

**Table T03-0001**  
**Freeze EGTRRA: Revenue Effects (\$ billions), 2003-12<sup>1</sup>**

|   | Year |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       | Total<br>2003-12 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------|
|   | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011  | 2012  |                  |
| <b>Calendar Years</b>   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |                  |
| <b>Freeze EGTRRA at 2002 Levels, Make Permanent<sup>2</sup></b> | 1.1  | 18.7 | 31.3 | 61.0 | 63.4 | 72.1 | 77.7 | 90.7 | -74.9 | -74.5 | 266.6            |
| <b>Fiscal Years<sup>3</sup></b>                                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |                  |
| <b>Freeze EGTRRA at 2002 Levels, Make Permanent</b>             | 0.6  | 11.6 | 26.2 | 49.1 | 62.4 | 68.6 | 75.5 | 85.5 | -8.6  | -74.6 | 296.4            |

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model.

(1) Baseline is current law.

(2) The top four statutory income tax rates would be 27, 30, 35, and 38.6 percent; the child tax credit amount would be \$600 and the refundability rate would be ten percent; the increase in the EITC plateau for married couples would be \$1,000; the IRA contribution limits would be \$3,000 per person; the elimination of Pease/PEP, the increase in the standard deduction and the expansion of the fifteen-percent bracket for married couples, the increase in the child and dependent care credit; and the indexing of the ten-percent bracket and EITC plateau expansion would all be repealed. The increase in the AMT exemption would sunset as scheduled on 12/31/04.

(3) Fiscal-year estimates assume a 60-40 split.

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