

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TAMPA DIVISION**

Cause No.: _____

HOWSE <i>ex rel. alia</i> v. PLANNED PARENTHOOD, <i>et al.</i> ,)	Class Action Complaint
Plaintiffs and Defendants,)	
)	Injunctive Relief Sought
<i>and</i> ,)	
)	Constitutional Challenge
HOWSE and <i>ex rel. alia</i> v. UNITED STATES,)	
Cross-Plaintiffs and Cross-Defendant.)	Demand for Jury Trial

Declaration on Proposed “America Works” Program
(*See* Complaint, re: Economic Relief Packages)

Comes now Relator *ex rel.* the fifty (50) State and Commonwealth Plaintiffs, in light of serious national security matters exposed by contemporaneous Complaint and other relevant matters filed also herein, respectfully declaring the following relief in proposal:

COMMON INTRODUCTION

This proposal document is one of a working pair, designed for implementation in full tandem, together resolving the two (2) fundamental economic problems of our American welfare system, in that: (a) there has been, and still is, *vast* and rampant fraud, waste and abuse of our various welfare systems, issues addressed by the Declaration on Proposed “Harvest Time” Program; and (b), the very nature of our current system wrongfully and endlessly just gives away America’s wealth, without getting virtually anything in return on investment (“ROI”), so the nature of welfare, *itself*, must change into providing us a good ROI, issues addressed by this Declaration on Proposed “America Works” Program.

The “Harvest Time” program cleans out most all fraud, waste and abuse from welfare systems, and primarily blesses that one-half of the citizenry that *have* been able to work and pay taxes into the overall system, while those that *have not* been able to work and pay taxes into the overall system are the one-half of citizenry primarily blessed by this “America Works” program, which creates a new welfare system of free (subsidized) jobs, instead of just free money, throughout the entire realm of various national infrastructures, all of which are literally beyond desperation level, in need of repairs, upgrades, and etc.

Reliable, concurrent data on total welfare and welfare fraud statistics for America is very difficult to obtain online. Even our government agencies don’t appear to know and understand the total picture.... Relator used an investigative team of researchers to then finally accumulate, using only facts and figures from 2008-2012, this spreadsheet matrix¹ in total welfare and welfare fraud, in comparison to recent media reports of now slightly over \$1 trillion being spent in total federal and state welfare, exemplified here² and here³, which can be further compared against a reliable breakdown of the 2012 federal budget⁴.

While credit card companies must keep fraud rates to fractions of a *single* percent, just to survive, our typical welfare fraud rate bleeds 10-25% in most programs. Further, the overall data indicates that total welfare spending is actually more like \$1.5 trillion, with total welfare fraud ranging *at least* one-fourth trillion to one-third trillion dollars. These figures do not count the \$627.2 billion of normal, regular retiree form of Social Security (OASI) as part of the total \$1.5T welfare, but do count OASI fraud in the total of fraud.

¹ <http://www.editgrid.com/user/indianacrc/welfare>

² <http://www.foxbusiness.com/government/2012/10/18/trillion-dollar-cost-welfare>

³ <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2012/10/18/welfare-spending-topped-1-trillion-in-2011-study-shows>

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_United_States_federal_budget#Total_revenues_and_spending

Reputable estimates indicate roughly \$3-4 trillion in infrastructure spending is needed for *existing* systems (roads, bridges, buses, trains, water, sewer, electricity, natural gas, telephones, etc.), adding \$2-3 trillion to invoke the *newer* technologies (solar and wind power, “tube” rail, “smart” grids, etc.), and investing another trillion into nuclear power.

The DOL, the SSA, the IRS, and other agencies have established codes to classify jobs of every sort imaginable. If they are not already standardized, they will be immediately made so across the board, made uniform for all federal, state and local government units.

All the above is common introduction to the tandem relief programs proposed herein, and the Dept. of Labor (DOL) shall be the ultimate “gatekeeper” in all necessary aspects.

Details for this half of the total welfare overhaul and transformation proposal follow:

THE AMERICA WORKS PROGRAM

No one questions the dire urgency of America’s financial plight, now including over \$16 trillion in our National Debt, entitlement programs facing insolvency breakdowns, and so forth and so on, with some 47+ million people on food stamps, which also fairly indicates *at least* the same 47+ million number in need for new jobs created and filled, as, ideally, everyone would be financially independent, and nobody would need food stamps.

America and its taxpayers simply cannot afford to give away roughly \$1.5 trillion in wealth each year as “free” money to others not contributing back into the same system, or as stated in other terms, America can no longer throw away over one-third (1/3) of our entire annual federal spending, and get *virtually nothing* in return back for all that cost.

Therefore, the nature of “welfare” itself must change, from just giving away **money**, including both cash and all other benefits and services, into a system of subsidized **jobs**.

You *cannot* subsidize jobs for the benefit of private enterprise *only*, using tax dollars from the public treasury, but instead of just giving away monies without any return on investment (“ROI”), you *can* subsidize jobs for projects that quintuple-benefit *the public*, i.e., in all form of various public infrastructure (also as desperately needed by our nation).

By converting almost all current forms of welfare into direct payments for subsidizing a nationwide system of infrastructure jobs, the huge payoff in benefits to all is five-fold, including: (1) America realizes a very healthy ROI for its gargantuan welfare payouts, as opposed to just throwing it away each year on nothing given back, dramatically surging very positive strength back into our U.S. Dollar, since we will be no longer just wasting an amount that has become one-third of \$4 trillion each year; (2) America’s infrastructure will all be completely repaired, replaced, upgraded and/or modernized within this decade, providing further explosive boom as solid backbone for the general economy; (3) tens of millions of the unemployed needy, literally some **40-60 million people**, will quickly find themselves back in good jobs again, bringing home regular incomes that easily outweigh what they are living off of now in welfare subsistence levels, all of which further repairs other aspects of our economy, especially revitalizing tax bases for government revenues; (4) hundreds of new larger corporations, and tens of thousands of smaller businesses, will also be created as direct function and byproduct of this program process; and (5), not *only* will millions of current homeowners be able to financially survive and escape foreclosure and bankruptcy, as well as other consumer debt levels able to be finally paid down, but the overall dramatic increase in consumer ability to purchase more products and services will cause *other* good ripple effects, strengthening the entire realm of American business.

The “America Works” program achieves all the above by combining the functionality of all three (3) main components required to kick-start everything into motion. The DOL, as gatekeeper of both tandem programs, will oversee all matters in all three components.

The first component is establishing “connection central” which is the consolidation of training/retraining centers, jobs bank databases, and a submission/approval process for all infrastructure projects around the entire country. Core to this component is standardizing the official DOL list of all **job codes** (*supra*, at 3). Next, the States and Commonwealths already have their intrastate networks of job banking databases, typically a process also performed when signing up for unemployment benefits, and these state-run offices also routinely provide some level of training/retraining opportunities via the same locations. Goodwill Industries, Inc. (“Goodwill”) also has a nationwide network of training centers, located not only at many of their own business locations, but also via partnerships with multitudes of colleges and universities for training services provided at *those* locations. We are all familiar with online jobs-matching services, like Monster.com, CareerBuilder, and so forth, as well as employment agencies, like Kelly Services, Manpower, and etc. DOL will form an umbrella consolidation, and secure electronic interconnection, amongst all these various public and private jobs-related entities, to create a truly nationwide jobs matching service, at least for all public infrastructure projects that are at the heart of this “America Works” program, also with establishing a unified system of training/retraining classes to directly support at least all of the larger types of infrastructure projects. Cities, counties, states, and the federal government then will submit each desired infrastructure project into the DOL nationwide system, with a detailed estimate in the entire labor force

needed to complete the desired project, listed by both job codes and labor time lengths (example: amongst all various labor needed, a given project might require two dozen arc welders for six months, then reducing to one dozen arc welders for the last three months). Once the proposed infrastructure project is approved by DOL, it is then entered into the nationwide project/job bank system. Again, standardization of **all** jobs codes is essential.

The second component is the conversion process and parameters for changing current welfare disbursements into the taxpayer-subsidized labor forces. The first rule of thumb must be that no type of governmental assistance can be “off limits” from this system, and so every type of taxpayer-funded assistance that a person is receiving, from all sources combined, federal, state and local, counts together as the total subsidy available for that same person, which is the incentive amount for any given company to consider hiring the person for the given infrastructure project. The second rule of thumb is that “welfare” is not supposed to be a way of life, but only a temporary assistance, limited in time. Most people on government assistance do not want to *remain* that way, and urgently want jobs. Further, it can be reasonably estimated that, out of each twenty (20) people on welfare, at least fifteen (15) of them are as immediately re-employable with their existing skills and experience (if available jobs are plenty), at least another three (3) or four (4) of them can be retrained towards supporting one or more of the different infrastructure fields detailed further below, and only one (1) of those twenty people is actually so disabled, mentally and/or physically, that he or she cannot be expected to work and contribute, whatsoever. Indeed, with many opportunities in telecommuting and in varied types of unit production (stuffing envelopes, assembling small parts, etc.), even stay-at-home parents, shut-ins and

similar home-bound people can achieve reasonable incomes and prosper. Because we are necessarily talking about an overall ramping-up process for kicking off various and many infrastructure projects all over the nation, simply let the 30, 40, 50, or 60 million people who are currently on welfare and *want* to work, be the *natural* first wave of people to get on board and sign up for infrastructure project work placement, and then, eventually, over the next year or so, as government units finally process through all of their various types of welfare rolls, the rest of taxpayer-funded assistance recipients will be reassigned into the national “America Works” program, and then required to participate in some level of meaningful work contribution, unless, of course, they are fully documented with medical waivers, and such actually disabled people will simply continue to receive their welfare, for America is a charitable nation, setting the global standard for compassion and care.

Again, since welfare is intended to be only temporary in nature, not a way of life, the new system must reduce the periods of assistance and limit the annual opportunities for receiving taxpayer-funded subsidization. This is easily feasible, since we are essentially “teaching a man to fish” by providing jobs, as opposed to merely “giving a man a fish to eat for today” in providing only direct cash, benefits and services in our currently-flawed welfare system. Once any person who is receiving welfare signs onto the national system for infrastructure projects, whether voluntarily, or eventually by government assignment, they will each choose and maintain (and update as needed/desired), exactly three (3) job codes from the official DOL list, and these will be the job codes used to match the person with available work opportunities by geography. Each period of taxpayer-funded job subsidy will be limited to ten (10) weeks at a time during 2013, and to three (3) periods

annually in maximum, reducing the job subsidy time period to eight (8) weeks at a time for all of 2014, and then finally, six (6) weeks at a time starting in 2015 and for all future calendar years, forever thereafter, and again, with a maximum of three (3) periods/year, and further with a minimum waiting time of twenty-eight (28) days *between* each period, during which time they will no longer be receiving *any* form of governmental assistance.

This method, while always providing the jobless needy in America with opportunity to re-enter the workforce again soon, will strongly encourage both incentive types required to make this entire program actually succeed: (a) private and public capital investments must be encouraged to take advantage of this nationwide infrastructure/jobs program all the more sooner, instead of later, in order to take advantage of better savings in the “free” labor portion of their overall business costs; and (b) persons must be encouraged to take serious advantage of their limited opportunities in obtaining profitable work, and thereby achieving better regular incomes for themselves and their families, lest they screw up and get fired from their new job, suddenly reducing their regular, total income back down to the smaller, subsistence levels of welfare still available during only the remainder of that same given period of work placement opportunity, or, worse yet, that same probationary period finally runs out, and they now face a minimum waiting period of four (4) calendar weeks (28 days) without any taxpayer-funded assistance, at all, temporarily suspended.

There must be actual, real incentives, along with actual, real consequences, if you wish to be confident in actual, real motivation towards achieving actual, real success. It’s like the patrol car sitting between the highway lanes – when not there, people generally tend to speed, but when it’s there, people tend to glance at their speedometer more than once.

Now, let us cover “real-life” examples of how this process unfolds for the individual and is mutually beneficial for all concerned. The person receiving any form(s) of welfare either voluntarily enters himself or herself into the DOL America Works program, or, is eventually reassigned by government into the work program. During **only** this very first, *initial* time of ever being originally entered into the DOL system, the person will get a one-time grace period of six (6) weeks to begin using the DOL’s job-matching resources to find a new job, whether by corporate interviewing processes, taking quicker and direct long-term physical labor assignments, or other available methods, while still continuing to receive his or her current allotment of qualified welfare. It is obviously to the person’s advantage to find a job sooner, in order to increase his or her regular total of income level sooner. If the person has not successfully found a new job by the end of the fifth (5th) week of this initial, one-time-only grace period, the DOL system will immediately and automatically send electronic notice to the person’s account, notifying them exactly where, when, and unto whom to report to, for a physical, menial labor job starting the very next business day of work following the person’s six-week grace period. Starting upon the same day initially reporting to work in the new job, whether a desirable job by successful matching, or by assignment to physical labor, that first ten (10) week period of subsidizing the new job begins (2013; 8 weeks in 2014; 6 weeks in 2015 and thereafter).

By the way, any person in the program can freely transition to another new job, at any time, just like in the normal world, by simply finding a better job, and then getting into their DOL electronic “worker account” to notify the system of all relevant information, so even the unlucky person getting assigned to physical labor can still upgrade their status.

For example, a welfare recipient who is currently receiving a total of \$284/week in all government benefits combined (whether from federal, state, and/or local government(s)), eventually gets placed into any infrastructure job where the average equal employee earns \$10/hr. The government will continue to temporarily pay this person's \$284 regular total weekly benefits share, and the company would enjoy temporarily having to pay only the remaining amount in a smaller paycheck for the same amount of work. In this case, $\$10 \times 40\text{hrs} = \400 to pay the normal employee off the street each week, and $\$400 - \$284 = \$116/\text{week}$ leftover that the company would pay that special, reassigned person out of its own pocket during the probationary period, or $(\$116 / 40 \text{ hrs} =)$ an effective pay rate, to the company, of only \$2.90/hr... during the remainder of that person's 10-week period. Companies love cheap labor costs, and weeks of experience will keep the average person still in the door, for permanent hire, when the end of that ten weeks is reached. For a different example, that same person, with the same \$284/wk in total benefits, but being reassigned to a different work position earning \$12/hr, instead of the previous example, would result in the company paying that special person an effective temporary rate out of their pocket of just \$4.90/hr... for the remainder of the ten weeks. However, if the exact same person in a \$12/hr job was receiving a higher total amount of government benefits, say \$382/wk, then the company's temporary reduced share would be $(\$480 - \$382, \text{ then divided by } 40 \text{ hrs/wk, to equal})$ an effective rate of only \$2.45/hr. The various examples are literally endless, and each welfare recipient will have their own temporary financial incentive to bring into infrastructure job interviews, along with their skills, experiences, and their abilities, to negotiate for the job amongst all other applicants, just like normal.

Whenever a person begins their ten-week probationary period of subsidized work, i.e., as of that “report to work on” date, the DOL system will automatically flag notices to the federal government, and to the state and local governments corresponding to the person’s residential address, and the state and/or local governments corresponding to the person’s new work address, if different, triggering an automatic suspension/termination of welfare benefits to occur immediately following that same ten (10) week period (2013; 8 weeks in 2014; 6 weeks in 2015 and thereafter), so all respective units of government providing either direct cash, benefits and/or services to that person will have plenty of opportunity to make said arrangements in time. Within the same period of probationary subsidy time, several different things might happen. The person may either quit or get fired, and if so, then the person obviously must work extra hard to re-obtain employment with any other company before their current subsidy term runs out and they are left with nothing at all, no job, and no governmental assistance for at least the minimum twenty-eight (28) day waiting time, before any previous welfare disbursements that the person *still qualifies for* finally resume, and their next opportunity to get subsidized employment through DOL for another probationary period, again, limited to three (3) per calendar year. Remember, the person will always have, at any time, whether on probationary subsidized period, or even outside of those periods, an instant opportunity to sign up for any physical, menial labor that is currently available in their area, which may last only days, or such work might last weeks or months. Naturally, taking responsible advantage of the DOL subsidy is better. Other possible scenarios during the probationary subsidized period include the person getting a raise (so the company simply pays the person more, while the subsidy still will

continue and then end upon the same ending date), or the person dies, or gets arrested and held for what will be a lengthy time, or suffers catastrophic medical disablement, and/or similar situations removing the person from the work rolls, and in such cases, the system simply gets updated by that person's employer to reflect such changes, and other things happen as may be relevant and/or required by law. In consideration of the need for both employers and probationary employees to know their futures, and plan accordingly, the new employer shall perform a good faith performance review of the person's work at the mid-point of time between the date the person began to work for that company and the date that the person's DOL subsidy will end, and the primary intent of said performance review will be to indicate to the person whether or not he/she can expect to be continued in employment beyond the subsidy period, assuming all other things go well and so forth. Normally, the person will have successfully maintained his or her first subsidized job of employment from the beginning, and so, normally, that good faith performance review will occur at the end of the first five (5) weeks (2013; at end of the first 4 weeks in 2014, at end of the first 3 weeks in 2015 and thereafter). But, when the person is, for whatever reason, now on his or her second (or additional) employment placement, the mid-point will still be used for a good faith performance review, unless the person started work with less than two (2) full calendar weeks remaining on subsidy, in which case no such review shall be required by the employer. Such performance reviews given need not be formal, but merely personal, private discussions between the person and his/her superior, fairly indicating the future of employment, any issues that the worker person can resolve and/or improve to better secure any potential permanent hiring, and any similar, related issues.

Lastly, this nationwide employment-matching system of the DOL will not be limited to only recipients of governmental assistance, but will be freely open and available for all U.S. adult citizens, and all U.S. immigrant residents having active and valid work visas, to participate in seeking employment within the various fields of American infrastructure.

Indeed, it is entirely reasonable that further inclusion arrangements can be merged into this DOL “America Works” program, for college students and their outstanding student loan debts, for displaced and/or homeless veterans, and any other such similar U.S. needs.

The third component to this entire new system is channeling both private and public capital investment into the business-creation and business-operating leg of things within all the various DOL-approved fields of job-coded industry for America’s infrastructure.

Obviously, providing immense sources of cheap labor needs no further explanation, but additional spark to business leadership will be provided through doubling and tripling all of the current, directly-related federal outlays that are going to mildly encourage such similar growths now. Remember, because – when considering the ramifications of other economic proposals and demands made as part of this entire, overall lawsuit – America will be already saving a future \$300+ billion/year cost in terminating the flawed and void “ObamaCare” legislation, the sister counterpart to this “America Works” program, i.e., the “Harvest Time” program, will save another \$200-300 billion/year (at least), the raw economic differential to America in ceasing 99% of abortion means untold *trillions* in the future positive effects, implementation phase-in back onto a modernized “gold standard” will likewise cause untold *trillions* in similar, positive financial surge, and even fixing the current problem in our presidential selection process will add positive financial effects,

let alone, in further dramatic addition, the raw effects of transforming America's welfare systems, and that whole, accompanying, near-total waste of \$1.5 trillion/year for much of nothing going nowhere fast, into rock-solid return of investment via our infrastructures.

Accordingly, we can certainly, then, easily afford to spend but a mere fraction of that entire savings, only mere dozens of billions, in ramping up all existing federal programs that align with the specific infrastructure purposes herein. Included will be tripling the annual allotment of the Small Business Administration (SBA) in current \$349 million for subsidy of SBA's 7(a) and 504 business loan programs to a full \$1 billion, and also then allowing and/or requiring 250% of current quotas and numbers in the various individual participants and loans underwritten, and providing the remaining increase for further development and implementation of training and related programs, all such increases specifically geared for supporting America's infrastructure projects, such programs and training to be also approved by DOL for feasibility and proper success, etc., and likely working in concert with other aforementioned DOL-sanctioned entities. Likewise, the current \$8 billion annual budget of the White House High Speed Rail Initiative⁵ will be tripled to \$24 billion annually, but also requiring developing the plan to increase by 20% in general the interconnectivity of lines and loops located east of the Mississippi River, complete connectivity along the entire U.S. Pacific coastline from Seattle to Los Angeles, expanding the north-south route currently from El Paso to Denver, up along the Rockies through Cheyenne and Casper, Wyoming, to reach at least Billings, Montana, and also by including three (3) new east-west routes fully connecting the Pacific coastal regions to

⁵ <http://www.whitehouse.gov/high-speed-rail>

the Mississippi River industrial valley, the northern route connecting Minneapolis/St. Paul, more or less along I-94 to Fargo, Bismarck, and Billings, Montana, continuing more or less along I-90 westward to Spokane, Washington, and ending in Seattle, the central route extending from Kansas City to Denver, then further along I-80, more or less, unto Grand Junction, then up to Provo and Salt Lake City and out to Reno and San Francisco, and the southern route using two (2) legs, one each from Dallas/Ft. Worth and from San Antonio, connecting on the way to El Paso, then more or less following I-10 to Tucson, Phoenix, and ending in Los Angeles. The **much** cheaper and easier-to-deploy cantilever “tubular rail” systems⁶ (newer technology) are **highly** encouraged for all inner-city, rough terrain, and non-level terrain applications within such an enhanced high speed rail plan, and even for the vast majority of *all* legs in the entire, nationwide passenger rail system.

Similarly, we will roughly triple the 2010 budget of MARAD to a full \$1 billion, and maintain that incentive until completion of the America’s Marine Highway Program⁷, but likewise requiring that nationwide connectivity plan be enhanced some 20% for various waterways east of the Mississippi, also extending connectivity from the Mississippi River valley to two (2) or three (3) major hubs spaced along the Rockies, and, if feasible, also finding two (2) or three (3) potential future routes *through* the Rockies and to the Pacific.

While not directly assisting the various private airlines themselves, we will also update and increase, at least *moderately*, our nationwide network of air traffic control systems, radars, and so forth, and we will provide funding for *slightly* increasing the number of modern-jet-capable runways at America’s busiest airports, and support systems thereof.

⁶ http://www.tubularrail.com/questions_answers.htm

⁷ http://www.marad.dot.gov/ships_shipping_landing_page/mhi_home/mhi_home.htm

Following the same pattern, we will likewise repair, enhance and/or otherwise upgrade forms of mass transit *within* metropolitan areas, including public bus fleets, subways, ferries, trams and trolleys, along with increased development of various monorails and other urban people movers. But, various public and freight transportation modes are not the only forms of infrastructure included within the overall “America Works” program.

Indeed, there is great need to repair and update many types of public infrastructure, including thousands of bridges all across our nation, tens of thousands of miles of roads, untold miles of water and sewer systems, existing freight rail track systems, our nation’s electrical power grids (including upgrading them into “smart” grids), the various public transportation systems as aforementioned, telecommunications, waterway lock systems, and etc., as ALL are either dangerously old, outdated, inefficient, in bad repair, broken, unserviceable, or some combination thereof. *Everything* needs to be repaired, replaced and/or upgraded. Literally none of these American infrastructure systems are ready and capable of withstanding any significant growth in use (desperately needed for allowing real economic growth!), and many are now just barely getting by... even at higher relative costs to maintain older technology in older materials, the equipment aging, and so forth.

In addition, we will incorporate aggressive deregulation of impediments to developing and expanding the processes of mining and refining related specifically to all twelve (12) strategic metals included within the total commodities basket for a modernized American “gold standard” phased back in (*see, Declaration on Proposed New Gold Standard*), but aggressively also take care in certain security measures thereof, while also adding various types of secondary, or feeder, businesses, all in close support of these particular mining

and refining needs, including the same expansion and usage of subsidized laborers as is intended in purpose amongst all industries within the DOL “America Works” program.

Last, but certainly not least, are Domestic Energy and its direct counterpart, Energy Independence, as crucial infrastructure needs for our nation. America **absolutely must** become energy independent, and that also achieved in literally record time, for various geopolitical, economic, social, military, and further reasons. That necessarily means an “all of the above” policy implemented as fast as humanly possible, including wide-open developments of natural energy resources, like fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, etc.), also bringing new nuclear plants online, but safely in remote locations away from the population centers, and using high-conductivity transmission lines to move the power to the people and businesses efficiently. It also necessarily means wide-open and favorable business environments for development and deployment of all renewable (green) energy technologies, i.e., solar, wind, water, geothermal, kinetics, and so forth. It’s **everything**.

All of this rapid, exploding growth within the total, overall American energy industry will then likely not take very long – just a few years – to overtake and surpass the health care sector as the nation’s largest employment market, and, as such, there will be tons of additional new businesses and millions of new jobs created as a direct result, and once again, lots of new supporting (feeder) businesses and jobs servicing that main industry.

Again, DOL, as the “gatekeeper” of both welfare-related programs, and of all matters within both said programs, will also provide and be the approval system for infrastructure projects submitted by different governments (federal, state, county and equivalents, city, also MSAs, possibly townships), and **only** governments may submit projects to DOL.

When a government submits a new proposed infrastructure project into DOL for the approval process, it will include estimates of manpower by types and lengths, estimates and schedules for materials, equipment and other resources, permitting and building code parameters, and so forth and so on, along with estimates of any government funding(s) as are available in specific purpose to support such a project type, and start a bid process through the DOL system, meant to be Internet-based and available 24 hours/day online for all persons seeking work to check and/or update their own accounts, and for all types of business interests, with *their* own accounts, seeking infrastructure projects to bid on.

America must stop throwing away \$1.5 trillion in taxpayers' wealth every year to get virtually no return on investment. Welfare must be converted into temporarily subsidized jobs, rebuilding our national infrastructure. DOL must urgently standardize all job codes.

Relator *ex rel.* the fifty (50) State and Commonwealth Plaintiffs, in light of serious national economic security matters, declares all the above in recommended proposal as one portion of the economic relief demanded by Verified Complaint in this case, leaving to the indicated and respective officials to so cause the above-described implementation.

Respectfully submitted,

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