

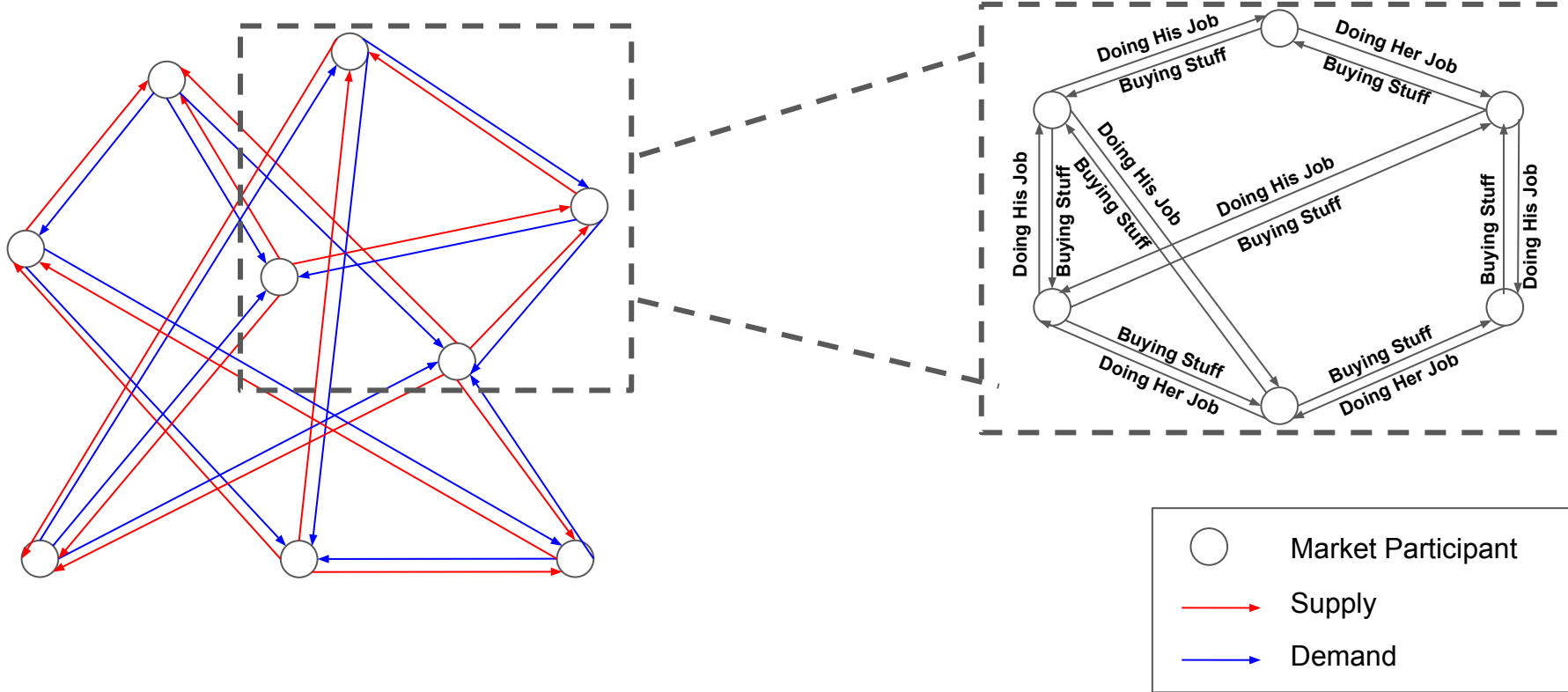
# Economic Plan Summary

The Committee to Elect Chris Florquist President

# This is how the economy functions

1. The base of people who have the ability to satisfy their demand beyond essentials corresponds with the overall wealth in the economy
  - a. Everyone is going to be poorer unless this group expands
2. Each person is a component of both supply and demand
  - a. Each of us consumes something produced by others and produces something that other people consume
3. The fact that everyone is both a consumer and producer means that every part of the economy is interconnected
  - a. Breaks in humans' ability to be both supply and demand implies that every industry is poorer

# The Economy is Interconnected



# The Economy is Getting Worse

The absence of innovation and the mismatches between creation and capture of marginal product restrict the flows of money through the economy, reverberating via reduction of individual incomes/employment, weakening business revenues, and asset market failures.

- High-end real estate
  - [Demand shifts in metropolitan luxury real estate](#)
- Small business closures
  - [Tens of thousands of small businesses close](#)
- Wage and salary worker income
  - [Full time wage and salary workers earn a median of \\$1,002 per week](#)

# Interventions the Economy Requires

- 1 Broad-based industry sector support to stimulate supply
- 2 Broad-based consumer support to stimulate demand
- 3 Return on investment framework is required in the policy construction to ensure that the returns on spending are sufficient to generate long-term growth that exceeds the growth rate of debt
  - a. The concept is an investment budget

# Economic Growth Plan: Part I

We believe that aggregate demand and aggregate supply will require a response of [at least \\$10 trillion in total support this year](#), and anticipate that continued, supported demand and supply interactions will be required over the next several years to provide the necessary trust factors for consumers to purchase and businesses to provide goods and services for consumption. We anticipate that the total price for interventions over the next two to three years could exceed \$20 trillion. Further, our assessment is that the nature of this problem is defined as very much of an all-or-nothing proposition. In times of multiple crises of confidence in future viability of business and organizational entities, at every level of the economy, anything less than full backing results in no net effects on the underlying capability of the economy to grow. Our belief is that without a back-stop of the implicit trust required for economic transactions to occur, that our economy, and that of the world economy, more broadly, will cease to grow and will likely contract at increasing rates over the next several years.

# 1 Supply-Side Support

Broad-based industry sector support to stimulate supply

1. Support Operating Cash Flows
  - a. Federal Reserve and Treasury work to push money directly through the banks to the accounts of the businesses
  - b. Opt-out structure - the banks notify their clients that to participate in the funding, they have to agree to the terms of the participation as well as information sharing, including the [Private Sector Needs Assessment](#) process, for use to analyze the long-term returns to these programs and the length of need

## 2 Demand-Side Support

Broad-based consumer support to stimulate demand

- a. Payments for unemployed and underemployed Americans as well as anyone making below \$60,000, to facilitate uninterrupted consumption of needs.
- c. Each individual has the opportunity to participate in ongoing community discussions about community needs
  - i. Results in ability to receive continued payment and or larger payment
  - ii. Substantive contribution to the conversation at City, County level for Federal Opportunity Investment Fund
    - 1. Definitions to be identified as public discussions of this program continue



### 3 Return on Investment Framework

Return on investment framework is required in the policy construction to ensure that the returns on spending are sufficient to generate long-term growth that exceeds the growth rate of debt

Repayment of this initiative will be explicitly tracked via a specially-constructed line-item tax structure, to allow localities to identify repayment rates and increase amounts as a result of effective deployment of funds into areas of the local economy and the increased tax receipts that result from increased economic activity. We expect that repayment length for such interventions, which we view as necessary, regardless of repayment timetable, will be extended unless we analyze the portions of the economy that are creating economic drag and solve for them as they arise. We have no illusions that this current shock will not be the last shock that we will experience to our economy, even in the near future (less than a year) - and unless we want to continue to borrow from our future to pay for the costs of economic drag today, without any substantial or intentional return-on-investment, we need to identify the areas of the economy in which we can begin to build some buffer to alleviate the impact of exogenous shocks.

# 1 2 3 Economic Growth Plan: Part II

The government's role in society is to account for the specific needs of each community and to enable private-sector supply-side solutions to meet individual demand

In Part II of our Economic Plan, we outline the function of the [Federal Opportunity Investment Fund](#), which will support the medium to long-term needs of the U.S. economy and will consist of a stimulus and investment fund legislated by Congress and administered by the Treasury department with Fed responsibilities for certain aspects of execution. Funds will be allocated on the basis of a [Community Needs Assessment](#) process that elicits the areas where investment generates the highest returns to American society.

[Economic Growth Plan - Part II: Federal Opportunity Investment Fund](#)

# Explanation of the Financial System & Economy

[Repurchase Market](#) - Through the lens of the Repurchase Market, we examine the fragilities in the financial economy that are exposed when economic actors prioritize short term profit maximization over the stability of markets upon which they rely.

[Quantitative Easing](#) - Through the lens of Quantitative Easing, we examine how central bank interventions, while essential right now, can externalize the costs of fragilities in the financial economy to future taxpayers because they are not structured to explicitly increase human capability in the long-run.

[Inflation](#) - Through the lens of Inflation, we examine how people and corporations both underestimate the amount and coordination of human input, and how this impacts our economy's growth potential. We also begin to lay out a path forward to stronger long-term growth that acknowledges and supports humanity and generates non-diminishing marginal returns to labor.

[Economic Forecast](#) - For those with an interest to better understand the economic context within which we find ourselves and how our proposals can improve their individual experience of life through the lens of the economy, we have included our analysis.