familiar with the program.

H. General Categories of Employment

This section lists the general categories of job positions for would-be breadwinners available from U.S. employers. **These categories breakdown into specific jobs with matching numeric job codes** for when both the breadwinner and U.S. employers submit *entry apps* and *employer jobs requests* to the OTM Intake Office. The categories are taken from the *Schedule C Tax Form Instructions* at the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

1. **Accommodation, Food Services, & Drinking Places**
2. **Administrative & Support and Waste Management & Remediation Services**
3. **Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, & Fishing**
4. **Arts, Entertainment, Recreation**
5. **Construction of Buildings**
6. **Educational Services**
7. **Finance & Insurance**
8. **Health Care & Social Assistance**
9. **Information**
10. **Manufacturing**
11. **Mining**
12. **Personal & Laundry Services**
13. **Repair & Maintenance**
14. **Professional, Scientific, &**

Technical Services

15. **Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing**
 16. **Religious, Grant-making, & Similar Organizations**
 17. **Retail Trade**
 18. **Transportation & Warehousing**
 19. **Wholesale Trade**
 20. **Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents & Brokers**
 21. **Other** (matched to detailed description of job position)
-

I. Other Features of the TME Program

a. Independent employment agencies in home nations may work with the OTM and U.S. employers to find and place breadwinners with job positions/billets in the U.S. A reasonable regulated fee is allowed for this service paid by the nucleus families.

b. Independent employment agencies in home nations may search for- and solicit U.S. employers that need employees and to conduct preliminary processing of *entry app[lication]s* for nucleus families with respective selected breadwinners. The agencies may charge a modest fee for this service to U.S. employers. Processing should include "qualifying the breadwinner" for specific job positions/codes. The *entry apps* are then submitted to the OTM Intake Office for formal processing. The OTM shall not be affiliated with the companies offering these "freelance services" to U.S. employers.

c. Except when specified, all other employment rights of the TM employee are recognized in the U.S. the same as American employees. TM employees have a legal responsibility to file Complaints with the OTM upon rules viola-

tions, including discrimination, that has occurred, to discourage future violations and injuries.

d. As a matter of right, the exchanging of a paired TM employee with another to another paired job position cannot occur except by written agreement by that transferring employee and by application to the OTM. The exchange of a TM employee must also transfer to the paired-leases of residences that facilitate the jobs, as both employees shall notify the respective PLC landlords for revising the leases.

e. **For the first five years**, business plans shall budget the salaries of paired business partners from the capital investment of the subsidiary business in the U.S. Those salaries shall pay the 25% flat tax. Failure of this rule will result in closing down the business in the U.S.

f. The TM employee is classified as a “contract employee” and thus cannot be terminated except by violation of the Agreement established with the OTM. The U.S. employer agrees to not commit any type of discrimination or harassment against the employee.

g. The home gov’ts of TM employees shall agree to provide effective security for the families of breadwinners. Law enforcement must prosecute the perpetrators of injured families. U.S. authorities such as the FBI, sheriffs’ depts., etc., shall assist where needed.

h. Home nations agree to apply the tax dollars received from TM participants to the needs of their respective populations. The officials of home nations are required to criminally prosecute any gov’t official that steals any tax revenues for [his] own personal use including for his family members and other acquaintances.

i. Home gov’ts shall not be involved in with drug dealers in any way. Home gov’ts are

required to criminally prosecute any of its gov’t officials transacting with drug dealers and/or otherwise transacting illicit drugs.

j. Breadwinners shall budget for travel and room & board for the OTM FRID interview at Nogales, Arizona or Laredo, Texas.

k. U.S. employers may charge up to 5% interest on loans to home families for the \$350 filing fee and costs for the initial travel to the U.S. border to complete OTM processing. Breadwinners shall repay these loans by automatic deductions from their paychecks.

l. TM participants may invest in instruments of investments in the U.S. including U.S. treasury bonds, life insurance, Social Security, & **guaranteed investment contracts** w/ investment houses. Investment houses such as Merrill Lynch, Charles Schwab, Etc., must guarantee the principle investments of said participants are not lost/*placed in jeopardy* or that these investments cannot be entered into risky investment schemes such as derivatives trading or hedge funds unless the principle investments of participants are guaranteed against losses. (This rule should also apply to working families in America, for those who are not trained in investments, and for pension funds.) Complaints of impropriety shall be filed with the OTM *Office of Compliance* (OC).

m. **Database infrastructure.** A secured OTM database will provide the online avenues for communications and document transference and other processes on an “intranet gateway” through email encryption for approved entry thereto. And whereby, authorized participants of the TME program shall have email-encrypted access to the database. Authorized participants include TM participants, adult nucleus family members, and approved U.S. employers.

o. A nucleus family may apply for entry to the TME program while living in the home of another nucleus family.

p. The *entry application* is accompanied with the written instructions necessary for completion thereof. See the sample *entry app* in Chapter 3, pg. 34.

q. **Diplomatic status for TM participants.** TM participants are given ongoing “diplomatic status” while in the TME program. And wherefore, the TM participant cannot gain U.S. citizenship through marriage while in the TME program, including while within U.S. borders. And whereupon the participant may marry in the U.S., his or her fiancé to become the new spouse thereof shall become a legal resident in the home nation of the participant, or otherwise the participant shall terminate from the TME program prior to any such marriage.

r. Under diplomatic status, the female TM participant, upon becoming pregnant and/or having born a child in the U.S., the child cannot become a U.S. citizen but must remain a citizen of the mother’s home nation pursuant to the mother’s diplomatic status.

J. The OTM Grievance Process

With the OTM ultimately having over 50,000 employees to manage over 14 million TM participants, there are bound to be disagreements. And thus, there must be a grievance process for managing disputes. Yet statistically, grievances from the TME program will be lower than the “national average” of disputes since legal and illegal immigrants live quiet lives and don’t want to cause trouble within their communities. This phenomenon, along with a comprehensive grievance process, itself, should keep disputes to a

bare minimum. In addition, grass root relationships from the TME program will provide the organic social stability needed on both sides of the U.S./Mexico border, and of course for the other member nations of the TMP (*Transactional Migration Pact of Nations*). All the needs for refugee families and their breadwinners as TM participants, U.S. employers, and gov’ts, are processed and channeled thru the TME program.

But as introduced in Chapter 1, today the abuse of migrant workers goes on that cannot be tolerated for a *TME system* of rotating paired employees. The “cog of abuse” places all the vested entities at-risk that are costly to everyone.

So a well-placed grievance framework is called-for to keep everyone honest on both sides of TM, i.e., the clients (TM participants including family members, U.S. employers) and the administrators. In the end, people are competing for power and some intend to acquire power by stepping on the rights of others. Wherefore, an OTM grievance process will help to manage disputes as they arise, though again, there shouldn’t be many of them. — Prior to filing a grievance, the parties must meet, typically at the employer’s place of domicile, to negotiate a resolution prior to filing a Complaint. — Hence, the grievance process should have the manpower and monetary support to quickly prosecute Complaints through the OC.

For example, if 10 grievances are filed each month per one million TM participants, then enough investigators should be available to conclude a grievance within 30 days with a *written conclusion*. If it takes longer, the OC shall notify the parties by email “every 30 days” to eliminate any guesswork on how the investigation is progressing. This efficiency helps to deter wrongdoers, and employers and the OTM don’t

need the costly distractions. For there is much other routine work to do.

Also introduced, the *Complainant* and *Defendant* are kept confidential during and after an investigation. When moving forward with *probable cause*, including that the Complainant was injured, and upon written notification, the Complainant may choose to make the Complaint public by having it posted on the OC webpage and otherwise available to the public. If not, then only the “corrective action taken” re: the “final disposition/conclusion” is released for “plenary distribution” to U.S. employers without identifying the parties to the Complaint.

As a matter of course, posting Complaints is encouraged for public awareness. Public notices deter perpetrators from acting improperly. Retaliation against a participant shall not be tolerated and is grounds for permanent expulsion from the TME program.

K. Why the TME Program Should Be Codified Into Law, As a Gov’t-sponsored Enterprise (GSE)

As you can see, the TME program is a comprehensive outlay requiring the workable agency of the U.S. and home nations. Again, the program will produce over \$87 billion in annual tax revenues for the various gov’t entities, in addition to annual \$397+ billion in other economic activity & growth on both sides of the U.S. border. So this program cannot be left to the frivolous & politicized policies of Congressional leaders and U.S. administrations. For this reason, the program has been codified into the *Transactional Migration Employees Act (TMEA)* bill in Chapter 5. Furthermore, as with government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs) Fannie Mae and

Freddie Mac, the TME program should operate as its own fiscal corporation for receiving the flat taxes and fees of TM participants. The same as those GSEs, the OTM is to become its own corporate entity for fiscal accountability as **OTM-U.S.A.** Net revenues will be turned over to the U.S. Dept. of Treasury.

OTM-U.S.A.

“GSE protection” combined with the TMEA will give the TME program a fighting chance to survive. Most Americans “live” in the “political center” as nether “left” or “right.” Yet the Democrat & Republican parties are competing to firm-up permanent leadership based on **unconstitutional ideologies** that has to at-first diminish the U.S. middle class. Permanent leadership is the goal of both parties. That is why America’s enormous problems are intentionally ignored; for instance, the great transfer-of-wealth from the commercial sector to Wall Street, shoddy & fragmented education, the systemic absence of justice, high cost healthcare, gov’t surveillance (denial of privacy), no plans or money for fixing climate change, etc., etc, etc.

So neither political extreme will support the TME program though it will essentially resolve the migrant crisis. And so Americans must demand for themselves that Washington and the States implement the program.

Thus, the TMEA bill is for your consideration for support. As with *universal equity-based healthcare* (ref. pg. 84), the *TM solution* has always been here for our discovery, to turn our attention to the full realm of *transactional relationships*. With the program in-place, most would-be migrants no longer have reason to come to the U.S. Applications for asylum should decrease by over 90%, for our well deserved peace-of-mind. — So for your convenience, support the TMEA bill (pg. 61) with its Petition-letter on page 83.

CHAPTER 3

APPLYING TO THE TME PROGRAM

A. The *entry application* for Family Breadwinners

Page 34 shows the SAMPLE *entry app*[lication]. Any literate member of the family may fill it out but the *entry app* has to be signed & dated by the breadwinner *selected* by the family.

In PART-A, the “Application Date” is entered, i.e., the date the *application* is submitted to the OTM. Name of the “Country of Citizenship” of the family members is entered. (**Note:** the Country of Citizenship is required even when residing in another country.)

“OTM job codes” are listed from the *TME Program Booklet*. This space on the *entry app* allows multiple job codes to be entered since many people have multiple skills of which U.S. employers need to know about. The codes allow the OTM to accurately match up open job positions to the *entry apps*. — In the “FOR OTM USE ONLY” section, the “Applica./Reg. ID.” is the *application* number that becomes the registration ID when approved by the OTM **Intake Office**. At approval, the “Interview Date w/ Family” is scheduled for the family to travel to the OTM **Forensic Records & Interviews Dept.** (FRID) on the U.S./Mexico border for the interview and to finalize approval.

In PART-B, “Name of Chosen Breadwinner” is given, followed by the “Address of Residence” and “Phone” [number] of the family. Then enter the “City, Country” of the current city and country the family lives with the breadwinner, along with the “Postal Code.”

“Have you been convicted of a crime?” on the *entry app* is information needed from the

breadwinner’s personal history. If yes, then all details of the conviction are to be written on a separate sheet and attached to the *application*. Answering this question does not bar the breadwinner from approval (unless murder, bank robbery, rape, etc., was committed). Swapping with the spouse or other adult may be an option, here; but giving false information will bar the family from the program. The OTM understands that every family has to provide for itself.

The breadwinner answers “Yes” or “No” for if he or she speaks English. Answering No does not disqualify the breadwinner but those who do speak English are given a higher priority and placed towards the top of the “hiring list” for quicker placement with U.S. employers. For this reason, breadwinners should be learning English while the *application* is pending and, of course, after approval while waiting for placement with an U.S. employer. And as a backup plan, all family members should be learning English.

Next, the breadwinner must answer, “Do you want U.S. employer loan for \$350 fee?” This is the filing fee to be paid during the forensics interview in Nogales, Arizona. If Yes, then the U.S. employer will be notified to agree to the loan. If the employer does not agree, then the breadwinner must look elsewhere to raise the \$350 (and travel expenses). (*Please **do not** borrow from drug dealers or coyote traffickers.*)

“**Name of Spouse**” on the *entry app* is also critical. For she or he will likely be the spokesperson for communicating with the OTM from the home nation for when the breadwinner is in the U.S. as a TM employee. The **Placement Office**

PART-A

Application Date _____

Country of Citizenship _____

OTM job code(s) _____ / _____ / _____

FOR OTM USE ONLY

Applica. No. / Regs. ID _____

Interview Date w/ Family _____

Application for Family Entry to Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program (a.k.a. *entry application*)

Note: Please print information. Attach copy of birth certificate of all family members.

PART-B

Name of Chosen Breadwinner

Last _____ Middle _____ First _____ Date of Birth _____

Address of Residence _____ Phone No. _____

City, Province (or State) _____ Postal Code _____

Have you been convicted of a crime? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, give all details on separate sheet.

Do you speak good English? Yes _____ No _____**Do you want U.S. Employer loan for \$350 fee?** Yes _____ No _____**Name of Spouse**

Last _____ Middle _____ First _____ Date of Birth _____

Name(s) of nucleus family members (sons & daughters up to age 21, grandparents) living in home.

Full Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Birth Certificate?
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____

If more family members, attach names & required information on separate sheet.

Name of Mayor in Your City _____

Office Address _____ First _____ Phone No. _____ Last _____

Email Address: _____

PART-C

PART-D

Name of Chief of Police in Your City _____

Office Address _____ First _____ Phone No. _____ Last _____

Email Address: _____**Signature of Breadwinner** _____ Date _____

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looks upon the spouse as the co-decision maker for if a situation occurs at home that requires assistance, such as a criminal investigation, medical assistance, abuse of a family member, etc. — As introduced in Chapter 2, a caseworker from the *Placement Office* is assigned to each home family to help resolve any “security issues” that may arise. Issues can be resolved more efficiently since the caseworker is most familiar with the family. For example, the caseworker can press the local authorities on the *entry app* (Mayor & Chief of Police in PART-D). — Give the “Date of Birth” of the spouse for the background check.

• **Multiple Nucleus Families at a Home Nation Residence**

In PART-C, the names of nucleus family members include the parents with maternal & adopted sons and daughters, and the four parents of the parents as the maternal grandparents of said sons and daughters. The nucleus family receives the required 25% \$apportionments from the breadwinner’s paychecks (remittances) that are sent home by EFT to the family each payday. Any *other relatives* may reside in the home of the nucleus family and benefit from the remittances, but they have no legal claim thereto. — However, **multiple nucleus families** as other relatives residing in the same household, or household compound, may file *entry apps* for their respective nucleus families. While visiting the OTM, each nucleus family is processed separately, confirmed or denied. All *entry apps* will be considered for approval (and most will be approved).

Hence, the “Full Names” of all family members are listed on the *entry apps* along with their “Relationship[s]” to the breadwinner as qualified members, each of their “Date of Birth,” and whether a “Birth Certificate” exists for each

member, “Yes” or “No.” — Here again, processing won’t deny an *entry app* for not having this information, but the OTM will delay processing the *app* while conducting background checks for validation with home gov’ts. The OTM will consider breadwinners without children the same as those with children. — *Everyone deserves income.*

PART-D. “**Name of Mayor in Your City,**” his “Office Address,” “Phone No.,” and “Email” address are needed as part of the OTM background & character checks of family members. As discussed, the OTM connection with local authorities establishes the informal locally diplomatic relationship for cutting-through red tape when working with the home family. Though seemingly small, a critical security matter can be handled without involving the more complex central gov’t hundreds-of-miles away. Local connections can save time by getting to the heart of a problem. The caseworker can start at this grass root level when inquiring into a matter.

And similarly, the “Name of Chief of Police” on the *entry app* is given. Caseworkers will work with local Chiefs to help quail potential criminal situations before they can get out-of-hand and manifest into violence or other problems. As with the Mayor, the caseworker reports the matter to the Chief as a first step. — But again, by the traditional loyalty of migrant workers, who are mostly peaceful and lawabiding, statistically there will be very few incidences of trouble within the TME program since TM participants will only want to work.

And finally as stated, to authenticate the *entry app*, the breadwinner signs his signature with the current date and sends it to the OTM in Nogales. The family then waits for an acknowledgement response from the OTM (while practicing English). — Again, most *applications* will

be accepted, even those with criminal offenses since everyone deserves a second chance, and people need income to feed their families.

B. The *employer jobs request* Form

Page 37 is the SAMPLE *employer jobs request* form. In PART-A, the “Request Date” is entered at the top as the date of submission to the OTM. The “U.S. Employer ID” is given. This ID is assigned by the OTM in numerical sequence with all other registered U.S. employers with a code for the State of domicile. — In the “FOR OTM USE ONLY” section, the “Request No.” is assigned in sequence with the *requests* from other employers. “New U.S. employer ID. (n/a)” is given for a new employer. If the employer already has an ID, then “n/a” is entered.

In PART-B, the “U.S. Employer Name” is entered as well as the name of the “Employer Agent” submitting the *request*. The “Street Address” along with the “City, State,” and “Zip Code” are given. If the “Mailing Address” is different from the “Street Address,” then that information is entered, too. Leave blank if they are the same. The “Ph.” for phone number & “Fax” number are entered. Then enter the “Agent’s Mobile Phone” number of who submitted the request.

In PART-C, information on the needed job positions is entered. The job codes given by the U.S. employer are matched to the job codes given on the breadwinner’s PART-A of the *entry app*. Here again, the OTM *Sorting Office* matches these codes. The “Amount of Employees” and “Job Position Dates” per the job codes are given and whether each job position is available for “Immediate Placement,” “Yes” or “No.” Then with the “Total Jobs Positions Requested,” the *Sorting Office* can tentatively complete the employer’s re-

quest [order]. — The “Employer Agent” signs and sends it to the OTM for the *Intake Office*. (Note: The herein forms provide the minimum data needed for processing. Additional data may be requested on the actual OTM forms.)

The *employer jobs request* is received by the *Intake Office* to verify completion and then sent to the *Sorting Office* for matching to the breadwinner *entry apps*. Both approved documents are then sent to the *Placement Office* that arranges for paired TM employees to arrive at their room & board to meet the new PLC landlord. Afterwards, the pair goes to meet their new U.S. employer. And afterwards, one of them begins work while the other returns home to [his] family (that may be waiting for him in Mexico at the border so they can return home together).

As shown, the U.S. employer has it pretty easy with no costs, since the OTM and breadwinners are working to facilitate the awaiting job.

C. Paired Business Partners/Owners

As introduced, a sub-office of the *Placement Office* is the **Office of Business Templates** (OBT) that provides “template training” to migrants (just as it should be for all U.S. citizen business loan applicants). OBT helps to prepare five-year [B]usiness [P]lans with *Balance Sheets* (together called *business plans*) to establish avenues for financing migrant businesses. The objective of OBT is to facilitate the success of migrant businesses that come to the U.S. to avoid the economic disruption of business failures. — As a matter of course, the OBT will provide this limited training for business planning by assisting paired partners in completing the “business plan templates” for their *business plans*. Template training begins with receipt of the *Applica-*

Request No. _____

Request Date _____

New U.S. Employer ID. (n/a) _____

U.S. Employer ID. _____

Please print information.

U.S. Employer Name _____

Employer Agent	First Name	Last	Title

Street Address _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Mailing Address (if different) _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Ph. _____ Fax _____ Agent's Mobile Ph. _____

[illegible]

Total Job Positions Requested: _____

Signature of Employer Agent _____
 Date

Date

tion for Transactional Migration of Paired Partnership for Business, having the short name *business app* with 3 pages, is completed by both partners while in their home nation. This period is well prior to the scheduled family forensic interview with FRID via the OBT (ref. Figure B, *Organization of OTM*, pg. 17). Partners communicate with the OBT by teleconferences and emails.

On pages 39 & 40 respectively are *Parts 1* and *2* as *Pages 1 & 2* of the 3-page *business app*. They request personal information from the paired partners, *Page 1* for *Partner 1*, and *Page 2* for *Partner 2*. *Parts 1* and *2* request the same information as the *entry app* for TM employees (pages 33 thru 35), except “Business code” in “PART-A” replaces “OTM job codes,” to reflect the type of business. Please note that Partner 1 and 2 are stated respectively on *Parts 1* and *2*. Distinguishing between the partners is necessary throughout the approval process and during the ongoing transactional relationship at the migrant business and with the OTM. For example, shown in this chapter, Section E (pg. 47), are the “Paired Partners ID Cards” distinguishing the partners as P-1 and P-2. They are still considered “breadwinners” *officially chosen* by their families when communicating with the OTM. And so the remainder of *Pages 1 & 2*, for PARTS B thru D, request the same info as the *entry app* (ref. pg. 34.)

Page 41 shows *Page 3 of 3* of the *business app* as *Part 3*, requiring the *business information* of the business. In PART-E at the “FOR OTM USE ONLY” box, the “Approved? Yes or No” is checked. If Yes, then the “OTM Business ID” is entered and assigned to the migrant business. If “No,” then the OBT notifies the paired partners that their *business app* is *Not Approved at this Time*.

{When a *business plan* is deemed by the OBT as not yet ready, the paired partners are

notified in the home nation to *adjust the business plan*, and the *Sorting Office* shall continue to hold the business app until the paired partners re-contact the OBT that the *business plan* is ready for re-evaluation after the identified concerns noted by the OBT have been worked out.}

PART-E continues requiring the “Name of Business” in the home nation, “Street Address,” “City, Province” (State) & “Postal Code,” and the “Ph.” (phone) & “Fax” numbers.

PART-F requests the “Name of Subsidiary in U.S.” as the business name to be registered in the State of domicile with its “Street Address, City, State,” and “Zip Code.” The “Mailing Address” is given if different from the street address. The “Ph.” (phone) and “Fax” numbers are given, and whether the “5-year Bus. Plan w/ *Balance Sheet* template completed? . . . Yes or No.”

In PART-G, the “Name of Bank” is given where the business conducts its transactions for operating in the home nation, such as the \$checking and \$savings accounts. The “Country of Domicile” is where the bank is headquartered, with the “Street Address, City & Province,” and “Postal Code.” The “Phone” and “Fax” numbers are also given. — And finally, both partners initiate the *business app* by signing and dating the bottom side of *Page 3 of 3/Part 3* respectively as *Partners 1* and *2*. (When applying, the partners, themselves, decide who will be 1 and 2. This is not a decision of the OTM.)

Those *business plans* verified as approved are held at the OBT while the *business apps* of the paired partners are forwarded to FRID for both nucleus families to be scheduled to visit for their separately forensic interviews.

The *Intake Office* forwards the *business app* to the OBT. When ready, the OBT schedules

PART-A

Application Date _____

Country of Citizenship _____

Business code _____

Partner 1

FOR OTM USE ONLY

Application / Regs. No. _____

Interview Date w/ Family _____

Application for Transactional Migration of Paired Partnership for Business (a.k.a. business app)

Note: Please print information. Attach copy of birth certificate of all family members.

PART-B

Name of Chosen Breadwinner

 Last Middle First Date of Birth

Address of Residence _____ Phone No. _____

City, Province, Country _____ Postal Code _____

Have you been convicted of a crime? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, give all details on separate sheet.

Do you speak good English? Yes _____ No _____

Name of Spouse

 Last Middle First Date of Birth

Name(s) of nucleus family members (sons & daughters up to age 21, grandparents) living in home.

Full Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Birth Certificate?
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____
_____	_____	_____	Yes _____ No _____

If more family members, attach names & required information on separate sheet.

PART-C

Name of Mayor in Your City _____

 First Last

Office Address _____ Phone No. _____

Email Address: _____

Name of Chief of Police in Your City _____

 First Last

Office Address _____ Phone No. _____

Email Address: _____

PART-D

PART-A

Application Date _____

Country of Citizenship _____

Business code _____**Partner 2****FOR OTM USE ONLY**

Application / Regs. No. _____

Interview Date w/ Family _____

business app, Part 2 (Partner 2 Personal Information)

Please print information.

PART-B

Name of Chosen Breadwinner

Last _____ Middle _____ First _____ Date of Birth _____

Address of Residence _____ Phone No. _____

City, Province, Country _____ Postal Code _____

Have you been convicted of a crime? Yes ____ No ____ If yes, give all details on separate sheet.

Do you speak good English? Yes ____ No ____**Name of Spouse**

Last _____ Middle _____ First _____ Date of Birth _____

Name(s) of nucleus family members (sons & daughters up to age 21, grandparents) living in home.

PART-C

Full Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	Birth Certificate?
_____	_____	_____	Yes ____ No ____
_____	_____	_____	Yes ____ No ____
_____	_____	_____	Yes ____ No ____
_____	_____	_____	Yes ____ No ____
_____	_____	_____	Yes ____ No ____

If more family members, attach names & required information on separate sheet.

PART-D

Name of Mayor in Your City _____

First _____ Last _____

Office Address _____ Phone No. _____

Email Address: _____**Name of Chief of Police in Your City** _____

First _____ Last _____

Office Address _____ Phone No. _____

Email Address: _____

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FOR OTM USE ONLY

Approved? Yes ____ No ____ OTM Business ID _____

business app, Part 3 (Business Information)

Please print information.

PART-E

Name of Business (in Home Nation) _____

Country of Domicile _____

Street Address _____

City & Province _____ Postal Code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

PART-F

Name of Subsidiary in U.S. _____

Street Address _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Mailing Address (if different) _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

5-year Bus. Plan w/ *Balance Sheet* template completed? **Yes** ____ **No** ____

PART-G

Name of Bank _____

Country of Domicile _____

Street Address _____

City & Province _____ Postal Code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Signa. of Partner 1 _____ Date _____

Signa. of Partner 2 _____ Date _____

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Page 3 of 3 / Part 3

both nucleus families for interviews at the FRID. If all continues well, the families return home while the partners remain in the U.S. for one year to construct the business.

As introduced in Chapter 2, the headquarters/home office of the business must be domiciled in the home nation, with its U.S. “branch” registered in the U.S. only as a subsidiary of the home office. The home nation is where the business is conceptualized, planned, and drawn-up to create the home office. U.S. and foreign lenders may provide financing based on the *business plan* accepted by the OBT. — I.e., TM requires migrant business owners in the U.S. to “step-up their game” by becoming **organized on paper**. Despite the gang violence in Central America, home nation cultures exhibit the social cohesion to meet these specifications. And program policies are here to help guide gov’t officials in home nations away from traditional corruption.⁸

• In the Event of Replacing a Paired Partner

Paired partners should be compatible and synchronized for working together, as affirmed by the OBT through the *business plan*. But in the

⁸ Here again, a primary cause of the “gang culture” is fathers separated from their growing sons. You don’t need experts to tell you this. You can spot the **angry kids without fathers** and the *settled children* who are with their fathers. Separation naturally incurs resentment in boys whom grow into angry young men. Fathers establish identity for their sons that reduce confusion and frustration. Without the father, the child develops an “emotional void” within the consciousness leading to depression & anxiety. “Maturing men” can help women to reduce violence in neighborhoods by simply “being there” for the boys and girls. — Also, the active support from Gov’t for fathers will grow into wider support and empathy from the public. For this matter is a true, silent, public health crisis.

event of a partner exiting from the business partnership, he or she must be replaced within one year, or the subsidiary must close/terminate in the U.S. The “replacement partner” would buy into the business either by making installment payments to the ex-partner, or by partial lump sum payment with installment payments, or full payment in a lump sum. As a matter of course, finding another paired partner in the home nation should be easy enough. In fact, the exiting partner is required to allow up to a year for the other partner to find a replacement partner. If not allowed, then the exiting partner forfeits ownership of the U.S. subsidiary to full ownership of the other partner. But forfeiture **shall not** include subsidiaries in another country. The current partner has to quickly find a replacement partner to takeover the 6-month rotations. (The replacement partner may be a family member of current owner’s “extended family” **but not** in the nucleus family.)

SECTION EPILOGUE. Of course, as discussed, paired partnerships are more complicated and thus processed more slowly than for final approval of paired TM employees. But again, it’s worth the trouble. The U.S. economy, that’s essentially the heart of the global economy, benefits from the ideas, work ethics, personal relationships, and the transactional exchanges with other peoples. Now, migrant businesses can formalize and integrate into the *American system* while diminishing the migration crisis (and internationally through the *Transactional Migration Pact of Nations*, Chapter 4, pg. 52).

And yet, folks remain in their home nations to help build and stabilize their neighborhoods and infrastructure as part of their own economic boons. The prospects are incredible.

D. Paired-lease Confirmations (PLC)

Also introduced in Chapter 2, the ***paired-lease confirmation*** (a.k.a. PLC) document is the prerequisite for the resident arrangements for TM participants in the U.S., for shared room & board. It signifies the ***paired-lease Agreement*** is being prepared or ready for signing by the three parties (both paired TM participants and PLC landlord). By remote teleconference with the PLC landlord, the *Placement Office* prepares the PLC by initial verbal agreement with the landlord. The *Placement Office* then faxes the "completed PLC" to the landlord or Agent for signature authentication as "authorization and confirmation" that the paired-lease with room & board are agreed upon for the paired participants.

See the sample PLC document on the following page 44. Recall that participants are approved in pairs so they rotate in occupying the same job position every six months. This rule of the TME program cannot be overruled unless by special circumstances allowed by the OTM. Wherefore, this important function of "PLC landlords" helps things to run smoothly for the program. With paired TM participants residing at the same residence by a joining paired-lease, all living arrangements are accounted-for with less stress on the landlords as well as the participants, themselves. The *Placement Office* does not retain a copy of the lease. Only the approved PLC form is retained by the OTM, signed by the landlord or Agent, for confirmation that the "paired participants" have a secured residence for when working in the U.S.

PART-A on the PLC has the "Landlord Registration No." of which all PLC landlords must register for easy identification within the TME

program. — In the "For Placement Office Use Only," the authority dates the PLC as the "Date Approved" and signs his or her signature at the "Approved by" line.

PART-B provides general information on the landlord. The landlord's "Business Name" is entered as registered with the State of domicile. The name of the "Landlord or Agent" thereof is given, along with the "Agent's Title" as the person returning the PLC to the *Placement Office*. If the landlord is returning the PLC, then she or he enters "Owner" as the "Title." The "Street Address" of the landlord's place of business is entered, along with the "City, State," and "Zip Code." If the "Mailing Address" is different from the street address, then the mailing address must be entered, too. The "Ph." and "Fax" numbers are given, along with the "Mobile Ph." of the landlord or Agent.

PART-C has the general information on the property being leased. Of course, both TM participants are identified here along with their "Regs. Nos." (registration numbers). The "Lease Address" with the "City, State," and "Zip Code" are given. The property is assigned an "OTM Property ID#" for quickly locating the property within the OTM database. The "Length of [the] Paired-lease" is given from "1 to 4 years."

The OTM asks PLC landlords to extend paired-leases to four (4) years; 1 or 2 years for under special circumstances such as when job positions are temporary or for a finite period of time, or when job tenure is held for an American employee. — **Landlords must home-furnish all residences** since TM participants don't have the scheduling time to purchase home furnishings, and to avoid participants owning furnishings under the ongoing transient conditions.

PART-A

FOR PLACEMENT OFFICE USE ONLY**Landlord
Registration No.:** _____

Date Approved _____

Approved by _____

Paired-lease Confirmation (a.k.a. PLC)

Please print information.

PART-B

Landlord (Business Name) _____**Landlord or Agent**

First Name _____

Last _____

Title _____

Street Address _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Mailing Address (if different) _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

Ph. _____ Fax _____

Agent's Mobile Ph. _____

PART-C

TM Employee #1

First Name _____

Last _____

Regs. No. _____

TM Employee #2

First Name _____

Last _____

Regs. No. _____

Lease Address _____

City, State _____ Zip Code _____

OTM Property ID # _____

Length of Paired-lease (in years): 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

Signature of Landlord or Agent _____

Date _____

U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security - Office of Transactional Migration, Form: OTM-2019-0003

• Multiple Pairs at a Residence & Subsidizing Paired-leases

The PLC landlord may facilitate the arrangement of multiple pairs of participants in a residence when there are adequate bedrooms available. Only one participant can be assigned to a bedroom during a 6-month rotation, and no assignment is allowed to the living room or other rooms. For example, a home must have two (2) bedrooms to allow two pairs for four (4) total TM participants on the paired-lease. Thus, one bedroom can only allow one pair. — And, multiple pairs of participants may contribute to paying the “standard rent.” I.e., the landlord cannot double the rent for “double occupancy.” The landlord may only charge the same rent for multiple rooms as to citizen tenants. — And multiple paired participants shall evenly divide their rent payments to the landlord. — And finally, the PLC landlord cannot increase the rent beyond what citizen tenants are paying, except Gov’t shall separately pay any subsidy funds for rent directly to the landlord. See below.

Examples of rent & subsidies:

TM participants rent	\$625 month
Subsidy to PLC landlord	\$125 month
Citizens’ rent no more than	\$625 month
(Subsidies = approx. \$11.25 billion annually)	

The source of subsidies for paired-leases for TM participants in the TME program is approx. \$42.8 billion in annual tax revenues & fees paid by TM participants to gov’ts in the U.S. and \$38 billion to home nations. U.S. taxpayers will not provide this funding, but TM participants are paying their own way, here, throughout the TME program. These subsidies may be necessary for making adequate housing available in higher-rent areas without forcing-up rent and home prices on Americans. Again, it would be illegal for landlords to raise “regular rent levels” on U.S.

citizens that exceed the rent levels not subsidized for TM participants.

So ideally, the OTM wants paired-leases to extend to four years to minimize disruption of the ongoing work rotations. Wherefore, the subsidy provision asks landlords to tolerate longer-than-usual leases. They transact with TM participants swapping-out in jobs every six months for a bit more work than traditional leases.

• How to Ease the U.S. Housing Crisis

Certainly, rents for the TME program will be affected by the high apartment rent crisis in the U.S. However, the pressures on rents can be eased by reversing the three bad monetary policies identified in **footnote 10** (pg. 59).

The author has been warning and teaching of these three policy-causes since 2008, prior to the 2010 economic meltdown, leading to today’s high rents. These pressures on real estate properties come from the unlawful flow of Federal Reserve \$currency to Wall Street that **bypasses the commercial sectors of the U.S. & global economies**. This excess cash searches for places to park and invest. In the earlier years, mortgage-back securities lead to the home mortgage bubble, and the bloated stock markets that we still have today. In recent years, that cash created “stock buybacks” by companies improperly purchasing their own stocks in the \$trillions. And so today, that cash, that accumulates every year, is buying-up real estate around the country, the direct cause of high rents and the unsettled home pricing. The effect is removing “disposable income” from households. — We are living life through this *prism of the transfer-of-wealth* that’s causing virtually all the lack of funding for: food insecurity, education, pension funds, infrastructure, the Social Security trust

fund, climate change, etc.; and closures of retail stores, weakened banks, low economic growth—all of life today). The three policies have essentially taken the *American free enterprise system* offline from the 1990s and allowing China's economy to gain ground with the U.S. economy.

You can help to **reverse this silent crisis** by contacting U.S. Rep. John Yarmuth to express your support for passing the *Economic Normalization Act* bill. That Act will reverse these three policies. Visit www.The-Protect-America-Project.org for more information. — Reversing these policies will remove the undue pressures on rents for TM participants and lessen the lack-of-funding issues throughout the economy.

E. OTM Identification Cards

• The TME ID [Card]



The *Transactional Migration Employees Identification Card* (with the acronyms **TME ID** and **TME card**), shown above is required for all TM employees. Besides the barcode tattoo inside the left wrist of participants, the TME card gives ready identification for quickly matching-up the TM employee whenever needed by authorities.

The card can be scanned throughout the TME environment (by OTM, Border Patrol, FBI, Etc.) as well as by other law enforcement linked to the OTM database. Like other identifications, the TME card is designed for super quick validation (scanning, infrared technology, etc.) so everyone can proceed without undue delays.

Migrants are all about “taking care of business” with no time for foolishness. As part of the complete security file, the TME card is “redundant security” for everyone’s assured safety. Home nations also need this redundancy that will greatly improve the security infrastructure for those gov’ts, too. Improvements include the U.S. and international networks plugging into the databases of home gov’ts. For example, the FBI can quickly assist in doing an injury investigation for a nucleus family in its home nation.

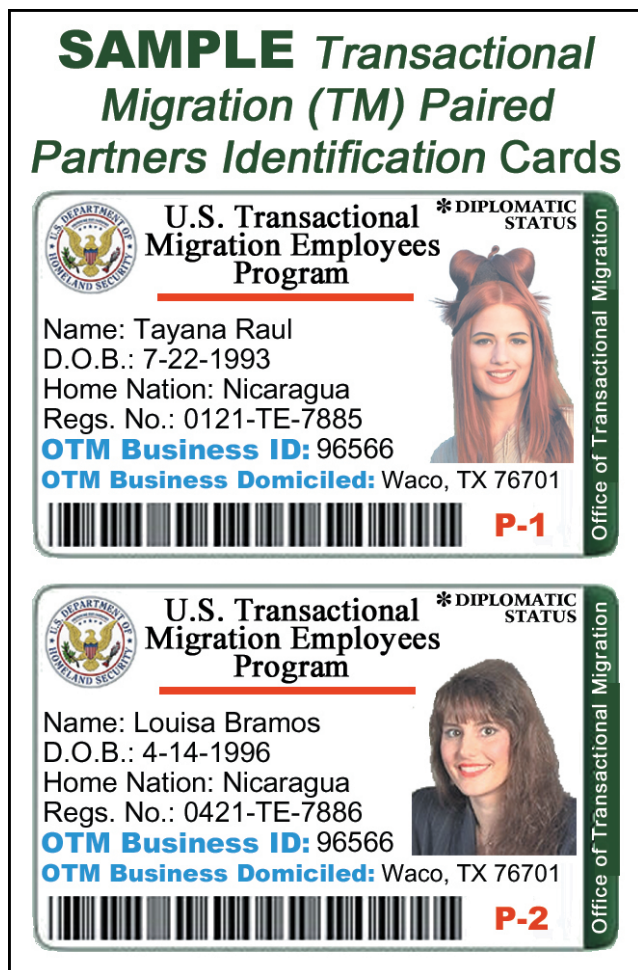
Basic features of the sample TME card are shown in the left column. The name of the cardholder in this sample is *Mackrel Gennoli*. It has the seal of the Dept. of Homeland Security and entitled *Transactional Migration Employees Program*. His diplomatic status is plainly stated “*DIPLOMATIC STATUS.” “D.O.B.” is his date of birth. “Regs. No.” is the alphanumeric registration number identifying him as the TM employee within the OTM database, and the “U.S. [E]mployer ID” of which Mr. Gennoli is employed. Employer Domiciled is the city and zip code of the employer’s physical location.

• Paired Partners [ID] Cards

Page 47 shows samples of the two *Transactional Migration Paired Partners Identification Cards*, also called the *paired partners cards*. They are very similar to the TM employee TME ID card including the “*DIPLOMATIC STATUS.” But as shown, paired partners Tayana Raul and Louisa

Bramos have the same “OTM Business ID” and “OTM Business Domiciled” (their migrant subsi-

eras, then spreads to protect the home nation, to more easily deter and solve crime.



diary business is registered in Waco, Texas). Ms. Raul is *Partner 1* of migrant company/“Business #96566” indicated by “P-1” in red and Ms. Bramos is *Partner 2* as “P-2.” Their “D.O.B.s” (date of births), “Home Nations,” & “Regs. No.” (registration numbers) are shown as on Mr. Gennoli’s TME card. — The red & blue fonts on partner cards easily distinguish from TME cards.

Security Recommendation: Once again, these databases should extend to citizens at-large in the home nations. Forensic records with high-tech ID cards should be voluntarily available to others who want to participate. This *security umbrella*, accompanied with security cam-

F. TME Agreement for TM Participants

The TME Agreement is necessary for paired TM employees and paired business partners, as TM participants, to be fully briefed on the terms of his and her employment in the U.S. This Agreement shall not be interpreted as an application for immigration, asylum, or refugee status. It makes clear for TM participants to understand that they are in the U.S. for “transactional purposes” to financially support their nucleus families in their home nations, and for that privilege, the participants agree to pay the 25% flat tax from his or her salary to the various government entities and the additional 25% of said salary to the corresponding nucleus family in the home nation; and whereby, the sections of the Agreement are enumerated as follows . . .

Agreement

I, [Print Name of Applicant], agree to the following requirements under the U.S. Transactional Migration Employees Program (hereafter as TME Program):

A. The understanding that my only purpose in the U.S. is to work in 6-month rotations for the financial support of my family in my home nation, and that I will return to work in the U.S. at the appointed 6-month interval and subsequently to promptly return to my family for the next 6-month interval; and there shall be no exception to this rule;

B. Obey the regulations and laws of the U.S. and my home nation and abide by the application process of the Office of Transactional Migration (hereafter called OTM);

C. Obey the lawful rules and regulations of my U.S. employer;

D. Take custody, if possible, of my minor children, and to provide for my children financially by my employment as a TM employee or paired business owner; and where I cannot take custody thereof, I shall continue to financially support my children pursuant to Section A of the herein Agreement; and that the TME Program emphasizes that I be a “good father” over my children, showing “love” and “respect” (full acceptance of the child) so they will not grow-up frustrated and angry due to my otherwise absence from them;

E. To the best of my ability, to cooperate with- and financially provide for my spouse, significant other, or otherwise the head of my household in my home nation, to avoid any unnecessary trouble and violations of the law affecting my household;

F. To pay the flat tax of 25% of my salary as a TM employee and further pay 25% or more thereof to my family in my home nation; and both transactions shall ensue at each pay period by “electronic funds transfer” (EFT); and thus whereby

G. To avail the remainder of my salary for my own room & board and other living expenses during my 6-month rotations in the U.S. and alternately at my home nation;

H. As a TM participant, I shall share my rent payment proportionally with another or other participants boarding with me for remittance to the landlord in accordance with the paired-lease Agreement;

I. Honor the security agreement between my home nation and the U.S. for the best possible outcomes of our mutually manifest relationships that shall ensue;

J. Have forensic records of my nucleus family on file at the OTM, including DNA, scanned retinas, facial recognition, fingerprints; and I agree to have an identifying barcode tattooed inside my left wrist; and I understand that the forensic records of my nucleus family

shall be removed and destroyed upon my request at termination as a TM participant, or I may choose to have said forensic records retained in the OTM database and my home nation for the ongoing security of my family;

K. The tattooed barcode shall be removed upon my termination as a TM participant;

L. Keep my OTM registration and records updated with the OTM; to fully cooperate with any investigation that may arise by the OTM; and any falsification of the OTM record by me or any of my family members are grounds for my termination from the TME Program;

M. With good reason, my spouse or the “head of my household” in my home nation may file a grievance with the OTM;

N. I shall have “official diplomatic status” while in the TME program, and thus I shall not use my position as a TM participant for immigrating to the U.S. but only by my regular application to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service shall my immigration status be considered and accepted for U.S. citizenship;

O. Under “Diplomatic status” I may not apply for- or gain U.S. citizenship through marriage; and whereupon I may marry a U.S. citizen, my fiancé to become my spouse shall agree to become a legal resident in my home nation or otherwise I agree to terminate from the TME program upon such marriage;

P. Under my diplomatic status in the U.S. and upon being a female TM participant, and upon becoming pregnant and/or having born a child in the U.S., that child cannot become a U.S. citizen but shall remain a citizen of my home nation; and whereby

I hereby execute the herein Agreement with my signature,

Signature of TM Participant	Date
-----------------------------	------

CHAPTER 4

HOME NATION SECURITY & RELATIVE PEACE

A. The Security of Cross-border Grass Root Relationships

• The TME Program as a Uniting Focal Point

Probably the most effective security for a nation begins with safety of the family unit where the families within communities depend on each other for survival. This social cohesion, of course, makes it easier for Gov't to implement its overall security arrangement for the assurance of greater strength and national unity. Today this security is lacking for Central American families by the mass exodus to the U.S. Families are having a difficult time.

Hence, the significance of the TME program cannot be overly emphasized for accomplishing the security framework needed for families, and for the U.S., too. The program maintains “relationship cohesion” by families, employees, U.S. employers, and U.S. and foreign gov'ts depending on each other having the single goal of facilitating the success of TM participants. That beauty and power derives from the interactions between these entities, including the rotating pairs of participants returning to their families every six months. The stories and experiences will be shared across the border, breaking down language barriers, and the funding of gov't programs in home nations by the home gov'ts, themselves. Fathers are mandated to be with their kids or they cannot participate. Anguished wives and grandparents are relieved where they can now see their men regularly. — U.S. employ-

ers get what they need in abundance, access to an inexhaustible employees market. Breadwinners are learning and training in preparation to become TM participants. *Problem solved.* — And as discussed in Chapter 1, under the TME program, home nation institutions and officials have the powerful incentive to abandon the lesser corrupted money from drug dealers for the \$billion in clean money from the taxes paid by TM participants. Home nations will have the incentive to protect families, to investigate crime and go after the criminals. (Every home in the home nations should be equipped with a high-definition DVR camera security system linked to law enforcement via *intranets*. This simple measure will function significantly in reducing crime and threats of violence). The TME program would become a focal point from which home nations protect their citizens and foster cooperation.

With regular *TM taxes* paid to the gov'ts of home nations and with their people on the road to prosperity with less angry sons to form gangs, there can establish a relative peace across Central America. And the forensic files on home nation families make it easier for U.S. investigators to assist in solving crimes along with the return of fathers assisting gov'ts in reducing gang violence. These forces *and beauty* stem from the fundamental grass root relationships created thru the TME program and sorely needed to strengthen gov'ts.

Also discussed in Chapter 1, today, Gov'ts are “severely short sighted” by ignoring these relationships. But a TME program will help

to guide them. — Indeed, fostering grass root relationships is the only way to establish sustainable, abiding security for a nation, a critical lesson that's lost in U.S. politics, too.

And yet U.S. employers and their American employees are integral with these experiences, too. For they accumulate experiences the same as everyone else. — Americans no longer need to fear the immigrant takeover of their nation, as illegal migrants must return home to help re-establish their own communities, while having a *TM footprint* in U.S. communities through rotational employment in the U.S. TM is seemingly the perfect solution to the migrant crisis, as well as for other nations having similar labor problems, such as Japan, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, and the UK. Also, the program focal point can extend to the troubled home nations that serve them, such as the Philippines and Vietnam.

In addition, the *Dreamers* of DACA returning home to Mexico and other home nations will have great historical roles to play. These migrants can take their middle- and upper middle class U.S. educations and earnings back to help modernize Central America with a balanced approach to saving the planet. Modernization, of course, should include hi-speed rail to facilitate the bustling TME program. Their variety of expertise is needed to help prepare TM for implementation within their home nations. English classes, for example, will be needed. Dreamers as paired TM employees and paired TM business owners will bring a rich cultural complexity to the community experiences on both sides of the border. — **Those Dreamers whom fully embrace TM will be touted as heroes.**

With that said, we can expect the vibrant, fluid, day-to-day energy from these relationships canvassing across the border to gradually im-

prove the cultures and functions of gov'ts (again, including in the U.S.). And the TME program will be welcomed by the rank-&-file everywhere. I.e., the ideologies of left and right politics won't seem as important to most Americans when relative peace is achieved.

B. The U.S. Must Get Serious About Security in Central America



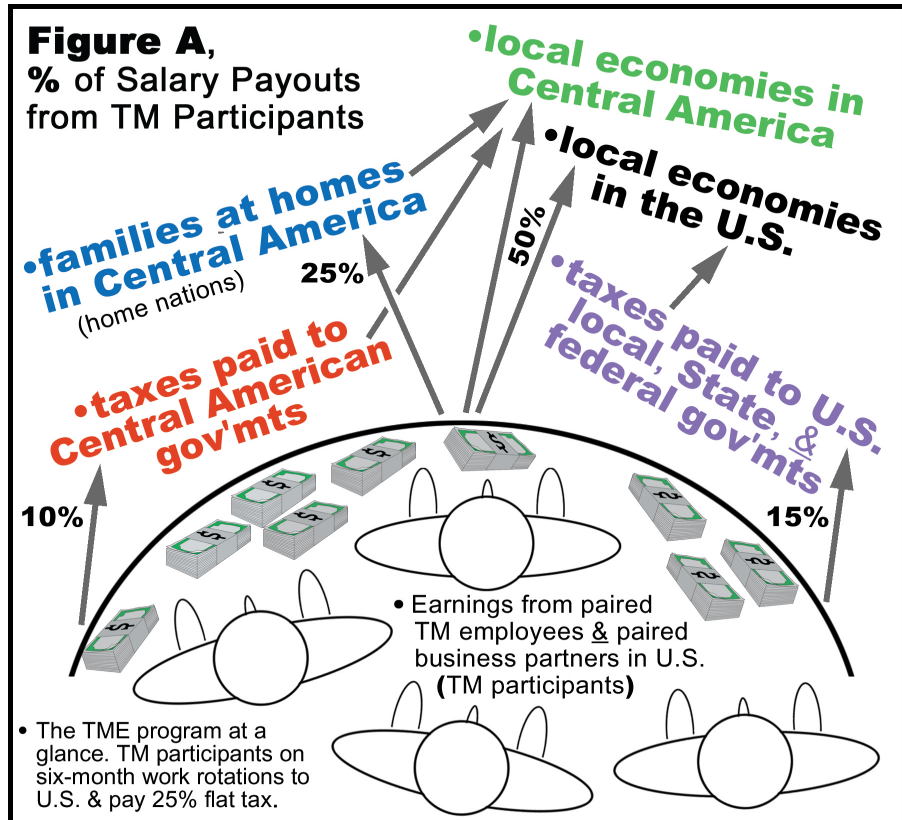
At the USAID.gov homepage, Administrator Mark Green says of the U.S. aid work in Central America, “ . . . our programs contribute to a safer and more prosperous United States by helping to secure our borders, protect our citizens, and increase economic and business opportunities. . . ” (July 2019). But today's so-called *border crisis* on the U.S./Mexico border demonstrates how Congress and U.S. Presidents have not been serious about the problems of Central America. No only is the crisis used as a political football, but it is wholly preventable. For example, in June 2019, \$4.6 billion of emergency aid was approved for President Trump to assist in easing the crisis. But if that aid were distributed sooner across USAID's A4P Activity programs in Central America, then the border crisis would be less severe today. There may not be a crisis. Historically, Congress has only given superficial support to securing Central America.

Footnote⁹

Then we have paid activists to run migrants from Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador to the U.S. border. (Otherwise, how else are these caravans so well organized?) In June 2019, under pressure by President Trump, the Mexican police arrested two of the activists, Irineo Mujica and Cristobal Sanchez. Mujica has dual citizenship in the U.S. and Mexico, and Sanchez lives in southern Mexico. Both activists were strategically planted by their funding sources; their bank accounts in Mexico were frozen. — So where is the truth in this situation? Who is funding this organizing that's undermining U.S. national security? (Reported by Rafael Caranza of the *Arizona Republic*.) Rush Limbaugh says billionaire George Soros is one of the funding sources.

Even in December 2018, the U.S. pledged \$10.8 billion to Mexico and the home nations for economic development, infrastructure, and jobs creation, to help slow the migration to the U.S. This pledge is far more ambitious than the earlier-year pledges of several hundred \$million. But historically, U.S. lawmakers have not fully fulfilled these pledges. And Trump's October 2018 threats to cut U.S. aid in this region does not help the

situation since gov't officials cannot legally stop migrants from leaving their own countries (at least not yet while they are free nations and not dictatorships). As many pundits have pointed-out, aid cuts will only



cause more hardship and prompt more migrants to leave their home nations to increase instability in the region. Thank God that thus far Trump has not followed thru with these cuts of which the funding is needed badly.

Yet the problem with direct funding to gov't officials is the inefficiency of getting U.S. dollars to where they are needed. Placing dollars in the hands of corrupt officials defeats the purpose of the aid. — So here again, we can see the high value of the TME program. Once more, above Figure A shows the income is placed right where it is needed, to: **1) the families of home nations; 2) local economies in Central America; 3) local econo-**

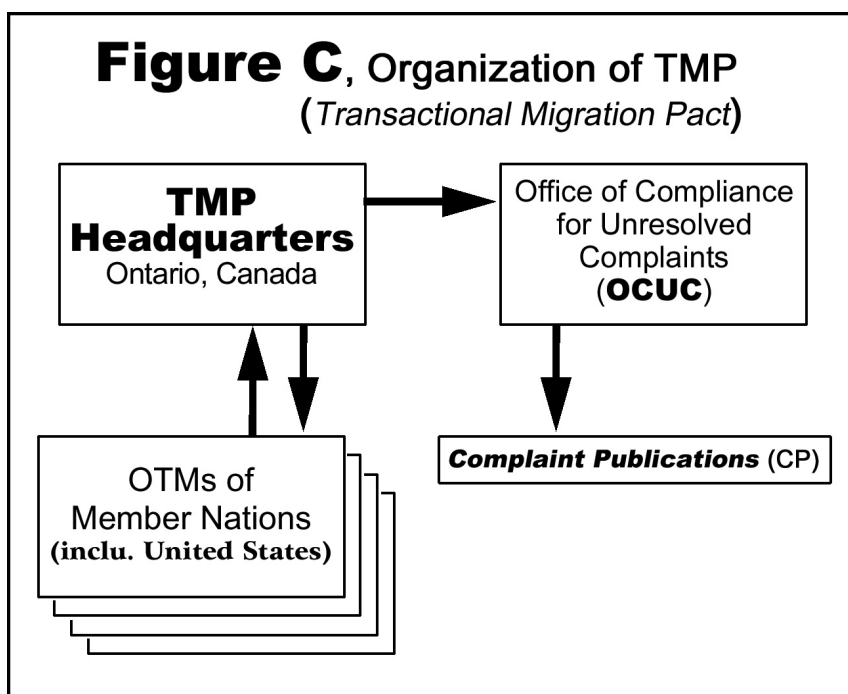
⁹ USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development)

mies in the U.S.; **4)** gov'mts in Central America as tax revenues; and **5)** local, State, and federal gov'mts in the U.S. as tax revenues. Virtually everyone is plugged into the program through the grass root relationships that ensues its maximum effects (in one way or another). As stressed, it would be a boon for the U.S. economy, too. The U.S. Democrat and Republican parties have no justifiable reason to reject the TME program. If so, as stated, their leadership becomes irrelevant. **As Figure A shows, % of Salary Payouts from TM Participants**, TM is just as natural as the air we breathe (such as *Universal Equity-based Healthcare*, ref. pg. 84). The TME program provides the economic and grass root relationships that strengthen home nations as well as the U.S.

Then, in the following Section C, the basic precepts of the *Transactional Migration Pact (TMP)* of Nations are introduced. If the TME program is to expand outside the U.S. and Central America, then a functioning pact of nations is needed to protect families and TM participants everywhere, for guarding integrity of the program. That security in-turn eliminates unnecessary costs to gov'mts and employers. I.e., TMP protections would reinforce the program at the macro international level. With an adequate consensus of nations, TM participants outside Central America will be safe, too. As touted, receiving the flat tax will change the behavior of gov'mt officials to make those relationships *transactional*.

C. The Transactional Migration Pact (TMP) of Nations

In Figure C, below, *Organization of TMP (Transactional Migration Pact)* is a relatively simple organization since its primary function is to coordinate the movement of TM participants between nations. Its other function is to protect participants. **Member nations** operate independent OTMs with separate TME programs within



their nations. So the *TMP [H]eadquarters* coordinates member nations for determining the statuses of paired TM employees allowed within nations. I.e., each nation sets an allotted quota for paired TM employees. When these quotas are met, the *member* notifies TMP headquarters for forwarding the “updated migrant caps” to the other *member nations*. — Also, headquarters settles disputes between member nations to avoid court battles thru the specialized *Office of Compliance for Unresolved Complaints (OCUC)*.

The formation of- and development of grass root relationships, and the inherent securi-

ty that follows, will be magnified internationally thru the TMP. With the daily interactions of TM across borders, member nations must have a comprehensive security agreement for ensuring integrity of the TME program. Here again, the forensic files kept on home families have long been needed and will be part-and-parcel to this agreement. They make it easier to track and investigate any infractions subjected to families by criminals or other corruption. Then with host nations as co-partners to home nations, a strong and well-defined security framework can develop internationally, reinforced by the millions of personal and business relationships. (And remember, part of this security comes from reuniting fathers with their children for eliminating anger in young men wanting to join gangs and crime.) Home nations such as in Central America, Africa, and Asia have long needed this all-inclusive security front. And the American people have long sought a comprehensive solution to be achieved by such as a TME program.

Thus, the TMP as initiated by the U.S. may extend to any other nation wishing to implement the TME program, whether as a home nation or host nation with awaiting employers needing TM employees. Per the program, for all persons wanting to work in the U.S., their respective nations must be members of the TMP. These nations have to agree to the operation of the TME program by the rules, regulations, and directives, unless amended by ready-collaboration and/or negotiations by the member nations. — For example, today, the Republic of the Philippines (**RoP**) has many thousands of migrant workers in nations around the world. The TMP would require RoP to become a TMP member nation to enable its paired TM employees to work in the U.S. or with any other *host* nation member. — With that said, a TMP member nation may deter-

mine the quota/amount of paired TM employees that can be accepted therein. For instance, the U.S. will focus mainly on Central American nations for helping to fill the 14+ million paired job openings in the U.S. (recall that the 14 million = twice the 7 million, comprising two/paired TM employees for each job opening).

Whereby, the TMP encompasses the home nations releasing TM participants to host nations. As a formal arrangement, all member nations have the same rights and privileges. And the rules and regulations are interchangeable between member nations.

In addition, the TMP makes it easy for nations to join and later withdraw as they wish without revising the mandate of rules and regulations governing the pact. When joining, any nation may interact with- and conduct TM with any other member nation. They are not restricted to doing TM with the U.S. except all member nations must follow the pact rules for protecting TM participants and their families.

Upon vigorous participation by nations, the pact may ultimately serve as a conveyance for “active peace” where nations will be drawn to the power and humanity of the grass root, interacting, day-to-day relationships. For, by the TME program extending to any nation, it reinforces these endeavors with ensuing benefits.

Hence, as introduced, the other operation of TMP headquarters is to settle Complaints filed by TM participants, nucleus family members of home nations, American employees, and U.S. employers having TM employees. And a member nation may even file upon another member nation. The OCUC accepts and processes the unresolved Complaints that originate at the OTMs of member nations, including the U.S. These Complaints remain *pending* in those nations if a party

is not satisfied with the case outcome. All Complaints, including between member nations, must begin at the “OTM level” prior to forwarding to the OCUC. — The purpose of the OCUC is to resolve those difficult Complaints that cannot be resolved at the OTM level. — These Complaints are expected to be few since member nations have an interest in operating respectively efficient and respectable programs. Ergo, because those Complaints are made public upon request by a party when received, TMP headquarters takes legal authority over Complaints to avoid the “unnecessary publicity” of nasty Complaints that can become politicized over a member nation. For example, where a nation OTM attempts to cover-up an abused TM employee, that employee may forward his or her Complaint to the OCUC if not resolved by the OTM and request to make it public.

This section of the OCUC is called *Complaint Publications* (**CP**, see Figure C). By keeping the public apprised of Complaint activity, everyone can be on the “lookout” for bad behavior to give authorities the jumpstart for stopping that behavior before it worsens. (Publicizing Complaints should be done for all court cases today to minimize corruption in the courts.)

Here, the author proposes Ontario, Canada to become the location for TMP [H]eadquarters, due to that nation’s less complicated politics and stable social environment. Currently, most other G20 nations are coping with prominent political, social, economic, and/or environmental challenges that will likely distract from implementing the TMP. Meetings in Canada and for processing TMP transactions are likely to have fewer distractions during day-to-day business.

But as harped-on, the TME program itself will create the grass root relationships across

borders that are certain to bring about improved relations between gov’ts since leadership will be compelled to turn to the needs of the program. (With the anticipated popularity of the program by essentially resolving migration, leaders must give TM its due attention.) In due course, other member nations may amicably facilitate the TMP headquarters, if they so desire, upon further collaboration and consensus.

The SAMPLE *Forwarded Complaint to Transactional Migration Pact Headquarters Form* is shown on page 55. Hereafter it’s called the *Forwarded Complaint Form* or **FC form**. The FC form is filled-out by the filer who seeks a decision from TMP headquarters to supersede the OTM decision from his or her member nation. This option, available to all parties to an OTM Complaint, is a safeguard for minimizing corruption and abuse of TM participants such as from oppressive, vindictive supervisors. Parties whom retaliate against victim-Complainants may be expelled from the TME program or a hefty fine may be imposed.

In PART-A as shown, the FC form is a reference document with minimal information. It conveys only the relative info for identifying the original OTM Complaint filed with the TMP member nation. Only the Complaint has the details of the case. — In the section “FOR TMP OCUC USE ONLY” the question of “Probable cause? Yes or No” is answered. If “Yes,” then the Complaint is processed for further review for a final decision and an “OCUC Case No.” is assigned to the FC form. If no probable cause (or injury) is found, then the decision at the OTM of the member nation stands as final. — The FC form then instructs “Please print information.” And “Please attach Complaint and OTM decision” to the FC Form.

FOR TMP OCUC USE ONLY

Probable cause? Yes ____ No ____ OCUC Case No. _____

**Forwarded Complaint to Transactional Migration
Pact Headquarters Form (Ontario, Canada)**

• Please print information. • Attach Complaint and OTM decision.

PART-A

Name of Filer to OCUC _____

Check one. You are the: ____ Plaintiff ____ Defendant

Check one. You are a: ____ Breadwinner ____ Paired Business Partner

____ Spouse of Breadwinner ____ Family member ____ Employer

____ Other, specify: _____

PART-B

Your ID (Breadwinner ID, Employer ID, or OTM Bus. ID): _____

PART-C

Forwarded OTM Complaint No. _____

TMP Member Nation _____ ID _____

Do you want the Complaint to be publicized? ____ Yes ____ No

PART-D

Is another party (such as your employer) retaliating against you?

____ Yes ____ No

If Yes, please give details: _____

Signature of Filer

Date

TMP Office of Compliance for Unresolved Complaints (**OCUC**), Ontario, Canada - Form: TMP-2019-0023

Since the party submitting the FC form is the OCUC *filer*, the “Name of Filer to OCUC” is entered. Then “Check one:” for whether the filer is the “Plaintiff” or “Defendant.” Then “Check one:” for whether the filer is a “Breadwinner,” “Paired Business Partner,” “Spouse of Breadwinner,” “Family member,” or an “Employer.” If “Other, specify,” then the filer states his or her relationship to the OTM Complaint as the “filing party.”

Next in PART-B, the filer enters the identification number for the “Breadwinner Regs. ID,” Employer ID,” or the “OTM Bus. ID” if he or she is a paired business partner.

In PART-C, the OTM Complaint No. is entered. Then the name of the “TMP Member Nation” and the “ID” of that member nation. Answer the question: “Do you want the Complaint to be publicized? Yes or No.” If Yes, then the OTM Complaint is forwarded to the *Complaint Publications* (CP) section to be posted on the OCUC webpage of the TMP website as well as the website of the OTM of the member nation. Meanwhile, the Complaint is indexed to the member nation of which it was filed.

PART-D asks the question “Is another party (such as your employer) retaliating against you? Yes or No” Then answer, “If yes, then please give details:” as best you can. — When completed with “Signature of the Filer and Date,” email, fax, or postal mail the FC form to the TMP headquarters in Ontario, Canada. Then the filer waits 30 days for an update from headquarters.

• Minimizing Worker Abuse

TMP member nations must agree to honor the basic rights of TM employees/participants. Such as the grievance procedures at the *Office of Compliance* (OC) at the U.S. OTM, the pact requires all member nations to have the

same administrative framework. The TME program seeks to avoid the horror stories from other migrant employee nations of abused employees whom have no place to go for protection except to leave the host nation. To protect TM employees and to minimize these incidences, for example, employers can be penalized on the evidence of abuse; TM employees are *required* to promptly report incidences of abuse while the “evidence trail is fresh.” — In fact, success of TM will depend on how well the framework protects all the entities of the program within the pact. Because the program is *transactional* (i.e., TM employees paying 25% of their earnings to gov’ts, etc.), gov’ts and employers have a legal obligation to protect employees and their families. Wherefore, member nations are expected to accept these standards for smooth operations.

By integrating the *TME program* for all nations to operate from the same standards and rules, the objectives of TM minimizing the migrant crisis in the U.S., and now around the world, is closer to reality. For example, the TM framework is badly needed in the European Union. The migrant flows into Europe can stop, while maintaining the cultural connection to the home nations of Yemen, Syria, African nations, and many others. — The human objectives, then, are to **1)** ensure parents remain connected to their children. Attentive parenting is a matter of strict policy for the TME program. **2)** To maintain continuity & cohesion of communities so the gov’ts of home nations can strengthen security. And **3)** to succinctly resolve the employment shortages for nations. With everyone enjoying the prosperity of the macro TME program, security protocols can be implemented with increased ease and cooperation. For example, families cannot seek refugee status to another nation until first making application to their home nation of

why that status is sought. Here, the home gov't is given opportunity help resolve the *perceived crisis*. If the issues cannot be resolved, then for further consideration, that application may be referred to the U.S. or to another member nation chosen by the family. But at least the home gov't was made aware of- and given opportunity to respond to the perceived crisis.

You can see how the TMP facilitates the TM program for global implementation. TM participants and their families will embrace the program though a few wealthy host nations may balk at the necessary rules. I.e., the general TMP rules and regulations become the *prime directives* for guiding member nations.

Wherefore, the following directives, relative for the macro TME program, may begin as the initial prime directives for the TMP. Hence, member nations shall:

- 1) **Honor all rules** and regulations of the TME program for protecting the integrity of transactional migration (TM) and thus shall not venture outside these rules or regulations for any reason.
- 2) Process and maintain **the forensic files of TM participants and home families** between the home and host nations at a level of security for protecting families and the TME program at-large.
- 3) The TME program **shall not operate outside its mission** to be exploited by a member nation for political gain, but the program shall remain [transactionally] disconnected from the member nation other than by the program's mission & operation.
- 4) Member nations shall operate the same grievance process specified in the TMEA bill for the U.S., Section M (d) (pg. 75).
- 5) **TM participants must honor the laws** of member nations; the laws of the host nation shall settle any violation of law. However, the host nation may defer misdemeanor offenses to the OTM of the home nation for administrative disposition.
- 6) Member nations **shall specify the quota of TM employees** they will accept from all other home nations. (This requirement eliminates the ambiguity of families applying to a host nation. It allows the U.S., for example, to focus on Central American applicants. Notification of quotas by TMP headquarters will greatly minimize unnecessary paperwork and OTM administrative costs for nations.)
- 7) Member nations **shall honor the tax apportionment of the 25% flat tax** paid by TM participants. No exceptions. (This requirement will help to maintain healthy competition for TM participants between nations.)
- 8) In maintaining the mission of the TME program of boosting prosperity and safety within home nations, **member nations shall allow TM employees to partake of- & invest in the available investment instruments** of the host nation, such as Social Security, life insurance, and the stock markets. However, the principle investments of TM employees shall be guaranteed and not placed at-risk by any investment instrument.
- 9) The TM participant is required **to learn the language of the host nation** over a two-year period unless extended by the OTM of the host nation.
- 10) Prior to acceptance of TMP membership, each [applicant nation] shall **provide an approved transportation plan** for

the modification of- and building of facilities as needed for TM participants to travel safely between the home and host nations.

- 11) Prior to acceptance of TMP membership, each applicant nation shall **provide an approved paired-lease confirmation plan** for its TM employees that match specifications of the *Transactional Migration Employment Act (TMEA)* bill for passage by the U.S. Congress.
- 12) Gov'ts receiving flat tax and fees revenues from TM participants shall combine to subsidize, where needed, the paired-leasing of TM employees with those revenues.
- 13) To avoid unnecessary redundancy and misinterpretation of law, all member nations **shall uphold the TMEA** when passed in the U.S., or the member nation may pass a translated version of the TMEA with the nation's language that retains all precepts of the TMEA; so the TME program will operate the same for every member.
- 14) Member nations **shall publicize, inform, and communicate the TME program through the booklet** "*Welcome to the United States Transactional Migration Employee Program*" or a nation may translate the booklet to its respective language with the term *United States* replaced with the name of the member nation. And the booklet shall be available online by the home nation as a .pdf for convenient downloading and printing.
- 15) **Host nations shall publicize the list of categories of employment** available for the job positions within their TME programs.
- 16) Families cannot apply for refugee status in the U.S. or other host nation until at-first making application to their home nations of

why that status is sought. The home nation shall be given opportunity to resolve the "perceived crisis" stated by a family.

D. Other Political Considerations

1. U.S. Employers & Equal Pay; Eliminating Labor Shortages

Certainly some U.S. employers will dislike the TME program requiring equal pay for both American employees and TM employees. This requirement is necessary to protect the wages of American employees. For if TM employees are allowed less pay, then employers will be incentivized to discriminate against American employees. The advantage of the TME program for employers is the elimination of labor shortages (when the program is fully up and running). Where the lacking in American workers exists around the nation, the TME program takes-up that slack to provide workers wherever needed. It is here that U.S. employers can improve efficiency to make-up for any lower wages perceived as lost. — Under these conditions American industries can operate at peak performances.

2. Congress vs. The American People; It Should NOT Be This Way

You should be able to see by now that TM beautifully solves the migration crisis with balance so that virtually all the problems are addressed. However, the historical dilemma is Gov't doesn't want our problems resolved. This is apparent from Democrats and Republicans pretending to be helpless amidst the so-called border crisis on the U.S./Mexico border. And you can see today by President Trump and Congress sitting on our other problems, doing nothing, including climate change, water pollution, education, homelessness & food insecurity (caused by

Gov't itself), our crumbling infrastructure, immigration, foreign policy, and so on. Nothing is getting done. It's as though they have some great secret conspiracy of which they are waiting to implement us by surprise. — **We are all witnessing** the President, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, Senate Leader Mitch McConnell, and including most of the 2020 Presidential candidates give lip-service to these problems.

Most of all is the White House, Congress, and State governments refuse to stop the transfer-of-wealth to Wall Street that's preventing funding the above stated problems, and that's forcing Gov't to continuously raise taxes (as the transfer removes dollars from the "commercial sector," tax-hikes are routinely necessary to make-up for the loss in economic activity with the loss of tax revenues). ¹⁰ So, too, Gov't, as it is today, does not want Americans or Central Americans to benefit from virtually a self-functioning TME program. I.e., Gov't is acting against U.S. prosperity.

Hence there are no two ways about it that the American people must grasp this realization and demand the TME program. Their *pushback* will go a long way in protecting middle class communities. It's not supposed to be Congress vs *The People*. — Whereby, we all have to roll-up our sleeves and demand these changes; including we, ourselves, having the courage to run for elected offices.

¹⁰ The transfer-of-wealth is caused by three unlawful economic policies: **1)** 1999 repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933; **2)** the Federal Reserve's (Fed) artificially low prime interest rates; and **3)** the May 2, 2018 announcement that investment houses can now get their money directly from the Fed (in violation of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913). Though some may not understand how these policies diminish the U.S. and global economies, evidence is in the stated widespread effects.

3. U.S. Rank-&-file Personnel; Don't Let America Self-destruct

Obviously rank & file professionals throughout Gov't, labor unions, and corporations have an interest in preventing the deterioration of America, their homeland, too. The welfare of their children and grandchildren are at-risk the same as everyone else. The question is: "How long can the rank-&-file afford to support the *Establishment* as it is today that appears to be intentionally destroying America." The actions of the *Establishment* are apparently creating yet another *very ugly reality* that's coercing people to accept these downturns in American life. ¹¹

For example, how long can the rank-&-file accept the forced homelessness and food insecurity of the working class and poor, and creating the avenues for the middle class to become poor? We know now that the money spurning this problem comes directly from Wall Street (refer again to footnote 10). For example, the transfer-of-wealth is already eating away at the middle class in California, visibly deteriorating Los Angeles, San Francisco, and many other cities there.

Now that the U.S. can essentially solve its migration problems with the TME program, "Will the rank-&-file openly support this program or watch the U.S. continue to deteriorate along with our other unresolved problems?" Here again, the rank-&-file has interests in protecting the *Ameri-*

¹¹ Rank & file personnel are the non-leadership members of an organization that makes it run. Yet in effect, they must be generally satisfied with the operational policies of an organization to make it run smoothly. Cases-in-point are the 2019 GM strike by the UAW and teachers' strike in Chicago. Another remarkable example is the Nov. 1, 2018 walkout of Google employees who disliked the "\$90 million exit package" to an executive accused of sexual assault.

can system the same as other Americans, from the upper middle class to low-income families. Where the middle class falls, then so goes America. And wherefore, we have to protect “expanding the middle class,” too. *Right?* (Things such as: a proper banking system, constitutional courts, a good education, voting rights, stop promoting the illusion of racism, etc. etc.)

Per footnote 11, rank & file professionals are part-and-parcel of the *Establishment* up to a certain point. Where leadership would threaten our core values, integrity, and/or security of the *American system*, itself, its institutions, then a material conflict-of-interest is created **that cannot be rationally ignored** by the rank & file. Ignoring that security threatens America, as we are endangered by the behavior of today’s *Establishment* that, again, seems to have some hidden plan. — For life is complicated in the U.S. due to the persistent unconstitutional policies, ever-increasing taxes, and laws pressing on people. Then corporations receive passes from Gov’t to scam the citizens. Today, you could even call our nation scam nation.

Wherefore, the herein subsection reminds the rank-&-file that *you* play a critical role in protecting our nation. When leadership fails at the top, as they are doing today, we are on our own to protect ourselves. Don’t wait until the dangers are upon us that are then more difficult to stop. — And so it is with the TME program. It requires the open support of the rank-&-file for prompt implementation with passage of the TMEA bill.

4. The Trade-off; The TME Program Received by Illegals in the U.S.

If the U.S. Constitution was enforced as written, then most everyone will be disappoint-

ed at one time or another. Its enforcement rails against those who don’t want justice or equity for others. (That’s how we know justice exists in nature, since the first thing the rich & powerful hollers when wronged is, “I demand justice.”)

The TME program mimics the U.S. Constitution by seeking that balance when granting *entry applications*. Though all home families cannot be accepted, an equitable economic balance is still met that lifts everyone. The families of selected breadwinners will return home to their nations and most illegal families currently in the U.S. will be accepted with *entry applications*. That = approx. 1.38 million job positions for the 2.75 million breadwinners currently in the U.S. Furthermore, many of those 2.75 million own small businesses and thus will be paired as business partners. (Paired partners must return home to prepare their business plans.) So 7.01 million job openings minus (-) 1.38 million job positions = approx. 5.63 million job openings to be filled from Central America, itself; that’s 11.6 million total breadwinners from home nations. — So an overall “acceptable balance” is met here, even for the *illegals* in the U.S.

The family members returning to their home nations are asked to accept this new reality with *a grain of salt*. For they always knew they may be deported someday. And they know the U.S. has mightily struggled to find a solution to mass migration. The TME program is a “happy median” that provides security for everyone. And amidst the onslaught of climate change, we all have to start working together (as grown-ups).

Whereby, this good trade-off can finally come under the TME program. It may not be deemed perfect by some, but a workable balance that guarantees security can be met for most migrants in the U.S. today. — It’s a good plan.

CHAPTER 5

THE TRANSACTIONAL MIGRATION EMPLOYEES ACT (TMEA) BILL

(A FRAMEWORK FOR CONGRESS & STATE LEGISLATORS)

NOTE: Reading the herein TMEA bill is optional since the same program elements presented in Chapters 1 thru 4 are enumerated below. This bill is for the public's verification that the TME program is properly im-

plemented. From here, you may inspect & object to changes by Congress & States that do not benefit the program. — And remember to mail-in and share the Petition-letter on page 83. Send regularly until this bill is passed into law.

The bill known as the *Transactional Migration Employees Act* with the acronym TMEA for passage by Congress reads as follows:

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(A) **PREAMBLE:** The TME program shall operate to eliminate the need for mass migration into the United States while providing employment security for families of those nations otherwise seeking to migrate, and the program may apply to other nations signing-on to the Transactional Migration Pact of Nations; and a critical secondary objective of the TME program is to rejoin fathers with their sons for helping to diminish the out-of-control violence around the world, including gang violence in Central America; and hereafter, United States has the acronym “U.S.”

(B) **Defining the TME Program.** TME [P]rogram is the acronym for “U.S. Transactional Migration Employee Program” that operates the principle of “transactional migration,” and said transactional migration having the acronym “TM;” and the TME program conducts the practice of **one selected breadwinner** from a **nucleus family** from a nation in Central America and employed in the U.S. for 6-month rotating intervals while the family remains at home in the “home nation of residence” in Central America; and the home nation of residence is referred to as the **home nation**; and upon employment of the breadwinner by a **U.S. employer**, the breadwinner becomes a **TM employee** and rotates with another TM employee from a home nation during the other six months in the same job position for the U.S. employer, and the two TM employees together are referred to as “paired TM employees” for rotating in the same job position; and during the six months of absence from work, the TM employee on rotation to his [or her] home nation returns to his family in that home nation while the other paired TM employee works at that job position for the six months, and whereby there is no interruption of work at that job position during the continuous 6-month rotations of the paired TM employees; and

(1) The paired TM employees rotate in the same job position indefinitely until an interruption in the job rotation has occurred from one of the vested entities related to the rotations; and

(2) The nucleus family is defined as the mother and/or father of children of 20

years of age and under and the maternal grandparents of the children, as no one else is recognized as part of the nucleus family; as the program shall officially recognize that all families should have the opportunity to survive with an \$income; and

(3) Breadwinners without children shall be considered the same by the TME program as breadwinners with children for equal opportunity; and

(4) Paired business owners, as co-owners of a business shall rotate in 6-month intervals to operate businesses in the U.S. the same as paired TM employees rotate for U.S. employers; and paired business owners are called “paired business partners” and with the short name of “paired partners;” and paired partners may be in the same extended family but shall not be in the same nucleus family; and

(5) The vested entities of the TME program are the TM employee, spouse of the TM employee, other family members in the nucleus family, U.S. employers, paired business partners & nucleus family, and the governments of home nations, and the local, State, and federal governments in the U.S.; and TM employees and paired business partners may be referred to as **TM participants**; and

(6) TM participants shall learn and know the English language; and upon knowing the English language, they shall speak it respectively when on the job at a U.S. employer and during business operations as paired business partners in the U.S.; and

(7) The TME program under jurisdiction of the **U.S. Office of Transactional Migration**, having the acronym **OTM**, and the OTM thereof being under jurisdiction of the U.S. Dept of Homeland Security, TM participants shall agree in-writing to the terms of the TME program; and

(8) Upon acceptance of TM employees into the TME program, and to eliminate the need to file tax returns, they shall pay a

“flat tax” of 25% from each of their paychecks to the various government entities of which is apportioned as follows: **1)** 10%% to the home nation governments of residence of the respective employee in Central America, **2)** 5% to the local government where the participant will be employed in the U.S., **3)** 5% to the State government where the participant will be employed in the U.S., and **4)** 5% to the U.S. federal government; and

(9) Paired business partners shall budget within their business plans their own respective salaries paid from the raised capital for five years to pay the aforementioned 25% flat rate from those salaries as specified in the foregoing subsection 8; and failure to pay any portion of the flat tax to the stated government entities shall result in the OTM closing down the subsidiary business in the U.S. of the respective paired partners; and

(10) All TM participants working in the U.S. shall agree to pay 25% of his or her “paycheck” each pay period by automatic “electronic funds transfer,” having the acronym EFT, to his or her nucleus family in the home nation; and the other 50% of said participant’s gross pay is for living expenses within the U.S. during the 6-month rotations and for when returning home to the home nation to be with his or her family; and

(11) The TME program shall replace the H-1B worker programs that operate under the Immigration & Naturalization Act; and

(12) Where other U.S. law requires deportation of the illegal migrants of the **Deferred Action Childhood Arrivals** program, having the acronym DACA [immigrants], TME program shall include these immigrants; and

(13) The TME program shall extend to the **Transactional Migration Pact** of Nations, having the acronym TMP, of agreeing member nations; and the TME program shall operate the same for the TMP as it will operate within the U.S.; and

(14) The TME program is a mandate for joining and keeping together fathers with their sons during the 6-month rotations; and

(15) The TME program is a mandate for the governments of home nations in Central America to protect the TM participants and their nucleus family members of the respective home nations; and

(16) The U.S. Refugee Act of 1980 shall not be applicable to TM participants and their nucleus family members upon passage of the TMEA into law, and

(17) The OTM shall provide an encrypted email infrastructure so all clients of the TME program, including TM participants and their adult nucleus family members, and [member] U.S. employers may communicate immediate updates and critical information therefrom; and

(18) The OTM shall recognize the breadwinner as one of the functions of the TME program, as said program shall exist for the benefit of the nucleus family for reducing poverty and for establishing formal relationships with said family, governments of the respective home nations of residences of the families, U.S. employers, and the participating local and State governments in the U.S., and wherefore, the breadwinner shall decide on matters regarding the nucleus family and TME program, and the spouse of the breadwinner or other designated adult in the nucleus family shall decide on such matters when the breadwinner is not present in the home or cannot be contacted therefor on the U.S. jobsite; and

(a) pursuant to the “TM Mission Statement,” the TM program’s other function is to fill-in the U.S. labor shortage while helping to resolve the migrant crisis across at the U.S./Mexico border; and

(b) the TME program shall not be utilized for labor-market profiteering to gain cheaper wages paid to TM employees; and

(c) except where herein specified, the employment rights of TM participants within the TME program shall equal the same rights as employed U.S. citizens; and

(19) The TME program shall include all levels of employment pursuant to the “General Employment Categories” in Section K of the herein TMEA.

(C) TME Program as a Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE). To avoid politicizing the operation and mismanagement of the TME program, said program shall operate as a “government sponsored enterprise,” having the acronym GSE, to operate fiscally and financially separate through the Office of Transactional Migration Budget Office, having the acronym OTMBO, as all taxes and fee revenues remitted to the OTM for operating the TME program is subjected to the exclusive fiscal and budgetary operation of the OTMBO and separate from the U.S. Dept. of Treasury at-large; and

(1) An OTMBO business plan shall require a balance sheet to reflect the net revenues of the OTM are transferred into the general treasury of the U.S. Dept. of Treasury after the TME program costs and expenses are paid; and

(2) Commercial banks may be solicited to finance the initial costs of the OTM with government-guaranteed low-cost loans to be repaid by the flat taxes and fees remitted from TM participants.

(D) The U.S. Office of Transactional Migration having the acronym OTM and under jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the OTM shall operate the TME program to match paired breadwinners of nucleus families in the home nations of Central America to become paired TM employees to fill the open job positions of U.S. employers; and the OTM shall accept the paired breadwinners of respective nucleus families in home nations as paired business partners to own subsidiary businesses in the U.S.; and said employees and said partners as breadwinners shall become TM participants upon acceptance by the OTM; and the OTM

shall comprise the following offices for carrying-out its duties therein the TME program:

(1) The **Intake Office** shall receive from breadwinners to verify their **Application for Family Entry into the Transactional Migration Employee Program**, called “**entry applications**” as the short name thereof; and the Intake Office shall accept from U.S. employer applicants the **Request for Transactional Migration Employees**, called “**employer job requests**” as the short name thereof; and the Intake Office shall accept from paired business partners the **Application for Transactional Migration of Paired Partnership for Business**, called “**business apps**” as the short name thereof; and each business app shall accompany a “Business Plan” with “Balance Sheet,” as together called the “business plan” as the short name thereof; and

(a) only one (1) entry application can be accepted per nucleus family for TM employees, and both paired partners of a business may apply from the same extended family but shall not be blood-related in the same nucleus family; and

(b) upon verifying completion of the applicants’ information therein the respective applications herein subsection D (1), the applications shall be forwarded to the **Sorting Office** of the OTM; and

(2) The Sorting Office shall match the qualified entry applications to the employer jobs requests to formulate the preliminary approved files thereof, and the Sorting Office shall inform the U.S. employer of the matched/paired TM employers to the particular job opening(s) identified on said jobs requests; and the Sorting Office shall contact and receive approval of the hiring of the selected paired TM employee(s) from said employer, and shall contact both nucleus families of the paired employees to schedule the interview with the **Forensic Records**

& Interviews Department, having the acronym FRID, for both nucleus families to visit the FRID by scheduled sequence for the respective interviews therewith; and

(3) The Intake Office shall hold the verified business app for paired partners while forwarding their respective business plans to the OTM **Office of Business Templates**, having the acronym OBT, for evaluating and approving completeness of the business plan; and

(a) those business plans as OBT-approved shall be held at the OBT and the business app of the paired partners shall be forwarded to the FRID for both nucleus families thereof to visit the FRID for the scheduled sequence of the respective interviews therefor; and

(b) when the OBT verifies a business plan is “not yet approved,” the OBT shall notify and instruct the paired partners to complete the business plan, and the Sorting Office shall continue to hold the business app until the paired partners re-contact to inform the OBT that the held-up business plan is now ready for re-evaluation; and

(c) upon resubmission of the business plan by the paired partners and determined to be complete by the OBT, the Sorting Office shall forward the approved business app to the FRID for scheduling the nucleus families to visit thereto for respectively separate interviews; and

(4) **Certifying TM employees.** The FRID shall certify the preliminary files of the nucleus families from the Sorting Office, and the FRID shall further certify the selected “breadwinners” as the new paired TM participants of two nucleus families; and the FRID shall record said families into the OTM record by each family member and including the breadwinners providing their finger-

prints, eye retina scan, facial recognition, blood sample for DNA recording, and photographs thereof; and the breadwinners shall receive a tattooed barcode inside their left wrists for identifying the Registration Number of the TM employees for law enforcement; and

(5) The breadwinner shall pay a fee of \$350 U.S. dollars to the OTM during the FRID interview for processing the nucleus family, and said fee may be advanced as a loan of up to 5% interest from the hiring U.S. employer for repayment by the TM employee upon beginning work for the U.S. employer; and said loan may include travel expenses for the nucleus family for the same up to 5% interest thereof; and

(a) at completion of the FRID processing the nucleus families, said families and paired TM employees shall report to the **Placement Office** for instructions and preparation for said employees moving to the city or otherwise locality of the U.S. employer to sign the residence paired-lease for room & board; and

(b) the Placement Office shall assign a caseworker to each nucleus family to help tend to any emergency matters relating to the TME program; and

(c) at the Placement Office, all TM participants shall agree to and separately sign the “**TME Program Agreement**” for acceptance into the TME Program; and

(6) By remote conference to the participating landlord, the Placement Office shall prepare the “paired-lease confirmation” document, having the acronym PLC, and thus shall have made prior arrangements with the landlord for room & board for the paired TM participants to share the same home dwelling, and both participants shall travel to the landlord of the city or other locality of the assigned U.S. employer or **mi-**

grant subsidiary business; and by initial verbal agreement with the landlord, the Placement Office shall send the "completed PLC" to the landlord or Agent thereof for signature authentication as authorization for the paired-lease agreement that the landlord, et al., shall prepare for the awaiting paired participants; and

(a) the landlord managing the paired-leases for TM participants shall be identified formally as the PLC landlord; and

(b) with the nucleus families now returning to their home nations from the Placement Office, the paired TM employees shall travel to the location of the assigned employment to sign the paired-lease with the PLC landlord and to meet their mutual U.S. employer, and afterwards

(c) the "first TM employee" of the paired TM employees shall start work at the employer and continues communications with [his] family by cell phone and computer streaming platforms such as Skype and Messenger; and the other paired employee shall return to [his] home nation to his family, and in six months he shall leave his family and travel to the U.S. employer to swap-out with said first TM employee who will then return to his home nation family for the six months; and

(7) The Intake Office shall reject all incomplete entry applications, business apps, and employer jobs requests; and

(8) **Paired business partners.** Pursuant to Section D (3) (a thru c), for each paired business partner applying to the TME program to operate a migrant subsidiary business in the U.S., the FRID shall separately process the nucleus families thereof the same as the families of TM employees; and upon completion, said partners go to the **OBT** for finalizing their business plan; and

the same rules for 6-month work rotations for paired TM employees shall apply to paired business partners for operating the business in the U.S.; and

(a) the paired partners shall be accepted as compatible and synchronized for working together by the OBT approving the migrant business plan; and

(b) the headquarters of said business shall be domiciled in the home nation and a "branch" in the U.S. is a subsidiary of said headquarters, and U.S. lenders and lenders outside the U.S. are authorized to provide financing of the subsidiary based on information within the business apps and business plans approved by the OBT; and

(c) the OTM may establish quotas for limiting migrant businesses entering the U.S.; and

(9) Upon approval of paired partners with accompanying business plan, the OBT shall approve the initial entry of both partners into the U.S. for one year to sort-out the details and build the approved business, but whereas

(a) the initial meetings between the paired partners shall at first occur over the Internet and by mobile phone conferences with the OBT from the home nations for preparing the business plan, and only one year shall be allowed in the U.S. for sorting-out the final details and they then must return to their home nations for finalizing the business, and thus

(b) the one year limit in the U.S. for finalizing the business shall not extend later since other business applicants will be awaiting the processing of their business apps and business plans, and wherefore

(c) The OTM shall inform paired partners that the process for approving migrant businesses will inherently proceed more slowly than for TM employees for U.S. employers, and the OTM shall emphasize the mandatory business plan helping to ensure the success of businesses and minimizes costly backtracking across the U.S./Mexico border; and

(10) **A quitting partner.** In the event of a paired partner exiting the subsidiary business to quit the partnership, he or she shall be replaced within a year from “formal announcement” of quitting or the subsidiary shall close and terminate in the U.S.; and

(a) the exiting partner shall fulfill his or her obligations to the subsidiary for said year or forfeit ownership of the partnership of the subsidiary to the other partner; and

(b) said other partner remaining shall search for- and find a replacement partner to takeover the 6-month rotation, and the replacement partner may be a family member of the “extended family” of the said other partner; and

(11) **Breadwinners cannot apply at the U.S./Mexico border** but shall submit entry applications and business apps online or mail the application to the OTM in Nogales, Arizona, and wherefore

(a) persons showing-up at the U.S./Mexico border to so apply shall be given the “TME Program Booklet” with instructions and applications for applying to the TME program from their home nations; and

(b) persons will be turned away from the border when coming to apply at the border; and

(c) besides the headquarters of Nogales, Arizona, the satellite of-

fices for the OTM shall locate within the border States of California, Arizona, and/or Texas.

(E) **Room & Board Paired-leases for TM Participants.** All paired TM participants shall share the same residence by a joining paired-lease; and the Placement Office does not retain a copy of the paired-lease but shall retain the completed PLC document signed by the PLC landlord or Agent therefor; and the PLC is confirmation for the OTM that the paired participants have a secured residence from the PLC landlord for when employed in the U.S. for the 6-month job rotations including the operation of migrant businesses; and

(1) The PLC [document] is filled-out and initiated by the Placement Office with initial verbal agreement with the PLC landlord by remote conference, and the Placement Office shall forward the PLC to the landlord, such as by fax machine or email, for authorization and signature authentication specifying the landlord shall prepare the paired-lease agreement for the TM participants; and the Placement Office shall approve the signed PLC returned from the landlord; and the PLC specifies for the OTM that the resident arrangements and paired-lease shall be ready for the three signatories including the paired TM participants and landlord or the Agent therefor; and

(a) upon discretion of the PLC landlord, multiple pairs of TM participants may attach to a paired-lease when adequate bedroom accommodations are provided in the home, but only one TM worker shall be assigned to a bedroom during a 6-month work rotation; and no residence assignment is allowed to a living room or any other room in the residence as a makeshift bedroom and each bedroom shall accommodate a pair of TM participants for the 6-month rotations; and

(b) the PLC landlord cannot increase the rent of paired partici-

pants beyond the rent paid by citizen tenants in the same neighborhood; and the [government] shall approve and remit any subsidy directly to the landlord that shall not be paid by a TM participant; and

(c) multiple pairs of TM participants shall evenly divide the rent payments to the PLC landlord; and

(d) PLC landlords shall extend paired-leases to at least 3 years; and 1 or 2 years are allowed under special circumstances such as when job positions are temporary or otherwise approved by the OTM; and

(e) paired-leases shall commence in annual fiscal increments to facilitate the 6-month rotating intervals by TM participants ; and

(f) the landlord shall furnish the residences of TM participants to avoid the complications of participants owning furniture and other substantial furnishings; and

(2) Subsidizing Paired-leases.

Taxes from TM participants into the TME program, where applicable, shall subsidize the leases of PLC landlords, for the purpose of preventing trends in rent hikes and home property prices for citizen tenants and property owners; and

(a) governments shall compensate the PLC landlord with any appropriate subsidy due for entering into the specialized paired-leases for TM participants, as the OTM shall recognize these landlords for the extra work of transacting with TM participants, the swapping-out at job positions every six months; and

(b) any said subsidy shall derive from tax revenues the TM participants have paid to the respective local, State, and federal governments in the U.S. and/or the home

governments pursuant to the negotiated settlement(s) thereby; and

(c) it shall be unlawful for PLC landlords to raise “regular rent levels” on U.S. citizens that exceed the portion of rent not including the subsidy for TM participants; and

(7) Rent Accountability for TM Employees.

The following subsections regarding rent accountability shall not apply to paired migrant business partners, as paired partners shall pay home lease obligations from their budgets of business plans, and business partners shall agree to rent security arrangements in accordance with the particular PLC landlord pursuant to paired-leases agreed by the OTM; and whereby, business partners shall immediately report rent irregularities to the Office of Compliance, having the acronym “OC,” of the OTM; and

(a) paired TM employees shall pay into specialized “rent-protection security deposits” (RPSDs) of three times the rent being charged, and the RPSD is held in escrow by the PLC landlord for guaranteeing the landlord’s rent \$\$receipts are protected in the event that a TM terminates from the job position; and

(b) if an employee misses a rent payment, then the PLC landlord shall notify the caseworker at the Placement Office, and if the rent remains overdue past ten (10) days, then the caseworker shall authorize the landlord to deduct the rent from the employee’s RPSD escrow, and the lease contract shall be terminated, and wherefore

(c) the “three-times deposit” in the escrow shall allow adequate time for the OTM to replace the defaulted TM participant with a new TM employee for the job position; and

(d) RPSD escrows shall remain separate from the regular rent deposits for damages, and rent deposits shall be collected when rent is first due; and as an option, TM employees may borrow rent & deposits from the OTM at 3% interest and repaid at \$150 installments until fully repaid to the OTM, or otherwise

(e) TM employees shall pay \$100 installments into the RPSD escrow (3 x the rent) to the PLC landlord until said escrow is filled, and the landlord shall not invest the RPSDs, except RPSDs may be held in bank accounts and Certificates-of-deposit to earn interest as compensation for holding the RPSDs; and

(f) the PLC landlord shall fully refund the RPSD to the TM employee upon termination from the program.

(F) Recognizing Migrant Businesses in the U.S. Paired business partners, as owners of subsidiary migrant businesses, shall become an integral part of the TME program for fostering the mutual exchange of ideas and development of products, as the U.S. shall not ignore TM business integration and the ensuing tax revenues therefrom; and

(1) The OTM shall recognize two primary objectives of having subsidiary migrant businesses; objective 1 is to legitimize those illegal migrants already having successful “makeshift businesses” in the U.S., and though all breadwinners will not be selected to participate in the TME program, virtually all families will benefit economically therefrom, and whereby

(a) the OTM shall request all illegal migrants owning a makeshift business in the U.S. to come-in from hiding and apply to the OBT, via filing a business app in the Intake Office to avoid the risk of permanent expulsion from the TME program and be distinguished from lawful TM participants; and

(b) those illegal migrants who insist upon staying in the U.S. unlawfully shall not be accepted into the TME program; and

(2) Objective 2 is the OTM shall recognize that there exists talented people in the home nations who are prone to be successful business people, as these “transactional migrants” should be given the opportunity to succeed that bolsters a further successful U.S. economy as well as therein the home nations, and as

(a) the U.S. shall not ignore any sect of peoples that may provide success from its talented people, and whereby

(b) assisting migrants in opening subsidiary businesses in the U.S. shall carry-on that tradition through the OBT; and

(3) **No third party partners.** To avoid the prospect of interference from a third party entity that can disrupt the migrant business by the potential of holding a lien against that business, the paired partners shall not allow a third party as a partner, as only two partners are allowed for the partnership for the purposes of the 6-month work rotations, yet however

(a) a third party from Central America or other foreign nation may loan money to the migrant business, and may even standby as a “replacement business partner” but shall agree to not hold a lien against that business for potential ownership, yet however

(b) American lenders may hold such a lien on ownership since they are domiciled in the U.S. to readily dispose of or transfer the business to new ownership within the U.S. or other paired business partner as the case may arise.

(G) Diplomatic Status for TM Participants and Other Security Matters. While in the U.S., the rights of TM participants are limited to the inherent employment rights of U.S. citizens, and no further, and participants' privilege to work in the U.S. shall include the following security measures to avoid expensive logistics and engagement with a participant; and the herein security measures shall comprise an infrastructure for investigating criminal encroachment on families and communities in the home nations, where the "upfront processing costs" thereof shall serve for preventing costly incidents by dishonest entities, including organized crimes leading to international incidents, and to discourage members of TM nucleus families from participating in crime, and whereby

(1) TM participants are given ongoing "Diplomatic status" in the U.S. while in the TME program, and wherefore, the TM participant cannot gain U.S. citizenship through marriage while in the TME program and while within U.S. borders; and

(2) Under diplomatic status in the TME program, the female TM participant, upon becoming pregnant and/or having born a child in the U.S., that child cannot become a U.S. citizen but shall remain a citizen of the mother's home nation; and

(3) The tattoos on TM participants are intended as an efficient security measure for the U.S. and home nations for ready-identification of participants; and the OTM shall remove the specified tattoos given to TM participants whenever terminating from the TME program; and

(4) The TM participant shall agree to be in the U.S. for employment for supporting his or her family in the home nation, and any unlawful violation of the U.S. employer and/or laws in the U.S. are grounds for termination from the TME program; and

(5) The TM participant shall maintain routine contact with his or her nucleus family in the home nation and not lose relational contact thereof during the 6-month rotation in the U.S., and the participant shall

return home to his or her community for the 6-month intervals for the shared continuity of the home nation and for maintaining the at-home relationships for stability of the family; and

(6) Except for travel arrangements to and from the U.S. for the 6-month rotations, there shall be no more paperwork involved for the TME program for TM participants or the U.S. employer, but the 6-month rotations of the paired participants shall continue until one of the parties terminates the rotation; and

(7) The OTM shall conduct unannounced "spot checks" of U.S. employer job-sites and paired businesses from time-to-time to help ensure TM participants are adhering to the rules of the TME program agreements; and the Internal Revenue Service shall conduct random audits on employee payroll records; and

(8) Upon notification to the Placement Office, the nucleus family shall have the option of choosing another breadwinner to replace the current breadwinner, and the new breadwinner shall be chosen from the nucleus family members on file at the OTM for financial support thereof to continue for the family in the event of an inadvertent termination of the current breadwinner as a TM participant pursuant to the "forensic registration" of the family members; and the U.S. employer shall request another TM employee from that same family via OTM protocols; and said employer shall not independently hire a migrant employee but shall process all new migrant hires through the OTM; and

(9) Where a TM employee is prevented from traveling to the U.S. to fulfill the job rotation, the nucleus family shall notify the host U.S. employer, as failure to notify the employer may result in terminating the family from the TME program; and

(10) The one American rule. For protecting the wages U.S. employees, U.S.

employers shall pay equal wages to U.S. employees and TM employees, and a pair of TM employees shall not occupy a job position that has no other same position occupied by a U.S. employee, but any job position must have multiple positions with at least one U.S. employee for paired employees to work that position; and

(a) upon an U.S. employee is not available to fill a single position of a job, then paired TM employees may fill that job position temporarily until an U.S. citizen becomes available to fill the job position; and

(b) the U.S. employer shall continuously and publicly announce availability of the vacant single job position, such as on job websites, until that singularly available job position is filled by a U.S. employee; and

(11) **American job tenure.** Prior to assigning paired TM employees to a job position, any qualified American employee wanting that position shall be allowed to accept said position, as that opportunity shall only be available when the job position is open; but when the paired TM employees are assigned thereto, an U.S. employee cannot occupy that position until open again; and

(12) **TM Participants may room & board in Mexico.** TM participants employed in the U.S. and employed within close proximity to the U.S./Mexico border may live across the border in Mexico for less expensive room & board, as each workday these participants may travel the short distance to cross the border to reach U.S. employers and paired businesses in the U.S.; and

(a) the lower cost-of-living in Mexico shall compete with the higher cost of living quarters in the U.S. of which shall lower the cost on the U.S. side of the border; and

(b) as a matter of policy, the OTM shall recognize the competition is a catalyst for the Mexican econo-

my and infrastructure that will serve to induce U.S. investors to invest on Mexico's side of the border.

(H) **OTM Identification Cards.** All TM employees shall have on their persons the "Transactional Migration Employees Identification Card," having the acronyms **TME ID** and **TME card**; the TME card shall serve to give ready identification for quickly matching-up the employee's identity for whenever needed by the authorities; and

(1) Authorities of U.S. Border Patrol, ICE, and related law enforcement may link to the OTM database for scanning the TME card throughout the TME environment; and

(a) U.S. and international networks may interface the TME program databases of "home governments" to assist in any criminal investigation involving a nucleus family; and with approval of the home nation, said databases may extend to holding the forensic-registered files the citizenry at-large for protecting the home nation; and

(b) the TME card has the affixed seal of the Department of Homeland Security and the title "Transactional Migration Employees Program," and having the name of the cardholder as the TME employee, date of birth, alphanumeric registration number within the TM database, the U.S. employer identification, and city and State of which the U.S. employer is domiciled that employs the TM employee; and

(2) **Paired business partners ID cards.** Identification for paired business partners is the "Transactional Migration Paired Partners Identification Card," having the short name **paired partners card**, and having essentially the same features as the TME card, except the paired partners card has the "OTM Business Identification" and "OTM Business Domicile" for the city and State in the U.S.; and

(a) having the paired partners identified respectively as “Partner 1” and “Partner 2;” and

(b) having red and blue bold fonts for easily distinguishing the paired partner cards from TME cards; and

(c) paired partner cards shall always be issued in pairs for identifying and distinguishing the paired partners of subsidiary migrant businesses in the U.S.

(I) Required to Learn English. When applying to the TME program, the breadwinner shall be asked if he or she knows the English language, and if the answer is “No,” [he] will be required to pay for an English course for the first year of employment into the program; and after a full year, he will be tested by the OTM to check his English proficiency; and if proficiency is not a passing grade, he will be required to continue the course for another year; and if after two years his English is not proficient, he will be suspended from the TME program with the option of the nucleus family selecting another breadwinner to replace the current breadwinner; and

(1) As a “back-up plan for everyone,” the OTM shall recommend the entire nucleus family to learn the English language while the breadwinner is learning the language; and

(2) A breadwinner having been suspended from the TME program for not proficiently learning English after two years shall be reinstated therein when able to pass the English language test; and

(3) The OTM shall expect breadwinners as TM participants employed in the U.S. to respect the American culture by learning the English language; and

(4) The OTM shall recognize the benefits of TM participants speaking English that: a) improves and makes easier the workplace environment, b) the great sense of accomplishment of participants, c) the natural social bonding between communities

across the border, d) the ability to communicate with U.S. citizens in the U.S., and e) U.S. citizens whom have long called for migrants to learn English; and

(5) The English-learning economy.

The OTM shall facilitate the availability of English classes in the U.S. and across the Mexico border; and

(a) recognize opportunity for many thousands of bilingual persons to earn a living from the economic boon of teaching English; and

(b) the English learning economic boon shall extend to the home nations of nucleus families.

(J) The TME Program Booklet. The publication booklet **United States Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program** shall explain the key parts of the TM program to the public; and the booklet shall be available on the Internet in the various languages for Central America, Asia, Africa, and Europe; and the booklet shall express key rules of the TME program, including a) U.S. employers cannot extend the 6-month work rotation under any circumstances, as the TM participant must return to [his] home nation at the end of the 6-month period of work to be with his family, and b) the “One American rule” herein Section G (10), and whereby

(1) The booklet shall emphasize the higher priority of the U.S. within the TME program is to ease the plight of Central Americans from the acute U.S./Mexico border crisis, though “entry applications” shall be accepted from other nations as the “next priority” in the hierarchy of processing applications; and

(2) The booklet shall emphasize how all rules of the TME program applies equally to everyone, without exception, as the program objectives are to help ease the plight of poverty and violence in impoverished nations while helping to fill the millions of job openings in the U.S., for the U.S. to reach its economic potential; and

(3) The booklet shall introduce description of the Transactional Migration Pact of Nations, having the acronym TMP, operating the TME program as operated in the U.S.; and

(4) The booklet shall have the option of illustrating the routes of travel from the various regions of Central America to the U.S. including the available bus services and air travel; and

(a) by way of the booklet, the OTM shall encourage home nations to begin developing the necessary infrastructure for facilitating travel needs such as roads, hotels, and restaurants, by way of financing by foreign investors including investors from the U.S.; and

(b) the booklet shall encourage home nations to begin developing the industry of “English language education” for breadwinners and their families, and by way of financing by foreign investors, including investors from the U.S.; and

(5) Through the Internet, the booklet shall become available to the most populous nations most affected by poverty, and the print version shall be readily available in the English and Spanish languages; and

(a) the booklet shall state the general specifications introducing the herein Transactional Migration Employees Act upon passage by Congress; and

(b) the OTM shall make every reasonable effort for the booklet’s optimum clarification of the TME program for the benefit of everyone to partake thereof, including features of the TMP [of Nations].

(K) General Employment Categories. The general categories of job positions for breadwinners from U.S. employers shall correlate to match the numeric job codes on the “entry application” submitted to the OTM from breadwinners; and

(1) These categories include “unclassified job positions” from local, state, federal governments and any other venue, but shall not include unclassified job positions associated with classified job positions, including in the vicinity of classified job positions; and

(2) The categories are taken from the instructions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for the Schedule C Tax Form; and

(3) The OTM Sorting Office matches the job codes to the available job positions offered by U.S. employers within the following general categories:

- a. Accommodation, Food Services, & Drinking Places
- b. Administrative & Support and Waste Management & Remediation Services
- c. Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, & Fishing
- d. Arts, Entertainment, Recreation
- e. Construction of Buildings
- f. Educational Services
- g. Finance & Insurance
- h. Health Care & Social Assistance
- i. Information
- j. Manufacturing
- k. Mining
- l. Personal & Laundry Services
- m. Repair & Maintenance
- n. Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services
- o. Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing
- p. Religious, Grant-making, & Similar Organizations
- q. Retail Trade
- r. Transportation & Warehousing
- s. Wholesale Trade
- t. Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents & Brokers
- u. Others (matched to detailed description of job positions)

(L) Other Operating Features of the TME Program shall include:

(1) Freelance employment agencies in home nations may work with the OTM and U.S. employers to find and place breadwinners with job positions in the U.S.; and freelance agencies may charge a regulated, reasonable fee to the nucleus families for the service; and

(2) Freelance employment agencies in home nations may search for- and solicit U.S. employers that need employees, and conduct preliminary processing of “entry applications” for nucleus families with the respectively selected breadwinners; and the agencies may charge a reasonable fee to U.S. employers for the freelance service; and

(a) processing may include “qualifying the breadwinner” for the specific job positions/codes; and

(b) entry applications are submitted to the OTM Intake Office for formal processing; and

(c) the OTM shall not become affiliated with the companies of freelance services; and

(3) TM participants cannot become citizens except by application to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service already offered in the U.S., as special preference shall not be given to the TM participant or nucleus family members; and

(4) All employment rights of TM participants shall be recognized in the U.S. the same as American employees, and TM participants shall have the legal responsibility to file Complaints with the OTM upon rules violations, including wrongful discrimination; and

(5) As a matter of right, the exchange of a paired TM employee with another to another paired job position cannot occur except by written agreement by that transferring employee and by application to the OTM; and the exchange of a TM employ-

ee must transfer to the paired-leases of residences that facilitate the jobs, as both employees shall notify the respective PLC landlords for revising the leases; and

(6) Paired business partners shall budget within their business plans their own respective salaries paid from the capital provided for five years and their 25% flat tax rate will be taken from those salaries; and failure to adhere to this rule shall result in the subsidiary business closing down in the U.S.; and

(7) The home government of TM participants shall agree to provide effective security for the families of breadwinners and, for example, all crimes committed against these families shall be archived and investigated for arresting and prosecuting the perpetrators of a family member; and

(8) A TM employee is classified as a “contract employee” and thus cannot be terminated except by violation of the contract established by the OTM; and U.S. employers shall agree to not commit any discrimination or harassment against the employee; and

(9) Home governments shall apply the tax dollars received from TM participants to the needs of that respective citizenry and shall agree to criminally prosecute any government official that takes any tax revenues for [his] own personal use, including the use of tax revenues for his family or other acquaintances; and

(10) Home governments shall agree to not be involved in transacting with drug dealers in any way and to criminally prosecute any of its government officials involved in transacting with drug dealers and transacting illicit drugs; and

(11) U.S. employers may provide up to 3% interest on loans to home families for the \$350 filing fee and for the initial travel to the U.S./Mexico border to complete OTM processing; and breadwinners shall repay these loans by automatic deductions from

their respective paychecks until paid; and

(12) TM participants may invest in other instruments of investments in the U.S. including U.S. treasury bonds, life insurance, Social Security, & guaranteed investment contracts with investment houses; and

(a) investment houses such as Merrill Lynch and Vanguard shall guarantee the principle investments of TM participants are not lost or otherwise placed in jeopardy or these investments cannot be entered into for the participant; and

(b) upon violation of herein rule L(12)(a), the OTM OC may terminate a TM participant and investment house from the TME program pursuant to severity of the violation(s); and

(c) All vested entities in the TME program shall file Complaints of impropriety with the OC; and

(d) the OC shall investigate Complaints of alleged improprieties and violations by a vested entity of the TME program; and

(13) **Database infrastructure.** A secured OTM database shall provide the online avenue for communications and document transferences and processing on an “intranet gateway” through an email encrypted infrastructure for authorized entry thereto, and whereby

(a) TM participants shall not have retroactive entry to said database, but shall have entry by authorized encrypted access; and

(b) other authorized participants shall include OTM-certified employment agencies, U.S. employers, and nucleus family applicants to the OTM; and

(14) The TM employee’s schedule & budget shall allow for travel and the room & board of paired-leases; and

(15) The nucleus family records produced by the OTM Forensic Records & Interviews Department shall be used for cross-referencing faithful identification within the databases of the OTM and law enforcement; and wherefore

(a) upon removing a TM participant from the TME program, he or she shall have the option of keeping the nucleus family records within the OTM database; and

(b) the OTM shall notify TM participants that they have an interest in remaining in the OTM database for ongoing security.

(M) The OTM Grievance Process. The OTM recognizes that as a mainstream institution, it will accumulate up to 50,000 employees to manage up to 14 million TM participants, or more if 4-day work-weeks are adopted in the U.S., and wherefore, there shall be a grievance process for managing disputes between parties; and

(1) Parties include: a) paired TM participants employed or having subsidiary businesses in the U.S., b) nucleus family members of TM participants, c) U.S. employers, d) PLC landlords, f) member nations of the TMP, and e) any government official, including OTM officials, and wherefore

(2) The TME program shall not tolerate the abuse of TM participants, as the OTM recognizes the need for a highly functional grievance framework; and

(a) the OTM grievance process shall manage disputes as they occur, at-first by the disputing parties meeting to negotiate a resolution of the matters, and the results of the negotiation shall be recorded by the OC; and whereby

(b) the grievance process shall have the manpower and funding support to promptly prosecute grievances through the OC; and

(c) whereupon Complainants filing ten (10) grievances each month per 1 million TM employees, the OTM shall make available enough investigators to dispose of a grievance within a 30-day period with a written conclusion therefor; and

(d) upon a grievance extending longer than thirty days, the investigators shall notify the parties; and investigators shall send such notifications “every 30 days” until submitting a disposition therefor; and

(3) Making a Complaint Public. Identity of the parties shall remain confidential to the public at-large during and after the investigation of a grievance, except whereas

(f) a moving forward with probable cause and/or an injury, and upon written request, a party may choose the Complaint to become public by the OC posting said Complaint on the OC webpage and otherwise available to the public, or whereby

(g) the OC shall share only disposition of the Complaint with the public but not identity of the parties therein; and

(4) For minimizing the incidents of abuse, the OTM shall encourage Complainants to publicize Complaints for increasing public awareness thereabouts; and

(5) The OTM shall not tolerate retaliation from a perpetrator having interest in a grievance, and any such retaliation shall become the grounds for suspending the perpetrator from the TME program.

(N) TME Agreement for TM Participants.

This TME Agreement is necessary for the paired TM participants to be fully briefed on the terms of his or her employment in the U.S. and shall not be interpreted as an application for immigration or refugee status; and for TM participants to understand their purpose in the U.S. is “transactional” for financial support of their nucleus families in the home nations, and for that privilege the participant agrees to pay the 25% flat tax from his or her salary to the various government entities and an additional 25% of said salary to the corresponding family; and whereby, the Agreement is entitled so, and enumerated as follows:

Agreement

1. I, [PARTICIPANT’S FULL NAME], agree to the following requirements under the U.S. Transactional Migration Employees Program (hereafter call the TME program). I understand that my position as a TM participant, in the capacity of a paired TM employee or paired business partner, may be terminated upon my violating any of the following enumerated rules. And wherefore, I hereby agree to:

A. My only purpose as a TM participant in the U.S. is to work in 6-month rotations for the financial support of my family in my home nation, as I will appear to work in the U.S. at the appointed 6-month interval and subsequently to promptly return to my family for the next 6-month interval; and there shall be no exception to this rule except by expressed written consent by the U.S. Office of Transactional Migration (hereafter as the OTM); and

B. **Diplomatic status for TM participants.** I shall have “official diplomatic status” while in the TME program, and thus I shall not use my position as a TM participant for immigrating to the U.S. but only by my regular application to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service shall my immigration status be considered and accepted for U.S. citizenship; and

C. Under “Diplomatic status” I may not apply for- or gain U.S. citizenship through

marriage; and whereupon I may marry a U.S. citizen, my fiancé to become my spouse shall agree to become a legal resident in my home nation or otherwise I agree to terminate from the TME program prior to such marriage; and

D. Not otherwise use my TM participant status for immigration to the U.S., but only by my regular application to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service shall my immigration status be considered and accepted for citizenship in the U.S.; and

E. Under my diplomatic as a female TM participant, and upon becoming pregnant and/or having born a child in the U.S. and as the mother thereof, that child cannot become a U.S. citizen but shall be a citizen of my home nation; and

F. Obey the regulations of the TME program and the laws of the U.S. and my home nation; and

G. As a TM employee, to obey the lawful rules and regulations of my U.S. employer, and to

H. Take custody, where possible, of my minor children up to age 21, and to financially provide for said children by my employment as a TM participant; and where I cannot take custody thereof, I shall continue to financially support my children pursuant to Section A of the herein Agreement, including securing visitation rights to regularly be with my children; and that the TME program emphasizes that I be a “good father” or mother over my children as my gender role applies, showing “love” (defined as full acceptance as respectful of the child) so they will not grow-up frustrated and angry due to my otherwise absence from them; and

I. To the best of my ability, to cooperate with- and financially provide for my spouse in my home nation and to avoid any unnecessary trouble and violations of law therein for causing emotional pain; and

J. To avail the remainder of my salary for my own room and board and other living

expenses during my 6-month work rotations in the U.S.; and

K. Be paired with another TM employee for holding the same alternating job position; and I shall share proportionally my rent payment with the other TM employee for remittance to the PLC landlord in accordance with the paired-lease for room & board; and

L. Honor the security agreement between my home nation and the U.S. for the best possible outcomes of our manifest relationship within the TME program; and

M. Have forensic records of my nucleus family members on file by the OTM, including DNA, scanned retinas, facial recognition, fingerprints, and photographs; and I agree to be tattooed inside my left wrist with an “identifying barcode;” and that the forensic records of my nucleus family shall be removed and destroyed upon my request at my termination from the TME program, or otherwise retained in the OTM database; and my tattooed barcode shall be removed upon my termination from the TME program, and whereby

N. Keep my OTM registration and records updated with the OTM while in the TME program; to fully cooperate with any investigation that may arise by the OTM, and any falsification of my OTM record by me or any of my family members are grounds for my termination from the TME program; and

O. Not be replaced by another TM employee at the U.S. employer except by application to- and approval by the OTM; and

P. To have an OTM caseworker assigned to my family for when I am on work rotation in the U.S.; and

Q. With good reason, my spouse or the “head of my household” in my home nation may file a grievance with the OTM for resolving a difficulty experienced within my nucleus family, but first only after filing such grievance with my home nation to seek a reasonable resolution.

(O) Study for High-speed Rail Through Central America. Congress shall appropriate the funding for a feasibility study for high-speed rail extending through Central America, from Dallas, Texas through to Panama City alongside the Pan-American highway, and such rail shall be called the Pan-American High-speed Rail System, having the acronym PAHSRS, and wherefore

(1) The study shall consider the reduction in cost of constructing the PAHSRS by extending alongside said Pan-American Highway; and

(2) Any such construction of the PAHSRS shall incorporate a **“carbon circulatory redirection”** environment, having the acronym CCR that comprises the creative techniques of channeling carbon emissions and “manmade heat” back into the earth, including the technique of planting agriculture inside greenhouse train-tunnels extending alongside the Pan American Highway, wherever feasible, to trap & absorb carbon emissions while benefiting from the economy of agriculture, and wherefore

(2) CCR shall allow the continuing relative safe use of fossil fuels **in the interim** until emissions-free technologies are fully implemented in the global economy; and

(3) Said study shall consider the economic estimates of \$940, 000,000 in flat tax revenues and the \$940, 000,000 given to the nucleus families of TM participants of home nations apportioned from the TME program over a 10-year period upon becoming fully operational within the economies of the U.S. and Central America.

(M) Upon ratification by the member nations, bylaws of the Transactional Migration Pact of Nations, having the acronym TMP, shall be incorporated as part of the herein Transactional Migration Employment Act, upon final passage of said Act by the U.S. Congress; and the TMP shall implement a comprehensive security framework agreement for ensuring the integrity of the TME program for the

member nations; and the forensic files kept on the families of home nations shall make-up a functioning condition of the TMP Agreement for protection of the parties to the TME program; and said framework shall emphasize reuniting fathers with their children for reducing angry young men wanting to join gangs and crime; and

(1) The TMP shall identify a “member nation” loosely as a “member;” and

(2) Upon final agreement by the member nations, Ontario, Canada shall become the venue for the TMP [H]eadquarters unless other chosen, and wherefore

(a) the TMP shall recognize, as a matter of formality, that the TME program will create healthy grass root relationships across borders that are certain to bring about improved relations between governments, and that

(b) TMP leadership shall tend to the needs of the program pursuant to TM employees, their families, and home nations, and thus

(c) other member nations shall have the opportunity to become the venue of the TMP headquarters by negotiated arrangements between the members; and

(3) The U.S. shall initiate the TMP that extends to any nation wishing to implement the TME program, whether as a home nation for sending paired TM participants to a “host” member nation; and all persons wanting employment in the U.S. or other member nation shall become a TM employee of the TME program, and member nations shall agree to operation of the pact unless any rules, regulations, or directives are amended as a result of collaboration and/or negotiations; and a nation shall become a host member nation to enable paired TM employees to become employed by employers within the host nation; and a host nation shall determine the quota of paired TM em-

ployees to be accepted for 6-month rotations therein; and

(4) The TMP shall not extend to paired business partners for operating migrant businesses within host nations but host nations may independently invite paired business partners to operate migrant businesses such as the U.S. as a component of their respective TME programs; and

(5) To reduce poverty in Central America, the U.S. as a member nation shall prioritize receiving TM employees from Central American home nations; and

(6) Upon vigorous participation by nations, member nations shall formally recognize the TMP to serve as a conveyance for “active peace” where the member nations become the vanguard of grass root, interacting, day-to-day relationships, and the TMP shall extend to any nation for reinforcing these benefits of the TME program; and

(7) The primary function of the TMP is to protect TM participants, and the TMP has no other operational function, and member nations shall operate independent OTMs the same as in the U.S. with respective TME programs separate from the operation of the governments of said member nations, and thus receiving the 25% flat tax from TM participants applied to the OTM budgets of those nations, and fiscally measured by a corresponding balance sheet; and

(8) The Ontario TMP headquarters shall coordinate member host nations for determining the quotas of paired TM employees allowed therein; and

(a) each host member nation shall set an allotted quota for paired TM employees to be received therein; and

(b) when the TM participant quota is met, the member nation shall notify the TMP headquarters for forwarding the “TM migrant cap” as the “official quota” to all other

member nations to stop receiving additional TM participants; and

(9) The TMP headquarters shall settle disputes between member nations for avoiding litigation and shall establish administrative authority over the grievance processes of OTMs of member nations when forwarded to the headquarters to avoid the publicity of Complaints bad enough to damage the reputation of the “international TME program,” such as the cover-up of an abused TM employee;” and TMP headquarters shall settle Complaints via the OTM of the member nation, filed by TM participants, including nucleus family members from home nations, and from employees of an employer, the employer, the same for all host nations having TM participants; and

(a) the **Office of Compliance for Unresolved Complaints**, having the acronym OCUC, at the TMP headquarters shall accept and process the unresolved Complaints originated at the OTMs of the member nations where a party in the Complaint is not satisfied with the disposition thereof, and wherefore

(b) all Complaints, including those between member nations, shall begin at the “OTM level” at the member nation prior to forwarding any Complaint to the OCUC; and

(c) the purpose of the OCUC shall be to resolve those difficult Complaints that cannot be- or has not been resolved at the OTM level of the member nation, and whereby

(10) OTM-level Complaints to the OCUC shall be filed on the “**Forwarded Complaint to Transactional Migration Pact Headquarters Form**,” also having the short name Forwarded Complaint and with the acronym FC, and the filer forwarding the Complaint to the OCUC shall fill-out the FC of whom seeks a decision therefrom to supersede the OTM decision, and wherefore

(a) the option of the FC shall be available to all parties to an OTM Complaint as a safeguard for minimizing corruption and abuse of TM participants, for protecting the TME program; and

(b) those parties whom retaliate against victim-participants shall be subjected to suspension or expulsion from the TME program, and/or a \$fine levied by the OCUC; and

(c) the filer shall answer whether another party is retaliating against him or her; and

(d) the FC shall convey only the relative info for identifying the original Complaint filed with the OTM of the member nation; and

(e) the OCUC shall answer the question of “probable cause or injury, Yes or No” on the FC; and if no probable cause or injury is found, then the decision of the OTM shall stand as final; and

(f) and the OCUC shall respond to the parties within thirty (30) days; and

(10) TMP Complaints Going Public. To further ensure integrity of the TME program, Complainants to the OCUC shall have the choice of having their respective Complaints published on the OCUC webpage and other available publishing and/or open notifications to the public record; and

(a) upon the filer choosing the originating OTM Complaint to be publicized on the OCUC webpage of the TMP website, the Complaint is sent to the **Complaint Publications** section, having the acronym CP; and the CP shall index the Complaint to the member nation of which said Complaint is filed; and

(b) a Complaint shall go public upon written notice by an injured party claiming probable cause and/or an injury; and

(11) Minimizing Worker Abuses. TMP member nations shall agree to honor the basic rights of TM employees; and the TMP shall require all member nations to have the same administrative framework of the OTM including the grievance procedures of the OC of the U.S. OTM; and

(a) the TMP, under auspice of the international TME program, seeks to avoid the “horror stories” of abuse from other nations having migrant employees, and whereby

(b) the TMP may penalize TM employers upon evidence of abusing TM employees; and

(c) TM employees shall promptly report incidences of abuse, or otherwise, employees shall not hold official authorities within the TME program accountable for not remedying an injury, and wherefore

(d) TMP member nations shall accept responsibility for upholding all protective regulations of the TME program within their respective nations; and

(12) The TMP shall integrate the TME program so that member nations shall operate from the same standards and rules to maintain the original objectives of transactional migration of which is to minimize the migrant crisis around the world and to maintain the cultural connection to economically struggling home nations such as Libya, Yemen, Syria, African nations, and of Central America, and whereby

(a) the “human objectives” of the TMP include to **1)** ensure parents remain in routine relational contact with their children, and **2)** to maintain homogenously social conti-

nuity with communities so governments of home nations may apply comprehensive security programs, and wherefore

(b) home nations shall implement security protocols with abiding cooperation of the citizens therein under reciprocal protection from said governments, and wherefore

(c) members of nucleus families may not seek asylum status in the U.S. until at-first submitting application to the home nation of why that status is sought; and the government of the home nation shall be given opportunity to help resolve the "perceived crisis" of the family or individual seeking asylum; and

(d) whereupon the parties cannot resolve the issue(s), the family member may forward the application to the OTM in the U.S. or other chosen member nation for further consideration thereof; and

(13) TMP Rules. The following general TMP rules and regulations shall become the "prime directives" for guiding membership nations, including the U.S., in operating the international TME program:

a. For maintaining the integrity of transactional migration, member nations shall honor all rules and regulations of their respective TME programs and thus shall not venture outside these rules and regulations for any reason therein.

b. The OTMs of member nations shall process and maintain the forensic files of nucleus families for protecting the families and the TME program at-large.

c. The TME program shall not operate outside its mission to be exploited by a member nation for political gain, but the program shall remain [transactionally] dis-

connected from the member nation other than by the program's mission and operation.

d. Member nations shall operate the same grievance process specified herein the TMEA.

e. TM employees shall honor the laws of member nations, and the member nation of violation shall prosecute that violation; and the member nation may defer misdemeanor offenses to its OTM for administrative disposition.

f. To eliminate the ambiguity of families applying for employment to member nations, members shall specify the quota of TM employees they will accept for employment therein, and TMP headquarters shall disseminate the notification of quotas of members to all other members.

g. To assist in maintaining healthy competition for TM employees between member nations, members shall honor the tax apportionment of the 25% flat tax paid by TM employees and no other amount thereof shall be appropriated from TM employees.

h. In maintaining the mission of the TME program of boosting prosperity and safety within the home nations, members shall allow TM employees to partake and invest in the available investment instruments of the host nation, such as Social Security, insurance plans, and the stock markets, but the principle investments of employees shall be guaranteed and not placed at-risk by the investment instruments.

i. The TM participant is required to learn the language of the host nation over a maximum period of two-years unless extended by the OTM of the host nation.

j. Prior to acceptance of TMP membership, each [applicant nation] to the TMP shall provide an

approved “transportation plan” for the modification of- and building of facilities as needed, for TM participants to travel safely through and from that member nation.

k. Prior to acceptance of TMP membership, each applicant nation to the TMP shall provide an approved “paired-lease confirmation plan” for its TM employees that match specifications of the herein TMEA upon passage by Congress.

l. Member nations as the home and host nations of TM employees shall subsidize, where needed, the paired-leasing of TM employees from the revenues of flat taxes collected for the vested nations.

m. Member nations shall retain the option to pass a translated version of the TMEA to the language thereof that retains all precepts of the TMEA for whereas the TME program shall operate the same for all member nations therein the TMP.

n. Member nations shall publicize, inform, and communicate the TME program through the booklet “Welcome to the United States Transactional Migration Employees (TME) Program;” and member nations have the option of translating the booklet to their respective lan-

guages with the term “United States” replaced with the name of the member nation; and the booklet shall be available online by the member nation as a .pdf for convenient downloading, as well as in print format.

o. Said booklet shall list the categories of employment available in the member nation.

p. Members of a nucleus family shall not apply for refugee or asylum status in the U.S. or other host nation until at-first making application to the home nation of why the status is sought, as the home nation shall be given opportunity to resolve the “perceived crisis” that prompted the allegations thereof, prior to applying to the U.S. or other member nation.

q. All TM participants shall agree to be under diplomatic status of the member nation, and wherefore shall not seek citizenship within the host nation except by the normal channels of applying for citizenship within the host nation.

* * * * *

Petition-letter

Today's Date _____

I SUPPORT PASSAGE OF THE TMEA BILL FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TRANSACTIONAL MIGRATION EMPLOYEES (TME) PROGRAM

President [Name] _____
Of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

U.S. Senate Leader [Name] _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

U.S. House Speaker [Name] _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Name other Elected Official _____

Dear Elected Officials,

I have studied Daniel Cobble's book, ***Transactional Migration (TM) for U.S. Employers – Rotating TM Employees Without Immigration; A Comprehensive Solution for Refugee Families*** (ISBN 978-1-792326-38-7).

And wherefore, I support the **Transactional Migration Employees Act** bill for prompt passage into law.

Thank you!

My Signature

TMEA Pet. Form 11-12-6217

About the Author

Designer/inventor Daniel Cobble has applied his life to achieving efficiency. At age 21, he won the national sales award from KFC Corporation for the second highest sales volume increase for the Ray Danner franchise (1974). There, his restaurant unit in the West End of Louisville, Kentucky broke all records on cost-efficiency. In 1988, he developed the concept for a dual opposing-rotating impeller propulsion system (with opposing pitch angles) for reducing fuel consumption for ships and submarines while increasing speeds. — One of his seven patents includes the *Coriolis crankshaft* that redirects lobe inertia with crankshaft rotation (2004). His experiment helped to prove the exponential efficiency of the concept. (However, the crankshaft's high torque requires redesigning the traditional linear-aggregate fuel systems for transferring the new exponential acceleration.)

He cured himself of lifelong manic depression by developing a holistic process called *inflectional therapy* (I.T., 2002). He then conducted a successful cursory study on I.T. showing 100% effectiveness from the study participants. He later designed *Operation: Service-members Wellness Maintenance* (OSWM) based on I.T. for the U.S. military to help diminish post-traumatic stress, suicides, and anxiety from sexual assault victims (2012). Though not yet implemented by the Pentagon, OSWM will cost a fraction of what is currently spent for treating these behavioral epidemics, partly because I.T. induces “mental stability” for the user, to ultimately end the need for therapy.

Cobble has worked tirelessly as an activist, and later as a paralegal to identify the particular failings of Government. These failings, of course, include today's healthcare crisis. He believes *administrative activism* with public support is key to resolving the problems in Government.

In Feb. '2019, he filed a *Declared White Paper* with the Louisville Board of Health and Governor's Office charging the continuing bacteria outbreaks are caused by improper “usage protocols” for wearing protective gloves in the food industry, healthcare, and janitorial work. His *Paper* identifies the “three-points-of-contamination” when wearing protective gloves, and **recommended changes** to the protocols for wearing the gloves. The *Paper* is under review by the KY Dept. of Public Health.

In Nov. 2019, he re-released his book on equity-based healthcare under the revised title, ***Universal Equity-based Healthcare (EBH); How EBH Cost-sharing Provides Low-cost Medicare-for-all & Reduced Taxes*** (ISBN 978-194863838-8). The text was revised earlier in 2019 to emphasize EBH universal prenatal care, needed for reducing the high number of prenatal deaths in the U.S. — He demonstrates how healthcare is naturally low-cost when ratepayers have equity (ownership/full participation) in a system where the private sector and Gov't sector come together to share costs. — EBH requires lowering taxes.

Universal Equity-based Healthcare (EBH)



How EBH Cost-sharing Provides
Low-cost Medicare-for-all &
Reduced Taxes

Daniel Cobble

He served eight years in the U.S. Navy as an avionic technician (AT) on the A-6 Intruder attack aircraft and holds an associate degree in applied sciences from the Louisville Technical Institute (now called Sullivan College of Technology & Design).

As referenced in this text, Cobble's upcoming book will expound upon the various ways to achieve ***carbon circulatory redirection*** (CCR). Recall from page 11 that CCR comprises creative techniques that channel carbon emissions and "manmade heat" back into the earth for reducing global warming. And that many U.S. companies, such as Unilever, Ben & Jerry's, Dove Soap, and Vaseline, are looking creatively into CCR to reduce their carbon footprints and use-production materials. He will present the new *CCR Program* for legislative passing, too. — As pointed out, CCR can be utilized to help reduce carbon emissions until sustainable energy in the green economy takes over the globe.

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