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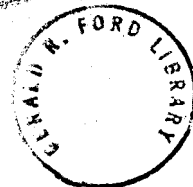
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DRAFT 9/3

The President is disappointed that the total unemployment rate edged higher in August. Despite another new record high of Americans at work, 88 million, unprecedented increases in the number of people, especially women, entering the labor force in recent months has temporarily reversed the sharp decline in the unemployment rate. ~~My advisers~~ ^{There is every reason to} believe this extraordinary rise in labor force growth is coming to an end and ^{the} expected continued strong growth in job creation will soon sharply reduce the unemployment rate.

It's important to emphasize that the recent temporary increase in the unemployment rate is the result of the abnormal increase in the number of people seeking work and not the result of a short fall in job creation. In fact, one half million new workers have been added to payrolls during the past two months, an exceptionally large figure.

The President is firm in his believe that his policies will sharply increase employment and reduce unemployment in the year ahead.



John

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(adjustments made at later dates)

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1975</u> | <u>1974</u> | <u>1973</u> | <u>1972</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 7.8% | 8.2% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 5.9% |
| February | 7.6% | 8.2% | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.8% |
| March | 7.5% | 8.7% | 5.1% | 5.0% | 5.9% |
| April | 7.5% | 8.9% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.8% |
| May | 7.3% | 9.2% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 5.8% |
| June | 7.5 | 8.6% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 5.5% |
| July | | 8.4% | 5.3% | 4.7% | 5.6% |
| August | | 8.4% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 5.6% |
| September | | 8.3% | 5.8% | 4.8% | 5.5% |
| October | | 8.6% | 6.0% | 4.5% | 5.5% |
| November | | 8.3% | 6.5% | 4.7% | 5.2% |
| December | | 8.3% | 7.1% | 4.9% | 5.1% |

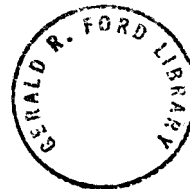


statistical [REDACTED]

The rise in the unemployment rate for June is apparently largely, if not wholly, the result of faulty seasonal adjustment factors. It is not clear yet whether the May rate was estimated too low or the June, too high. But it is probable that the actual change in unemployment between the two months was small.

Greenspan has not changed his view that he expects the unemployment rate to be under 7 percent by the end of the year.

No lessing of concern
Unemployment too high.
Recall that we've said it
will go straight down.

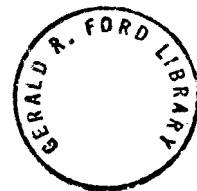


Humphrey-Hawkins Bill

The proposed Humphrey-Hawkins Bill combines unrealistic goals and undesirable policies, many of which have already been examined and rejected by the Administration ^{for its} in favor ~~of~~ a more balanced and prudent approach ~~to~~ designed to achieve sustained economic growth without inflation.

The Humphrey-Hawkins Bill focuses on the creation of jobs in the public sector, rather than providing incentives for the creation of productive jobs in the private sector, as the Administration has proposed. Moreover, it accepts a level of Federal spending and an accompanying budget deficit which would threaten to rekindle inflationary pressures.

*Don't promise too much.
Bigger deficits don't mean
prosperity.*



We are disappointed ~~at the~~ at the rise in the unemployment rate in July. Although employment rose sharply, by 407,000, unemployment rose by 283,000 as 690,000 additional workers joined the labor force. The extraordinarily rapid rise in the labor force prevented the increase in employment from reducing the unemployment rate further. During the first seven months of 1976 the labor force increased by 2.2 million persons, an increase so far this year which already exceeds those which we and virtually all other forecasters had projected for the year as a whole. The exceptionally rapid increase in the labor force exceeds past experience by a wide margin.

Should the rise in the labor force now slow as expected, unemployment should continue downward for the rest of the year. We still expect unemployment to fall below 7% by the end of the year.

Underlying trends good, Recovery is

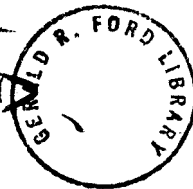
Similar event happened ^{under-} _{way} last year

Resisted pressure to revise downward earlier

Q Next month?

A. We lookin at long-term trends --- not want to month.

Cite Alice Paulin, OEC



1976

| | <u>Feb</u> | <u>Apr. 1</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | Change Feb - June |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Civilian Labor Force | 93455 | | 94557 | 94643 | |
| Employment | 86319 | | 87697 | 87580 | +1181 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.6% | 7.5% | 7.3% | 7.5% | |
| Using Fixed seasonal | 7.7 | | 7.6 | 7.5% | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------------|
| <u>Payroll Emp. (Non-Fed)</u> | 78368 | | 78964 | 78988 | <u>+620</u> |
| | | -0- | | | |

June seasonal adjustment ~~was~~ ^{calculated}
 in part, by last year's June
 figures, which was an unusually
 sharp drop.

1st increase in 9 mos.
 -0-



Q. P. W. bill?

A. Look at bill, as always does,
 hear views, consider on merits,
 and make decision on merits.

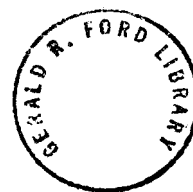
Q. Veto.

A. Don't know. But will not be
 knee jerk reaction to one month's
 quirk. BUT show concern

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(adjustments made at later dates)

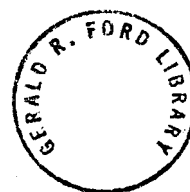
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| November | | 8.3% | 6.5% | 4.7% | 5.2% |
| December | | 8.3% | 7.1% | 4.9% | 5.1% |



Q. Isn't PSE an effective way of improving job opportunities for those with the most difficulty finding private sector employment?

A. It appears that state and local governments are no different from private employers in their preference for hiring better qualified workers. Our experience with the 1973 Public Employment Program indicates that only 30 percent of PEP jobs went to persons with less than 12 years of schooling, compared to 42 percent of the unemployed (1972-1973) who had less than 12 years of schooling. PEP participants tended to have somewhat more prior job experience than the average unemployed person; 31 percent of PEP workers were under age 22 compared to 36 percent of the unemployed. Because of the veterans preference in the PEP program, only 16 percent of participants were women, while 47 percent of the unemployed were women.

Thus, the PEP program appears to have engaged in creaming -- selecting the better educated, older and male workers among the unemployed.



February 5, 1975

NOTES ON THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The economic assumptions developed for purposes of budget estimates through 1980 are presented in the President's budget. The longer range assumptions -- 1977 to 1980 -- are simply projections consistent with moving gradually toward relatively stable prices and maximum feasible employment. In that sense, they are only illustrative. In contrast, the assumptions for 1975 and 1976 are forecasts of probable economic conditions during these years.

The forecasts for 1975 and 1976 reflect the projected timing of fiscal stimulus during that period, with the cumulative cyclical forces reflecting private sector decisions that would have their main impact in 1976 recognized as highly uncertain at the present time. The current projections that show a slower rate of expansion beginning in 1976 do not take into account the possibility that the momentum of the cyclical expansion in the last part of 1975 might sustain continued rapid growth in the following year. The proposed tax reduction was designed to be temporary in view of the uncertainty about developments later in the year, so that the need for continued fiscal stimulus could be reassessed at that time. Enactment of a tax reduction that was only temporary would reduce the risk of more inflationary pressures and congested financial markets and permit review of economic trends to determine the degree of continued stimulus desired.



The economic assumptions for 1975 and 1976 are also averages for those two years. Consequently, developments during 1975 and 1976 are not apparent from the numbers presented as full-year averages. Further clarification of the relationship between the estimates presented in the budget and developments during the next two years will help to indicate trends that are expected in the months ahead.

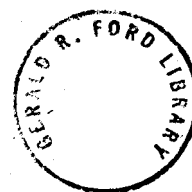
A turn to recovery from the recession is expected by about mid-1975. During the six quarter period beginning in mid-1975, expansion of real GNP is expected to proceed at a rate exceeding 5 percent. This is more than a percentage point above the rate of growth that can be sustained over the long term. It also presents a significantly different picture of economic trends than the 3.3 percent decline projected for 1975 and 4.8 percent rise for 1976. The numbers are consistent with each other, however, and the apparent difference in the picture they present is a result of the sharp decline in economic activity in the last part of 1974 and the first part of 1975.

The unemployment projections show an average unemployment rate of 8.1 for 1975 and 7.9 percent for 1976. What these projections do not show is the rise in employment expected as the cyclical recovery proceeds. An increase in employment of approximately two million workers is expected during the 18-month period beginning in mid-1975. The unemployment rate is expected to decline only gradually in the initial stages of the recovery because of rapid productivity growth during that period.



The expected improvement in price performance during the next two years is also obscured by the projections based on comparisons of average price levels in successive years. The estimate of an 11.3 percent increase in consumer prices for 1975, for example, compared to an increase of 11.0 percent for 1974 suggests poorer price performance in the future even though better performance is in fact expected and incorporated into the projections. During 1975 prices are expected to rise by slightly more than 9 percent (December 1974 to December 1975) compared to an increase of 12 percent during the year 1974. The 11.3 percent estimate for the increase in average prices between 1974 and 1975 reflects to a large extent the fact that prices in December 1974 were already up by 5.2 percent over their average level for the entire year.

It is also important to note that nearly two percentage points of the 9 percent increase in prices expected during 1975 is a result of projected higher energy costs. Thus, apart from increased energy costs, prices are projected to rise at about a 7 percent rate during 1975 and at a roughly similar rate during 1976. These price projections, 9 percent during 1975 (including the effects of higher energy costs) and 7 percent during 1976 are consistent with the estimates of 11.3 percent and 7.8 percent for 1975 and 1976, respectively, based on year-to-year comparisons of average price levels presented in the budget.



March 5, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President met yesterday with his senior Economic and Energy advisers. They reviewed with the President general economic subjects and discussed programs proposed and in place to deal with our current economic conditions.

At the conclusion of that meeting, the President made the following observations and decisions. First he noted that the Budget he transmitted to the Congress last month included \$32 billion for aid to the unemployed during FY 75 and FY 76. The President noted that \$5 billion of that aid depended on congressional action and he asked the staff to work with the appropriate committees of Congress to see that the money needed is available in time to meet benefit payments as they come due.

The President also observed that his budget recommendations provided funding for 310,000 Public Service Jobs through this calendar year. He has decided now that it would be appropriate and desirable to provide the funds necessary to continue these jobs another six months through July 1st of 1976. Therefore, he has decided to recommend to Congress that they provide supplemental funding totaling \$1.625 billion to carry out that purpose in addition to the \$2.5 billion already contained in the Budget for public service jobs and other manpower programs.

Under the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) enacted in December 1973, the state and local governments make decisions as to the allocation of manpower funds between institutional, on-the-job training, summer youth employment and other purposes. The President was advised that preliminary plans indicate that state and local governments are not allocating sufficient funds to meet this summer's needs for job opportunities for youth. Therefore, the President has decided to seek supplemental funding for specific summer youth programs this year in the amount of \$412 million. This will insure an additional 760,000 summer youth job opportunities on top of the allocations made by State and local sponsors from CETA funds already provided.

(MORE)



Finally, the President indicated a concern about the possibility of unemployed workers exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits. The President asked that a study of this problem be completed promptly for his review.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMEN

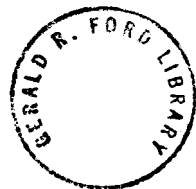
FROM: WILLIAM F. GOROG *WFG*
Deputy Director, Economic Policy Board

Subject: Materials Related to Job Creation Plan for
High Unemployment Areas

Attached are briefing materials for your use in preparing for discussions concerning the President's job creation proposal for high unemployment areas. It is imperative that Presidential Spokesmen be knowledgeable on this subject.

Included among these briefing materials are the following:

- Tab A Fact Sheet
- Tab B Question and Answer Briefs
- Tab C List of Potentially Qualified Areas



F A C T S H E E T

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE JOB CREATION INCENTIVES FOR AREAS AFFLICTED BY HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

BACKGROUND

- o This proposal stems from and is consistent with the President's desire to improve the Nation's employment situation by stimulating creation of productive jobs in the private sector.
- o The program would focus investment incentives in areas of the country that need them most. It would stimulate construction in areas where that industry has been hardest hit by the recession, and would help to provide jobs for minorities and the disadvantaged who are concentrated in these areas. Most importantly, by encouraging productive investment, it would create good, well-paying, permanent jobs.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

The program would permit very rapid amortization for businesses that construct new plants, purchase equipment, or expand existing facilities in areas experiencing unemployment of 7 percent or more. Construction of such facilities must begin within one year (by January 20, 1977.)

The incentives provided by this proposal are substantial. For example, in the case of a building with a 30-year useful life, the taxpayer would be able to write off one-third of the cost in the first 5 years as compared with 23 percent under the most accelerated method of depreciation now available. For equipment, the entire cost of equipment with a 12-year useful life could be written off in 5 years compared to 60 percent under the double declining balance method now available.



DETAILS OF PLAN

1. Qualifying location: Any Labor Market Area (LMA) which had an average unemployment rate of 7 percent or more for the calendar year 1975. In addition, if the unemployment rate for such year in any state, exclusive of the LMAs in such state, was 7 percent or more, all areas of such state outside the LMAs would also qualify.
2. Qualifying real estate: Any commercial or industrial facility located in a qualifying area, the construction of which is commenced on or after January 19, 1976, and before January 20, 1977, which is completed within 36 months. Commercial and industrial facilities include factories, warehouses, shopping centers and office buildings, but do not include residential real estate of any kind. Distinct additions to existing facilities will also qualify for these benefits but not mere alterations or improvements.
3. Qualifying equipment: Production equipment which is ordered during the year commencing January 19, 1976, and placed in service within 36 months thereafter in a qualified facility or addition. The proposal, therefore, does not apply to equipment which may be located in existing facilities in areas of high unemployment. It would also not apply to such facilities as over-the-road equipment and rolling stock.
4. Amortization of qualified real estate: Amortization will be allowed over a period equal to one-half the shortest life which a taxpayer may now claim under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations. The definition of real estate, as distinguished from equipment, for this purpose will be the same as is used in the investment credit Code provisions.
5. Amortization of equipment: Sixty-month straight-line amortization from the date placed in service.
6. Investment credit for equipment: Notwithstanding the election to amortize qualified equipment over five years, the taxpayer would still be allowed the full investment tax credit if the useful life of such equipment, under present tests, is seven years or more. This is a most significant benefit which will make the election to amortize much more attractive than if the electing taxpayer were limited to two-thirds of the investment credit as is the case under current law with respect to property depreciated over a five-year period.
7. Application to electric utilities: This proposal would not apply to electric utilities if the Administration's program relating to the taxation of such utilities is implemented.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ON
PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL
FOR
JOB CREATING INVESTMENT INCENTIVES
IN
HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AREAS



TAX INCENTIVE PROPOSAL

QUESTION - How many jobs will be created by your proposal to give a tax incentive for businessmen to build or expand plants in high unemployment areas?

ANSWER - There is no reliable way to forecast the number of new jobs which might be created. Business must have a chance to examine the program and make specific investment decisions. We are optimistic, however, that a substantial number of projects now deferred will be started because of the tax postponement and cost of capital incentives in our plan.



QUESTION - Many firms have already set their construction plans for 1976. Therefore, wouldn't the program have a pretty minor effect in terms of additional construction and provide for the most part, a windfall tax break for businesses that have already made plans which they would undertake in the absence of the plan?

ANSWER - Our most recent reading on the level of construction activity suggests that there is still substantial slack in these markets. Our interpretation is that there is currently planned construction below normal recovery levels. Therefore, we think the plan will encourage projects which would not have otherwise taken place.



QUESTION - Doesn't limiting the program to 1976 just make it a political gimmick?

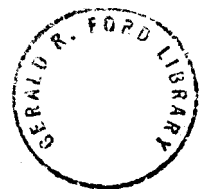
ANSWER - No, the program addresses two very real problems immediately facing the American people. The first is unemployment, which traditionally tends to lag in a recovery. Second, is insufficient capital investment which provides the basis for good, productive, permanent jobs. It is inevitable that in an election year any policy measure undertaken by the President will be dubbed a political gimmick. Only the cynical, however, could fail to see the appropriateness and timeliness of the current proposal. It deals with two important problems in the right way at the right time.



QUESTION - Given the long lags in investment decisions, won't most of the employment impact occur well down the road, not immediately when it is needed?

ANSWER - It is true that some of the employment effects of the program will be felt in the years ahead. However, the requirement that projects must be initiated in the year starting January 20th will result in immediate employment opportunities particularly in the construction sector which has been badly hit in the current recession. In addition, there will be immediate employment effects in the capital goods industries which also have been particularly hard hit in the recession and are operating at well below normal utilization rates throughout the country.

It is also important to remember that we need to create 1.6 million jobs a year for the next five years just to take care of new people entering the labor force.



QUESTION - Since there are long lags in construction and the plan provides the incentive for construction up to 3 years (36 months) from now, doesn't the plan risk stimulating inflation at some later date?

ANSWER - Projects must be completed within 3 years. This means that the bulk of construction and equipment manufacture would take place in 1976 and 1977 when capacity will be available.



QUESTION - Won't this program induce geographical distortions in investment as a result of its being triggered by local unemployment rates?

ANSWER - The program is not intended to have a neutral impact with respect to geographical areas. This is desirable in that the areas to be assisted are experiencing high unemployment rates. Such a program would be unnecessary if forces were at work eliminating geographic disparities in unemployment. However, the evidence suggests that pockets of high unemployment are not only persisting but increasing. The program, thus, seeks to alleviate this problem.



QUESTION - Isn't this a pretty indirect way of getting at the problem of unemployment? Wouldn't it be better to attack the problem directly, for example, with public service jobs?

ANSWER - The purpose of this proposal is to establish good, permanent employment opportunities. Public service jobs typically are temporary, often not productive and subsequently require the recipient to find permanent employment after the program has been terminated. Public service jobs also typically require bureaucracies that are difficult to establish and difficult to liquidate. The initiative here, in short, is directed at developing meaningful, permanent jobs in the private sector.



QUESTION - What types of new investment would qualify for rapid amortization under the new tax program for high unemployment areas?

ANSWER - All non-residential investment projects in designated areas would qualify if they are begun within twelve months of January 20, 1976, and if they are completed within 36 months of the starting date.

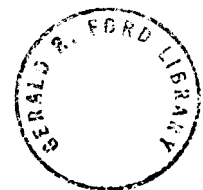
QUESTION - Under your proposal for rapid amortization of certain new commercial and industrial facilities, do you really believe that industry will commence new projects or relocate planned projects solely to pick up these new tax benefits?

ANSWER - The benefit we see from this program is a substantial acceleration in the start of projects which are already under consideration. In addition, because those projects located in the areas of high unemployment will receive these new tax benefits, such projects will be the ones moved ahead on corporate time schedules. This will provide direct stimulation to the construction industry which will shortly be followed by the creation of new jobs in the areas where we need them the most. We do not expect the program to cause relocation of planned projects because of the short time frame.



QUESTION - Won't this proposal do away with existing jobs by stimulating capital intensive investments?

ANSWER - No. Economic history demonstrates that overall employment opportunities are enhanced by such investments, whose ripple effect is felt throughout the economy.



QUESTION - Is this proposal a disguised attempt to provide more incentives for capital formation?

ANSWER - Clearly not, although capital formation, as a separate issue, is vitally important. It is an incentive for capital spending to create jobs. It does not directly affect the supply of capital. It does improve the cash flow of companies which will encourage investment in 1976.



QUESTION - How does rapid amortization stimulate investment?

Doesn't the company making the investment eventually pay the same amount of tax?

ANSWER - It is true that rapid amortization merely postpones a tax

liability and increases cash flows in the early years.

During the period of postponement the company is given

the opportunity to make profitable use of the deferred

tax dollars. It is an investment incentive because the

effect is a reduction of true cost of owning and producing

with the qualified assets.



QUESTION - How much would Federal revenues be reduced by enactment of rapid amortization for new investment in high unemployment areas?

ANSWER - Revenue cost is estimated to be approximately \$300 million in FY 1977, \$650 million in FY 1978, \$900 million in FY 1979, and \$1.0 billion in FY 1980. But over the long run, the same amount of taxes would be paid since accelerating depreciation of capital investment operates as a tax deferral. In addition, the short-term revenue cost estimates make no allowance either for tax gains resulting from stimulation of employment and income in the benefiting areas or for reductions in welfare payments there.



QUESTION - How much of the country would be directly affected by the proposal to allow rapid amortization for investment in high unemployment areas?

ANSWER - If the program were begun immediately, the provisions would apply in at least part of 42 states. Presently designated areas contain approximately 80 percent of the labor force and would account for a comparable proportion of the investment outlay.



QUESTION - Why not make the program available to more or all areas?

ANSWER - Since the middle 1960's, there has been a fairly dramatic shift toward greater regional variation in unemployment. Analysis of Department of Labor data shows this. Hence, slack in labor markets is not at all uniformly distributed among areas. Consequently, by targeting to the areas with the most slack, we hope to provide stimulus to the areas with the greatest need.



QUESTION - Why is the trigger set at 7% rather than the national average for example, or even lower, say 4%, the full unemployment rate?

ANSWER - There has never been any formal determination that any single number constitutes "full employment." The 7% trigger in this program results in approximately two-thirds of the metropolitan areas of the country being eligible for the program.

The goal of this program is to focus effort on pockets of high unemployment. Our immediate objective is to eliminate unemployment rates in excess of 7%. The program will benefit the entire country, however, because equipment orders will flow to areas not covered by the initiative.



QUESTION - If a company elects rapid amortization under the proposed investment incentives in high unemployment areas, how would its investment tax credit be affected?

ANSWER - Not at all. The full investment tax credit would be allowed for machinery and equipment. Investment in structures, which do not qualify for the investment credit under existing law would still not qualify.



QUESTION - Is the proposal for rapid amortization of plant and equipment in high unemployment areas intended to be a permanent feature of the tax law?

ANSWER - No. The plan is proposed to extend for one year from January 20, 1976. Only investment projects begun before January 20, 1977, would be eligible for the tax incentive.



QUESTION - Since unemployment rates change monthly, couldn't some areas be removed from the list of areas qualified for rapid amortization before a proposed project can be begun?

ANSWER - No. Qualification of an area for the credit depends on its average unemployment status for the year ending December 31, 1975. If, for such year, the area has an average unemployment rate of 7% or more, it qualifies for the program regardless of any subsequent changes in its unemployment rate. Similarly, if an area fails to qualify under the above test, it will not qualify at any time during the year.



QUESTION - How are geographic areas with high unemployment to be identified?

ANSWER - Unemployment data are available by defined labor market areas by the U. S. Labor Department. Below is a list of the areas in Florida that qualify as having a rate of unemployment in excess of 7%. Areas of a State that are outside defined labor market areas would be considered as a whole, and if this portion of a State were experiencing unemployment in excess of 7%, it would also be eligible.

Florida

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Daytona Beach | 11.5 |
| Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood | 15.4 |
| Fort Myers | 12.7 |
| Jacksonville | 7.4 |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven | 10.9 |
| Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa | 14.5 |
| Miami | 10.9 |
| Orlando | 11.8 |
| Pensacola | 8.3 |
| Sarasota | 12.8 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 11.3 |
| West Palm Beach - Boca Raton | 13.2 |



QUESTION - Will replacement machinery be eligible for accelerated depreciation?

ANSWER - No, only machinery placed in new or expanded facilities.



QUESTION - Why are residential buildings excluded from the proposal?

ANSWER - Housing and residential construction has received substantial stimulus from recent actions by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the additional proposals in the State of the Union address. The proposal seeks comparable incentives for the non-residential sector.



QUESTION - How does this proposal relate to the electric utility proposals?

ANSWER - If the Utility program is enacted, utility companies would not qualify under this program.



QUESTION - Puerto Rico has over 20% unemployment. The District of Columbia rate is above 7%. Would they qualify?

ANSWER - The District of Columbia, which is part of the mainland labor force, would qualify. Puerto Rico would not under this program because of its separate tax status. It merits consideration under separate legislation.



POTENTIALLY QUALIFIED LABOR MARKET AREAS

| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Alabama</u> | |
| Anniston | 13.0 |
| Birmingham | 7.6 |
| Florence | 11.4 |
| Gadsden | 13.5 |
| Huntsville | 9.2 |
| | |
| <u>Alaska</u> | |
| Anchorage* | 7.0 |
| | |
| <u>Arizona</u> | |
| Phoenix | 10.9 |
| Tucson | 7.9 |
| | |
| <u>Arkansas</u> | |
| Fayetteville-Springdale | 8.3 |
| Fort Smith | 9.3 |
| Pine Bluff | 8.4 |
| | |
| <u>California</u> | |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove | 8.3 |
| Bakersfield | 8.4 |
| Fresno | 9.1 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 9.9 |
| Modesto | 13.6 |
| Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura | 8.6 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario | 11.6 |
| Sacramento | 9.0 |
| Salinas-Seaside-Monterey | 8.4 |
| San Diego | 10.3 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 9.9 |
| San Jose | 8.5 |
| Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc | 7.4 |
| Santa Cruz | 11.3 |
| Santa Rosa | 12.1 |
| Stockton | 9.9 |



*Eligibility in question pending release of December 1975 Labor Statistics

| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Connecticut</u> | |
| Bridgeport | 12.0 |
| Bristol | 14.7 |
| Danbury | 10.6 |
| Hartford | 8.4 |
| Meriden | 13.1 |
| New Britain | 12.9 |
| New Haven-West Haven | 9.7 |
| New London-Norwich | 7.7 |
| Norwalk | 8.5 |
| Stamford | 7.3 |
| Waterbury | 12.1 |
| <u>Delaware</u> | |
| Wilmington | 9.6 |
| <u>District of Columbia</u> | |
| | 8.1 |
| <u>Florida</u> | |
| Daytona Beach | 11.5 |
| Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood | 15.4 |
| Fort Myers | 12.7 |
| Jacksonville | 7.4 |
| Lakeland-Winter Haven | 10.9 |
| Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa | 14.5 |
| Miami | 10.9 |
| Orlando | 11.8 |
| Pensacola | 8.3 |
| Sarasota | 12.8 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg | 11.3 |
| West Palm Beach-Boca Raton | 13.2 |
| <u>Georgia</u> | |
| Albany | 8.7 |
| Atlanta | 9.6 |
| Augusta | 7.9 |
| Columbus | 7.5 |
| Macon | 8.4 |
| Savannah | 8.3 |



| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Illinois</u> | |
| Chicago | 8.6 |
| Decatur | 9.5 |
| Kankakee | 9.7 |
| Rockford | 10.5 |
| <u>Indiana</u> | |
| Anderson | 11.0 |
| Bloomington | 10.2 |
| Evansville | 7.8 |
| Fort Wayne | 9.8 |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago | 7.8 |
| Indianapolis | 7.4 |
| Muncie | 10.5 |
| South Bend | 7.5 |
| <u>Iowa</u> | |
| Dubuque | 7.4 |
| <u>Kentucky</u> | |
| Louisville | 8.1 |
| Owensboro | 8.8 |
| <u>Louisiana</u> | |
| Alexandria | 11.2 |
| Lake Charles | 9.6 |
| Monroe | 9.5 |
| New Orleans | 8.2 |
| Shreveport | 9.2 |
| <u>Maine</u> | |
| Lewiston-Auburn | 10.3 |
| Portland | 8.2 |
| <u>Maryland</u> | |
| Baltimore | 8.5 |



| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|---|-------------------|
| <u>Massachusetts</u> | |
| Boston | 12.0 |
| Brockton | 12.3 |
| Fall River | 13.3 |
| Fitchburg-Leominster | 14.7 |
| Lawrence-Haverhill | 14.0 |
| Lowell | 12.8 |
| New Bedford | 15.3 |
| Pittsfield | 11.5 |
| Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke | 12.4 |
| Worcester | 12.3 |
| <u>Michigan</u> | |
| Ann Arbor | 12.3 |
| Battle Creek | 11.9 |
| Bay City | 13.3 |
| Detroit | 14.6 |
| Flint | 15.3 |
| Grand Rapids | 11.2 |
| Jackson | 11.3 |
| Kalamazoo-Portage | 10.1 |
| Lansing-East Lansing | 11.8 |
| Muskegon-Norton Shores-Muskegon Heights | 14.5 |
| Saginaw | 11.3 |
| <u>Minnesota</u> | |
| Duluth-Superior | 8.9 |
| <u>Mississippi</u> | |
| Biloxi-Gulfport* | 7.0 |
| <u>Missouri</u> | |
| Kansas City | 8.1 |
| St. Louis | 8.6 |
| <u>Montana</u> | |
| Great Falls | 7.9 |
| <u>Nebraska</u> | |
| Omaha | 7.7 |



*Eligibility in question pending release of December 1975 Labor Statistics

| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Nevada</u> | |
| Las Vegas | 10.7 |
| Reno | 8.2 |
| <u>New Hampshire</u> | |
| Manchester | 8.2 |
| <u>New Jersey</u> | |
| Atlantic City | 10.7 |
| Jersey City | 12.3 |
| Long Branch-Asbury Park | 8.6 |
| Newark | 10.3 |
| New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville | 9.2 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic | 11.7 |
| Trenton | 7.6 |
| Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton | 13.6 |
| <u>New Mexico</u> | |
| Albuquerque | 7.9 |
| <u>New York</u> | |
| Albany-Troy-Schenectady | 8.2 |
| Binghamton | 8.3 |
| Buffalo | 13.6 |
| Elmira | 10.1 |
| Nassau-Suffolk | 8.1 |
| New York | 11.2 |
| Rochester | 8.0 |
| Syracuse | 9.8 |
| Utica-Rome | 10.7 |
| <u>North Carolina</u> | |
| Asheville | 10.2 |
| Burlington | 9.4 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia | 9.0 |
| Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point | 8.4 |
| Wilmington | 8.9 |



| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Ohio</u> | |
| Akron | 8.8 |
| Canton | 8.6 |
| Cincinnati | 7.9 |
| Cleveland | 7.7 |
| Dayton | 7.7 |
| Hamilton-Middletown | 11.6 |
| Lima | 9.0 |
| Lorain-Elyria | 8.7 |
| Mansfield | 10.3 |
| Springfield | 8.6 |
| Toledo | 9.6 |
| Youngstown-Warren | 10.5 |
| <u>Oregon</u> | |
| Eugene-Springfield | 11.6 |
| Portland | 9.5 |
| Salem | 9.0 |
| <u>Pennsylvania</u> | |
| Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton | 8.0 |
| Altoona | 9.2 |
| Erie | 8.7 |
| Northeast Pennsylvania | 10.4 |
| Philadelphia | 10.2 |
| Pittsburgh | 8.6 |
| Williamsport | 9.6 |
| York | 8.1 |
| <u>Rhode Island</u> | |
| Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket | 14.5 |
| <u>South Carolina</u> | |
| Charleston | 9.4 |
| Columbia | 8.0 |
| Greenville-Spartanburg | 10.1 |



| Labor Market | Unemployment Rate |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <hr/> | |
| <u>Tennessee</u> | |
| Clarksville-Hopkinsville | 7.6 |
| Memphis | 7.6 |
| Nashville-Davidson | 7.3 |
| | |
| <u>Texas</u> | |
| Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange | 8.6 |
| Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito | 11.3 |
| Corpus Christi | 7.5 |
| El Paso | 10.2 |
| Laredo | 16.8 |
| Longview | 7.8 |
| McAllen-Pharr-Edinburgh | 10.6 |
| San Antonio | 8.8 |
| Sherman-Denison | 11.9 |
| Texarkana | 9.2 |
| Tyler | 7.9 |
| Waco | 8.1 |
| | |
| <u>Utah</u> | |
| Provo-Orem | 7.9 |
| Salt Lake City-Ogden | 7.4 |
| | |
| <u>Vermont</u> | 10.0 |
| | |
| <u>Virginia</u> | |
| Lynchburg | 7.5 |
| | |
| <u>Washington</u> | |
| Seattle-Everett | 9.2 |
| Spokane | 9.0 |
| Tacoma | 9.8 |
| Yakima | 9.9 |
| | |
| <u>West Virginia</u> | |
| Huntington-Ashland | 7.5 |
| Parkersburg-Marietta | 10.3 |
| Wheeling | 7.9 |
| | |
| <u>Wisconsin</u> | |
| Eau Claire | 8.4 |
| Milwaukee | 8.1 |



