Table T07-0216

Unified Tax Plans Against Tax Cuts Extended with AMT Indexed For Inflation Baseline[1]

Static Impact on Revenue ($ billions), 2008-17[2]

	Year										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2008-17
Fiscal Year Revenue[3]											
Unified Tax Plan A[4]	82.2	92.9	105.1	113.0	114.7	117.1	119.3	122.0	125.2	130.7	1,122.3
Unified Tax Plan B[5]	71.3	78.2	89.5	96.3	96.9	98.0	99.1	100.5	102.3	106.3	938.4
Unified Tax Plan C[6]	37.6	31.6	41.2	46.8	46.2	46.1	45.8	45.8	46.5	49.4	437.0
Unified Tax Plan D[7]	26.7	16.9	25.5	30.1	28.4	27.1	25.5	24.3	23.6	25.0	253.1
Calendar Year Liability											
Unified Tax Plan A[4]	109.5	87.4	111.1	113.7	115.1	117.7	119.9	122.7	126.0	132.3	1,155.4
Unified Tax Plan B[5]	95.0	72.6	95.2	96.6	97.0	98.4	99.4	100.8	102.7	107.5	965.2
Unified Tax Plan C[6]	50.1	25.5	46.4	46.9	46.0	46.2	45.6	45.9	46.7	50.3	449.6
Unified Tax Plan D[7]	35.6	10.6	30.5	29.9	27.8	26.9	25.1	24.0	23.4	25.5	259.4
Calendar Year Baseline Revenue[8]	2,247	2,330	2,444	2,567	2,698	2,833	2,977	3,127	3,286	3,449	27,957

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 1006-2).

(1) The baseline assumes that AMT exemption levels are set to 2006 levels and bracketed for inflation. Additionally, the baseline assumes that the education credit, elderly credit, and depedendent care credit can be counted against AMT liability.

(2) The proposals are effective January 1, 2008. Estimates are static and do not account for any potential microeconomic behavioral response.

(3) Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-25 split. The actual effect on receipts could differ.

(4) Capital gains and dividends are taxed as ordinary income. There is a 50 percent exclusion on capital gains that is capped at $50,000 and indexed for inflation to 2008 dollars. Income tax rates and brackets are changed so that for married taxpayers filing jointly, the first $75,000 is taxed at 15 percent, $75,000-$190,000 at 25 percent, and over $190,000 at 35 percent (indexed to 2006 dollars). Brackets for other types of filers are adjusted proportionally. The AMT is eliminated. The ceiling on the social security tax is eliminated for employers (this does not include self-employment income). The EITC has a bracket for taxpayers with 3 or more children that uses the same ranges and values as the bracket for taxpayers with 2 children except that its phasein rate is 45 percent. For childless EITC recipients, the phase in rate is 20 percent, the phase out rate is doubled to 15.3 percent, the lower bound of the plateau is increased to $8,080, and the upper bound of the plateau is increased to $10,000 (indexed to 2006 dollars). The Child Tax Credit is made fully refundable and indexed to inflation in 2006 dollars. The estate tax is adjusted to have a $2.5 million exemption and a 45 percent rate.

(5) Same as (4) above except that the 25 percent income tax bracket ranges from $75,000 to $250,000 and the 35 percent bracket begins at $250,000.

(6) Same as (4) above except that, for married taxpayers filing jointly, the first $7,500 is taxed at 5 percent.

(7) Same as (5) above except that, for married taxpayers filing jointly, the first $7,500 is taxed at 5 percent.

(8) Revenue is calculated after non-refundable credits.