Hospitals & Asylums

2.4% Labor Budget FY 22; 3% Federal Minimum Wage $10 (2022) Inflation HA-9-12-21

By Anthony J. Sanders

A. Department of Labor (DOL) was created in the DOL Organic Act of March 4, 1913. DOL fosters and promotes the welfare of the job seekers, wage earners, and retirees of the United States. In carrying out this mission, the Department administers a variety of Federal labor laws including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions; a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay; freedom from employment discrimination; unemployment insurance; and other income support. DOL promotes the welfare of workers, job seekers, and retirees by helping them improve their skills, find work, and get back on their feet after job loss, injury, or illness; and by safeguarding their working conditions, health and retirement benefits, and pay. The Department of Labor (DOL) administers more than 180 federal laws. The COVID-19 pandemic created widespread economic disruption and further highlighted preexisting deficiencies in the availability of opportunities for all Americans, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, to find good- paying, safe employment that can support a middle-class life.

1. The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone creme to the nose and chest, mentholyptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually a mentholyptus cough drop, cures the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or ampicillin for azithromycin resistance may be needed to treat pneumonia. Lysol for cleaning. Eucalyptus humidifiers (diffusers) are advised to cure coronavirus and prevent transmission in hospitals and schools. Retreat.

2. The secret DOL budget request for federal outlays is $95.2 billion FY 22. This level, that might be perceived as hyperinflation by counterfeit intelligence, is defended by a 2.4 percent annual inflation baseline discretionary budget since FY 14 and defunding of the moot American Jobs Plan and Infrastructure Bill. This level is down from a pandemic pseudo-ephedrine high of $544 billion FY 21 and $497 billion FY 20 and after a one-time $42 billion contribution to make the transition from Pandemic Compensation to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation FY 22. Federal outlays for DOL are expected to return to an only slightly elevated baseline of about $48 billion FY 23 and FY 24. FY 22 inflationary pressures must defeated by commitment to the rule of law – 2.5 percent labor, payroll, and administration inflation, 3 percent inflation for services and low-income people. DOL is obligated to legislate a federal minimum wage of "$10 (2022) and 3 percent more annually thereafter" 29USC§206(a)(1)(D) to set precedence for 3 percent cost-of-living adjustment in 2023 pursuant to Sec. 215(i) of the Social Security Act 42USC§415(i) and legislate unemployment compensation for 6 months of exclusive breastfeeding in Sec. 307 of the Social Security Act 42USC§507. In November 2021 a total of 155,797,000 were employed, up 0.5 percent from 154,966,000 in October 2021. This is 16.8 percent more than the low of 133,370,000 in April 2020 but -1.8 percent less than the pre-COVID high of 158,732,000 in February 2020 to which the labor market is not expected to recover until early 2022.

3. For checking payroll-tax cheating purposes the average number of people employed in 2021 is -3.3

percent less than in 2019 and real average weekly earnings declined 1.6 percent over the 12 months ending October 31, 2021. The retaliatory bankruptcy totally embezzling the applicant Public Trustee, just after citing the Board of Trustees for tardiness and cheating on the 2020 payroll tax overestimate and disability beneficiary underestimate, when in Washington DC, must be redressed without further robbery corroboration pursuant to Sec.102 and 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act 42USC§12112 and 42USC§12203 c/o SSA Inspector General. DOL is implored to pay the disabled author $500, untaxed <$10,000 gift, pursuant to *Scarborough v. Anthony J. Principi* 541 US 401 (2004), *Astrue v. Ratliff* 560 US_(2010) to redress harmful (eye lash) bank errors *Shinseki v. Sanders* 556 US 396 (2009) with Equal Access to Justice Act fees 5USC§500 et seq. to liberate the non-overtly violent whistleblowing of women and people of color from being silenced with $1,000 fines by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission 42USC§2000e-16 & §2000e-5 and achieve a level of confidence in the Bachelor degree of police to repeal enforcement from The baseline 2USC§907(c)(1) *et seq* current law in addition to which is only budgetary treatment with OASI and DI Trust Funds Sec. 710 Social Security Act 42USC§911.

B. Department of Labor spending rose from $31.9 billion FY2000 to $173 billion FY10 at the height of the Great Recession. Due to COVID pandemic compensation total Labor spending increased from $40.5 billion FY 19 to a record $504.5 billion FY 20, $548.9 billion FY 21 and $99.5 billion FY 22 - $14.2 billion annual appropriation, $85.3 billion mandatory, with equal parts unemployment and novel pension guaranty and $6.2 billion proposed. Seemingly hyper-inflationary regular budget increases are accepted with criticism, but Presidential proposals are categorically rejected. As of FY 22 the Labor Department is now paying disability-retirement, not unemployment compensation for COVID-19 related unemployment and many long-term unemployed, terminated pandemic unemployment compensation beneficiaries may be ready to be designated eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The FY 2022 Discretionary Budget reverses years of declining staffing levels, increasing 9.9 percent from 15,338 FY 21 to 16,855 FY 22, a reasonable 0.8 percent annual increase from 16,238 FY 17 from whence staffing levels declined. Over the past four years staffing in employment safety positions declined 14 percent in the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). 2.4 percent annual inflation from FY 14 is justified insofar that it only stabilizes spending levels from whence it was wronged, with a baseline that takes into consideration the arguably moderate FY 14-FY 22 to high FY 21-FY 22 levels of inflation 2USC§907(c)(1).

1. The American Jobs Plan proposes to stop their novel denial of service attack against arbitrarily designated slaves, for $81.5 billion over 10 years, $6.2 billion to employ 674 FY 22 and the discrimination against race, gender, condition of servitude and disability, must be legally rejected as extortion, fiscally in excess of baseline inflation, the Department of Labor must moderate, not exacerbate, after a dangerous FY 22 attempt to compensate for hypo-inflation FY 14 – FY 21. The AJP discriminatorily diverts attention from a competent defense of the 14.3 percent FY 21 – FY 22 hyperinflation in discretionary funds, that is only 19 percent, 2.4 percent annual inflation more than FY 14. The Labor Department has received compensation for any shortfalls in discretionary funding, by means of record levels of COVID-19 pandemic unemployment compensation, and is not to be coddled in regards to any negligence in regards to inflation. Note inflator at 2USC§907(c)(5), consumer price inflation is quantified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is frequently abused and manipulated to suit the usually miserly and currently hyper-inflationary interests of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and Labor Department ruling elite to avoid legislating a permanent 3 percent cost-of-living

adjustment (COLA) for low-income federal minimum wage workers and beneficiaries. In regards to payroll and Labor Department budget 2.5 percent inflation is the norm since inflation was moderated in 1980, 3 percent for genuine services, employment services and administration are not, and it is extremely important that the Labor Department take efforts to moderate the inflation they incite, rather than panic, by promoting optimal 2.5 percent inflation for themselves and 3 percent inflation for low-income federal minimum wage and benefits.

Labor Department Budget FY 17 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY22	FY 23	FY 24
FTEs	16,238	15,723	14,778	15,176	15,338	16,855	17,024	17,194
Discretionary Total	12,073	12,170	12,132	12,413	12,536	14,325	14,683	15,050
Mandatory Total	33,450	31,981	28,383	489,968	535,603	85,280	38,000	37,000
Total Budget Authority	45,523	44,151	40,515	502,381	548,139	99,605	52,683	52,050
Discretionary Transfers	-4,371	-4,584	-3,819	-5,218	-4,442	-4,448	-4,315	-4,185
Federal Outlays	41,152	39,567	36,696	497,163	543,697	95,157	48,368	47,865
Discretionary								
Employment and Training	9,386	9,470	9,424	9,605	9,709	11,033	11,309	11,592
Worker Protection	1,721	1,720	1,728	1,775	1,790	2,094	2,146	2,200
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	86	86	86	96	96	124	127	130
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609	612	615	655	655	701	719	737
Other, Salaries and	271	282	279	284	287	337	345	354

Expenses								
Discretionary Total	12,073	12,170	12,132	12,415	12,537	14,289	14,646	15,013

Source: FY19, FY 21 & FY 22 Department of Labor Budget in Brief

2. Department of Labor Department discretionary and mandatory funds were categorically reviewed, for the first time in FY 22. Because interest and interfund transfer receipts are anticipated and adjusted, the total federal outlays for mandatory funds equals the mandatory fund total. In addition, only discretionary funds marked federal outlays are federal outlays, due to large transfers from the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF), to make an accurate estimate of federal outlays, DOL does not exact in their accounting of the "budget request". The most recent ten year study of discretionary funds in every budget has been transcribed in FY 17-FY 22 part, from FY 13. Historical budget-in-briefs were used to fill in the blanks regarding previous three year mandatory funding requests. Now, the exact amount of federal funding for unemployment compensation can be extrapolated from aggregate funding totals. Going forward into FY 23 and FY 24 2.5 percent inflation is estimated from the FY 14-FY 22 baseline pursuant to 2USC§907(c)(1)(5). The 14 percent FY 21-FY22 hyperinflation in discretionary funds is preliminarily accepted, without objection, to establish a baseline for discretionary funding, after lengthy period of hypo-inflation, but this is predicated upon the dual mandate of achieving maximum employment and minimum inflation within the Labor Department. FY 22 is a good time to correct deficiencies in discretionary funding, at the tail end of hundreds of billions of dollars of mandatory funding for pandemic unemployment compensation, to maximize Labor Department employment and protect the market against executive overcompensation.

Labor Department Discretionary and Mandatory Funds FY 17 – FY 24
(million)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Employment and Training								
Training and Employment Services								
Adult Employment and Training Activities	813	846	846	855	862	900	923	956
Youth Activities	873	903	903	913	921	964	988	1,013
Dislocate	1,226	1,209	1,262	1,323	1,342	1,536	1,574	1,614

d Workers Employment and Training Activities								
Native-Americans	50	54	55	55	56	58	60	61
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	82	88	89	92	94	98	101	104
Technical Assistance	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reentry Employment Opportunities	88	93	93	98	100	150	154	158
Apprenticeship Program	95	145	160	175	185	285	292	299
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Youth Build	85	90	90	95	97	145	149	152
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0

Veterans Clean Energy Training	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,321	3,434	3,504	3,612	3,663	4,212	4,247	4,363
Older Workers	400	400	400	405	405	405	415	426
Job Corps	1,704	1,719	1,719	1,744	1,749	1,755	1,799	1,844
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services	3,524	3,465	3,344	3,375	3,417	4,126	4,229	4,335
Program Administration	159	159	159	159	159	212	217	223
Subtotal Employment and Training Administration	5,787	5,743	5,622	5,683	5,730	6,498	6,660	6,828
Veterans Employment and Training	279	295	300	311	316	325	333	342
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,387	9,472	9,426	9,606	9,709	11,035	11,240	11,533
Work Protection								

Employee Benefits Security Administration	183	181	181	181	181	219	225	231
Office of Worker Compensation Programs	118	117	118	118	118	141	145	148
Wage and Hour Division	228	228	229	242	246	277	284	291
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	105	104	104	106	106	141	145	148
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39	40	42	43	44	52	53	55
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	553	553	558	581	591	665	682	699
Mine Safety and Health Administration	374	374	374	380	380	447	458	470
Solicitor	122	124	124	124	124	155	159	163
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,721	1,721	1,728	1,775	1,790	2,095	2,147	2,201
Bureau of	86	86	86	96	96	124	127	130

International Labor Affairs								
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609	612	615	655	655	701	719	737
Other Salaries and Expenses								
Department Management, Other	127	134	128	129	130	162	166	170
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38	38	38	39	39	43	44	45
Office of Inspector General	88	89	89	91	91	95	97	100
IT Modernization	19	21	23	25	27	37	38	39
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	272	282	278	284	287	337	345	354
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	12,075	12,173	12,133	12,416	12,537	14,328	14,578	14,955

Mandatory Subtotals								
Training and Employment Services	130	194	188	42	-88	206	211	216
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowance Trad Adjustment Assistance	790	738	741	640	598	520	0	0
Unemployment Trust Fund	30,242	28,033	27,289	209,032	268,860	37,894	36,757	35,654
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	18	19	20	19	2,020	20	20	20
Advances to the UTF Non Repayable	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Payments to the UTF	3	2	1	84,631	220,730	0	0	0
Short Time	0	0	0	786	1,961	0	0	0

Compensation								
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	0	1	0	279,288	261,231	0	0	0
Program Administration	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
Total, Employment and Training Administration	31,183	28,987	28,239	574,446	755,420	38,640	36,988	35,890
Employee Benefits Security Administration	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	511	416	437	0	16	46,111	10	10
Federal Worker Compensation Programs	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Special Benefits	220	220	230	234	239	244	250	256
Energy Employees Occupational Illness	1,369	1,493	1,557	1,708	1,843	1,894	1,941	1,990

and Compensation Program								
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Workers	77	69	25	35	55	47	48	49
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	382	401	329	319	347	327	335	344
Panama Canal Commission	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Workers Compensation	120	113	98	107	104	104	107	109
Total, Office of Worker Compensation	2,169	2,297	2,240	2,404	2,619	2,617	2,682	2,749
Wage and Hour Division	46	51	52	42	70	51	52	54
Occupational Safety and Health Administration ARP Act	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Mine Safety and Health	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0

Administration ARP Act								
Department Management ARP Act	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
Office of the Inspector General ARP Act	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Net Interest & Interfund Transactions	-1,774	-1,872	-2,147	-86,916	-222,679	-2,138	-2,192	-2,246
Total, Mandatory	32,135	29,879	28,821	489,976	535,604	85,281	37,540	36,457

Source: FY 19, FY 20, FY 21 & FY 22 Department of Labor. Budget-in-brief.

C. The fascist US Department of Labor devil is in the sub-categorical details. Whereas, there are so far no credible mathematical, terrorist or hyper-inflationary budget threats, these sub-categorical details, due to the acceptance of 2.4 percent annual inflation since FY 14, whether regarding substantive sub-agency decision-making or lack thereof, propaganda, or actual budgetary issues, are studied in writing, rather than accounting ledger. Other than disregarded AJP extortion, there is some disturbing hyperinflation FY 21-FY 22, this is however thought to be corrective of hypo-inflation FY 14-FY 21, to create a baseline with current priorities. Provided, 2.5 percent inflation becomes the norm in all spending categories FY 23, FY 24 and henceforth dual mandate – maximum employment, minimum inflation from the FY 22 post-pandemic compensation discretionary baseline 2USC§907.

1. The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal workforce development and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and Unemployment Insurance benefits. The majority of the program activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The WIOA Adult program helps adults, including separating military service members and their spouses, with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in- demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The WIOA Youth program supports a wide range of activities and services to prepare low- income youth for academic and employment success, including summer and year-round jobs. The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program helps workers who have lost their jobs gain new skills and find meaningful jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Indian and Native American (INA) program is designed to help American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals obtain good jobs and stay employed through the provision of employment, education, training and supportive services necessary for them to succeed

in the labor market. The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to address the chronic unemployment and underemployment they face and help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-involved adults and youth for the job market. Registered Apprenticeship programs provide paid, work-based training model combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. The YouthBuild program helps ensure that youth, specifically targeting high-school dropouts age 16-24, have an opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new competitive grant program to prepare eligible veterans, transitioning service members, and the spouses of veterans and transitioning service members for careers in clean energy sectors, this is controversial because clean energy is meaningless to Veterans who need to be encouraged and financed in excess of 36 month GI Bill to get a Bachelor degree and raise the bar on the law enforcement positions they are imminently qualified for - honorably discharged after 2 or 4 years of military service plus police academy and some college. To defend against colonialism, federal Justice Programs for Police similarly need to be entirely dedicated to fund state and local law enforcement scholarships, exclusively to obtain a Bachelor degree, virtually unachievable on a 36 month GI Bill. Perhaps DoL can try funding college scholarships for police officers and Veterans pursuing a career in law enforcement, to get a Bachelor degree, to convince Justice Programs to limit federal police funding for state, local and tribal officers, to police scholarship. Several state studies have held that a Bachelor degree prevented recidivism 100 percent of the time, that otherwise returned 25 percent of Associates, 50 percent of vocational certificates, and 66 percent of state offenders with high school diploma or less, to prison for a felony within three years of being released. The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new National Youth Employment Program (NYEP) to provide competitive grants to communities to operate summer and year- round youth employment programs through partnerships with employers in high-demand industries and occupations, this is controversial because of the bizarre fascist leaning of the US Department of Labor and prior indoctrination regarding specifically Nazi youth programs. Funding for job training for employment of Americans in high growth industries currently utilizing foreign workers, is provided through a portion of H-1B visa fees, which are authorized under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA).

2. Job Corps is the nation's largest residential workforce development program for disadvantaged youth. It operates 121 Job Corps Centers in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia with both contractors and the U.S. Forest Service. The Department will maintain focused efforts on increasing enrollment, expanding credentialing opportunities, and connecting students and employers to build pipelines to careers. There is deep concern that people should not work in the fo-rest and it may be a serious curse upon three generations to enable the slash piling arsons wantonly destroying habitat to accidentally create large modern wildfires, to instruct youth in their style of terrorism - corruption of a minor. Slash piles must be prohibited and destroyed once and for all 36CFR§261.5. Meaningful and tasteful intercity, cross-connecting, side-trails and national recreational scenic trails are in order. For instance, the Ouachita National Recreational Scenic Trail and shelters were made by retired volunteers. The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), supports employment of

older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. The income eligibility requirement allows participants at income levels up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level. The average age of participants at entry is 62 years.

3. The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions to transition the TAA Program on July 1, 2021, to an earlier version of the program known as Reversion 2021 for one year, after which the program will terminate. This duplicate unemployment program does not need to be reauthorized because the propaganda seems to have been disruptive to international trade and information thereabouts. The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the UI system, including State Administration, Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), and National Activities. The SUIESO account also funds Employment Service Grants to States; Employment Service National Activities, which includes administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), Technical Assistance, and Training for Employment Service Activities; the Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) Program including FLC Federal Administration and FLC State Grants; and Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building. For $4.1 billion FY 22 states are expected to collect $52.8 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated $34.2 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.7 million beneficiaries. The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) includes the: immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (commonly referred to PERM or the "Green Card" program); non-immigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages. Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building collect workforce information. More on unemployment after reviewing mandatory funds.

4. The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. Federal staff in the national office and six regional offices provide leadership and policy direction, oversight and performance management, technical assistance to grantees, administrative infrastructure and customer- oriented workforce tools, funds management, and administration for programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the National Apprenticeship Act, and the Trade Act of 1974. The PA appropriation also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). Federal staff also provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department of Labor (Department). Ominously, the PA account provides funds to support IT costs and the PA account will have to bankrupt moot, fraudulent, senile, Biden-Harris American Jobs Plan, workforce development investment estimates, to pay.

5. The Budget proposes to double the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act fee for the H-1B program to prepare American workers for jobs that are currently being filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields. The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a proposal to provide at least six weeks of paid parental leave to new parents, including adoptive parents,

so all families can afford to take time to recover from childbirth and bond with a new child. Using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system as a base, the proposal will allow states to establish paid parental leave programs in a way that is most appropriate for their workforce and economy. The Administration looks forward to continuing to work with Congress to advance policies that would make paid parental leave a reality for families across the Nation. The Budget proposes to require States to use the tools already at their disposal for combatting improper payments while expanding their authority to spend certain UI program funds on activities that reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the system. The Budget proposes transferring administrative management of the Ticket to Work (Ticket) program from the Social Security Administration (SSA) to DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), where it would be simplified, streamlined, and improved to better accomplish its goal of getting individuals with disabilities back into the labor force. The PA account will receive funds from SSA for the federal administration of this program.

6. The American Jobs Plan is a (priceless) investment in America that will create millions of good jobs and rebuild our country's infrastructure. IT will invest(igate) Americans and deliver the jobs and opportunities they deserve to compensate for addressing long-standing and persistent racial injustice. DOL must pay for jobs with fair and equal pay, safe and healthy workplaces, and workplaces free from racial, gender, and other forms of discrimination and harassment with the baseline budget 2USC§907-- and write better language than "combat" misclassification of employees as independent contractors. Perhaps it is necessary to put the Biden-Harris Administration on White House arrest while Nancy Pelosi, spy, is legally disqualified from Speaker of the House and positions of leadership in any political party, due to her inability to abolish every single agency compr(om)ising the Permanent Select Committee on "Intelligence". The President's $81.5 billion over 10 years American Jobs Plan estimates are moot and must be excluded to administrate the baseline budget without bankruptcy, whereas the US Treasury is "out of money" Sec. 80103 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act PL 117-58 of November 15, 2021 that does not make the grade and must not continue to inflate the FY 23 and FY 24 budget.

D. The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity and security of retirement, health and other workplace related benefits of America's workers and their families for only $219 million. EBSA employs less than 800 people responsible for protecting more than 154 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by 722,000 private retirement plans, 2.5 million health plans, and 885,000 other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of $11.8 trillion. In addition, the agency has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to IRAs, which hold about $10.8 trillion in assets, and audit responsibilities with respect to the Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which is the world's largest employee contributory plan with more than 6.0 million participants and more than $769 billion in assets. The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC or the Corporation) is a federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by over 34,000,000 American workers and retirees participating in over 24,500 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single- Employer Program protects about 23,500,000 workers and retirees in about 23,200 pension plans. The Multi-employer Program protects about 10,900,000 workers and retirees in about 1,400 pension plans. By law, the two programs are financially and operationally separate. Operations are financed by insurance premiums set by Congress and paid by sponsors of defined benefit plans, investment income, assets from pension plans trusteed by PBGC, and recoveries from the companies formerly responsible for the plans.

1. The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers four benefit programs for workers who become ill or are injured on the job. The Division of Federal Employees', Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DFELHWC) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Act (LHWCA) programs. The Federal Employees' Program provides benefits to civilian employees of the federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. The Longshore Program provides benefits to injured private sector workers engaged in certain maritime and related employment, plus certain non-maritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act. OWCP's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation, Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA) program provides compensation and medical benefits to coal miners totally disabled by pneumoconiosis stemming from mine employment, and monetary benefits to their dependent survivors. The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex.

2. The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) "enforces" workplace protections like minimum wage, overtime, and other wage laws under the authorization set forth in 29USC§207, *et seq*. WHD ensures America's workers receive wages they have earned as required by law and provides resources and assistance to employers in order to promote and achieve compliance with certain labor standards. Collectively, the laws WHD enforces cover most private, state, and local government employment and protect more than 148 million of America's workers in more than 10 million workplaces throughout the United States and its territories. WHD holds employers accountable for wage theft from workers, particularly populations disproportionately represented in low-wage occupations, essential workers, and individuals working without critical labor protections due to misclassification.

3. WHD enforces and administers: The minimum wage, overtime, child labor, recordkeeping, anti-retaliation, and break time for nursing mothers provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA);The prevailing wage requirements and wage determination provisions of the Davis Bacon Act (DBA) and Related Acts (DBRA), the Service Contract Act (SCA), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSA), the Walsh-Healey Act, and the Copeland Act, an anti-kickback law; The wages and working conditions (including housing and transportation standards) under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA); The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA); and Executive Orders 13658 and 13706, establishing a minimum wage and paid sick leave, respectively, for Federal Contractors; Enforcement of the labor standards protections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for certain temporary nonimmigrant workers admitted to the U.S. This includes enforcing the labor protections of the H-1B, H-2A, and H-2B programs so that the employment of non-immigrant workers does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed US workers; The Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA); and The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA).

4. WHD "enforcement" must be cited for failing to prosecute an automatic three percent increase in federal minimum wage. Congress neglected to negotiate with the President's $15 an hour highball. Compensation for 13 years of delinquency is fair and due three percent annual inflation. A 39% increase in federal minimum wage from $7.25 rounds to $10.0 in 2022 and 3 percent inflation every year thereafter. Federal minimum wage statute should be amended, once and for all, to $10 in 2021

and 3 percent more every year thereafter while inflation continues to run between 2% and 3% as it has since 1980 at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D). Parent(s) earning the federal minimum wage would then only need to work 49.4 hours a week to sustain a poverty line income for a family of four in 2022 and due to the +/- 0.5% advantage over average consumer prices inflation written into this law, would only need to work an estimated 49.2 hours a week to earn a poverty line income in 2022 and +/- 0.995 less every year thereafter. The 3 percent annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) would set good precedence for social security and veterans beneficiaries who have seen inflation erode their benefits in recent decades to normalize acute hyperinflation by setting an annual rate of pay raise that gives low-income workers and beneficiaries a competitive advantage with normal rates of inflation since 1980.

5. The Department of Labor's (DOL) Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the affirmative action and equal employment opportunity obligations required by employers who do business with the federal government. OFCCP works to promote greater equity and ensure non-discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity,religion, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran. OFCCP has jurisdiction over approximately 25,000 federal contractors and subcontractors with 120,000 establishments that employ over 25 percent of the American workforce. The OFCCP has a critical opportunity to work with a broad coalition of stakeholders in the pursuit of a common goal – to eliminate systemic discrimination in the workplace and proactively advance equality of opportunity. The purpose of this initiative is to identify promising practices, evidenced-based research, and innovative initiatives that can lead to more diverse, equitable, and inclusive workplaces that increase racial equity in employment opportunities. In particular, the initiative will focus on examining employment practices that have been effective in closing racial pay gaps; increasing the recruitment and hiring of workers of color, particularly in fields where there has long been underrepresentation; and facilitating the promotion of workers of color into senior- level and executive positions.

6. The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws. The LMRDA was enacted to protect union members by ensuring that they have the transparency, democracy, and financial integrity they need to make informed decisions about their membership in a union as well as its operations and to ensure that members and employees who are engaged in organizing activities know the sources of their employers' messages urging them not to organize. These laws were enacted to strengthen labor unions by protecting union members from individuals, organizations, and/or influences that do not function in their best interests. The primary grievance in regards to unions is that they are idiots. Their registration and regulation invariably incites terrorist violence. Their collective bargaining incessantly demands health insurance, they already have, when they should be asking for a pay-raise before going on strike.

7. Established in 1971 by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) (Public Law 91-596), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) seeks to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by encouraging employers to eliminate workplace hazards. The agency is also responsible for administering 25 whistleblower laws to prevent any person from discharging, or in any manner retaliating, against any employee who has exercised their rights under a covered Act. The agency has helped reduce the number of worker deaths each day from 38 in 1970 to 15 a day in 2019. The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) works to prevent death, disease, and injury from mining the nation's approximately 1,000 active coal mines and 12,000 metal and nonmetal mines, pursuant to the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine

Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act).

8. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Department of Labor is the principal federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the United States economy to support public and private decision- making. The National Longitudinal Survey will continue key activities toward the development of a new cohort. The FY 2022 request level will allow the BLS to continue content panels, and other survey design activities. Continued development of a new cohort will allow NLS to incorporate measures that reflect how emerging technologies may affect the training needs of a new generation and the application of learned skills in the labor market. The Current Population Survey will begin developing the survey questionnaire for a new Contingent Worker Supplement, to be collected in FY 2023, after reviewing the conclusions and recommendations on the Contingent Worker Supplement from the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine consensus report. The Employment Projections program plans to research alternate practices for estimating impacts of new technology on the workforce of the future. In addition, the Consumer Price Index program will continue to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census to account for population changes and will introduce Commodities and Services (C&S) samples and Housing samples in the fourth and final wave of new primary sampling units. The Office of Safety and Health Statistics will begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction for all industries using a new sampling methodology that will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The Office of Productivity and Technology will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector multifactor productivity data.

9. The Program Direction and Support (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, the Office of Public Engagement, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) and the Departmental Program Evaluation (DPE) activities creates an Office of Diversity and Inclusion. The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department – legal advice, regulatory support, enforcement litigation, defensive litigation and investigative assistance – in order to support the President's strategic vision. The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) advances worker rights and promotes a fair global playing field by enforcing trade commitments, strengthening compliance with labor standards, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), the Administrative Review Board (ARB), the Benefits Review Board (BRB), and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB) adjudication render timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. The Chief Evaluation Office (CEO), within OASP, is the Department's centralized evaluation office and is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the DPE funds.

10. The Women's Bureau conducts research to help Departmental agencies develop policies that advance the interests of working women. Improving wages and working conditions in key sectors dominated by women/women of color; Disrupting occupational segregation, and get more women in

pathways to good jobs; Reducing caregiving penalties for women and low-paid workers by expanding access to paid family medical leave, paid sick and safe days, child and elder care, and closing gender gaps in programs like unemployment insurance; and Eliminating gender-based discrimination in the workplace through policies and practices that promote equal pay and confront sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination and disability and sexual orientation/gender identity-related discrimination. The Civil Rights Center (CRC) is responsible for ensuring nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

11. Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in order to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities (currently 23 percent of working-age Americans. The RETAIN demonstration is developing, implementing, evaluating, and scaling effective stay-at-work and return-to-work early intervention strategies to support injured or ill workers in employment, including workers with COVID-19—related illnesses. ODEP will continue to fund existing initiatives that focus on priority areas, including the Leadership for Employment and Advancement of People with Disabilities (LEAD) Center, which assists states and service providers in implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including its goal of promoting competitive integrated employment for people disabilities; Employer Assistance and Resource Network in Disability Inclusion (EARN) to conduct research and provide resources to assist employers as they recruit, retain, and advance individuals with disabilities; the SEED initiative to partner with state and local legislators and policymakers to encourage state and local policies and practices that increase the employment of individuals with disabilities; the ASPIRE initiative to help states implement programs that use evidence-based employment strategies for individuals with mental health conditions; the Partnership on Employment and Accessible Technology (PEAT) to foster collaborations to make emerging technologies accessible to all users; the Center for Advancing Policy on Employment for Youth (CAPE-Youth) to conduct policy analysis and provide technical assistance to ensure successful transitions for youth with disabilities; the Job Accommodation Network (JAN) to provide free, expert, and confidential information to employers on workplace accommodations and disability employment issues; and, the Workforce Recruitment Program (WRP) to connect qualified college graduates with disabilities to federal and private sector employment opportunities.

12. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out criminal investigations to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs. OIG is the primary federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating fraud involving the UI benefit program. As reported by OIG, fraudulent activity poses a significant threat to the integrity of the UI benefit program, with identity thieves and organized criminal groups continuing to exploit program weaknesses. Fraudsters have taken advantage of federal and state program vulnerabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the volume of UI investigative matters currently under review is unprecedented in the OIG's history. Since the COVID-19 pandemic started, the OIG has reviewed more than 15,000 investigative matters and has opened more than 2,600 complaints and investigations concerning UI fraud. These investigative matters have resulted in the execution of 204 federal search warrants, 221 UI fraud related indictments and over $680 million in monetary results. As a result, UI investigations now account for more than 75 percent of the OIG investigative case inventory, compared to 12 percent prior to the

COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, paymentaccuracy.gov reported a fraud rate for the UI benefit program of 4.3 percent.

13. The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans, separating service members and spouses by providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities and federal hiring preference. Enforcement of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), protects the employment and reemployment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces. Transition Assistance Program (TAP) as directed by the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). VETS and its interagency partners will be able to better measure the employment outcomes of veterans entering the civilian labor force. The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) provides Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists' services to veterans with significant barriers to employment, funds the Local Veterans' Employment Representatives (LVERs), and allows the Consolidated Role of DVOPs and LVERs within the state formula. In FY 2022, DVOP specialists will continue to serve additional populations outlined in the appropriation language, including transitioning service members identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers. Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is the only federal nationwide program that focuses on the employment of veterans experiencing homelessness. Additionally, a portion of HVRP grants serve specific subsets of the homeless veteran population, including: Homeless Female Veterans and Veterans with Families and Incarcerated Veterans. VETS will continue to implement the HIRE Vets Medallion Program (HVMP) as described by the Honoring Investments in Recruiting and Employing American Military Veterans Act of 2017 (HIRE Vets). The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new competitive grant program to prepare eligible veterans, transitioning service members, and the spouses of veterans and transitioning service members for careers in clean energy sectors, this is controversial because clean energy is meaningless to Veterans who need to be encouraged and financed in excess of 36 month GI Bill to get a Bachelor degree and raise the bar on the law enforcement positions they are imminently qualified for - honorably discharged after 2 or 4 years of military service plus police academy and some college. To defend against colonialism, federal Justice Programs for Police similarly need to be entirely dedicated to fund state and local law enforcement scholarships, exclusively to obtain a Bachelor degree, virtually unachievable on a 36 month GI Bill. Although DoL veteran hiring preference must be sustained, DOL should try funding college scholarships for police officers and Veterans pursuing a career in law enforcement, to get a Bachelor degree, to convince Justice Programs to limit federal police funding for state, local and tribal officers, to police scholarship.

14. DOL IT platform services will primarily be used to modernize the Department's legacy applications by continuing to build out the cloud environment and IT platform capabilities as well as supporting the enterprise-wide implementation of the Technology Business Management (TBM) frameworks to improve cost visibility and management. With the requested resources, the Department will be able to more effectively modernize legacy applications and enhance the security of the IT infrastructure. The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. Legacy applications are costly to maintain, inefficient for both Federal staff and citizens to use, and are less secure than modernized alternatives. Investing in IT provides significant citizen-impacting benefits in many policy areas, including mine safety, visa processing, grants management, and retirement benefits assurance, among many others. The Department proposes to provide agencies with the authority to transfer funds into the WCF based on reasonable estimates of current and future

requirements, providing no- year authority for those funds and making them available when they are needed. This will support the National Strategy for the Efficient Use of Real Property and its companion policy, Reduce the Footprint, by enabling agencies to adequately fund these projects.

E. To complete the audit mandatory funds require more evaluation than the budget-in-brief provides to make an accurate estimate of total DOL outlays. To prevent hyperinflation all legislative and Presidential proposals the Treasury and consumer prices ill-afford, are categorically denied pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act 44USC§3508. FY 22 current law estimates are accepted as the baseline 2USC§907. H-1-B fee funded skills training programs are treated as federal outlays because the fees are accounted for in the federal revenue total. Trade Adjustments Assistance (TAA) unemployment benefits and allowances terminate FY 23. Unemployment Trust Fund outlays are reduced by the amount of repayment of advances. Massive spending on Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation terminated FY 21. The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation receives a large $46 billion supplement FY 22 to transition workers to disability retirement from pandemic unemployment compensation. Current law Worker Compensation and Wage and Hour Division funding is unchallenged.

1. For $4.1 billion discretionary funding FY 22 states are expected to collect $52.8 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated $34.2 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.7 million beneficiaries. It is calculated that total FY 22 federal outlays for unemployment compensation are $42.6 billion and mandatory outlays for unemployment compensation $38.4 billion, less $2.1 billion interest and interfund transfers deducted from total mandatory funds. Total federal and state unemployment compensation payments are estimated at $72.6 billion FY 22. Total mandatory funding is estimated at $85.3 billion FY 22, mostly due to a dramatic $41.2 billion payment to Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to transition to disability retirement from pandemic unemployment. In the future mandatory funding is estimated to go down to $36-$38 billion FY 23 and FY 24 and stay there for a while before regular benefits increase to compete with inflation. Before interest and interfund transfers gross unemployment compensation funding reached a record high of $578 billion less $89 billion for net mandatory spending of $490 billion FY 20 and $759 billion less $223 billion for net mandatory spending of $85 billion FY 21. Because interest and interfund transfer receipts are anticipated and adjusted, the total federal outlays for mandatory funds. In addition, only discretionary funds marked federal outlays are federal outlays, due to large transfers from the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF), to make an accurate estimate of federal outlays, DOL does not exact in their accounting of the "budget request".

2. The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program was created in the Social Security Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-271). The program has two main objectives: First, to provide temporary and partial wage replacement to involuntarily unemployed workers who were recently employed. Second, to help stabilize the economy during recessions. The U.S. Department of Labor oversees the system, but each State administers its own program. Almost all wage and salary workers are now covered by the federal-state UC program. Railroad workers are covered by a separate federal program. Ex-service-members with recent service in the Armed Forces and civilian federal employees are covered by a federal program, with the states paying benefits from federal funds as agents of the federal government. The three major Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs: State UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Service-members (UCX). The UC program operates counter-cyclically to economic trends, paying out benefits

during recessionary times and building solvency during recovery periods. Federal Pandemic Unemployment Assistance the term ''covered individual''— (A) means an individual who— (i) is not eligible for regular compensation or extended benefits under State or Federal law under Sec. 2102(a) of the CARES Act of March 27, 2020. Everyone received an additional amount of $600 a week, pursuant to ''Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation'' under Sec. 2104(b)(1)(B) of the CARES Act.

F. Consumer Price Index Inflation has become unusual during the COVID-19 gold rush and the stabilization of inflation between 2 and 3 percent since 1980 may have become a fascist topic of Democratic United Nations historical revision enforcement labor, as thoroughly erased online as Anthony long-time most popular male baby name. The President seems to have been shocked by the high cost of food in a small Veterans town, before completely embezzling my cards in Washington DC. Presidential overestimation of federal spending growth and fascination with clean power has triggered inflationary concerns with the news media. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has long been held to manipulate CPI data in the usually miserly interest of Social Security Administration (SSA) in regards to estimating the cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA) that has turned to criminal overestimation of 2020 payroll tax coupled with a dangerous underestimation of disability beneficiaries. Hyperinflation must be disputed on a fiction by non-fiction basis, until it is no longer the cool way for "incredibly rich" statisticians to impoverish consumers while cutting wages. The optimal inflation rate is between 2.5 for payroll and administration and 3 percent for services involving real goods and contracts, and pay-raises for low-income workers especially federal minimum wage, by which the Labor Secretary is judged, COLA the Social Security Commissioner sips, and consumer prices by which goods are purchased. To maximize employment, production and purchasing power it is necessary to regulate inflation with a 2.5 percent inflation in payroll and administration and 3 percent for services, cost-of-living-adjustment for low-income federal minimum wage and social security beneficiaries. 2020 the average annual rate of inflation was only 1.2 percent. In 2021 the average rate of inflation is estimated 4.8 percent. Since April 2021 inflation has exceeded 5 percent and reached 6 percent in October, as wages have declined. Subsequently there has been some success at talking down hydrocarbon, gas and home heating, fuel hyperinflation threats. While the Bureau of Labor Statistics is seeking social acceptance regarding getting high, it is more important than ever for the Wage and Hour Division "enforcement" to prosecute 2.5 percent payroll and administration, 3 percent services and low income federal minimum wage and social security beneficiary inflation by effectively filing for amendment of the Federal minimum wage statute, to $10 in 2021 and 3 percent more every year thereafter at 29USC§206(a)(1)(D) pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act and 5.1 percent FY 22 defending Judiciary FY 23. The fascists are too kleptomaniac to devaluate December 2021 or attend the Olympics.

CPI-U Average and Monthly 2011-2021

	Ave	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	3.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.0
2012	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7
2013	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5
2014	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.8
2015	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7
2016	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1

2017	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
2018	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9
2019	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3
2020	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
2021	4.8	1.4	1.7	2.6	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	6.2		

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Historical Tables for U.S. City Average. Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

1. The Iron Law of Wages states, that if wages rise above subsistence level, they produce inflation, which in turn forces wages down to subsistence level again. Engel's Law anticipates that with rising incomes, the share of expenditures for food and other products declines. The Great Inflation lasted from 1965 to 1982. In 1964, inflation measured a little more than 1 percent per year. It had been in this vicinity over the preceding six years. Inflation began ratcheting upward in the mid-1960s and reached more than 14 percent in 1980. It eventually declined to average only 3.5 percent in the latter half of the 1980s. The Employment Act of 1948 promotes "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power". Federal Reserve's current dual mandate to "maintain long run growth of the monetary and credit aggregates…so as to promote effectively the goals of maximum employment, stable prices and moderate long-term interest rates". In response to inflation, dollars were converted to gold and in 1971 President Nixon halted the trade of dollars for gold by foreign banks. In 1973 the energy crisis exacerbated inflation. Milton Friedmen held, "If the statical 'optimum' is chosen, it is reasonable to suppose that the participants in product and labour markets will learn to expect inflation…and that, as a consequence of their rational, anticipatory behaviour, the Phillips Curve will gradually shift upward. Central banks understand that a commitment to price stability is essential for good monetary policy and most, including the Federal Reserve, have adopted specific numerical objectives for inflation, my how their noses have grown. The bank secret is 2.5 percent inflation in payroll and administration and 3 percent for services, cost-of-living-adjustment for low-income federal minimum wage and social security beneficiaries.

Monthly Employment Data and Analysis December 2019-July 2021
(thousands)

Dec. 2019	January 2020	Feb. 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
156,825	158,659	158,732	155,536	133,370	137,224
June 2020	July 2020	August 2020	Sept. 2020	October 2020	Nov. 2020
142,100	143,777	147,276	147,543	149,669	149,809
Dec. 2020	January 2021	Feb. 2021	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021
149,830	150,031	150,235	150,848	151,160	151,620
June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	Sept. 2021	October 2021	Nov. 2021
151,602	152,645	153,154	153,680	154,966	155,797
2019 Average	2020 Average	2021 Average	% Change 2019-2021		

157,538	147,794	152,340	-3.3%		

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Situation December 2019-November 2021

2. The President is better at saying “maximum employment” than minimum inflation. In November 2021 a total of 155,797,000 were employed, up 0.5 percent from 154,966,000 in October 2021. This is 16.8 percent more than the low of 133,370,000 in April 2020 but -1.8 percent less than the pre-COVID high of 158,732,000 in February 2020. For tax purposes the average number of people employed in 2021 is -3.3 percent less than in 2019. The Employment Situation Summary December 2021 reports that unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage point to 4.2 percent in November. The number of unemployed persons fell by 542,000 to 6.9 million. Both measures are down considerably from their highs at the end of the February-April 2020 recession. However, they remain above their levels prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (3.5 percent and 5.7 million, respectively, in February 2020). The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more), at 2.2 million, changed little in November but is 1.1 million higher than in February 2020. The labor force participation rate edged up to 61.8 percent in November. The participation rate is 1.5 percentage points lower than in February 2020. In November, 3.6 million persons reported that they had been unable to work because their employer closed or lost business due to the pandemic--that is, they did not work at all or worked fewer hours at some point in the 4 weeks preceding the survey due to the pandemic. Employment is anticipated to reach pre-COVID levels by the beginning of 2022. Income statistics show a 2.9% decline in median household income between 2019 and 2020 and a 1.2% decline in the median earnings of all workers. During the same period, real median earnings of full-time, year-round workers increased 6.9%, but this statistic is misleading because most job loss was to lower income jobs and does not make it clear as to whether this includes only people actively working, or also those receiving net reduced wages from the augmented pandemic unemployment compensation. Real average weekly earnings declined 1.6 percent over the 12 months ending October 31, 2021. In every month from April 2021 to October 2021, the 12-month changes in real average weekly earnings have been decreases, ranging from −0.8 percent to −2.6 percent.

3. The Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3) is considered substandard and the U.S. provides only 12 weeks of unpaid leave to approximately half of mothers in the U.S. and nothing for the remainder. 45 countries ensure that fathers either receive paid paternity leave or have a right to paid parental leave. The United States guarantees fathers neither paid paternity nor paid parental leave. At least 96 countries around the world in all geographic regions and at all economic levels mandate paid annual leave. The U.S. does not require employers to provide paid annual leave. At least 37 countries have policies guaranteeing parents some type of paid leave specifically for when their children are ill. Of these countries, two-thirds guarantee more than a week of paid leave, and more than one-third guarantee 11 or more days. 139 countries provide paid leave for short- or long-term illnesses, with 117 providing a week or more annually. The U.S. provides up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for delivery and sever sickness of a child through the FMLA.

4. Exclusive breastfeeding – defined as the practice of only giving an infant breast milk for the first 6 months of life – has the single largest potential impact on child mortality of any preventive intervention. Together with appropriate complementary feeding, breastfeeding has the potential to reduce mortality among children under 5 years of age by 19%. Exclusive breastfeeding reduces the risk of gastrointestinal infection and of all-cause mortality, and protects infants from respiratory infections. Exclusive breastfeeding also has a protective effect against obesity later in life. Key recommendations

are to improve maternity protection through the workplace (e.g. 6 months of mandatory paid maternity leave and polices to encourage women to breastfeed in the workplace), to empower women to exclusively breastfeed (WHO '19: 34-44). The United States currently does not pay for 12 weeks of maternity leave, but protects the mother from wrongful termination of employment. A woman is entitled to 14 weeks paid leave Maternity Protection pursuant to ILO Convention No. 183 (2000). Six months is 24 weeks. There is now credible medical evidence that a woman should exclusively breastfeed for the first six months. WHO has specifically explained that this justifies 6 months mandatory paid leave. Therefore the unemployment compensation programs needs to estimate the costs of 24 weeks paid maternity protection based on the 6-months of exclusive breastfeeding ruling to update Maternity Protection ILO Convention No. 183 (2000) in WHO *Essential Nutrition Actions: Mainstreaming Nutrition Through the Life-Course* (2019). The Labor Department must pay for 24 weeks Maternity Protection pursuant to ILO Convention No. 183 (2000) by amending Demonstration Projects to:

5. 'Maternity Protection' in Sec. 307 of Title III of the Social Security Act at 42USC§507.

(a) To expedite the reemployment of mothers who have established a benefit year to claim unemployment compensation under State law the Secretary of Labor shall pay unemployment compensation for 24 weeks of Maternity Protection under International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 183 (2000) as extended to provide for six months of exclusive breastfeeding by WHO *Essential Nutrition Actions: Mainstreaming Nutrition Through the Life-Course* (2019).

(b) On production of a medical certificate, stating the presumed date of childbirth, a woman shall be entitled to a period of maternity leave of not less than 14 weeks. Cash benefits shall be provided at a level which ensures that the woman can maintain herself and her child in proper conditions of health and with a suitable standard of living.

(1) Where a woman does not meet the conditions to qualify for cash benefits under national laws and regulations or in any other manner consistent with national practice, she shall be entitled to adequate benefits out of social assistance funds, subject to the means test required for eligibility for such assistance, from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under Sec. 404 of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act under 42USC§604 *et seq* and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program for the Aged, Blind and Disabled under Sec. 1611 of Title XVI of the Social Security Act under 42USC§1382 *et seq*.

(2) Medical benefits shall be provided for the woman and her child. Medical benefits shall include prenatal, childbirth and postnatal care, as well as hospitalization care when necessary.

(c) Employers shall provide at least 3 weeks of paid leave annually to uphold the Holiday with Pay ILO Convention No. 132 (1970) and Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention No. 156 (1981). Employers shall provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for the severe sickness of a child under the Family and Medical Leave Act of February 5, 1993 (PL-303-3).

Work Cited

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