

Table T23-0035
Major Tax Provisions in the Administration's FY2024 Budget Proposal
Tax Units with a Tax Increase or Tax Cut, by Expanded Cash Income Level, 2026 ¹
Baseline: Current Law

Expanded Cash Income Level (thousands of 2022 dollars) ²	Tax Units		Tax Units with Tax Increase or Cut ³				Average Tax Change (Dollars) For all Tax Units	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of Total	With Tax Cut		With Tax Increase		All Provisions ⁴	Major Provisions Included Here ⁵
			Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)	Pct of Tax Units	Avg Tax Change (\$)		
Less than 10	8,090	4.4	40.1	-630	22.6	50	-240	-240
10-20	18,970	10.2	30.7	-1,060	33.0	90	-290	-300
20-30	18,950	10.2	24.3	-880	58.0	140	-120	-130
30-40	16,070	8.7	13.1	-820	78.7	190	40	40
40-50	14,000	7.6	6.5	-930	89.4	240	150	150
50-75	26,260	14.2	2.5	-910	96.1	340	310	300
75-100	19,390	10.5	1.0	-690	98.6	530	530	510
100-200	36,970	19.9	0.1	-1,010	99.8	1,000	1,060	1,000
200-500	21,080	11.4	*	**	100.0	2,560	2,830	2,560
500-1,000	3,010	1.6	0.0	0	100.0	12,720	13,980	12,720
More than 1,000	1,190	0.6	0.0	0	100.0	233,890	247,680	233,880
All	185,520	100.0	9.6	-890	81.8	2,880	2,430	2,270

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0722-2).

* Non-zero value rounded to zero; ** Insufficient data

(1) Calendar year. Baseline is the law currently in place as of December 28, 2022.

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/taxtopics/Baseline-Definitions.cfm>

(2) Includes both filing and non-filing units but excludes those that are dependents of other tax units. Tax units with negative adjusted gross income are excluded from their respective income class but are included in the totals. For a description of expanded cash income, see

<http://www.taxpolicycenter.org/TaxModel/income.cfm>

(3) Includes tax units with a change in federal tax burden of \$10 or more in absolute value.

(4) Includes provisions as described in Treasury's General Explanations of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2024 Revenue Proposals (the "Green Book") with the exception of provisions related to: tax compliance; tax administration; and the premium tax credit. Also excludes provisions with a revenue impact less than \$100 million in the years of our analysis; and three aspects of changes to the child tax credit—the acceleration of benefits due to advance monthly payments, changes to AGI lookback, and provisions related to eligibility.

(5) Due to data limitations, in addition to the provisions outlined in note (4), we also exclude the following provisions: prevent basis shifting by related parties through partnerships; restrict deductions of excessive interest of members of financial reporting groups; modify foreign oil and gas extraction income and foreign oil related income rules; modify tax rule for dual capacity taxpayers; make permanent the new markets tax credit; provide a neighborhood homes credit; expand and enhance the low-income housing credit; repeal the expensing of intangible drilling costs; repeal the use of percentage depletion with respect to oil and gas wells; increase geological amortization period for independent producers; repeal expensing of exploration and development costs; repeal accelerated amortization of air pollution control equipment; prevent excessive accumulations in tax-favored retirement accounts; make the adoption tax credit refundable; modify income, estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax rules for certain trusts; revise rules for valuation of certain property; tax carried interests as ordinary income; repeal deferral of gain from like-kind exchanges; require 100 percent recapture of depreciation deductions for certain depreciable real property; correct drafting errors in the taxation of insurance companies under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017; apply the wash sale rules to digital assets; and amend the mark-to-market rules to include digital assets.