had a long and strong labor-force attachment, payable for 26 weeks, within a 3 year period, in the same amount, on the same terms and basically subject to the same conditions as those provided by the applicable State law. Like the UCFE and UCX programs, this program would be administered by the State employment security agencies under agreements with the Secretary of Labor.

b. Effective January 1, 1967, Federal grants to States of ⅔ of State benefit costs in excess of 2 percent of total wages.

c. Financing of programs described under *a* and *b* above, by:

1. an increase of .15 percent in employer tax, beginning July 1. 1966 (to be reduced to .10 percent when the Federal adjustment account reaches a specified level); and
2. An equal amount from general revenue.

d. Increase in FUTA tax base from $3,000 to $5,600 for calendar years 1967–1970 and to $6,600 (same as that provided for OASDI) for 1971 and thereafter.

e. Repeal of the Federal standards for additional credit allowance for pooled-fund systems of experience rating (the only type currently in use in the States).

f. Extension of coverage, effective January 1, 1967, to:

1. Employees of employers of one or more workers at any time;
2. Employees of nonprofit religious, charitable and educational organizations (with specified exceptions, such as handicapped workers in sheltered work shops, ministers and members of religious orders, etc.), with a provision permitting a State to finance the benefits for this group in any way determined by the legislature;
3. Agricultural workers on farms using 300 man-days of hired farm labor in any calendar quarter;
4. Certain workers in agricultural processing;
5. Certain workers not now covered because they are not employees under the common-law master-servant test (such as agent or commission drivers, salesmen, etc.)

g. Federal standards, effective July 1, 1967 that States must meet as a condition for full tax credit for their employers, as follows:

1. No more than 20 weeks of employment (or equivalent) may be required to qualify for benefits;
2. All eligible claimants must receive weekly benefits equal to at least 50 percent of their average weekly wage up to the State maximum weekly benefit;
3. The maximum weekly benefit must be at least 50 percent of the Statewide average weekly wage, effective July 1, 1967; at least 60 percent, effective July 1, 1969; and at least 66⅔ percent, effective July 1, 1971 and thereafter;
4. Any worker who has 20 weeks of employment (or equivalent) must be entitled to not less than 26 weeks of benefits.

(For States which do not meet these requirements, the Federal tax credit would be limited to the State's 4 year average benefit cost rate or 2.7 percent, whichever is lower.)

h. Federal standards, effective July 1, 1967, that States must meet as condition for *any* tax credit:

1. Benefits may not be denied or reduced by a State solely because an individual files a claim in or resides in another State or in Canada;