

as opposed to trusting you to spend your own money, at least that's how I view the debate.

This tax relief is real, and it's significant. I was with Wayne and Candi—I was with Wayne. They're going to save \$2,500 a year. The folks at the so-called roundtable—it happened to be square, by the way. [Laughter] Wayne was with us. We were talking about his family. Joe and Kristen, two hard-working Americans that have got two children, they'll have a yearly savings of \$900, an 18-percent reduction in what they pay to the Federal Government.

This is a fair plan. It is an important plan. And it's a plan that will help people find work, because it will help keep this economy growing.

Secondly, one of the things in the plan is how do we affect the small-business owner. If 70 percent of the new jobs in America are created by small business, then we ought to be figuring out how to create incentives for small business to grow. That makes sense.

The first thing is that most small businesses pay—file their small-business income on their personal income-tax returns. Most are small businesses or limited partnerships—most small businesses are limited partnerships or sole proprietorships. Al is not. He's a C corp, so he pays at the corporate level, but many small businesses are.

So when you reduce the rates on everybody who pays taxes, you're reducing the taxes on small-business owners, which gives that small-business owner more money to invest in the growth of the business, which means it's more likely he or she will be able to hire somebody additionally. When you reduce the income-tax rates on Americans, you're affecting small business, and that's important for people to know. It's a fact, and it's a real fact.

As well, I've asked the Congress to raise the deduction from \$25,000 to \$75,000—in other words, the amount that a business can deduct from the investment of equipment. And this makes sense for a company

like the National Flag Company. See, it is a capital-intensive business. It requires sophisticated machinery to run this business, as the folks who work here know. It's pretty darn sophisticated, isn't it? [Laughter]

If this plan were to go through, the company, Al tells me, since he is the company, or part of the company, or the decision-maker in the company, says that he would buy two more machines, which would create more job opportunities for people. In other words, this is a plan that says that if you are willing to take risk and invest more, that there's a benefit for doing so. It's an incentive for small business to increase.

It's aimed at small business; it makes sense for small business. And if Al makes the decision to buy more equipment and to hire more people, imagine all the different Als around the country that are making the same decision. It's the cumulative effect of his decision as well as millions of others that will enable me to predict that more jobs will be created, more opportunities for growth. The people making the machines will have more opportunity. And it will have a positive effect throughout our entire economy.

The third aspect of this plan is on dividends. A dividend is money that a company gives back to investors out of their profits. Right now this country taxes dividends twice—or income twice, in the sense. In other words, you tax the profit at the corporate level, and that's good. Profits should be taxed. And when the profit is distributed to an investor, it gets taxed. I don't think it's fair to tax that dollar twice. And I think the Congress ought to abolish the double taxation on dividends. That's a fair principle.

And it will have other effects as well. Fifty percent or half of all the dividend income—50 percent of all the dividend income in America goes to our seniors. There's a way that seniors have been—many seniors have invested and use the