## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REDUCTION AC' OF 1947

May 14 (legislative day, April 21), 1947.-Ordered to be printed
Mi. Minimin, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

## REPORT

['o accompany H. R. 1]
The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce individual income-tax payments, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and, as amended, recommend that the bill do pass.

## I. General Statement

This bill provides an immediate reduction in individual income taxes. The heavy rates now in effect constitute a serious restriction on consumer expenditures, retard new investment, and inhibit managerial initiative. $\Lambda$ general reduction of these rates at the present time would contribute to the maintenance of the existing high levels of employment and output.

The amount of tax reduction possible at this time is limited by the present high level of expenditures and by the need for a reduction in the Federal debt of $\$ 258$ billion. With the Senate expenditure ceiling of $\$ 33$ billion for the fiseal year 1948, and estimated receipts of $\$ 41.4$ billion, $\$ 8.4$ billion will be a vailable for tax reduction and debt retirement. The tax reduction recommended by your commitite amounts to $\$ 3.2$ billion in the fiscal year 1948, leaving $\$ 5.2$ billion for debt retirement and contingencies.
II. R. 1 as it passed the House provided a reduction which, with income payments of $\$ 170$ billion, would amount to $\$ 4.9$ billion in the fiseal year 1948. Your committe believes that a more conservative reduction should be made at this time. For that reason the bill as amended by your committee provides that only approximately onehalf the eventual reduction will be made for the calendar year 1047. The full reduction will be effective in 1948.

All income taxpayers will receive relief under this bill. The largest percentage reduction will be received by taxpayers having incomes of

Tarle I.-A comparison of the effective individual income tar rates :under present law, under H. R. 1 as passed by the House, and under the Senate Finance Commiltce bill

| Net ineome before piersonal exemptions | Single persons, no dependents |  |  |  | Married persons, no dependents |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pressent } \\ \text { Law } \end{gathered}$ | I. R. 1 ns paseed by House | Finance Committer bill for- |  | Present law | II. R. 1 as pasced by IIola: | Finance Committee bill for- |  |
|  |  |  | 1947 | 1048 and subsequen years |  |  | 1947 | $\begin{aligned} & 1948 \text { and } \\ & \text { sulse. } \\ & \text { quinnt } \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Perce | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| \$600 | 3. 17 | 2. 22 | 2. 69 | 2. 22 |  |  |  |  |
| \$700 | 5. 43 | 3. 80 | 4. 61 | 3. 80 |  |  |  |  |
| 8750 | 6. 33 | 4. 43 | 5. 38 | 4. 43 |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 800 | 7. 12 | 4. 99 | 6. 06 | 4. 99 |  |  |  |  |
| \$300 | 8. 44 | 5. 91 | 7. 18 | 5. 91 |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000 | 9. 50 | 6. 65 | 8. 08 | 6. 65 |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,200 | 11.08 | 7. 76 | 9. 42 | 7. 76 | 3. 17 | 2. 22 | 2. 69 | 2. 22 |
| \$1,500 | 12. 67 | 8. 87 | 10. 77 | 8. 87 | 6. 33 | 4. 43 | 5. 38 | 4. 43 |
| \$1,600 | 13. 06 | 9. 56 | 11. 34 | 9. 56 | 7. 12 | 4. 99 | 6. 06 | 4. 99 |
| \$1,700 | 13. 41 | 10. 18 | 11. 85 | 10. 18 | 7. 82 | 5. 48 | 6. 65 | 5. 48 |
| \$1,800 | 13.72 | 10. 72 | 12. 31 | 10. 72 | 8. 44 | 5. 91 | 7. 18 | 5. 91 |
| \$1.000 | 14. 00 | 11. 20 | 12. 60 | 11. 20 | 9. 00 | 6. 30 | 7. 63 | 6. 30 |
| \$2,000 | 14. 25 | 11. 40 | 12. 83 | 11. 40 | 9. 50 | 6. 65 | 8. 08 | 6. 65 |
| \$2,100 | 14. 48 | 11. 58 | 13. 03 | 11.55 | 9. 95 | 7. 29 | 8. 64 | 7. 29 |
| \$2,200 | 14. 68 | 11. 75 | 13. 21 | 11. 75 | 10. 36 | 7. 86 | 9.16 | 7. 86 |
| \$2,300 | 14. 87 | 11. 90 | 13. 38 | 11. 90 | 10. 74 | 8. 39 | 9. 63 | 8. 39 |
| \$2,400 | 15. 04 | 12. 03 | 13. 54 | 12. 03 | 11. 08 | 8. 87 | 9. 98 | 8. 87 |
| \$2,500 | 15. 20 | 12. 16 | 13.68 | 12. 16 | 11. 40 | 9. 12 | 10. 26 | 9. 12 |
| \$3,000 | 16. 15 | 12.92 | 14. 54 | 12. 82 | 12. 67 | 10. 13 | 11.40 | 10. 13 |
| \$4,000 | 17. 34 | 13. 87 | 15. 60 | 13. 87 | 14. 72 | 11. 78 | 13.25 | 11. 78 |
| \$5,000 | 18. 43 | 14.74 | 16.59 | 14. 74 | 15. 96 | 12. 77 | 14. 36 | 12. 77 |
| \$6.000 | 19.47 | 15. 58 | 17. 53 | 15. 58 | 17. 42 | 13.93 | 15. 68 | 13. 93 |
| \$7,000 | 20. 49 | 16. 39 | 18. 44 | 16. 39 | 18. 46 | 14. 77 | 16. 61 | 14. 77 |
| \$8,000 | 21. 49 | 17. 20 | 19. 34 | 17. 20 | 19.71 | 15. 77 | 17.74 | 15. 77 |
| \$0,(100 | 22. 48 | 17. 99 | 20. 24 | 17. 99 | 20.69 | 16.55 | 18. 62 | 16. 5.5 |
| \$10.000 | 23. 47 | 18. 77 | 21. 12 | 18.77 | 21.85 | 17.48 | 19. 67 | 17. 48 |
| \$11,000 | 24. 44 | 19.55 | 22. 00 | 19.55 | 22. 80 | 18. 24 | 20. 52 | 18. 24 |
| \$12.000 | 2.3. 41 | 20. 33 | 22. 87 | 20. 33 | 23. 91 | 18.13 | 21. 62 | 19. 13 |
| S13,000 | -6. 42 | 21. 13 | 23. 78 | 21. 13 | 24.85 | 19.88 | 22. 36 | $19.88$ |
| \$11, 1.000 | 27.45 | 21. 96 | 24. 70 | 21. 96 | 25. 99 | 20. 79 | 23.39 | 20. 79 |
| S1i,000 | 2S. 47 | 22. 77 | 25. 62 | 22. 77 | 26. 98 | 21. 58 | 24. 28 | 21. 58 |
| s20,coo | 33.23 | 26.58 | 29. 90 | 26. 58 | 31. 97 | 25. 57 | 28. 77 | 25. 57 |
| \$25, 000 | 37.45 | 29. 96 | 33. 70 | 29. 96 | 36. 33 | 29. 06 | 32. 70 | 29. 06 |
| S30,600 | 40.88 | 32. 71 | 36. 79 | 32. 71 | 39.90 | 31. 92 | 35. 91 | $\text { 31. } 92$ |
| \$4.10,000 | 46.06 | 36. 85 | 41. 46 | 36. 85 | 45. 24 | 36. 20 | 40.72 44.63 | $36.20$ |
| 850000 | 50. 27 | 40. 22 | 4\%. 25 | 40. 22 | 49.59 | 39. 67 | $\text { 44. } 63$ | $\text { 39. } 67$ |
| \$60,ceo | 53. 75 | 43.00 | 48.37 | 43. 00 | 53. 15 | 42. 52 | 47. 8.4 | 42. 52 |
| \$70,000 | 56. 63 | 45. 31 | 50. 97 | 45. 31 | 56. 10 | 44. 88 | 50. 47 | 44. 88 |
| 880,900 | \%) 16 | 47.32 | 53. 24 | 47. 32 | 58. 67 | 46. 9.4 | 52. 81 | 46. 94 |
| \$00,000 | 61. 43 | 49. 15 | 55. 52 | 49. 58 | (i0. 99 | 48. 79 | 5\%. 11 | 49.20 |
| \$100, $\mathbf{3} 00$ | (i3. 54 | 50. 83 | 57. 61 | 51. 63 | 63.13 | 50. 50 | 57. 23 | 51. 28 |
| \$150.0000 | 70. 54 | 56. 43 | 64. 51 | 68. 37 | 70. 20 | $56.20$ | 64. 25 678.98 | 58.13 61.77 |
| \$200,000 | 74. 28 | 59. 42 | 68. 18 | 61. 93 | 74. 06 | $59.25$ | $\text { (67. } 98$ 70. 40 | $61.77$ |
| \$250,000 | 76. 71 | 61. 37 | 70. 56 | 64. 25 | $7 \mathrm{C} .5 \cdot \mathrm{t}$ | 61. 23 | 70. 40 | $64.11$ |
| \$300.000 | 78. 33 | (62. 67 | 72. 14 | 65. 79 | 78. 19 | 62. 55 | 72. 01 | 65. 67 |
| $\$ 400,000$ 8,500000 | 80. 36 81.58 | 66. 28 68.49 | 74.57 76.04 | 68. 65 70.39 | 80. 25 81.49 | 66.18 68.41 | 74. 47 75 | 68.56 70.31 |
| $\$ 300,000$ $\$ 750,000$ | 81.58 83.20 | 68.49 71.4 | 76. 04 77.99 | 70. 39 72.71 | 81.49 83.15 8 | 68. 41 71.39 | 7i. 98 77.94 | 70. 31 |
| S1,000,000 | 8\%. 01 | 72. 92 | 78. 96 | 73. 87 | 83. 97 | 72. 88 | 78.93 | 73. 83 |
| \$2,000,000 | 85. 23 | 75. 14 | 80. 43 | 75. 61 | 85. 21 | 7\%. 12 | 80. 41 | 75. 59 |
| \$i, 0000000 | 85. 50 | 76. 46 | 81.00 | 76. 50 | 85. 50 | 76. 46 | 81. 00 | 76. 50 |

[^0]$\$ 1,000$ or less, and the smallest relief will be received by persons with incomes of $\$ 302,000$ or more. A special exemption of $\$ 500$ is given to persons 65 and over who as a group have suffered with unusual severity as a result of the rise in the cost of living and the changes in the tax system since the beginning of the war.

## II. Summary of Changes in Existing Law

A comparison of the effective individual income-tax rates under present law, under H. R. 1 as it passed the Jouse, and under H. R. I as amended by your committee is shown in table $I$. The rates proposed by your committee are shown both for the calendar year 1947 and for the calendar year 1948 and subsequent years.

Table II shows in summary fashion the reductions in taxes under the bill as passed by the House and as amended by your committee.
Table II.-A comparison of the reduction in individual income taxes provided by H.R. 1 as it passed the House and as amended by the Senate Finance Committce

| Persons with surtax net income of - | Reduction in tax under H. R. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | As passed by House, calendar years 1047 and 1948 | As amended by the Senate Finance Committee |  |
|  |  | Calendar year 1047 | Calendar year 1048 |
| \$0 to \$1,000. | 30 percent.....- | 15 percent. | 30 percent. |
| \$1,000 to \$1,400 ${ }^{1}$ | 30 percent to 20 percent. | 15 percent to 10 percent. | 30 percent to 20 percent. |
| \$1,400 ${ }^{1}$ to $\$ 79,700^{2} \ldots \ldots$ | 20 percent. | 10 percent. | 20 percent. |
| \$79,700 ${ }^{2}$ to $\$ 302,400^{3} \ldots$ | 20 percent.-.-. - | $\begin{aligned} & 7.5 \text { percent } \\ & \text { above } \$ 79,- \\ & 700 .^{2} \end{aligned}$ | 15 percent above $\$ 79,700 .^{2}$ |
| \$302,400 ${ }^{3}$ and over....- | $\begin{aligned} & 10.5 \text { percent }{ }^{4} \\ & \text { above } \$ 302,- \\ & 400.3^{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \text { percent }{ }^{6} \\ & \text { above } \$ 302,- \\ & 400 .^{3} \end{aligned}$ | 10.5 percent above $\$ 302$, $400 .^{3}$ |

${ }^{1}$ The exact breakiug point in surtax net income under tha House bill and as provided by your committee for 1918 is $\$ 1,395,83$ and for 1947 under the bill as amended by your committes it is $\$ 1,32 i$.co.
${ }_{2}$ The exact breaking point in surtax net income under the bill as amended by your committee is $\$ 70,72$. 40
${ }^{2}$ The exact breaking point in surtax net income under both the House bill and the bill as amended by your committce is $\$ 302,395.60$.
:The exact percentare is between 10.52 percent and 10.53 jercent.

- The exact nercentage is between 7.36 percent and 7.37 percent.
- The exact percentage is between 5.26 liereent and 3.27 percent.

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
The changes in existing individual income-tax law provided by H. R. 1 as amended by your committee are listed below. A somewhat more detailed description can be found in part VI of this report.
A. The present tax burdens of individuals are reduced as shown below. The great mass of wage earners will experience the benefit of the full reduction during the whole of the second half of the calendar year 1947, since under your committee bill withholding from wages at rates reflecting the full reduction starts on July 1, 1947. The committee bill will thus obviate the necessity for making refunds on that part of the 1947 tax which was collected or will be collected during the first 6 months of the calendar year 1947. However, since it is impracticable to split an income-tax year, the reductions actually computed under the bill for the full calendar year 1047 are approximately onehalf those of subsequent years.

1. The tax on surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,000$ or less is reduced in the calendar year 1947 by 15 percent and in the calendar year 1948 by 30 percent. The reduction provided by the House amounted to 30 percent for both 1947 and 1948.
2. The tax on surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,000$ to about $\$ 1,400$ is reduced for the calendar year 1947 by an amount varying from 15 percent to 10 percent and for the calendar year 1948 by an amount varying from 30 percent to 20 percent. The reduction provided by the House varied from 30 percent to 20 pereent for both 1947 and 1948.
3. The tax on surtax net incomes of about $\$ 1,400$ to about $\$ 80,000$ is reduced for the calendar year 1947 by 10 pereent and for the calendar year 1948 by 20 percent. The reduction provided by the House amounted to 20 perent for both 1947 and 1948.
4. The tax on surtax net incomes of about $\$ 80,000$ to about $\$ 302,000$ is reduced for the calendar year 1947 by 10 pereent on approximately the first 880,000 of surtax net income and by about 7.5 perent on the remainder; for the catendar year 1948 by 20 percent on approximately the first $\$ 80,000$ of surtax net income and by 15 percent on the remainder. The reduction provided by the House amounted to 20 pereent for both 1947 and 1948 , the same reduction as that provided for persons with incomes between $\$ 1,400$ and $\$ 80,000$.
5. The tax on surtax net incomes of about $\$ 302,000$ and over is redued for the calendar year 1947 by 10 pereent on approximately the first $\$ 80,000$ of surtax net income, by about 7.5 percent on approximately the next $\$ 223,000$ of surtax net income, and by about 5.25 pereent on the remainder; for the calendar year 1948 by 20 percent on approximately the first $\$ 80,000$ of surtax net income, by 15 percent on approximately the next $\$ 223,000$ of surtax net income, and by about 10.5 percent on the remainder. 'The reduction provided by the House for both 1947 and 1948 amounted to 20 percent on about the first $\$ 302,000$ of surtax net income and about 10.5 percent on the remainder.
B. Persons of 85 or over are given an additional exemption of $\$ 500$ beginning in 1947. The House bill provided a similar exemption for taxpayers 65 and over but required individuals who qualified for it to include in their gross income the first s500 of any pensions, ammities, or ollicers' retirement pay which otherwise would not have been subject to tax under existing law. The latter requirement was omitted from the senate bill.

## III. The Fiscal Oetlook for the Federal Govervment in 1047 aso 1948

## 1. Fiscal year 1947

The fiscal outlook of the Federal (iovermment for the year ending June 30, 1947, has undergone considerable change since the President submitted his budget message on January 3. That message contained a forecast of receipts for the fiscal vear 1947 of $\$ 40,230$ million, expenditures of 542,523 million and a defieit of $\$ 2,293$ million. However, subsequent collection and expenditure experience made it elear that in the bukget message revenues had been underestimated and expenditures overestimated. This was confirmed by the President in a press release on April 19, 1947. containing the prediction that there would be a simplus of $\$ 1.250$ million. In going from a deficit of $\$ 2,293$ million to a surplus of $\$ 1,250$ million, the President revised his revenue estimates upward by $\$ 2,270$ million to $\$ 42,500$ million and his oxpenditures downward by $\$ 1,273$ million to $\$ 41,250$ million. The committee requested the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal

Revenue Taxation to make an independent estimate of collections in the fiscal year 19:77. The results indicated that even the revised Treasury estimate of receipts is probably about $\$ 1$ billion too low, and that the surphas or the fiscal year 19.47 is likely to be about $\$ 2.3$ billion.

The surplus in 1947 is significant for at least two reasons. Fiist, it has been argued that Lax reduction should be postponed until it is possible to balance the Budget and make some payment on the debt. The estimated surplus for 1947 indicates that these conditions will be met even before the fiscal year 1948 begins.

Second, the conditions which produced the high leved of receipts for fiseal 19.47 will fayorably affect collections in the fiseal year 1945. The administration has indicated that a record high level of income payments in the latter part of the calendar year 1946 and forepart of calendar 1947 was a major reason for the manticipated increase in receipts in the fiscal year 1947. Since a subbiantial portion of the receipts from the individual income tax and a still larger portion of those from the corporate income tax for any given year are based on the tax liabilities of the prior year, it is clear that eren if income levels in the fiscal year 1948 are no higher than estimated by the Treasury, receipts in the fiscal year 1948 are certain to be above the Treasury's estimate as submitted in the Budpet message. That estimate was based upon the assumption that income payments for the calendar year 19.47 were $\$ 166$ billion. As a matter of fact the official estimate of income payments for the first quarter of the calendar year 1947 is $\$ 176.9$ billion. This does not take into account the wage adjustments which are now being made. It therefore appears unlikely that the April, May, and June levels will be much lower. Hence the Treasury forecast of $\$ 166$ billion for the calendar year 1947 appears to be considerably too low.
This bill as amended will have no significant effect on tax collections in the fiscal year 1947.

## 2. Fiscal year 1948

Table III shows the effects of H. R. 1 as passed by the House and as amended by your committee upon the Budget of the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1948, under two different assumptions concerning income payments:

Table III.-The effect of $I T . R .1$ on the Budget of the Federal Government in the fiscal year 19.48
[In billions of dollars]

|  | Income mayments in flecal 1948 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \{145 \\ \text { billon } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { filion } \\ & \text { billion } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1. Net receipts. | 40. 3 | 41.4 |
| 2. Fxpenditures under Sonate ceiln | 33. 0 | 33.0 |
| 3. Estimated surplus ( No. 1 mimus No. 2) | 7.3 | 8. 4 |
| 4. Effect of H. R. 1 as passed br the Howse .............. | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 5. Estimated surplus after effect of House bill (No. 3 minus No. 4) | 2. 5 | 3.5 |
| 6. Fifect of Senate Finance Committee bill. | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 7. Estimated surplus after effect of Senate Finance Committee bill (No. 3 minus No. 6) | 4. 2 | 6. 2 |

[^1]Source: Stafl of the Joint Commftee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

For purposes of the legislative budget the Senate expenditure ceiling for the fiscal year 1948 is $\$ 33$ billion. With income payments at $\$ 170$ billion, receipts under present law are estimated at $\$ 41.4$ billion. This leaves a surplus of $\$ 8.4$ billion. With income payments of $\$ 170$ billion, H. R. 1 as amended by your committee will reduce revenues by $\$ 3.2$ billion, leaving $\$ 5.2$ billion for debt retirement and contingencies. H. R. 1 as passed by the House would leave $\$ 3.5$ billion for these purposes.

With the expenditure ceiling of $\$ 33$ billion fixed by the Senate, substantial debt retirement and the tax reduction provided by your committee would be possible even if income payments in the fiscal year 1948 should be as low as $\$ 165$ billion. At this level of income payments, receipts under present law would be $\$ 40.3$ billion. The loss under H. R. 1 as amended would be $\$ 3.1$ billion, leaving $\$ 4.2$ billion for debt retirement and contingencies. On this same basis H. R. 1 as it passed the House would leave $\$ 2.5$ billion for these purposes.

By unanimous action the Semate has endorsed a debt reduction of $\$ 2.6$ billion for the fiseal year 1948 . Your committee believes that H. R. 1 as amended will give more adequate assurance that the debt reduction of $\$ 2.6$ billion will be realized. The bill is fashioned to meet the Senate view on debt and expenditure reduction.

Your committec believes that the estimate of the receipts for the fiscal year 1048 should be based upon a level of income payments of $\$ 170$ billion. This represents a derease of about $\$ 7$ billion from the current level. The estimate of $\$ 170$ billion represents a conservative position. Allowances are made for some downturn in business, moderate price reductions, and some reduction in employment.

This forecast of $\$ 170$ billion for income payments in the fiseal year 1948 can be compared with an cistimato of $\$ 168$ billion used by the Treasury Department in the preparation of its revenue estimates for this year. However, there is a great differenee between your committer's judgment of what $\$ 170$ billion would menn in terms of business conditions and the 'Trensury's interpretation of its $\$ 168$ billion figure. The 'Treasury believes the latter represents "full employment" in an absolnte sense. This is indicated by the Secretary's statement that there will be no room for expansion in the volume of output of goods and services during the fiscal year 1948

As noted above, income payments during the first quarter of the calendar vara 1947 were $\$ 176.9$ billion. When confronted with the question as to why a continume of the present levels of employment and output would not produce income payments in the fiscal year 1948 of at last $\$ 176$ billion, the Serectary replied that price reductions were anticipated. This reduction in selfing prices, combined with the Secretary's assumption that no expansion in volume of output was possible, emabled him to conclade that a level of income payments of $\$ 168$ billion was consistent with a forecast of full employment and maximum production.

Other statements inserted in the testimony of Dr. Haas, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Treasury Department, imply that the price cuts which the Secretary has in mind will take place before the ond of the present fiscal year. On page 58 of the hearings the following statement appears:

The income level in June 1048 was assumed to reach an annual rate of $\$ 169$ billions, rising gradually through the fiscal year.

If income payments are to reach an annual rate in June 1948 of $\$ 169$ billion, average $\$ 168$ billion for the period July 1947 to June 1948, and "rise gradually" during this same period, it is inevitable that the level in July 1047 must be $\$ 167$ billion. This means that the level of income payments must drop by about $\$ 10$ billion between May 1947 and July 1947. The Secretary's testimony indicates that this will take place as a result of price cuts and that there will be no untoward repercussions in employment or the volume of business activity. ${ }^{2}$

In the opinion of your committee the Secretary's forecast has certain weakneses. 'The economy is not as fully employed as the Secretary seems to beliese. Unemployment as reported by the Department of Commerce is rumning now at about 2,400,000 persons. 'I'his compares with 650.000 persons during the autumn of 1944, when it can reasomably be said that the economy was fully employed in a fairly absolute sense. Moreover, since the fall of 1944, the average weckly hours of workers in manufacturing industry have dropped from 45 to 40 . In the opinion of your committee there is more room for expansion in the volume of output than the Secretary seems to believe.

The Secretary's assumption that substantial cuts in prices will take phace in the immediate future is open to question on several grounds. First the price-cut program is a voluntary one which to date at least has not been generally accepted. Therefore its future effectiveness certainly is not assured. Second, the Secretary seems to believe that the price-cutting program can be realized in spite of the wage increases which are now being made. 'The validity of this assumption is by no means obvious. Third, the Secretary's belief that a general price reduction can occur without raising the level of production is based on what your committee considers m unsound premise, nanely that we have reached an absolute maximum volume of output. Fourth, if geneml price reduction should be acemplished without increasing the volume of output, it appears likely that the additional funds in the hands of the consumers. would result in prices being bid up again. The committee is unwilling to rely exchasively on price cutting in trving to prevent deflation.

If your committee believed it advisable to base its estimates for the fiscal yoar 1948 on the contimuance of the present levels of employment and output, as the Secretary of the Treasury has done, it would forecast income payment estimates for the fiscal year 1948 of between $\$ 175$ billion and $\$ 180$ billion.

## IV. Summary of Estimated Revente Effegt of Tax Reduction

With an meome payment level of $\$ 170$ billion, individual income tax liabilitios under your committee's bill are estimated at about $\$ 13,700$ million on the basis of the full rate reduction, or $\$ 15,600$

[^2]million with half of the full rate reduction. ${ }^{3}$ The "half" reduction is effective for calendar year 1947 and the "full" reduction for 1948 and subsequent calendar years. This represents a liability reduction from present law of about $\$ 2,100$ million in the case of the "half" reduction and $\$ 4,000$ million with the "full" reduction." (On the basis of ineome payments of $\$ 170$ billion, IT. R. 1 as it pased the House would reduce the liabilities under present law by about $\$ 4,000$ million. Table IV shows the changes in liabilities resulting from the House and Finance Committere bills with income payments of $\$ 170$ billion and $\$ 165$ billion. Tables showing the distribution of liabilities among different income groups are shown in pare VII of this report.

Tabar: IV.-Estimated individual income tar liabilit! under present lavi, H. R. 1 as it passed the Mouse, and the Senate F'inance Commiltee bill

Ha billions of dollars)

| Level of Income payments as. sumed 1 | Estimated liability under- |  |  |  | Reduction in liability under- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present law | H. R. 1 as passed by the llouse: | Semate Fimance Commiltee bill |  | II. R. 1 as passed by the House | Sente Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  | Hall-rate reduction: | Full-rate reduction' |  | Malf-rato reduction' | Full-rate refluctiot ' |
| \$185 | 816.9 | \$13.0 | 814.9 | \$13.0 | \$3. 8 | \$2.0 | \$3. 8 |
| \$170. | 17.8 | 13. 7 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 4. 0 | 2.1 | 4. 0 |

[^3]The proposed tax reduction expressed on a linbility basis indicates the decrease in the obligations incurred by taxpayers during the year. The reduction expressed on a collection basis indicates the actual loss in the recoipts of the Government during that year. The former is useful in illustrating the ultimate effect of the reduction. The latter is necessary to determine the immediate effect of the reduction on the Federal Budget.

Table V presents the effects of the tax reduction proposed by the House and by your committee on a collection basis for the fiscal year 1948 under different assumptions of income payments. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that the level of income payments in the first half of the catendar year 1947 will be $\$ 176$ billion and in the fiscal year 1948,8170 billion. On this basis, it is estimated that your committee's bill will reduce collections in the fiscal year 1948 by $\$ 3,200$ million. The bill as passed by the House would reduce collections (or increase refunds) by $\$ 4,900$ million.

[^4]Table V.-Comparison of the effect of H. R. 1 as it passed the IIouse with the Senate l'inance Commillee bill on fiscal year 19.t's collections


Source: Stati of the Joint Committen on Internal Revente Tavation.
The chief reason for the greater reduction in collections (or increase in refunds) under the House bill is the fact that it makrs the "full" reduction effective for the entire calendar year 1947. Your commit. tee's bill has approximately the same eflect as providing the reduction for only the last half of the calendar year 1947.

With minor exceptions, the collections made in the fiscal year 1948 are composed of part of the liabilities incurred in the fiseal year 1947, and part of the liabilities incurred in the fiscal year 1048. Similarly, part of the reduction in the fiseal year 1947 liabilities, and part of the reduction in the fiscal year 1948 liabilities, are reflected in lower collections in the fiscal year 1048. On the other hand, part of the reduction in liability in the fiseal year 1947 is reflected in lower collections in the fiscal year 1947, and part of the reduction in the fiscal year 1948 liabilities is reflected in lower collections in the fiseal year 1949.

The estimates presented above do not take into consideration the stimulating effect which this bill will have upon the economy. As a result, it appears likely that the revenue losses involved have been overstated.

## V. General Discussion of Recommended Lndividual Income Tax Reductions

## 1. Why a tax reduction is needed now

Much of the discussion in your committee's hearings was concerned with the problem of whether a tax reduction is appropriate at the present time. This discussion was concerned with the economic effects of a tax reduction and its implications with respect to debt retirement.

A tax reduction at the present time should appear particularly dessimble to those who hold the view that a down-turn in business conditions is likely during the fiscal year 1948.

There is a grood deal of uncertainty among those holding this view as to whether the downturn will begin shortly or whether some time will elapse before the turning point is reached. In any case a tax reduction will be a hedge against recession and cumulative deflation, and should be enacted now. A tax reduction camot become fully effective until some time after the legislation is enacted. In the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury suggested that it takes 12 months for the full
economic effects of $a$ tax reduction to be realized. It should be noted that this lage in the economic efferetiveness of a tas reduction menns that even if inflationary factors, due to temporary shortaces of materials and manpower, sliould continue to be important in the next few months, they would not be ngrovated by a tax reduction now.

Moreover, those who prediet some reeession should keep in mind that Concress might not be in session if the downturn in business conditions occurred or action by Congress might of necessity be delnyed. This, combined with the lag in the eoonomic offectiveness of a tax reciuction, suggests that its postponement might well mean that no counteractive tax moasures could be taken until a drastic deflation was well under way.

It is argued by some that no matter how large the surplus in the fiscal yar 1048 lums out to be, all of it should be used for debt-retirement purposes. Your committer attompted vainly to obtain an expresesion of opinion from the Secretary of the Treasury on this issur. While debt retirement is highly desirable from the point of view of mantaining the eredit status of the Government, it mast not be for goten that one short-run offect of this netion is to reduce ronsume purchasing power. When the economy apperars to be in danger of receding from a high level of operation, a very large deht retirement earried ont during a short period of time may well be a major factor in precipitating a pecession. For this reason it appears desirable to make a contribution to the eredit status of the Govermment by careying out a substantia! amount of debt retirement in the fiscal year 104 S , and also to provide agninst a peression in business conditions by a concurrent tax reduction. The latter will not only offset the loss of consumer purchasing power inherent in the debt-retirement process, but also stimulate the investment and managerial efforts of the business community which are essential to the continunnce of the present levels of production and employment.

## 2. Why the reduction should be made in the individual income tax

Your committee arrees with the Iouse Ways and Means Committee that it is desirable to concentrate any reduction which can be made at this time in the individual income tax. Only through the individual income tax is it possible to give relief to all persons bearing heavy tax burdens.

Furthermore, a reduction in the individual income tax is the only way in which a reduction can be made in a single tax which will both increase consumer purchasing power and stimulate investmont and managerial initiative.

## 3. Why the type of reduction provided in this bill was selected

The reduction in the individual income tax should be made in a fashion which is economically desirable. It should be effective in increasing purchasing power and stimulating venture eapital and managerial initiative.

The additional income placed in the hands of the consumers by this bill will act as a cheek on any recession that may be forecast for the fiscal yeur 1048, and will tend to offset the reduction in consumer purchasing power which is involved in the deht-retirement operation. The importance of the affect of this bill on consumer purchasing power is shown in tableVI, which indicates that 64 porcont of the reductioh
will be given to persons with incomes of $\$ 5,000$ or less, the primary source of consumer purchasing fower.

Table VI.-Estimated percentage distribution of the individual income tax liability and taxpayers under present law, and of total tax reduction under the House bill, and your commiltee's bill with a full year's reduction in tax (with assumed income payments of $\$ 170$ billion)

| Net income chas | Pereentage distribution of- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total thr. pajers | Total tax pald nuder prexent latv | 'Total reduction under- |  |
|  |  |  | House bill | Flannce ('om. miltte bill |
| \$0 to \$2,000) | 52. 7 | 17. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24. 0 | 24.5 |
| \$2,000 to $\$ 5.000$. | 43. 4 | 39. 3 | 38. 5 | 39.5 |
| \$5,000 to \$10,000 | 2. 6 | 8. 2 | 7. 5 | 7. 6 |
| \$10,000 to \$25,000 | 1. 1 | 12.0 | 10. 6 | 10. 7 |
| \$25,000 and over. | . 2 | '23. 0 | 19.4 | 17.7 |
| Total. | 100. 0 | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 |

Source: Staff of the Jolnt Committea on Internal Revenue Taxation
Your committee also is impressed with the long-run need for a stimulus to investment and managerial initiative. The extent of the stimulus provided by H. R. 1 as amended can best be seen by examining the proposed reduction in marginal tax rates; i. e., the rates on the top dollar of income received. In deciding whether or not to make a new investment or to take on added mamagerial responsibilities, it is these margimal rates with which the investor or manager will be concerned. They determine the additional tax he will have to pay on any additional income which he receives.

Table VIl shows that the marginal tax rates are substantially lower under the bill than under existing law. For example, in $1948^{\circ}$ an individual already having surtax net ineome of $\$ 18,000$ will be taxed at 40 percent on additional income under the bill, rather than 50 percent as under present law. It is believed that this will make him less hesitant in assuming the risks of new investment. Similatly, an individual with a surtax net income of $\$ 100,000$ will be more likely to make an investment if the additional return is taxed at 72 percent rather than at the 85 pereent provided by existing law. It is believed that the reduced marginal rates also will have the effect of encouraging business managers to take on added responsibilities and work harder to make their businesses a success

The amount of spendable income remaining after paymg laxes is another mensure of the effect of taxes on investment and managerial incentives. Thble Xl in part. V'Il shows the spendable income left after Laxes at various levels and the percent this is of income before taxes under both present law and your committee's bill. For example, a single individual with a net income of $\$ 20,000$ under present law retains about 67 percent of this income after paying taxes, and in 1948 under your committee's bill, about 73 percent. $\Lambda$ single individual with a net ineome of $\$ 70,000$ under present law has about 43 pereent of his income loft after paying his taxes and in 1048 under your committee's
bill, 55 percent. The small percentage of net income left after taxes under existing law so reduces the advantage of making risky new investments or excreising managerial initiative as to serve as a strong deterrent to the maintenance of a high level of business activity. Under your committee's bill the taxpayer retains a larger portion of his income after taxes. This constitutes the first major step toward the removal of the deterrents to investment and initiative in present law.

Table VII.-Comparison between the marginal rates of the individual income tax under present law, the House bill, and the Senate Finance Commiltee bill

| Surtax net income |  | Marginal rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From- | To- | Present law | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1947 | 1948 and sub. sequent years |
| \$0. | \$1,000 | 19.0 | 13.3 | 16. 1 | 13. 3 |
| \$1,000 | 81,400 ${ }^{1}$ | 19.0 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{3}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| \$1,400 | \$2,000. | 19.0 | 15. 2 | 17.1 | 15.2 |
| \$2,000 | \$1,000 | 20. 9 | 16.7 | 18. 8 | 16. 7 |
| \$4,000 | \$6,000. | 24.7 | 19.8 | 22. 2 | 19.8 |
| \$6,000 | \$8,000 | 28. 5 | 22.8 | 25. 6 | 22. 8 |
| \$8,000 | \$10,000 | 32.3 | 25. 8 | 29. 1 | 25. 8 |
| \$10,000 | \$12,000 | 36. 1 | 28. 9 | 32. 5 | 28. 9 |
| \$12,000 | \$14,000 | 40. 9 | 32.7 | 36. 8 | 32. 7 |
| \$14,000 | \$16,000 | 44. 7 | 35. 8 | 40. 2 | 35. 7 |
| \$16,000 | \$18,000 | 47. 5 | 38. 0 | 42.8 | 38. 0 |
| \$18,000 | \$20,000 | 50.4 | 40.3 | 45.3 | 40.3 |
| \$20,000 | 822,000 | 53.2 | 42.6 | 47.9 | 42. 6 |
| \$22,000 | \$26,000 | 56.1 | 44. 8 | 50. 4 | 44. 8 |
| \$26,000 | \$32,000 | 58.9 | 47.1 | 53.0 | 47. 1 |
| \$32,000 | \$38,000 | 61. 8 | 49.4 | 55.6 | 49.4 |
| \$38,000 | S44,000 | 65.6 | 52.5 | 59.0 | 52. 4 |
| \$44,000 | 850,000. | 68. 4 | 54.7 | 61.6 | 54. 7 |
| \$50,000 | \$60,000 | 71.3 | 57.0 | 64.1 | 57.0 |
| \$00,000 | \$70,000 | 74.1 | 59.3 | 66.7 | 59.3 |
| \$70,000 | \$79,700 ${ }^{4}$ | 77.0 | 61.6 | 69.3 | 61. 6 |
| \$79,700 ${ }^{4}$ | \$80,000 | 77.0 | 61.6 | 71.3 | 65. 4 |
| \$80,000. | \$90,000 | 79. 8 | 63.8 | 73.9 | 67.8 |
| \$90,000 | \$100,000 | 82.7 | 66. 2 | 76.6 | 70. 3 |
| \$100,000 | \$150,000 | 84.6 | 67. 7 | 78.3 | 71. 9 |
| \$150,000 | \$200,000 | 85.5 | 68.4 | 79.2 | 72.7 |
| \$200,000 | \$302,400 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 86.5 | 69. 2 | 80.1 | 73.5 |
| \$302,400 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ and over ${ }^{6}$. |  | 86.5 | 77.3 | 81.9 | 77.3 |

[^5]The need for stimulating managerial incentives and the investment of venture capital is a major reason for the proposed reduction in the taxes of individuals in the middle and upper brackets. The decisions of the executives who receive relative large salaries are of greatest importance with reference to the development of industrial production. The savings of the middle and upper bracket income recipients are the principal sources of the venture capital for business expansion.

A study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year $1941^{5}$ brings out the fact that the great bulk of the relatively speculative business investments are made by individuals with incomes of $\$ 10,000$ and over. Individuals with such incomes accounted for no less than 89 percent of the investments in stocks, bonds, and unincorporated business made by the entire group covered in the study. Persons with smaller incomes not only save relatively little, ${ }^{6}$ but are apt to keep what they do save in cash, Government bonds, insurance policies, savings accounts, etc. They cannot afford to assume the additional risks which speculative investments entail.
4. Why the full reduction was not allowed for the calendar year 1947
H. R. 1 as it passed the House provided for a retroactive tax reduction effective January 1, 1947. Your committee has amended the bill in a manner which roughly has the same effect as making the reduction on July 1, 1947. Stated more accurately your committee amended the bill to provide a reduction for the entire calendar year 1947 which is one-half as large as the reduction provided for the calendar year 1948. It is provided that the withholding tables set up in the House version of this bill shall go into effect July 1, 1947.

The principal reason for this amendment to the House bill is that it reduces the budgetary effect of H. R. 1 in the fiscal year 1948. Under the House version of the bill the revenue loss, in the form of reduced collections and increased refunds, would amount to $\$ 4.9$ billion with income payments at $\$ 170$ billion. Under the bill as amended by your committee, the reduction for the fiscal year 1948 with the same income payments, will amount to $\$ 3.2$ billion.

This amendment will also eliminate the necessity for most of the tax refunds which would have occurred in the fiscal year 1948 as a result of the enactment of the House bill. A reduction which is retroactive to January 1, 1947, results in an overpayment of the tax due during the time intervening between January 1 and the date when the new withholding tables used in collecting the tax go into effect. It has been estimated that the resulting additional refunds would amount to $\$ 450$ million. The method of reduction recommended by your committee would practically eliminate such refunds.

The stimulus to business which this bill brings results from the additional incentive to managerial initiative and the investment of venture capital. This stimulus consists primarily of the knowledge that from now on the net return allowed on a successful venture and the net reward paid for outstanding managerial achicvement is going to be substantially greater than in the past. While the refunds provided by the retroactive feature are considerable, they occur only once and hence offer no continuing stimulus to plans for future invesiment or managerial action.

[^6]
## 6. Why an exemption is needed for persons aged 65 and over

Your committee's bill introduces an additional exemption of $\$ 500$ for each person who attained the age of 65 before the end of the taxable year. The exemption will benefit $3,700,000$ taxpayers and will remove $1,400,000$ persons from the rolls. The heavy concentration of small incomes among such persons reflects the fact that as a group they are handicapped in an economic if not in a physical sense. They have suffered with unusual severity as a result of the 54 -percent rise in the cost of living and the changes in the tax system which have occurred since the beginning of the war. Unlike younger persons, the bulk of those who have attained the age of 05 were unable to compensate for price and tax clanges during recent years by accepting full-time jobs at prevailing high rates of wages. For these reasons your committee believes that special relief is warranted at this time for persons who have attained the age of 65 .
at the hearings on this bill the Secretary of the Treasury did not oppose the giving of special relief to persons aged 65 or over but argued that the appropriate method of doing so would be action under the Social Security Act. It is worth noting that the coverage of the social-security legislation is by no means universal. Relief under it would not extend to a great number of the people over 65 who now find themselves in an unusually straitened condition.

The Treasury has taken exception to the sperial exemption for persons aged 05 or over on the ground that it constitutes class legislation. It is difficult to see how the Treasury can take this view after having indicated it is studying the following types of class legislation: individual income tax exemptions, the treatment of family incomes. the taxntion of pensions and annuities, the earned income credit, the special taxation of capital gains and losses, the taxation of small business, the double taxation of dividends, the taxation of American corporations doing business abroad, the taxation of cooperatives and other tax exempt organizations, the 2-percent tax on consolidated returns and the 85 -percent credit for intercorporate dividends received.

The $\$ 500$ exemption tor all persons in this age group appears to be a more approprinte method of bringing relief than an extension of the system of exclusions for the benefit of particular types of income used undor existing law. Certain persons who have attained the age of 65 are already benefiting by these exclusions. For instance, the anmuities under the Railroad Retirement Act and the pay of Army and Navy officers retired by reason of medical survey have been excluded from gross income in full by statutory enactment. Benefits under the off-age and survivors' insurance system of the Social Scennity Aet have been excluded by a Treasury decision. The presence of exclusions of this type has brought an insistent demand for the extension of similar trentment to other types of retirement income, such as the pensions and annuities received by formen employers of State and local governments, retired school teachers, and beneficiarios under the civil service retirement fund of the Federal Government. Your committee recognizes that existing exclusions work a diserimination against persons having attained the age of 65 who are receiving other types of income, but believes that a general exemption of $\$ 500$ for all laxpayers in this group is preferable to the piecomeal extension of exclusions for the benefit of particular types of income.
H. R. 1 as passed by the House contained a provision which in effect was intended to keep persons receiving inore than $\$ 500$ of certain types of excludable income from obtaining the benefits of the new $\$ 500$ exemption. The House bill required a taxpayer who qualified for the now $\$ 500$ exemption to include in his gross income an amount up to $\$ 500$ received during the taxable year from certain pensions, annuities or retirement pay which, but for this bill, would have been excluded in full from gross income. Your committee is in complete accord with the general objective of this provision.

However, due to the difficulty of determining the types of exempt income covered by this provision and the administrative difficultics raised by the Treasury, it was deemed advisable to defer action on this problem to a later bill. The committee is of the opinion that some remedy for the discrimination now existing between recipients of various types of retirement income must be found, and will consider this. matter fully in connection with the next general revenue bill. The allowance of the additional $\$ 500$ exemption for persons over 65 may well constitute a sufficient basis for removing the exclusions provided under existing law and Treasury rulings.
H. R. 1, as it passed the House, provided that the special exemption for persons aged 65 or over was to be allowed only with respect to persons whose gross income was $\$ 500$ or more. This feature of the House bill involves substantial inequity. This can be shown most clearly by comparing two couples where both husband and wife are over 65 but where one wife has gross income in excess of $\$ 500$ while the other wife's income is slightly less than $\$ 500$. The House bill would bring the first couple an extra exemption of $\$ 1,000$, the second couple one of $\$ 500$. This would occur, even though the joint incomes of the two couples were the same.

To eliminate this inequity your committec has amended the House bill so as to allow the $\$ 500$ deduction with respect to all persons 65 years of age or more regardless of the amount of their gross income.

## VI. Changes in Existing Law

Table VIII compares the reduction in tentative tax and in actual tax payable under present law with that under H. R. 1 as amended by your committee. The changes in present individual income tax law provided under H. R. 1 are discussed below.

Table VIII.-The reductions in tentative taxes and actual taxes under H. $\overline{\boldsymbol{R}} .1$, as amended by the Senate Finance Committee

| Surtar net income | 1 Tentative tax | Redac-tion intentativetavunderpresentlaw | Reduction in tentative tax under $\mathbf{H}$. R. 1 as amended by Sanate Finanice Committee |  | Actual tax reduction under H. R. 1 as amended by Senste Finance Committee |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Calendar sear 1977 | Calendar year 1948 | Calend:ur year 1947 | Calendar year 1948 |
| \$0 to $\$ 1,000$ | \$0 to \$200. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ i \end{gathered}$ | 19.25 percent | 33.5 percent | 15 percent | 30 percent.' |
| \$1,000 to $\$ 1,400^{1} \ldots$ | $\$ 200$ to $\$ 265.52$ or | 5 | \$38.50 | \$67. | 15 percent to 10 percent. | 30 percent to 20 percent. |
| \$1,400 ${ }^{1}$ to $\$ 79,700^{3}$ - | \$279.17 to $\$ 50,000$ | 5 | 14.5 percent | 24 percent. | 10 percent. | 20 percent. |
| \$79,700 ${ }^{3}$ to $\$ 302,400^{4}$ - | \$50,000 to \$250,000- | 5 | 14.5 percent on first $\$ 50,000$ and 12 percent on remainder. | 24 percent on first $\$ 50,000$ and 19.25 percent on remainder. | 10 percent on first $\$ 79,700^{3}$ of income, and 7.5 percent ${ }^{3}$ on remainder. | 20 percent on first $\$ 79,700^{3}$ of income and 15 percent on remainder. |
| \$302,400 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ and over.- | \$250,000 and over- | 5 | 14.5 percent on first $\$ 50,000,12$ percent on next $\$ 200,000$, and 10 percent on remainder. | 24 percent on first $\$ 50,000,19.25$ percent on next $\$ 200.000$, and 15 percent on remainder. | 10 percent on first $\$ 79,700^{3}$ of income, 7.4 percent ${ }^{5}$ on the next $\$ 223$,$000 .{ }^{6}$ and about 5.3 percent ${ }^{7}$ on remainder. | 20 percent on first $\$ 79,700^{3}$ of income, 15 percent on the next $\$ 223,000$ and 10.5 percent ${ }^{8}$ on remainder. |

[^7]
## 1. A reduction in 1947 of 15 percent and in 1948 of 30 percent of the tax for individuals with surtax net income of $\$ 1,000$ or less

Under the bill the combined tentative normal tax and surtax of individuals having a tentative tax of $\$ 200$ or less is reduced by 19.25 percent for the calendar year 1947, and 33.5 percent for the calendar year 1948 and subsequent years. These reductions are in lieu of the 5 -percent reduction provided by present law. They, in effect, reduce the tax burden for individuals with $\$ 1,000$ of surtax net income or less by 15 percent in 1947, and by 30 percent in 1948. The tax on $\$ 1,000$ of surtax net income under the bill would be $\$ 161.50$ in 1047 and $\$ 133$ in 1948 and subsequent years, in place of the present tax of $\$ 190$. Thus the maximum reduction for any individual as a result of the 15 -percent cut in 1947 is $\$ 28.50$, and in the case of the 30 -percent cut in 1948 and subsequent years, $\$ 57$.
For example, a single person with no dependents having a net income of $\$ 1,200$ would compute his tax as follows, if he were one of the few required to compute his own tax:

|  | 1447 | 1948 and subsequent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Net income. | \$1, 200. 00 | \$1, 200. 00 |
| 2. Personal exemption | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| 3. Surtax net income (No. 1-No. 2) | 700.00 140 | 700.00 140 |
| 4. Tentative tax ( 20 percent of No. 3) <br> 5. Reduction in tentative tax under bill (10.25) percent in 1947 and 33.5 percent in 1948) | 140. 00 <br> 26. 95 <br> 113.05 | 140.00 46.90 93.10 |

The reduction for surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,000$ or less provided by your committee for 1948 and subsequent years is the same as that provided in H. R. 1 as it passed the House. However the reduction provided in your committee's bill for 1947 is one-half the reduction provided for 1947 in II. R. 1 as it passed the House.
2. A reduction in 19,7 varying from 15 percent to 10 percent and in 1918 varying from 30 percent to 20 percent of the tax on surtax net income between $\$ 1,000$ and about $\$ 1,100$
Under the bill if the combined tentalive normal tax and surtax of an individual in the calendar yoar 1947 is between $\$ 200$ and $\$ 265.53$, his tentative tax is reduced by $\$ 38.50$. In the calendar yoar 1948 and subsequent years if his combined normal tax and surtax is between $\$ 200$ and $\$ 279.18$, his tentative tax is reduced by $\$ 67$. These decreases in tax reduction, as income increases, arise from the fact that flat reductions are given in licu of the 5 -percent reduction in tax. In effect, tax reductions are given to individuals which in 1947 range from 15 percent for those with surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,000$ to 10 percent for those with surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,327.60$, and in 1948 range from 30 percent for those with surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,000$ to 20 percent for those with surtax net incomes of $\$ 1,395.83$. For example, a married person with no dependents having a net income of $\$ 2,200$ would compute his tax as follows, if he is one of the few required to compute his own tax:

|  | 1047 | 1948 and subsequent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Net income. | \$2, 200. 00 | \$2, 200. 00 |
| 2. Personal exemiptions. | 1, 000400 | 1, 000. 00 |
| 3. Surtax net income (No. 1-No. 2) | 1, 200. 00 | 1, 200, 00 |
| 4. Tentative tax (20 percent of No. 3) --...-. | 240. 00 | 240. 00 |
| 5. Reduction in tentative tax under bill ....... | 38. 50 | 67. 00 |
| 6. Tax under bill (No. 4-No. 5) ................ | 201. 50 | 173. 00 |

The reduction for surtax net incomes between $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,395.84$ provided by your committee for 1948 and subsequent years is the same as that provided in H. R. 1 as it passed the House. However, the reduction provided in your committee's bill for 1947 for similar surtax net incomes is about one-half the reduction provided for 1947 in H. R. 1 as it, passed the House.
3. A reduction in 1947 of 10 percent and in 1948 of 20 percent for individuals with surtax net incomes between about $\$ 1,400$ and about $\$ 80,000$
Under the bill in the calendar year 1947 an individual with a combined tentative normal tax and surtax between $\$ 265.52$ and $\$ 50,000$ receives a 14.5 -percent reduction in his tentative tax. In the calendar year 1948 and subsequent years an individual with a combined tentative normal tax and surtax between $\$ 279.17$ and $\$ 50,000$ receives a 24 -percent reduction in his tentative tax. These reductions are in licu of the 5 -percent reduction allowed under present law. Individunls with surtax net incomes in 1947 between $\$ 1,327.60$ and $\$ 79,728.41$ receive a 10 -percent reduction in their tax burden. In 1948, if their surtax net incomes are between $\$ 1,395.83$ and $\$ 79,728.41$, they receive a 20 -percent reduction in their tax burden.

For example, a married person with no dependents having a net income of $\$ 4,000$ would compute his tax as follows, if he were one of the few required to compute his own tax:

|  | 1947 | 1918 and subse. quent years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Net income | \$4, 000.00 | \$4,000. 00 |
| 2. Personal exemption | 1,000.00 | 1,000. 00 |
| 3. Surtax net income- | 3, 000.00 | 3, 000. 00 |
| 4. 'Tentative tax $(\$ 2,000$ of surtax net income at 20 percent and $\$ 1,000$ at 22 percent) | 620.00 | 620.00 |
| b. Reduction in tentative tax under bill (14.5) percent in 1947 and 24 percent in 1048). <br> 6. Tex under bill (No. 4-No. 5) | $\begin{array}{r}89.90 \\ \text { 530. } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 148.80 471.20 |

The reduction for surtax net incomes between $\$ 1,305.83$ and $\$ 79,728.41$ provided by your committee for 1948 and subsequent years is the same as that provided in H. R. 1 as it passed the House, although the House bill continued the 20-percent reduction on up to surtax net incomes of $\$ 302,395.60$. The reduction provided in your committee's bill for 1947 is one-half the reduction provided for 1947 in H. K. 1 as it passed the House.

## 4. A reduction in 1947 of about 7.5 percent and in 1948 of 15 percent of the tax on that portion of the surtax net income which is between about $\$ 80,000$ and about $\$ 302,000$

In the calendar year 1947 , in addition to the reduction of 14.5 percent in the tentative tax on the first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net income, individuals with surtax net incomes between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ receive a 12 -percent reduction on that portion of their tentetive tax which is between $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 250,000$. In the calendar year 1948 and subsequent years in addition to the reduction of 24 percent in the tentative tax on the first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net income, individuals with surtax net income between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ receive a 19.25 -percent reduction in that portion of their tentative tax which is between $\$ 50,000$ and $\$ 250,000$. These reductions are in lieu of the 5 -percent reduction in tentative tax allowed under present law. Thus an individual with surtax net income of between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ in 1947 receives a reduction of 10 percent in the tax on his first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net income and about a 7.4 -percent reduction in the tax on his remaining income. In 1948 he receives a reduction of 20 percent in the tax on the first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net income, and a 15 -percent reduction in the tax on the remaining income.

The tax reduction for surtax net incomes between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ provided by your committee is smaller than that provided in H. R. 1 as it passed the House. The latter provided a 20-percent reduction in the tax on such incomes in both 1947 and subsequent years.
5. A reduction in 1947 of about 5.25 percent and in 1948 of about 10.5 percent of the tax on that portion of the surtax net income which is in excess of about \$302,000
In addition to the reductions on the tax attributable to the first $\$ 302,395.60$ of surtax net income or $\$ 250,000$ of tentative tax, individuals with surtax net incomes or tentative taxes in excess of this amount receive a 10 -percent reduction in 1947 and a 15 -percent reduction in 1948, in lieu of the present 5 -percent reduction, on that portion of the tentative tax which exceeds $\$ 250,000$. Thus in 1947 an individual with surtax net income of more than $\$ 302,395.60$ receives a 10 -percent reduction in the tax on the first $\$ 79,728$. 40 of surtax net income, about a 7.4 -percent reduction in the tax on surtax net income between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$, and about a 5.26 -percent ${ }^{9}$ reduction in the tax on any remaining surtax net income. In 1948 and subsequent years an individual with surtax net income of more than $\$ 302,395.60$ receives a 20 -percent reduction in the tax on the first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net income, a 15 -percent reduction in the tax on surtax net income between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ and about a $101 / 2$-percent ${ }^{10}$ reduction in the tax on any remaining surtax net income.

The effective tax reduction in the calendar year 1948 and subsequently for individuals with surtax net incomes in excess of $\$ 302$, 395.60 provided by your committee's bill is smaller than that in H. R. 1 as it passed the House because of the smaller reduction provided for

[^8]that proportion of the surtax net incomes between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$. H. R. 1 as it passed the House provided a reduction of 20 percent in the tax for that portion of the surtax net incomes under $\$ 302,395.61$ and a reduction of about 10.5 percent in the tax on that portion of surtax net incomes in excess of that amount. Your committee's bill provides a reduction of 20 percent in the tax on the first $\$ 79,728.40$ of surtax net-income, a reduction of 1.5 percent in the tax on surtax net incomes between $\$ 79,728.40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$, and a reduction of about 10.5 percent in the tax on surtax net income in excess of $\$ 302,395.60$.
H. R. 1 as it passed the House made the sames provision for the calendar year 1947 as for 1948 and subsequent years. The bill as amended by your committee provides reductions in 1947 of about one-half those applying to subsequent years.

## 6. An additional exemption for individuals 65 years of age or over

An additional exemption of $\$ 500$ is granted to individuals who have attained the age of 65 by the end of the taxable year. This feature of the bill is effective January 1, 1947. Your committee's bill allows the exemption to both a husband and a wife who have attained the age of 65 irrespective of the amount of the gross income received by either spouse. The House bill would have denied the exemption with respect to a spouse whose gross income was less than $\$ 500$. Your committec's bill also differs from the House measure in that it does not include a provision which would have offset against the new $\$ 500$ exemption the first $\$ 500$ received on the account of cortain pensions, annuities, ${ }^{11}$ or officers' retirement pay excluded in full from taxable income under existing law.

## VII. Statistrical Data Showing Tax Burdeng, Spendable Income Afrer Tax, and Tax Liability by Income Classes Under Present Law, House Bill and Committee Bill

Table IX shows for various net-income levels (after deductions but before exemptions), the amount of tax payable under present law, under the House bill, and under your committee's bill; and the amount and the percentage of the roduction and the effective (or average over-all) rates under the House bill and your committee's bill. For each of the above types of information the effects of your committee's bill in the calendar years 1047 and 1948 and subsequent calendar years are shown separately. Part 1 of table IX relates to a single person with no dependents; part B, to a married porson with no dependents; and part $C$, to a married person with two dependents.

Since individuals of age 65 and over receive not only the rate reductions but also an additional $\$ 500$ exomption, their tax burdon cannot be derived from table IX. Table X shows for such persons the same type of information shown in table IX for persons under age 65. Again, part $\Lambda$ relates to a single person with no dependents, part B to a married couple both ovor 65 but having no depondents; and part C to a married couplo both over 65 and having two dependents.

Table XI shows the amount of spendable income remaining after tax and the percent such income is of net income (after doductions but before exemptions). This is given for present law, the House

[^9]bill, and your committee's bill in both 1947 and 1948. Part A presents this information for a single person with no dependents, and part B, for a married person with no dependents.

Table XII shows the estimated distributions among various income classes of taxable returns; net income; tax liability under present law, the House bill, and your committee's bill; and the decrease in tax liability under the House bill and your committee's bill. Since your committee's bill grants in the calendar year 1947 only half the reduction in tax provided for 1948 and subsequent calendar years, it is necessary to have two separate distributions of the above information. Part A shows the above information for the year in which the half reduction is effective, and part $B$, for the years in which the full reduction is effective. An assumed level of incoms payments of $\$ 170$ billion is used for both parts to make comparisons possible although estimates of income payments for the periods involved differ somewhat.
bingle person-No dependents

| Net tnoome before personal exemption | Amonnt of tax |  |  |  | Amount of tar reduction |  |  | Percent tax reduction |  |  | Efteotive rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present lat | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { House } \\ \text { bill } \end{gathered}$ | Finance Committee bill |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Present } \\ \text { Iaw } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { Dill } \end{aligned}$ | Finnnce Com mittee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { 1047 } \end{aligned}$ | For 1908 and sab sequent years |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Parcent | Percent | Pracent | Percent |
| 5800 | \$19.00 | \$13.30 | \$16. 15 | \$13.30 | 55.70 | $\$ 285$ | 5570 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 8.17 | 222 | 20 | 222 |
| 8700. | 38.00 | 28.60 | 3230 | 26.60 | 11.40 | 5.70 | 11.40 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 5.4 | 1.80 | 461 | 280 |
| 5750................- | 47.50 | 33.25 | 40.37 | 33.25 | 14.25 | 7.13 | 14.25 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 6.33 | 4.3 | 4.38 | 4.43 |
| 8000 | 57.00 | 39.90 | 48.45 | 35.90 | 17.10 | 8.55 | 17. 10 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.12 | 490 | 6.08 | 4.80 |
| \$000....-...-....-. | 76.00 | 53.20 | 64.60 | 53.20 | 22.80 | 11.40 | 22.80 | 30.00 | 15.60 | 30.00 | 8.44 | 5.91 | 7.18 | 6.91 |
| \$1,000..---.-.-.-...- | 05. 00 | 65.50 | 80.75 | 66.50 | 28.50 | 14.25 | 28.50 | 30.00 | 15.60 | 30.00 | \% 50 | 6.65 | 8.08 | 6.65 |
| \$1,200...---.-.-...- | 133.00 | 93.10 | 113.65 | 93.10 | 39.90 | 19.95 | 30.50 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 11.08 | 7.78 | 2.42 | 7.76 |
| \$1,500. | 190.00 | 133.00 | 161.50 | 133.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.00 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 12.67 | 8.87 | 10.77 | 8.87 |
| \$1,600........-.-.-- | 209.00 | 153.00 | 181.50 | 153.00 | 50.00 | 27.50 | 56.00 | 26.79 | 13.16 | 23.7 | 13.06 | 9.55 | 11.34 | 9.56 |
| \$1,700. | 228.00 | 173.00 | 20150 | 173.00 | 55.00 | 23.50 | 55.00 | 24. 12 | 11.62 | 21.12 | 13. 41 | 10.18 | 11.85 | 10.18 |
| \$1,800. | 247.00 | 193.00 | 221.50 | 193.00 | 54.00 | 25.50 | 54.00 | 21.86 | 10.32 | 21.86 | 13.72 | 10.72 | 1231 | 10.72 |
| \$1,500..........-.-.- | 36800 | 21280 | 239.40 | 21280 | 53.20 | 26.60 | 53.20 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 14.00 | 11.20 | 12.60 | 11.20 |
| \$2,000.............- | 25.00 | 228.00 | 256.50 | 228.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 14.25 | 11.20 | 12.83 | 11.40 |
| \$2.500. | 320.00 | 304.00 | 34200 | 304.00 | 76.00 | 38.00 | 76.00 | 20.00 | 10.60 | 20.00 | 18. 20 | 12.16 | 13.68 | 1216 |
| \$3.000.-...--.-.-.-.- | 48450 | 387.60 | 496.05 | 387.00 | 96.90 | 48.45 | 96.90 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 16.15 | 12.92 | 14. 54 | 12.92 |
| \$4.000. | 693.50 | 654.80 | 624.15 | 554.80 | 138.70 | 09.35 | 138.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 17.34 | 13.87 | 15.60 | 13.87 |
| \$5,000.....-........-- | 921.50 | 737.20 | 829.35 | 737.20 | 184.30 | 92.15 | 184.30 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 18.43 | 14.74 | 16. 50 | 14.74 |
| *6,000........... | 1.168.50 | 934.80 | 1,051.65 | 934.80 | 233.70 | 116.85 | 233.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 19.47 | 15. 38 | 17.53 | 15. 58 |
| 57.000 | 1.434. 50 | 1,147. 60 | 1,291.05 | 1.147.60 | 225.90 | 143.45 | 28.90 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 20.49 | 16.30 | 18.44 | 16.39 |
| 88,000. | 1. 719.50 | 1,375.60 | 1,547. 55 | 1,375.60 | 343.90 | 171.95 | 343.90 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 21.49 | 17.20 | 19.34 | 17.20 |
| 50,000....-.-.-....- | 2.023 .50 | 1,618.80 | 1,821. 15 | 1,618.80 | 404.70 | 202.35 | 404.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.60 | 22.48 | 17.90 | 20.24 | 17.90 |
| \$10,009............-- | 2346.50 | 1.877 .20 | 2,111.85 | 1,877.20 | 460.30 | 234.65 | 469.30 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 25.47 | 18.77 | 21.12 | 18.77 |
| \$11,000.......-.-.-. | 2,688.50 | 2.150 .80 | 2,419.65 | 2,150.80 | 537.70 | 268.85 | 537.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 24.44 | 19.55 | 2200 | 19.55 |
| \$12,000...-...---.--- | 3.049 .50 | 2439.60 | 2,744.55 | 2439.60 | 609.90 | 304.95 | 609.90 | 20.00 | 10.60 | 20.60 | 25.41 | '20.33 | 28.87 | 20.38 |


| \$13,010... | 3.434. 25 | 2.742.40 | 3.090 .83 | 2.747.40 | 606 i .85 | 343.42 | 686.85 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 26.42 | 21. 13 | 23.78 | 21. 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$14.000. | 3.822. 75 | 3.044. 20 | 3.458. 48 | 3.074. 20 | 768.55 | 384.27 | 768.55 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 2.45 | 21.36 | 24. 70 | 21.95 |
| \$15,090. | 4.220. 25 | 3.416 .20 | 3.843. 3 | 3.416. 20 | 8:1. 05 | 427.02 | 854.05 | 20.00 | 10. 10 | 20.00 | 28.47 | 22.77 | 25.62 | 22.77 |
| \$20.000. | 6.645. 25 | 5.316.20 | 5.950. 73 | 5.310. 20 | 1.329.05 | 664.32 | 1.329 .05 | 20.00 | 10. (6) | 20.00 | 33.23 | 2 T .58 | 29.90 | 22.58 |
| \$25,990. | 9.362. 25 | 7.489 .80 | 8.43. 03 | 7.480 .80 | 1.8.2. 45 | 936.22 | 1.87245 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 37.45 | 22.96 | 33. 70 | 29.95 |
| \$31,000. | 12.265 .50 | 9.811 .60 | 11.503.05 | $9 . \times 11.60$ | 245290 | 1. 234.45 | 2.45290 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 40.88 | 32.71 | 38.79 | 3. 11 |
| \$4,.000 | 18.425. 25 | 14.740.20 | 16.582 73 | 14. 740.30 | 3.685. 05 | 1,842 52 | 3,685. 05 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 46.06 | 36.85 | 41. 46 | 36.85 |
| \$50.000. | 25.137.00 | 30, 109.60 | 22,633.30 | 20.109. 60 | 5.02]. 40 | 2,513.70 | 5.027 .40 | 20.00 | 10.60 | 20.00 | 50.27 | 40.22 | 45.25 | 40.22 |
| \$61.000. | 32.247.75 | 25.788.20 | 29.02398 | 25.338 .30 | 6.410. 55 | 3.224.77 | 6.449. 55 | 20.00 | 10.60 | 20.00 | 53.75 | 43.00 | 48.37 | 43.00 |
| \$70.000. | 39,643. 50 | 31.714.80 | 35, 679. 15 | 31.714 .80 | 7. 828.70 | 3,964. 35 | 7,928.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 56.63 | 45.31 | 50.97 | 45.31 |
| \$80.000. | 47.324.25 | 37,859.40 | 42.591 .83 | 37.859. 40 | 9,464. 85 | 4, 732.42 | 9,464.85 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 59.16 | 47.32 | 53.24 | 47.32 |
| \$93.000. | 55,290.00 | 44,232.00 | 49.966.00 | 44,621. 50 | 11.058 .00 | 5, 324.00 | 10.668. 50 | 20.00 | 9.63 | 19.30 | 61.43 | 49.15 | 55.52 | 49.58 |
| \$103.000 | 63.540 .35 | 50.832 .60 | $57,608.80$ | 51.634.64 | 12.708 .15 | 5,931.95 | 11.905 .11 | 20.00 | 9.34 | 18.74 | 63.54 | 50.83 | 57.61 | 51.63 |
| \$150.000 | 105.806. 25 | 84,645.00 | 96, 760.00 | 87. 560.31 | 21. 161.25 | 9.046. 25 | 18.245.04 | 20.00 | 8. 55 | 17.24 | 70.54 | 56.43 | 64.51 | 58.37 |
| \$271.000 | 148.551 .50 | 118.841 .20 | $136,355.60$ | 123.893.78 | 29.710 .30 | 12. i55. 00 | 24.657. 72 | 20.00 | 8.21 | 12.60 | 74.28 | 59.42 | 68.18 | 61.95 |
| \$250,000. | 191.741.75 | 153,41\%.40 | 176.391.20 | 160.630 .99 | 38.354 .35 | 15.380. 55 | 31. 140.76 | 20.00 | 8.02 | 16.24 | 76. 71 | 61.37 | 70.56 | 64.25 |
| \$307.000. | 234.996.75 | 187,997.40 | 216, 431.20 | 197.372.24 | 46.999 .35 | 18.565. 55 | 37. 624.51 | 20.00 | 7.90 | 16.01 | 78.33 | 62.67 | 72.14 | 65. 78 |
| \$471.000 | 321,446.75 | 265, 110.25 | 206. 278.50 | 274, 610.25 | 56.336. 50 | 23.16x. 25 | 46.839. 30 | 16.53 | 7.21 | 14.57 | 89.36 | 66.28 | 74.57 | 68.65 |
| \$ 500.000 | 407.806 .75 | 342.460 .25 | 38 C . 178.50 | 351, 960.25 | 65. 436.50 | 27.718. 25 | 55, 936.50 | 16.04 | 6. 80 | 13.71 | 81.58 | 68.49 | 78.04 | 70.35 |
| 5750,000. | 624.021.75 | $535,835.25$ | 584.928. 50 | 54\%, 325.25 | 88, 186.50 | 38.093 .25 | 78.686. 50 | 14.13 | 6.23 | 1261 | 83.27 | 71.44 | 77.99 | 72.71 |
| \$1.000.000. | 840.146 .75 | 729,210.25 | 789, 678. 50 | 7.38 .710 .25 | 110.936 .50 | 50, 468. 25 | 101.435.50 | 13.20 | 6.01 | 12.07 | 84.01 | 72.92 | 78.20 | 73. 85 |
| \$2,000,000. | 1.704.646.75 | 1,502,710.25 | 1.608,678. 50 | 1.212210 .25 | 201, 935. 50 | 95.98825 | 192.435. 50 | 11.85 | 5.63 | 11.29 | 85.23 | 75.14 | 80.43 | 75.61 |
| \$5.000,000. | 4.275.000.00 | 3,823, 210.25 | 4.050.000.00 | 3.825.000.00 | 451.780.75 | 225.170. 00 | 450.000.00 | 10.57 | 5.26 | 10.53 | 85.50 | 76.40 | 81.00 | 76. 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: StaII of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenve Taxation.

Table IX-B.-Comparison of individual income tax under present law, House bill, and Finance Committee bill
MARRIED PERSON-NO DEPENDENTS

| Nit income before personal exemp. tion | Amount of tax |  |  |  | Amount of tax reduction |  |  | Percent tax reduction |  |  | Effective rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Prescnt law | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | House bill | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Finance Committee } \\ & \text { bill } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { bil! } \end{aligned}$ | Finance Committee bill |  | Presentlaw | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ 1917 \end{gathered}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Perient | Percent |
| \$1,200.. | \$38.00 | 520.60 | \$220 | \$26. 60 | \$11. 40 | \$5. 70 | \$11.40 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 3.17 | 222 | 269 | 222 |
| \$1,500...............- | 95.00 | 66.50 | 80.75 | 66.50 | 28.50 | 14.25 | 23.50 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 6.33 | 4.43 | 5.38 | 4.43 |
| \$1,500... | 152.00 | 100.40 | 129.20 | 106. 40 | 45.60 | 2280 | 45.60 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 8.44 | 5.91 | 7.18 | 5. 91 |
| \$2,000.. | 190.00 | 133.00 | 161.50 | 133.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.00 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 9. 50 | 6.65 | 8.08 | 6. 65 |
| \$2,100.. | 209.00 | 153.00 | 181.50 | 153.00 | 56.00 | 27.50 | 56.00 | 26.79 | 13.16 | 26.79 | 9.95 | 7.29 | 8.64 | 7.24 |
| \$2,200.......... | 22.00 | 173.00 | 201.50 | 173.00 | 55.00 | 36.50 | 55.00 | 24.12 | 11.62 | 24.12 | 10.36 | 7.86 | 9.16 | 7.86 |
| \$2,300. | 247.00 | 193.00 | 221.50 | 193.00 | 54.00 | 25.50 | 54.00 | 21.86 | 10.32 | 21.56 | 10.74 | 8.39 | 9.63 | 8.39 |
| \$2.400 | 266.00 | 21280 | 239.40 | 21280 | 53.20 | 26.60 | 53.20 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.03 | 11.08 | 8.87 | 9.98 | 8.87 |
| \$2.500.. | 255.00 | 220.00 | 256.50 | 223.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 11.40 | 9.12 | 10.26 | 9.12 |
| \$3,000.. | 380.00 | 304.00 | $3+200$ | $30 \pm .00$ | 76.00 | 38.00 | 75.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 12.67 | 10.13 | 11.40 | 10.13 |
| \$4,000.. | 589.00 | 471.20 | 530.10 | 471.20 | 117.80 | 58.90 | 117.80 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 14.72 | 11.78 | 13.25 | 11.78 |
| \$5.000.- | 79\%.00 | 635.40 | 718.20 | 633.40 | 159.60 | 79.80 | 159.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 15.96 | 12.77 | 14.36 | 12.77 |
| \$0.000.....-.........- | 1.045.00 | 835.00 | 940.50 | 836.00 | 209.00 | 104.50 | 209.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 17.42 | 13.93 | 15.68 | 13.93 |
| \$7,000..............- | 1.292.00 | 1.033.60 | 1,16280 | 1.033. 60 | 258.40 | 129.20 | 258.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 18.46 | 14.77 | 16.61 | 14.77 |
| \$8,000.. | 1.576.00 | 1.261.60 | 1. 419.30 | 1.281.60 | 315. 40 | 157.70 | 315.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 19.71 | 15. 77 | 17.74 | 15. 77 |
| \$9,000................ | 1,802.00 | 1.459.60 | 1.675.80 | 1.489.60 | 37240 | 186.20 | 372.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 20.69 | 16.55 | 18.62 | 16.55 |
| \$10,000.............. | 2. 135.00 | 1.745.00 | 1.966. 50 | 1.748.00 | 437.00 | 218.50 | 437.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 21.85 | 17.48 | 19.67 | 17.48 |
| \$11,000.............- | 2.505.00 | 2.000 .40 | 2, 25\%.20 | 2.006. 40 | 501.60 | 250.80 | 501.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 22.80 | 18.24 | 20. 52 | 18.24 |
| \$12,000.............- | 2. 869.00 | 2.205. 20 | 2.582. 10 | 2.295 .20 | 573.80 | 286.90 | 573.80 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 23.91 | 19.13 | 21.52 | 19.13 |
| \$13,000..............- | 3.230.00 | 2584.00 | $2.90 \% .00$ | 2.584.00 | 640.00 | 323.00 | 646.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 24.85 | 19.88 | 22.36 | 19.88 |
| \$14,000 .............. | 3.638 .50 | 2910.80 | 3.274.65 | 2.910 .80 | 727.70 | 363.85 | 727.70 | 20.00 | 10.0 | 20.00 | 25.99 | 30.79 | 23.39 | 20.79 |
| \$15,000.............. | 4.047.00 | 3,237.60 | 3,642, 30 | 3.237. 60 | 809.40 | 404.70 | 809.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.60 | 26.93 | 21.58 | 24.28 | 21.5 |
| \$20,000 ...........-- | 6,393. 50 | 5,114.30 | 5,754. 15 | 5, 114. 30 | 1.278.70 | 639.35 | 1.278. 70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 31.97 | 25. 53 | 28.77 | 25.57 |
| \$25,000 .............. | 9.08200 | 7.265. 60 | 8.173.80 | 7.305. 60 | 1, 816.40 | 908.20 | 1, 516.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 36.33 | 29.06 | 32.70 | 29.08 |


| \$30,000. | 11,970.00 | 0,576.00 | 10,773.00 | 9,576.00 | 2,394.00 | 1.197.00 | 2,394. 00 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 39.90 | 31.92 | 35.91 | 31.98 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$4,000. | 18.097. 50 | 14,478.00 | 16,287.75 | 14,478.00 | 3,619. 50 | 1.809.75 | 3,619.50 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 45. 24 | 36.20 | 40.72 | 36.20 |
| 850,000 . | 24.795.00 | 19,836.00 | 22,315.50 | 18,836.00 | 4,959.00 | 2,479.50 | 4,959.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 49.59 | 39.67 | 44.63 | 38.67 |
| \$60,000. | 31.891 .50 | 25.513.20 | 28,70235 | 25,513.20 | 6,378.30 | 3,189.15 | 6,378.30 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 53.15 | 42.52 | 47.84 | 42.52 |
| \$70,000 | 39,273.00 | 31,418. 40 | 35.345. 70 | 31,418.40 | 7,854.60 | 3,927.30 | 7,854.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 86.10 | 44.88 | 50.49 | 4.88 |
| \$80,000 | 46.939. 50 | 37,551.60 | 42.245 .55 | 37,551.60 | 9,387.90 | 4,693.85 | 9,387.90 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 58.67 | 46.94 | 52.81 | 48.94 |
| \$90,000. | 54.891 .00 | 43, 912 80 | 49,596. 40 | 44, 2 S2 35 | 10,978. 20 | 5,294. 60 | 10,608.65 | 20.00 | 9.65 | 19.33 | 60.99 | 48.79 | 55.11 | 49.20 |
| \$100,000. | 63, 127.50 | 50, 50200 | 57, 226.00 | 51, 283.38 | 12,625, 50 | 5,901.50 | 11,844. 12 | 20.00 | 9.35 | 18.76 | 63.13 | 50.50 | 57.23 | 51.28 |
| \$150,000 | 105.383 .50 | 84, 306.80 | 96,368. 40 | 87, 200.98 | 21, 076. 70 | 9, 015.10 | 18, 18252 | 20.00 | 8.55 | 17.25 | 70.28 | 56.20 | 64. 25 | 58.13 |
| \$200,000 | 158,124.00 | 118,499.20 | 135, 959.60 | 123,530. 40 | 29,624. 80 | 12.164. 40 | 24. 593.60 | 20.00 | 8.21 | 16.60 | 74.06 | 59.25 | 67.88 | 61.77 |
| \$250,000 | 191, 339.50 | 153,071.60 | 175,990.80 | 160,203. 58 | 38,267. 90 | 15, 348. 70 | 31, 075.92 | 20.00 | 8.02 | 16.24 | 76.54 | 61.23 | 70.40 | 64.11 |
| \$300,000. | 234. 564.50 | 187, 651.60 | 216.030.80 | 197,004. 83 | 46,912.90 | 18,533. 70 | 37, 559.67 | 20.00 | 7.90 | 16.01 | 78.19 | 62.55 | 72.01 | 65.67 |
| \$400,000 | 321.014. 50 | 264, 223.50 | 297, 869.00 | 274, 223. 50 | 56.291.00 | 23,145. 50 | 46,791.00 | 17.54 | 7. 21 | 14.38 | 80.25 | 66.18 | 74.47 | 68.50 |
| \$500,000. | 407. 464.50 | 342, 073. 50 | 359, 669.00 | 351,573. 50 | 65,391.00 | 27, 695.50 | 55,891.00 | 16.05 | 6.80 | 13.72 | 81.49 | 68.41 | 75.95 | 20.31 |
| \$750.000 | 623.589. 50 | 535. 418.50 | 584, 519.00 | 544, 948. 50 | 88, 141.00 | 39,070. 50 | 78,641.00 | 14.13 | 6.27 | 12.61 | 83.15 | 71.39 | 77.94 | 72.65 |
| \$1.000.000. | 839.714 .50 | 72s. 823. 50 | 799, 269.00 | 738,323. 50 | 110,891.00 | 50, 445.50 | 101.391 .00 | 13.21 | 6.01 | 12.07 | 83.97 | 72.88 | 78. 83 | 73.88 |
| \$2,000,000 | 1, $204,214.50$ | 1, 502, 323. 50 | 1, 608, 2099.00 | 1.511,823. 50 | 201,891.00 | 95,945.00 | 192.391.00 | 11.85 | 5.63 | 11.29 | 85.21 | 75.12 | 80.41 | 75.59 |
| \$5,000.000. | 4. 275.000 .00 | 3,822, 823. 50 | 4,050.000.00 | 3,825, 000.00 | 452, 176. 50 | 225, 000.00 | 450,000.00 | 10.58 | 5.26 | 10. 53 | 85.50 | 76.46 | 81.00 | 76. 50 |

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Rerenue Taxation.

Table IX-C. Comparison of individual income tax under present law, House bill, and Finance Comnittee bill
MARRIED PERSON-TWO DEPENDENTS

| Net income before personal exemption | Amount of tax |  |  |  | Amount of tax reduction |  |  | Percent tax reduction |  |  | Eflective rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present law | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | House bill | Finsnce Committe bill |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { bill } \end{aligned}$ | Finance Committee bill |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Present } \\ \text { law } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Honse } \\ & \text { bill } \end{aligned}$ | Finance Compmittee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and sub sequent years |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Far } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & 1047 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and sub sequent yeers |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Parcent | Percent |
| \$2,500. | \$95.00 | \$66. 50 | \$80.75 | \$66. 50 | \$28. 50 | \$14.25 | 528.50 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 3.80 | 268 | 3.23 | 268 |
| \$3,000.....-....-.-... | 190.00 | 133.00 | 161.50 | 133.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.06 | 30.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 6.33 | 4.43 | 8.38 | 4.43 |
| \$3,100 | 209.00 | 153.00 | 181.50 | 153.00 | 56.00 | 27.50 | 56.00 | 26.79 | 13. 16 | 26.79 | 6.74 | 4.94 | 8.85 | 4.94 |
| \$3,200. | 220.00 | 173.00 | 201.50 | 173.00 | 55.00 | 26.50 | 55.00 | 24.12 | 11.62 | 24.12 | 7.13 | 5.41 | 6.30 | 5.41 |
| \$3,300. | 247.00 | 193.00 | 221.50 | 193.00 | 54.00 | 25.50 | 54.00 | 21.86 | 10.32 | 21.86 | 7.48 | 8.85 | 6.71 | 5.85 |
| \$3,400. | 266.00 | 21280 | 239.40 | 21280 | 53.20 | 26.60 | 53.20 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 7.82 | 6.26 | 7.04 | 6.28 |
| \$3,500 | 235.00 | 28.00 | 256.50 | 228.00 | 57.00 | 28.50 | 57.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 8.14 | 6.51 | 7.33 | 6.51 |
| \$4,000. | 380.00 | 504.00 | 342.00 | 304.00 | 76.00 | 38.00. | 76.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 9.50 | 7.60 | 8.55 | 7.60 |
| \$5,000. | 589.00 | 471.20 | 530.10 | 471.20 | 117.80 | 58.90 | 117.80 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 11.78 | 0.42 | 10.60 | 9.42 |
| \$6,000.. | 798.00 | 638840 | 718.20 | 635.40 | 159.60 | 79.80 | 159.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 13.30 | 10.64 | 11.97 | 10.64 |
| \$7,000. | 1,045.00 | 836.00 | 940.50 | 836.00 | 209.00 | 104.50 | 209.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 14.93 | 11.94 | 13.44 | 11.94 |
| \$8,000. | 1,292.00 | 1,033.60 | 1.162 80 | 1.033.60 | 258.40 | 129.20 | 258.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 16.15 | 12.92 | 14.54 | 12.92 |
| \$3,000.. | 1.577 .00 | 1.261.60 | 1.419.30 | 1,261. 60 | 315.40 | 157.70 | 315.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 17.52 | 14.02 | 15.77 | 14.02 |
| \$10,000 | 1,862.00 | 1,489.60 | 1,675. 50 | 1.489.60 | 372.40 | 186.20 | 372.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 18. 62 | 14.90 | 16.78 | 14.90 |
| \$11,000...-.-.......- | 2,185.00 | 1,748.00 | 1.966. 50 | 1. 248.00 | 437.00 | 218.50 | 437.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.60 | 19.88 | 15.89 | 17.88 | 15.80 |
| \$12,000..............- | 2,508.00 | 2,006.40 | 2,25.20 | 2.006.40 | 501.60 | 250.80 | 501.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 20.90 | 16.72 | 18.81 | 16.72 |
| \$13,000...........-- | 2.869 .00 | 2.205 .20 | 2,582 10 | 2,295. 30 | 573.80 | 286.90 | 573.80 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 22.07 | 17.66 | 19.86 | 17.66 |
| \$14,000. | 3,230.00 | 2.584 .00 | 2,907.00 | 2,584.00 | 646.00 | 323.00 | 646.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 23.07 | 18.46 | 20.78 | 18.46 |
| \$15,000..............- | 3,638. 50 | 2.910.80 | 3,274.65 | 2.910 .80 | 727.70 | 363.85 | 727.70 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 24.26 | 19.41 | 21.83 | 19.41 |
| \$20,000.............-- | 5,890.00 | 4.712.00 | 5,301.00 | 4. 71200 | 1.178.00 | 589.00 | 1,178.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 20.45 | 23.56 | 28.51 | 23.80 |
| \$25,000...------.--- | 8.521. 50 | 6.817.20 | 7,669.35 | 6. 817.30 | 1,704.30 | 852.15 | 1,704.30 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 34.09 | 27.27 | 30.68 | 27.27 |
| \$20,000..........-...- | 11.381 .00 | 9.104.80 | 10.242.90 | 9, 104.80 | 2,276.20 | 1,138.10 | 2.276.20 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 37.94 | 30.35 | 34.14 | 30.35 |
| \$40,000 | 17,442.00 | 13,953.60 | 15,697. 80 | 13.953.60 | 3.488.40 | 1,744. 20 | 3,488.40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 43.60 | 34.88 | 39.24 | 84.85 |
| \$50.000 .............-- | 24,111.00 | 19,388. 80 | 21.699.90 | 19,288.30 | 4.822 .20 | 2,411.10 | 4.322. 30 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 48.22 | 38.58 | 43.40 | 28.8 |


| \$60,000 | 31, 179.00 | 24,943.20 | 28,061. 10 | 24,943.30 | 6,235.80 | 3,117.90 | 6,235.80 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 51.96 | 41.57 | 4.77 | 41.57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$70,000. | 38,532.00 | 30,825.60 | 34,678.80 | 30,825.60 | 7,706.40 | 3,853.20 | 7.706 .40 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 55.05 | 44.04 | 40.54 | 44.04 |
| \$80,000. | 46,170.00 | 36,936.00 | 41,553.00 | 36,936.00 | 9,234.00 | 4,617.00 | 9,234.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 57.71 | 46.17 | 82.94 | 4. 17 |
| \$90,000 | 54,093.c0 | 43,274.40 | 48,857. 20 | 43, 004.05 | 10,818.60 | 5,235.80 | 10.488.85 | 20.00 | 9.68 | 19.39 | 60.10 | 48.08 | 54.29 | 4. 45 |
| \$100,000. | 62,301.00 | 49,840.80 | 56,460.40 | 50,580. 85 | 12,460.20 | 5.840.60 | 11,720.15 | 20.00 | 9.37 | 18.81 | 62.30 | 40.84 | 56.43 | 50.58 |
| \$150,000. | 104,538.00 | 83,630. 40 | 45,585. 20 | 86,482. 30 | 20, 507.60 | 8,952 80 | 18.055 .70 | 20.00 | 8.58 | 17.27 | 60.00 | 55.75 | 63.72 | 57.65 |
| \$200,000 | 147, 269.00 | 117, 815. 20 | 135, 167.60 | 122,803.65 | 29, 453.80 | 12, 101.40 | 24.465.35 | 20.00 | 8.22 | 16.61 | 73.63 | 58.91 | 67.58 | 61.4 |
| \$250,000 | 190, 475.00 | 152,380.00 | 175,190.00 | 159,538. 75 | 38,095.60 | 15, 285.00 | 30,946.25 | 20.00 | 8.02 | 16.25 | 76. 19 | 60.95 | 70.08 | 63.81 |
| \$300,000. | 233,700.00 | 186,960.00 | 215, 230.00 | 196,200.00 | 48,740.00 | 18, 470.00 | 37.430.00 | 20.00 | 7.90 | 16.02 | 77.00 | 62.32 | 71.74 | 66.48 |
| \$400,000 | 320, 150.00 | 263,950.00 | 297.050.00 | 273,450.00 | 56,200.00 | 23, 195.00 | 46,700.00 | 17.55 | 7.24 | 14.50 | 80.04 | 65.90 | 74.26 | 68.36 |
| \$500,000 | 408,600.00 | 341,300.00 | 378.950.00 | 350,800.00 | 65,300.00 | 37.650.00 | 53, 900.00 | 16.06 | 6.80 | 13.72 | 81.32 | 68.25 | 75. 78 | 7. 16 |
| \$750,000 | 622, 725.00 | 534,675.00 | 583, 700.00 | 54, 175.00 | 88, 050.00 | 39,025.00 | 78, 550.00 | 14.14 | 6.27 | 12.61 | 83.05 | 71.20 | 77.88 | 728 |
| \$1,000,000.........- | 838,850.00 | 728, 050.00 | 788,450.00 | 737, 550.00 | 110,800.00 | 51, 284. 50 | 101.300.00 | 13. 21 | 6.10 | 1207 | 83.88 | 7281 | 78.85 | 7. 7 |
| \$2,000,000 .......... | 1,703,350.00 | 1,501,550.00 | 1,60\%,450.00 | 1,511.050.00 | 201,800.00 | 95,900.00 | 192.300.00 | 11.85 | 5.63 | 11.29 | 85. 17 | 75.08 | 80.37 | 73.5 |
| \$5,000,000........--- | 4.275,000.00 | 3, 322, 050.00 | 4,050,000.00 | 3,825.000.00 | 452,950.00 | 225,000.00 | 450,000.00 | 10.60 | 6.26 | 10.53 | 85.50 | 78.44 | 81.00 | 74.90 |

Bource: Stafl of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Table X-A. Comparison of individual income tax under present law, under the House biil, and Finance Committee bill for persons 65 years
sINGLE PERSON゙ーNO DEPENDENTS



Source: Stafl of the Joint Committee on Interual Revenue Taxation.

Table X-B.-Comparison of individual income tax under present law and under the House bill and Finance Committee bill for persons 65 years of age and over

Mafried persons (BOTH OVER 65)-NO DEPENDENTS

| Net income before personal exmp. ion | Amsunt of tax |  |  |  | Amount of tax reduction |  |  | Percent tar reuluction |  |  | Effective rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Porsent law |  | Finance Committee biil |  | House bil! | Finance Committce bill |  | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | Present: law | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { bil! } \end{aligned}$ | Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  | Huase bit | For 1917 | For 1943 and sub sequeat years |  | Fo: 1947 | For 1948 and sab- sedue:t jears |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For } \\ 1947 \end{gathered}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Persent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| \$1,20. | \$3800 |  |  |  | \$3s. 00 | \$38.00 | 338.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 3.17 |  |  |  |
| \$1.50\%... | 95.00 |  |  |  | 95.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 6.33 |  |  |  |
| \$1,800.. | 152.03 |  |  |  | 152.00 | 152.00 | 152.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 8.44 |  |  |  |
| \$2,009.. | 190.00 |  |  |  | 190.00 | 190.00 | 190.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 9.50 |  |  |  |
| \$2,590.. | 235.00 | \$65. 50 | \$s0. 75 | \$6f6. 50 | 215.50 | 204.25 | 218. 50 | 76.67 | 71.67 | 76.67 | 11.40 | 2.66 | 3.23 | 2.63 |
| \$3,009..---.-.... | 350.00 | 133.00 | 161.50 | 133.00 | 247.00 | 218.30 | 247.00 | 65.00 | 57.50 | 65.00 | 12.67 | 4.43 | 5.33 | 4.43 |
| \$4,000............ | 589.00 | -304.00 | 342.00 | 304.00 | 285.00 | 247.00 | 285.00 | 48.39 | 41.94 | 48.39 | 14.73 | 7.60 | 8. 55 | 7. 60 |
| \$5,000... | 783.00 | 471.20 | 530.10 | 471.20 | 326.80 | 267.90 | 320.80 | 40.95 | 33.57 | 40.95 | 15.96 | 9.42 | 10.60 | 9.42 |
| \$5.600.- | 1,045.00 | 633.40 | 718.30 | 638.40 | 406.60 | 326. 80 | 403.60 | 38.91 | 31.27 | 38.91 | 17.42 | 10.64 | 11.97 | 10.64 |
| \$7,000. | 1,292.00 | 836.00 | 940.50 | 836.00 | 456.00 | 351.50 | 456.00 | 35.29 | 27.21 | 35.29 | 18.46 | 11.94 | 13.44 | 11.94 |
| \$8,000.. | 1,577.00 | 1.033.60 | 1.162.80 | 1,033.60 | 543.40 | 414.20 | 543.40 | 34.46 | 26.27 | 34.46 | 18. 71 | 12.92 | 14.54 | 12.92 |
| \$9,000...............- | 1. 862.00 | 1,261.60 | 1.419.30 | 1. 261.60 | 600.40 | 442.70 | 600.40 | 32.24 | 23.78 | 32.24 | 20.69 | 14.02 | 15.77 | 14.02 |
| \$10,000.............- | 2.185 .00 | 1,489.60 | 1.675.80 | 1,489.60 | 695.40 | 509.20 | 695.40 | 31.83 | 23.30 | 31.83 | 21.85 | 14.90 | 16.76 | 14.90 |
| \$11,000.............-- | 2,508.00 | 1,748.00 | 1,966. 50 | 1.748 .00 | 760.00 | 541.50 | 760.00 | 30.30 | 21.59 | 30.30 | 22.80 | 15.89 | 17.88 | 15.89 |
| \$12,000.............- | 2.869 .00 | 2,006. 40 | 2, 25. 20 | 2,006.40 | 862.60 | 611.80 | 862.60 | 30.07 | 21.32 | 30.07 | 23.91 | 16.72 | 18.81 | 16.72 |
| \$13,000. | 3.230.00 | 2.295. 20 | 2.582.10 | 2,295. 20 | 934.80 | 647.90 | 934.80 | 28.94 | 20.06 | 28.94 | 24.85 | 17.66 | 19.86 | 17.68 |
| \$14,000 | 3.638. 50 | 2.584 .00 | 2,907.00 | 2.584.00 | 1.054. 0 | 731.50 | 1.054.50 | 28.98 | 20.10 | 28.98 | 25.98 | 18.46 | 20.76 | 18. 46 |
| \$15,000.......... | 4. 047.00 | 2.910.80 | 3,274.65 | 2,910.80 | 1,136. 20 | 772.35 | 1.136. 20 | 28.08 | 19.08 | 28.08 | 26.98 | 19.41 | 21.83 | 19.41 |
| \$20.000. | 6. 393.50 | 4.712.00 | 5,301.00 | 4. 712.00 | 1,681. 50 | 1,092.50 | 1. 631.50 | 26.30 | 17.09 | 26.30 | 31.97 | 23.56 | 26.51 | 23.56 |
| \$25.005 | 9.05200 | 6.817.20 | 7.669. 35 | 6. 817.20 | 2. 264.80 | 1,412.65 | 2, 264. 80 | 24.94 | 15.55 | 24.94 | 36.33 | 27.27 | 30.68 | 27.27 |
| \$50,000.. | 11,970.00 | 9, 104.80 | 10.242.90 | 9.104. 80 | 2.865. | 1. 727.10 | 2.865. 30 | 23.94 | 14.43 | 23.94 | 39.90 | 30.35 | 34.14 | 30.35 |
| \$40,000.-...--.-.-.-- | 18.097. 50 | 13,953.60 | 15.697. 80 | 13,953.60 | 4, 14.3 . | 2,399.70 | 4, 143.90 | 22.90 | 13.26 | 22.90 | 45.24 | 34.88 | 39.24 | 34.88 |
| \$50,000. ...............- | 24.795.00 | 19.288. 80 | 21, 645. 90 | 19.238. 80 | 5. 5 ¢ 3 | 3,095. 10 | 5,506. 20 | 22.21 | 12.48 | 22.21 | 49. 59 | 38.58 | 43.40 | 38. 58 |



[^10]MARRIED PERSONS (BOTH OVER 65)-TWO DEPENDENTS

| Net income before personal excmption | Amount oftax |  |  |  | Amount of tax reduction |  |  | Percent tax reduction |  |  | Effective rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present law | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { House } \\ & \text { bill } \end{aligned}$ | Finance Committee bill |  | Present law | $\begin{gathered} \text { House } \\ \text { bill } \end{gathered}$ | Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and suhsequent years |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| \$2,500. | \$95.00 |  |  |  | \$95.00 | \$95. 00 | \$95.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 3.80 |  |  |  |
| \$3,000.. | 190.00 |  |  |  | 190.00 | 190.00 | 190.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 6.33 |  |  |  |
| \$4,000.- | 380.00 | \$133.00 | \$161. 50 | \$133.00 | 247.00 | 218.50 | 247.00 | 65.00 | 57.50 | 65.00 | 9.50 | 3.33 | 4.04 | 3.33 |
| \$5,000.. | 589.00 | 304.00 | 342.00 | 304.00 | 285. 03 | 247.00 | 285.00 | 48.39 | 41.94 | 48.39 | 11.78 | 6.08 | 6.84 | 8.08 |
| \$6,000. | 798.00 | 471.20 | 530.10 | 471.20 | 326.80 | 267.90 | 326.80 | 40.95 | 33.57 | 40.95 | 13.30 | 7.85 | 8.84 | 7.85 |
| \$7,000. | 1,045.00 | 638.40 | 718.20 | 638.40 | 406.60 | 326. 80 | 406.60 | 38.91 | 31.27 | 38.91 | 14.93 | 9.12 | 10.26 | 9.12 |
| \$8,000. | 1,292.00 | \$36.00 | 940.50 | 836.00 | 456.00 | 351.50 | $44^{\text {L }} 6.00$ | 35.29 | 27.21 | 35. 29 | 16. 15 | 10.45 | 11.76 | 10.45 |
| \$9,000.. | 1,577.00 | 1,033.60 | 1,162. 80 | 1,033.60 | 543.40 | 414.20 | 543.40 | 34.46 | 26.27 | 34.46 | 17.52 | 11.48 | 12.92 | 11.48 |
| \$10,000. | 1,862.00 | 1,261. 60 | J, 419.30 | 1,261.60 | 600.40 | 442. 70 | 600.40 | 32.24 | 23.78 | 32.24 | 18.62 | 12.62 | 14. 19 | 12.62 |
| \$11,000. | 2,185.00 | 1, 489.60 | 1,675.80 | 1, 489.60 | 695.40 | 509.20 | 695.40 | 31.83 | 23.30 | 31.83 | 19.86 | 13.54 | 15. 23 | 13.54 |
| \$12,000. | 2,508.00 | 1,748.60 | 1,966. 50 | 1, 748.00 | 760.00 | 541. 50 | 760.00 | 30.30 | 21. 59 | 30.30 | 20.90 | 14. 57 | 16.39 | 14. 57 |
| \$13,000 .............- | 2,869.00 | 2.006. 40 | 2,257.20 | 2.006. 40 | 862. 60 | 611.80 | 862.60 | 30.07 | 21.32 | 30.07 | 22.07 | 15.43 | 17.36 | 15.43 |
| \$14,000. | 3.230.00 | 2.295. 20 | 2,582.10 | 2.295. 20 | 202. 80 | 647.90 | 934.50 | 28.59 | 30.06 | 28.94 | 23.07 | 18.39 | 18.44 | 16.39 |
| \$15,000. | 3,638. 50 | 2.584.00 | 2.807.00 | 2. 18.4 .00 | 1,054. 0 | 731.50 | 1,054. 50 | 28.98 | 20.10 | 28.98 | 24. 26 | 17.23 | 19.38 | 17.23 |
| \$20,000 .............- | 5,890. 00 | 4.332.00 | 4.873.50 | 4,332.00 | 1,558.00 | 1,016. 50 | 1,558.00 | 26.45 | 17.26 | 26.45 | 29.45 | 21.66 | 24.37 | 21.66 |
| \$25,000.............. | 8,521.50 | 6,368.80 | 7,164.30 | 6,368.80 | 2,152.70 | 1,356. 60 | 2, 152. 70 | 25.26 | 15.92 | 25.26 | 34.09 | 25.48 | 28.66 | 25.48 |
| \$30,000...-.-...-...-- | 11.381.00 | 8. 633.60 | 9.712. 80 | 8.6ล2. 60 | 2.747.40 | 1,668. 20 | 2, 747.40 | 24. 14 | 14.66 | 24. 14 | 37.94 | 28.78 | 32.38 | 28.78 |
| \$40,000 | 17,442.00 | 13, 459.60 | 15, 142.05 | 13.4:9.60 | 3,982. 40 | 2,290. 95 | 3,982. 40 | 22.83 | 13.18 | 22.83 | 43.61 | 33.65 | 37.86 | 33.65 |
| 850,000...-........-- | 24,111.00 | 18,741.60 | 2i, 084 : 30 | 18.741.60 | 5,360. 40 | 3,026. 70 | 3,369. 40 | 22.27 | 12.55 | 22.27 | 48.22 | 37.48 | 42.17 | 37.48 |
| \$60.000. | 31, 179. 00 | 24,373. 20 | 27,419.85 | 24,373. 20 | 6. 80580 | 3,759. 15 | 6, 805.80 | 21.83 | 12.06 | 21.83 | 51.97 | 40.62 | 45. 70 | 40.62 |
| \$70,000 ....-.......- | 38,532 00 | 30.232.80 | 34, 011.90 | 30.232. 80 | 8,299. 20 | 4,520.10 | 8,2c9. 20 | 21.54 | 11.73 | 21.54 | 55.05 | 43. 19 | 48.59 | 43.19 |
| \$80,000............-- | 46,170.00 | 36, 320.40 | 40, 860. 45 | 36, 320.40 | 9, 349.60 | 5,309. 55 | 9,849. 60 | 21.33 | 11.50 | 21.33 | 57.71 | 45. 40 | 51.08 | 45.40 |
| \$00,000. | 54, 093.00 | 42,636.00 | 48, 118.00 | 42.925 .75 | 11, 457.00 | 5,975.00 | 11,167. 25 | 21.18 | 11.05 | 20.61 | 60.10 | 47.37 | 63. 46 | 47.70 |



Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Table XI-A.-Comparison of spendable income under present law, House bill, and Finance Committee bill
gingle persons-No dependents

| Net income before persona! exemption | Spendable income arter tax |  |  |  | Percent of spendable income after tax to net income before personal exermption |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present kaw <br> - | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Present } \\ \sin \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { House }}{\substack{\text { Hdil }}}$ | Ftnance Com. mittee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | For <br> 1947 | Por 1948 and subse- quant years |
| 2500. | \$500. 00 | 2600.00 | \$600.00 | \$500.00 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ 100.00 \end{array}\right\|$ | Percent 100.00 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Percent } \\ 100.00 \end{array}$ | Percent 100. 00 |
| 8800. | 681.00 | 588.70 | 583.85 | 588.70 | 96.83 | 97.78 | 97.31 | 97.78 |
| \$700. | 682.00 | 643.40 | 667.70 | 643.40 | 94.57 | 96.20 | 95.39 | 96. 20 |
| \$750. | 702.50 | 716.75 | 709.63 | 716.75 | 93.67 | 95.57 | 94. 62 | 95.67 |
| \$800. | 743.00 | 760.10 | 751.65 | 760.10 | 92.88 | 95.01 | 93. 94 | 96.01 |
| \$000. | 824.00 | 848.80 | 835.40 | 846.80 | 91.56 | 04.09 | 92.82 | 94.09 |
| \$1,000.. | 005.00 | 233.50 | 919.25 | 233. 50 | c0. 50 | 93.35 | 91.93 | 83. 35 |
| \$1,200. | 1,067.00 | 1,106.90 | 1,086. 85 | 1,108.90 | 88.92 | 92.24 | 90.88 | 92. 24 |
| \$1,500. | 1,310.00 | 1,367.00 | 1,338. 50 | 1,367.00 | 87.33 | 91.13 | 89.23 | 91.13 |
| \$1,800. | 1,633.00 | 1,607.00 | 1,578. 50 | 1,607.00 | 86. 28 | 89. 28 | 87.69 | 89.28 |
| \$2,000. | 1,715.00 | 1,772.00 | 1,743. 50 | 1,772.00 | 85.75 | 88.60 | 87.18 | 88.60 |
| \$2,800. | 2, 120.00 | 2, 196.00 | 2,158.00 | 2, 198.00 | 84.80 | 87.84 | 86.32 | 87.84 |
| \$3,000. | 2, 515. 50 | 2, 612.40 | 2, 563. 95 | 2, 612.40 | 83.85 | 87.08 | 85.47 | 87.08 |
| \%,000. | 3, 306. 50 | 3,445. 20 | 3, 375.85 | 3,445. 20 | 82.66 | 88.13 | 84.40 | 86.13 |
| \$5,000........... | 4,078. 50 | 4,262.80 | 4, 170.65 | 4,262.80 | 81.57 | 85.26 | 83.41 | 85.28 |
| \$8,000. | 4,831.50 | 5,085. 20 | 4,948.35 | 5,005. 20 | 80.53 | 84.42 | 82.47 | 84.42 |
| 87,000. | 5, 56.5. 50 | 3,852. 40 | 5,708. 95 | $5,852.40$ | 79.51 | 83.01 | 81.56 | 83.61 |
| 88,000. | 6, 230.50 | B, 624. 40 | 6, 452. 45 | 8,624. 40 | 78.51 | 82.81 | 80.60 | 82.81 |
| \$9,000.. | 6, 978. 50 | 7,381. 20 | 7,178.85 | 7,381. 20 | 77.52 | 82.01 | 79.77 | 82.01 |
| \$10,000. | 7,653. 50 | 8, 122.80 | 7,888.15 | 8, 122.80 | 76.54 | 81. 23 | 78.88 | 81. 23 |
| \$11,000. | 8, 311. 50 | 8,849. 20 | 8. 580.35 | 8.849. 20 | 75.56 | 80.45 | 78.0) | 80.45 |
| \$12,000. | 8,950. 50 | 9. 560.40 | 9.255. 45 | 9, 660.40 | 74. 59 | 70.67 | 77. 13 | 79.67 |
| \$13,000........... | 9, 565.75 | 10, 252. 60 | 9,909.17 | 10, 252.60 | 73.58 | 78.87 | 76. 22 | 78.87 |
| \$14,000. | 10, 157. 25 | 10,925. 80 | 10, 541.52 | 10, 925.80 | 72.55 | 78.04 | 75.30 | 78.04 |
| \$15,000. | 10, 729.75 | 11, 683.80 | 11, 156.77 | 11, 583.80 | 71.63 | 77.23 | 74.38 | 77. 23 |
| \$20,000. | 13, 354.75 | 14,683.80 | 14, 019. 27 | 14,683. 80 | 68.77 | 73.42 | 70.10 | 73.42 |
| \$25,000. | 15,637.75 | 17, 510.20 | 16, 573.97 | 17, 510.20 | 62.55 | 70.04 | 60.30 | 70.04 |
| \$30,000. | 17,735. 50 | 20, 188.40 | 18, 981.95 | 20, 188.40 | 59.12 | 67. 29 | 63.21 | 67. 29 |
| \$40,000. | 21, 574.78 | 25, 259.80 | 23,417. 27 | 25, 259.80 | 53.94 | 63.15 | 58.64 | 63.15 |
| \$50,000. | 24,863.00 | 29,890. 40 | 27, 376. 70 | 29,890. 40 | 49.73 | 59.78 | 54.75 | 50.78 |
| 800,000. | 27, 752.25 | 34, 201.80 | 30, 977.02 | 34, 201.80 | 40.25 | 57.00 | 51.63 | 57.00 |
| \$70,000. | 30, 356. 50 | 38,285. 20 | 34,320.85 | 38,285. 20 | 43.37 | 54.69 | 49.03 | 54.69 |
| \$80,000. | 32,675. 75 | 42, 140.00 | 37, 408. 17 | 42, 140.60 | 40.84 | 52.68 | 46.76 | 52.68 |
| \$00,000.. | 34,710.00 | 45, 768.00 | 40,034.00 | 45, 378.50 | 38.57 | 50.85 | 44.48 | 50.42 |
| \$100,000. | 36, 459.25 | 49, 167.40 | 42, 391.20 | 48, 385.36 | 36.46 | 49.17 | 42.39 | 48.37 |
| \$150,000. | 44, 193.75 | 65,355.00 | 53, 240.00 | 62, 439.69 | 29.46 | 43.57 | 35. 40 | 41.63 |
| \$800,000. | 51, 448.50 | 81, 188.80 | 63, 644.40 | 76, 106. 22 | 25.72 | 40.58 | 31.82 | 38.05 |
| \$250,000 | 68, 228.25 | 90, 882.80 | 73, 608. 80 | 89, 369.01 | 23.29 | 38.83 | 29.44 | 35.75 |
| \$300,000.......... | 65, 003. 25 | 112,002.00 | 83, 568.80 | 102, 627.70 | 21.67 | 37. 33 | 27.86 | 34.21 |
| \% $400,000$. | 78, 553.25 | 134, 889.75 | 101, 721.50 | 125. 388.75 | 19.64 | 33.72 | 25.43 | 31.35 |
| \$600,000. | 92, 103. 25 | 157. 639.75 | 119, 821. 50 | 148, 039.75 | 18. 42 | 31.51 | 23.98 | 29.61 |
| \$700,000 | 125, 978. 25 | 214, 164.75 | 165. 071.50 | 206, 684.75 | 16.80 | 28, 56 | 22.01 | 27.56 |
| \$1,000,000. | 159, 853. 25 | 270.789.75 | 210, 321. 50 | 261, 289.75 | 15.99 | 27.08 | 21.03 | 28.13 |
| \$2,000,000. | 295, 353.25 | 497, 289.75 | 391, 321. 50 | 487, 780.75 | 14.77 | 24.86 | 19.57 | 24. 39 |
| \$5,000,000. | 725,000.00 | 1, 176.789.75 | 950,000.00 | 1,175,000.00 | 14.50 | 23.84 | 19.00 | 23.50 |

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

Table XI-B.-Comparison of spendable incume under present law, House bill, and Finance Cominittee bill

| Net income before personal exemption | Spendable income after tax |  |  |  | Percent of spendablo income after tax to net income before personal exemption |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Present law | House bill | Finance Committee bill |  | Present law | $\begin{gathered} \text { House } \\ \text { bill } \end{gathered}$ | Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  | For 1947 | For 1948 and subsequent years |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & 1947 \end{aligned}$ | For 1948 and subsequent years |
|  |  |  |  |  | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| \$1,000. | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| \$1,200. | 1,162.00 | 1,173.40 | 1,167. 70 | 1,173. 40 | 96.83 | 97.78 | 97.31 | 97.78 |
| \$1,50). | 1,405.00 | 1, 433.50 | 1,419.25 | 1,433. 50 | 23.67 | 95.57 | 04.62 | 95.87 |
| \$1,80).. | 1,648.00 | 1,683. 50 | 1,670.80 | 1,693.60 | 91, 56 | 94.08 | 92.82 | 94.08 |
| \$2,000. | 1,810.00 | 1,867.00 | 1,838. 50 | 1,867.00 | 90.50 | 03.35 | 91.93 | 93.35 |
| \$2,500. | 2, 215.00 | 2,272.00 | 2, 243.50 | 2, 272,00 | 88.60 | 90.88 | 89.74 | 90.88 |
| \$3,000. | 2,620.00 | 2,690.00 | 2,658.00 | 2,600.00 | 87.33 | 89.87 | 88.60 | 89.87 |
| \$4,000. | 3,411.00 | 3,528.80 | 3,469.90 | 3,528.80 | 85.28 | 88.22 | 88.75 | 88.22 |
| \$5,000. | 4.202.00 | 4,361.60 | 4,281.80 | 4,361.60 | 84.04 | 87.23 | 85.64 | 87. 23 |
| \$6,000. | 4,955.00 | 5,164.00 | 8, 059, 50 | 5, 164.00 | 82.58 | 86.07 | 84.33 | 86.07 |
| \$7,000.. | 5,708.00 | 5,966. 40 | 6,837. 20 | 5,966. 40 | 81.54 | 85.23 | 83.38 | 85.20 |
| \$8,000............. | 6. 420.00 | 6,738. 40 | 6, 580. 70 | 6, 738. 40 | 80.29 | 84.23 | 82.20 | 84.23 |
| \$8,000. | 7,138.00 | 7,510. 40 | 7,324. 20 | 7,510.40 | 79.31 | 83.45 | 81.38 | 83.45 |
| \$10,000. | 7,815.00 | 8, 252.00 | 8, 033.50 | 8,252.00 | 78.15 | 82.52 | 80.34 | 82.62 |
| \$11,000. | 8, 492.00 | 8,993.60 | 8,742.80 | 8, 823.60 | 77.20 | 81.76 | 79.48 | 81.76 |
| \$12,000. | 9, 131.00 | 9, 704.80 | 9,417.90 | 9, 704.80 | 76.09 | 80.87 | 78.48 | 80.87 |
| \$13,000. | 9. 770.00 | 10,416.00 | 10,093.00 | 10, 116.00 | 75.15 | 80.12 | 77.04 | 80.12 |
| \$14,000.. | 10.361. 50 | 11,089. 20 | 10.725.35 | 11,080. 20 | 74.01 | 79.21 | 76.61 | 79.2 |
| \$15,000............ | 10.953.00 | 11, 762.40 | 11, 357. 70 | 11.762. 40 | 73.02 | 78.42 | 75.72 | 78.42 |
| \$20,000.. | 13, 606.50 | 14,885. 20 | 14, 245.85 | 14,885. 20 | 68.03 | 74.43 | 71.23 | 74. 43 |
| \$25,000............ | 15,918.00 | 17,734.00 | 16, 82\%, 20 | 17,734.00 | 63.67 | 70.94 | 67.30 | 70.94 |
| \$30,000. | 18,030.00 | 20, 424.00 | 19,227. 00 | 20,424.00 | 60. 10 | 68.08 | 64.09 | 68.08 |
| \$40,000. | 21,902. 50 | 25,522.00 | 23, 712.25 | 25, 522.00 | 34.76 | 63.81 | 59.28 | 63.81 |
| \$50,000. | 25, 205.00 | 30, 164.00 | 27, 684. 50 | 30, 164. 00 | 50.11 | 60.33 | 35.37 | 60.33 |
| \$ $60,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. | 28, 108.50 | 34,486.80 | 31, 297.65 | 34,486. 80 | 46.85 | 57.48 | 52.16 | 57.48 |
| \$70,000. | 30, 727.00 | 38, 581.60 | 34, 654. 30 | 38,581. 60 | 43.90 | 55.12 | 41.81 | 65. 12 |
| \$80,000.. | 33, 060.50 | 42,448.40 | 37, 764. 45 | 42, 448.40 | 41.33 | 53.06 | 4710 | 63.06 |
| \$90,000... | 35, 109.00 | 46, 087. 20 | 40,403.60 | 45, 717. 65 | 39.01 | \$1. 21 | 44.99 | 80.80 |
| \$100,000. | 36,872. 50 | 49,498.00 | 42, 774.00 | 48,716.62 | 36.87 | 49.60 | 42.17 | 48.72 |
| \$150,000. | 44, 616. 50 | 65, 683.20 | 63, 631. 60 | 62, 799.02 | 29.74 | 43.80 | 35. 5 | 41.87 |
| \$200,000.. | 61.876.00 | 81.500 .80 | 64.040. 40 | 76. 460.60 | 25.94 | 40.75 | 32.02 | 38.23 |
| \$250,000.. | 58, 660. 50 | 96,928. 40 | 74,009.20 | 89.736. 42 | 23.46 | 38.77 | 29.60 | 35.89 |
| \$300,000........... | 65, 435. 50 | 112, 348. 40 | 83, 960.20 | 102,995. 17 | 21.81 | 37.45 | 27.89 | 34.33 |
| \$400,000........... | 78, 985.50 | 135, 276. 50 | 102, 131.00 | 125, 776. 50 | 19.76 | 33.82 | 25. 63 | 31.44 |
| \$500,000.......... | 92, 535. 80 | 157, 926. 50 | 120. 231.00 | 148, 428.60 | 18.51 | 31. 59 | 24.05 | 29.60 |
| \$750,000........... | 128, 410. 50 | 214, 551.50 | 165, 481.00 | 205, 051. 50 | 16.85 | 28, 61 | 22.06 | 27.34 |
| \$1,000,000. | 160. 385.80 | 271, 176. 50 | 210,731.00 | 281, 676. 60 | 16.03 | 27.12 | 21.07 | 28.17 |
| \$2,000,000........ | 295, 785. 50 | 497, 676. 50 | 391, 731.00 | 488, 176. 50 | 14.79 | 24,88 | 19.59 | 24.41 |
| \$6,000,000........ | 725, 000.00 | 1, 177, 176, 50 | 950, 000,00 | $1.175,000.00$ | 14.50 | 23.64 | 19.00 | 23.05 |

[^11]Table XIIA.-The estimated individual income-tax liability under present law, H. R. 1 as passed by the House, and the Senate Finance Committee bill with the half reduction in tax ${ }^{2}$ (with assumed income payments of $\$ 170$ billions ${ }^{2}$ )
[Money amounts in millions]

| Net income clacses (in thousands) | Taxable returns |  | Net income |  | Tax liablity under ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Decrease in tax over present law |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Present law |  | H. R. 1 as passed by the House |  | Senate Finance Committee bill |  | H. R. 1 as passed by the House |  | Senate Finance Committee bill |  | H. R. 1 as paseed by the House |  | Senate Finance Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Amount | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Simple distribution | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cumu- } \\ \text { lated } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { smallest } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { class } \end{array}\right\|$ | Simple distribution | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Cumu- } \\ \text { iated } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { smallest } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { class } \end{array}\right\|$ | Simple distribution | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cumur } \\ \text { lated } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { smallest } \\ \text { income } \\ \text { class } \end{gathered}$ | Simple distribution | Cumu- lated from smallest income class |
| \$0 to \$1. | f, 989,303 | 14.07 | \$5,417 | 4.47 | \$365 | 2.05 | \$252 | 1.84 | \$303 | 1.94 | \$113 | \$113 | \$62 | 562 | 2.79 | 2.79 | 2.94 | 2.94 |
| \$1 to \$2. | 19, 201, 704 | 38.66 | 28, 731 | 23.71 | 2,746 | 15. 47 | 1,889 | 13.78 | 2,287 | $1^{1.32}$ | 856 | 969 | 459 | 521 | 21.17 | 23.96 | 21. 72 | 24.66 |
| $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3$. | 13, 519, 423 | 27.22 | 33, 479 | 27.63 | 3,368 | 18.97 | 2,565 | 18.71 | 2,939 | 18.79 | 803 | 1.772 | 429 | 950 | 19.86 | 43.82 | 20.29 | 44.95 |
| \$ $10 \$ 4$. | 6,143, 173 | 12.29 | 20,843 | 17.20 | 2384 | 13.43 | 1,867 | 13. 62 | 2,089 | 13.36 | 517 | 2,289 | 295 | 1,245 | 12.78 | 56. 60 | 13. 95 | 58.90 |
| \% to \$5.. | 1,908, 500 | 3.84 | 8.440 | 6.97 | 1,136 | 6.40 | 898 | 6.55 | 3,007 | 6. 44 | 238 | 2527 | 129 | 1,374 | 5.89 | 62.49 | 6.10 | 65.00 |
| Total under 5. | 47, 723, 103 | 96.08 | 96,900 | 79.88 | 9.999 | 56.32 | 7,472 | 54.50 | 8,625 | 55.15 | 2,527 |  | 1,374 |  | 62.49 |  | 65.00 | -------- |
| \$5 to \$10... | 1, 265, 839 | 2.55 | 8,450 | 6.98 | 1,453 | 8.18 | 1,151 | 8.39 | 1,291 | 8.25 | 302 | 2,829 | 162 | 1,536 | 7.47 | 69.96 | 7.66 | 72.68 |
| $\$ 10$ to \$25 | 530.578 | 1.07 | 7,850 | 6. 48 | 2,125 | 11.97 | 1, 698 | 12.38 | 1,907 | 12.19 | 427 | 3,256 | 218 | 1,754 | 10.55 | 80.51 | 10.31 | 82.97 |
| \$25 to \$50... | 105, 950 | . 21 | 3,580 | 290 | 1,501 | 8.45 | 1,205 | 8.79 | 1,350 | 8.63 | 296 | 3, 552 | 151 | 1,905 | 7.32 | 87.83 | 7.14 | 90.11 |
| \$50 to \$100........- | 36,593 | . 07 | 2,537 | 209 | 1,385 | 7.80 | 1,116 | 8.14 | 1,272 | 8.13 | 269 | 3,821 | 113 | 2, 018 | 6.65 | 94.48 | 5.35 | 95.46 |
| \$100 to \$ 800 ......- | 8,158 | 02 | 1,260 | 1.04 | 857 | 4.83 | 695 | 8.07 | 787 | 5.03 | 162 | 3. 983 | 70 | 2,088 | 4.01 | 98.49 | 3.31 | 98.77 |
| \$ $\$ 00$ to $\$ 500 \ldots . .$. | 570 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 216 | . 13 | 161 | . 91 | 133 | . 97 | 150 | . 86 | 28 | 4, 011 | 11 | 2,049 | . 69 | 99.18 | . 52 | 99.29 |
| \$500 to \$1,000...-- | 290 | (4) | 197 | . 16 | 145 | . 82 | 126 | . 92 | 137 | . 88 | 19 | 4,030 | 8 | 2,107 | 47 | 99.65 | . 38 | 99.67 |
| \$1,000 and over... | 82 | (1) | 163 | . 13 | 129 | . 72 | 11.5 | . 84 | 122 | . 78 | 14 | 4,044 | 7 | 2,114 | . 35 | 100.00 | . 33 | 100.00 |
| Total over 5...- | 1,948, 060 | 3.92 | 24, 253 | 20.02 | 7,756 | 43.68 | 6.239 | 45.50 | 7.016 | 44.85 | 1,517 |  | 740 |  | 37.51 |  | 35.00 | ------- |
| Grand total. | 49, 671,103 | 100.00 | 121, 153 | 100.00 | 17,755 | 100.00 | 13,711 | 100.00 | 15,641 | 100.00 | 4,044 | ------- | 2,114 | ------ | 100.00 |  | 100.00 |  |

1 The half reduction in tax is effective under the Finance Committee bill in the calendar year 1947 only.
1947. This and the following table are for comparative purposes presented on the basis of income payments of $\$ 170$ billion. This does not represent a forecast for the calendar year 1947. Normal tax, surtax and alternative tax on capital gains.

- Less than 0.01.

Notr.-Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taration.

Table XII-B.-The estimated individual income tax liability under present law, H. R. 1 as passed by the House, and the Senate Finance Committee bill with the full reduction in tax ${ }^{1}$ (with assumed income payments of $\$ 170$ billion ${ }^{2}$ )
[Money amounts in millions]

| Net income classes (in thousands) | Tamble returns |  | Net income |  | Tax liability under ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Decrease in tax over present law |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Prescnt law |  | H. R. 1 as passed by the House |  | Senate Finance Committee bill |  | H. R. 1 as passed by the House |  | Senate Finance Committee bill |  | H. R. 1 as passed by the House |  | Senate Finsnce Committee bill |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Amount |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Amount | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Amount | Percent distribution | Simple distribution | Cumu- lated from smallest income class | Simple distribution | Cumu- lated from smanlest income class | Simple distribution | Cumu- lated from smallest income class | Simple distribution | Cumu- latod from smallest income class |
| \$0 to $\$ 1$. | 6. 989.303 | 14.07 | \$5,417 | 4.47 | \$385 | 2.05 | \$252 | 1.84 | $\$ 251$ | 1.83 | \$113 | \$113 | \$114 | \$114 | 2.78 | 2.79 | 2. 84 | 2.84 |
| \$1 to \$2 | 19, 201, 704 | 38.66 | 28, 731 | 23.71 | 2,746 | 15.47 | 1,889 | 13. 78 | 1,877 | 13. 66 | 856 | 969 | 869 | 983 | 21.17 | 23.96 | 21. 62 | 24.46 |
| \$2 to \$3. | 13, 519, 423 | 27.22 | 33,479 | 27.63 | 3,368 | 18.97 | 2,565 | 18.71, | 2, 552 | 18.58 | 803 | 1,772 | 816 | 1,799 | 19.86 | 43.82 | 20.310 | 44.76 |
| $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$. | 6. 103, 173 | 12.29 | 20,843 | 17.20 | 2,384 | 13.43 | 1,867 | 13.62 | 1,853 | 13.49 | 517 | 2,289 | 531 | 2. 330 | 12.78 | 56. 60 | 13.21 | 57.97 |
| \$4 to \$5............- | 1,809, 500 | 3.84 | 8,440 | 6.97 | 1,136 | 6.40 | 898 | 6.55 | 894 | 6.51 | 238 | 2, 527 | 242 | 2, 572 | 5.89 | 62.49 | 6.03 | 64.00 |
| Total under 5.. | 47, 723, 103 | 96.08 | 96,900 | 78.88 | 9,999 | 56.32 | 7,472 | 54.50 | 7,427 | 54.07 | 2,527 |  | 2,572 | ------- | 62.49 |  | 64.00 |  |
| \$5 to \$10. | 1,265, 839 | 2.55 | 8,450 | 6.98 | 1,453 | S. 18 | 1,151 | 8.39 | 1,147 | 8.35 | 302 | 2.829 | 306 | 2,878 | 7.47 | 69.96 | 7.61 | 71.61 |
| \$10 to \$25.........- | 530,578 | 1.07 | 7,850 | 6. 48 | 2,125 | 11.97 | 1,698 | 12.38 | 1,697 | 12.35 | 427 | 3.256 | 428 | 3,306 | 10.55 | 80.51 | 10.65 | 82.26 |
| \$ 25 to \$50 $\ldots$.......- | 105, 950 | . 21 | 3,580 | 2.96 | 1,501 | 8.45 | 1,205 | 8.79 | 1,204 | 8.78 | 296 | 3,552 | 297 | 3,603 | 7.32 | 87.83 | 7.39 | 89. 65 |
| \$50 to $\$ 100 \ldots \ldots$ | 36,593 | . 07 | 2,537 | 2.09 | 1,385 | 7.80 | 1. 116 | 8.14 | 1,162 | 8.46 | 268 | 3.821 | 223 | 3, 823 | 6.65 | 94.48 | 5. 55 | 95. 20 |
| \$100 to \$300 .......- | 8,158 | 02 | 1,260 | 1.04 | 857 | 4.83 | 695 | 5.07 | 716 | 5.21 | 162 | 3. 983 | 141 | 3,967 | 4.01 | 98.49 | 3.51 | 9 X .71 |
| \$300 to \$500 | 570 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | 216 | . 18 | 161 | . 91 | 133 | . 97 | 138 | 1.01 | 28 | 4,011 | 23 | 3.990 | . 69 | 99.18 | $\bigcirc .57$ | 99.28 |
| \$800 to \$1,000....- | 290 | (4) | 197 | . 16 | 145 | . 82 | 126 | . 82 | 129 | . 94 | 19 | 4.030 | 16 | 4.006 | . 47 | 99.65 | 40 | 99.68 |
| \$1,000 and over..- | 82 | (4) | 163 | . 13 | 129 | . 72 | 115 | . 84 | 116 | . 84 | 14 | 4044 | 13 | 4.019 | . 35 | 100.00 | . 32 | 100.00 |
| Total over 5... | 1,948, 060 | 3.92 | 24,253 | 20.02 | 7,756 | 43.68 | 6,239 | 45.50 | 6,309 | 45.93 | 1,517 |  | 1.447 | -......- | 37.51 |  | 36.00 | ----.... |
| Grand total. | 49, 671, 163 | 100.00 | 121, 153 | 100.00 | 17, 755 | 100.00 | 13, 711 | 100.00 | 13,736 | 100.00 | 4. 044 | -------- | 4.019 | -------- | 100.00 |  | 100.00 |  |

${ }^{1}$ The full reriuction in tax is effectire under the Finance Committee bill in 1948 and subsequent calendar years.
2 This and the prior table are for comparative purposes presented on the basis of income payments of $\$ 170$ billion. This does not represent a forecast for the calendar year 1948. Normal tax, surtax and aiternative tax on capital gains.
Less than 0.01
Norz-FIgures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Interna! Revenue Taxation.

## Detailed Discussion of the Technical Provisions of the- Bill

## BECTION I. SHORT TITLE

Section 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the "Individual Income Tax Reduction Act of 1947".

## GECTION 2. REDUCTION OF NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX ON INDIVIDUALS

Under existing law the income tax on individuals is determined by first computing tentative taxes at the rates specified in sections 11 and 12 of the code and then reducing the tentative taxes by 5 percent thereof. Section 2 of the House bill provided reductions in the normal tax and surtax on individuals by substituting a larger percentage reduction than 5 percent of the tentative taxes.

With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946, the House bill reduced the aggregate of the tentative normal tax and the tentative surtax, as follows:

1. If the aggregate of the tentative taxes is $\$ 200$ or less, such aggregate is reduced by $331 / 2$ percent thereof, a reduction of 30 percent of the tax under existing law;
2. If the aggregate of the tentative taxes is over $\$ 200$ but not over $\$ 279.17$, such aggregate is reduced by $\$ 67$, a reduction varying from 30 percent to 20 percent of the tax under existing aw;
3. If the aggregate of the tentative taxes is over $\$ 279.17$ but not over $\$ 250,000$, such aggregate is reduced by 24 percent thereof, a reduction of 20 percent of the tax under existing law;
4. If the aggregate of the tentative taxes is in excess of $\$ 250,000$, the first $\$ 250,000$ thereof is reduced by 24 percent (a 20 percent reduction of such portion of the aggregate of tentative taxes after its 5 percent reduction under existing law), and the amount of such aggregate in excess of $\$ 250,000$ is reduced by 15 percent, a reduction of approximately 10.5 percent of such portion after its 5 percent redution under existing law.
Your committee recommends the adoption of the reductions of the House bill for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947 (with the exception of the introduction of a new brackel covering the aggregate of tentative normal tax and tentative surtax over $\$ 50,000$ and not over $\$ 250,000$ ), but recommends that for taxable years beginning in 1947 the reduction should be approximately one-half the reductions recommended for future taxable years.

With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1947, the committee amendment-
(a) retains the reductions provided in the House bill stated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above;
(b) in cases where the aggregate of tentative taxes is over $\$ 279.17$ but not over $\$ 50,000$ retains the rule of paragraph 3 above;
(c) in cases where the aggregate of tentative taxes is in excess of $\$ 50,000$ but not in excess of $\$ 250,000$, retains the rule of paragraph 3 above as to the first $\$ 50,000$, but provides a reduction with respect to such excess over $\$ 50,000$ of $191 / 4$ percent (instead of 24 percent as provided in the House bill), equivalent to a reduction of 15 percent of such portion of the aggregate of
tentative taxes after its 5 percent reduction under existing law, as opposed to a comparable reduction of 20 percent under the House bill;
(d) in cases where the aggregate of tentative taxes is in excess of $\$ 250 ; 000$, while still retaining the rule of paragraph 3 above as to the first $\$ 50,000$ -
(1) provides, with respect to the portion in excess of $\$ 50,000$ and not in excess of $\$ 250,000$, the rule stated in paragraph (c), and
(2) adopts as to the portion of such aggregate of tentative taxes over $\$ 250,000$ the same rule as under the House bill (stated in paragraph 4 above) namely: a reduction of 15 percent, equivalent to a reduction of approximately 10.5 percent of such portion of the aggregate of tentative taxes after its 5 percent reduction under existing law.
With respect to taxable ycars beginning in 1917, your committee amendment provides a reduction in tax equivalent to approximately half the reduction which your committee would provide in the case of taxable years beginning after 1947. Under the committee amend-ment-
(a) if the aggregate of the tentative normal tax and tentative surtax is $\$ 200$ or less, such aggregate is reduced by 1934 percent thereof, a reduction of 15 percent of the tax under existing law;
(b) if the aggregate of the tentative taxes is over $\$ 200$ but not over $\$ 265.52$, such aggregate is reduced by $\$ 38.50$, a reduction varying from 15 percent to 10 percent of the tax under existing law;
(c) if the aggregate of the tentative taxes is over $\$ 265.52$ but not over $\$ 50,000$, such aggregate is reduced by 14.5 percent thereof, a reduction of 10 percent of the tax under existing law;
(d) if the aggregate of the tentative taxes exceeds $\$ 50,000$ but does not exceed $\$ 250,000$, the aggregate is reduced by $\$ 7,250$ plus 12 percent of the excess of such aggregate over $\$ 50,000$. This reduction, with respect to the portion of the aggregate of tentative taxes not over $\$ 50,000$, is equivalent to a reduction of 10 percent of such portion after its 5 percent reduction under existing law. With respect to the portion of such aggregate in excess of $\$ 50,000$, this reduction is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 7.5 percent of such portion after its 5 percent reduction under existing law;
(e) if the aggregate of such tentative taxes exceeds $\$ 250,000$, the aggregate is reduced by $\$ 31,250$ plus 10 percent of the excess of such aggregate over $\$ 250,000$. This reduction, with respect to the portion of such aggregate of tentative taxes not in excess of $\$ 50,000$, is a reduction of 10 percent of such portion after its 5 percent reduction under existing law. With respect to the portion of such aggregate of tentative taxes in excess of $\$ 50,000$ but not in excess of $\$ 250,000$, the reduction is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 7.5 percent of such portion after its 5 percent reduction under existing law. With respect to the portion of such aggregate of tentative taxes in excess of $\$ 250,000$, the reduction is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 5.3 percent of such portion after its 5 percent reduction under existing law.

Section 12 (g) of the code provides, as an overall limitation upon the combined normal tax and surtax in the case of individuals, that such combined tax shall not exceed $851 / 2$ percent of the net income of the taxpayer. The House bill substituted for this percentage figure $76 \frac{1}{2}$ percent to be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. The committee amendment retains the House figure, but limits its application to taxable years beginning after 1947. With respect to taxable years beginning in 1947, your committee, in order to conform with the revised reductions for 1947, provides that the over-all limitation shall be 81 percent.

For purposes of clarity your committee has combined the various percentage reductions in the tentative taxes into two tables, one applicable for taxable years beginning in 1947 and the other applicable for taxable years beginning after 1947. Section 2 (c) of your committee bill incorporates these tables in section 12 (g) of the code. Sections 11 and 12 of the code are amended by sections 2 (a) and 2 (b), respectively, of your committee bill to provide that the tentative normal tax and tentative surtax computed under such sections shall be reduced as provided in the tables under section $12(\mathrm{~g})$ of the code as amended by your committee.

The tables provided under the committee amendment to section $12(\mathrm{~g})$ of the code are designed to apply to the aggregate of the tentative normal tax and tentative surtax, and to provide for a reduction in the combined normal tax and surtax. In view of the fact that there are certain provisions of the code, such as sections 105 and 106, which make it necessary to determine the surtax separately from the normal tax, your committee has provided in section 12 (g) a special rule for making such computations. Under this rule the surtax shall be an amount which is the same proportion of the combined normal tax and surtax as the tentative surtax is of the aggregate of the tentative normal tax and tentative surtax.

Special provision is made in section 6 of the bill for taxable years beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947, or beginning in 1947 and ending in 1948.

SECTION 3. JNDIVIDUALS WITH ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME OF LESS THAN $\$ 5,000$

Section 3 of the House bill amended the tax table contained in section 400 of the code, relating to the optional tax on individuals with adjusted gross incomes of less than $\$ 5,000$. The bill as reported by your committee limits the application of the tax table in the House bill to taxable years beginning after 1947, and provides an additional tax table to be applicable to taxable years beginning in 1947 to reflect the reductions provided by your committec in section 2 of the bill with respect to taxable years beginning in 1947. Special provision is made in section 6 of the bill for taxable years beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947, or beginning in 1947 and ending in 1948.

SECTION 4. ADDITIONAL CREDIT AGAINST NET INCOME FOR NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX

Section 25 (b) (1) of the code now provides certain exemptions which are allowable as credits against net income in computing the normal tax and surtax. Section 4 of the House bill amended section

25 (b) (1) of the code by introducing an additional exemption of $\$ 500$ for a taxpayer who attains the age of 65 before the end of the taxable year. The House bill provided that in the case of a joint return the additional exemption of $\$ 500$ is allowed each spouse who has attained the age of 65 and whose gross income for the taxable year is $\$ 500$ or more. The bill as reported by your committee retains the provision of the House bill respecting the additional exemption of $\$ 500$ for a taxpayer who has attained the age of 65 and the additional exemption of $\$ 500$ for the taxpayer's spouse who has attained the age of 65 , but removes the requirement that the spouse must have gross income for the taxable year of $\$ 500$ or more. Where a joint return is filed and both the husband and wife have attained the age of 65 , the additional exemption for old age will be $\$ 500$ for cach such taxpayer.

The additional exemptions provided by section 4 of your committee bill, as in the corresponding provision of the House bill, do not apply to a nonresident álien who is not a resident of a contiguous country, to a ritizen of the United States who is entitled to the benefits of section 251 of the code, relating to income from sources within possessions of the United States, or to a citizen of a posses.sion of the United States (other than the Virgin Islands) not otherwise a citizen of the United States and not a resident of the United States.

Subsection (b) of section 4 of the House bill amended section 25 (b) (2) of the code to provide that for the purposes of the additional exemption for old age, the determination of whether or not an individual has attained the age of 65 shall be made as of the last day of the taxable year. Your committee bill amends section 25 (b) (i) of the corle to incorporate this provision, and subsection (b) of section 4 of the House bill has, therefore, been climinated. In determining the age of an individual for the purposes of the exemption for old age the last day of the taxable year of the taxpayer is the controlling date. Thus, in the event of a separate return by a husband no additional exemption for old age may be claimed for his spouse unless such spouse has attained the age of 65 on or before the last day of the taxable year of the husband. Nor will the husband filing a separate return be entitled to such exemption for said spouse if during the calendar year in which his taxable year begins, she received over half of her support from another taxpayer. In no event shall the additional exemption for old age be allowed with respect to a spouse who dies before attaining the age of 65, even though such spouse would have attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxpayer's taxable year. For the purposes of the old-age exemption, an individual attains the age of 65 on the first moment of the day preceding his sixtyfifth birthday. Accordingly, an individual whose sixty-fifth birthday falls on January 1 in a given year attains the age of 65 on the last day of the calendar year immediately preceding.

Your committee has eliminated subsection (c) of section 4 of the House bill. This subsection amended section 22 of the code (relating to gross income) by adding a new subsection (o) to require an individual entitled to the old age exemption to include in gross income for the taxable year the first $\$ 500$ of certain tax-exempt pensions, annuities, etc. Subsection (d) of section 4 of the House bill which made a technical amendment to section 22 (b) (5) of the code has likewise been eliminated in view of the removal of the provision which originally necessitated its inclusion.

Subsection (b) of section 4 of the bill as reported by your committee contains four technical amendments, not found in the House bill, necessitated by the insertion in the code of the old age exemption.

Paragraph (1) of section 4 (b) amends section 58 (a) (1) of the code. Existing law requires a declaration of estimated tax if the taxpayer's gross income from wages subject to withholding may be expected to exceed $\$ 5,000$ plus $\$ 500$ for each exemption to which he is entitled except his own exemption. Your committee amends section 58 (a) (1) to give effect to the old age exemption provided in the bill. Under the amendment a declaration will be required if the anticipated wage exceeds $\$ 4,500$ plus $\$ 500$ for each exemption to which the taxpayer is entitled, including his own exemption. Under existing law a single person who has no dependents and is under 65 years of age and who derives his income solely from wages subject to withholding is required to file a declaration if his anticipated wages for the calendar year exceed $\$ 5,000$. Under the committee amendment the same result will follow ( $\$ 4,500$ plus $\$ 500$ for his own exemption). Under the committee amendment if the same individual is over the age of 65 the declaration would not be required unless his anticipated wages for the calendar year exceeded $\$ 5,500$ ( $\$ 4,500$ plus $\$ 500$ for his own exemption plus $\$ 500$ for his old age exemption). Similarly under existing law, a single person under the age of 65 who has one dependent is not required to file a declaration unless his anticipated wages exceed $\$ 5,500$ ( $\$ 5,000$ plus $\$ 500$ for the dependent). The same result would follow under the committee amendment ( $\$ 4,500$ plus $\$ 500$ for his own exemption plus $\$ 500$ for his dependent).

The House bill does not make available for withholding purposes the additional exemption allowed to individuals who have attained the age of 65 . Paragraph (2) of section 4 (b) would amend section 1622 (h) (1) of the code to authorize the allowance of the old-age exemption for withholding purposes. Paragraph (3) would require employers to give effect to the additional exemption with respect to the first payment of wages made on or after the ninetieth day after the date of the enactment of the bill, if a withholding exemption certificate is filed at least 30 days before such ninetieth day. This will allow employees approximatcly 60 days from the date of enactment within which to curnish now exemption certificates and will allow employers a minimum of 30 days to give effect to such certificates.

Paragraph (4) of section 4 (b) amends section 23 (x) of the code relating to deduction of medical, etc., expenses. Under the House bill the amendment providing for the additional exemption for old age had the effect of increasing from $\$ 1,250$ to $\$ 2,500$ the maximum deduction provided for medical expenses by section 23 ( $x$ ) of the code in the case of a single individual over 65 years of age having no dependents. Under the committee amendment the maximum deduction provided for medical expenses by section 23 ( x ) of the code will not be increased by the additional exemption provided for old age.

Subsection (c) of this section of your committee bill is identical with subsection (e) of section 4 as passed by the House, and provides that the amendments made by this section shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946. Special provision is made in section 6 of the bill for taxable years beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947.

## GECTION 5. REDUCTION IN WITHHOLDING OF taX at source on wages

Section 5 (a) of the House bill amended section 1622 (a) of the code, relating to the percentage method of withholding, to reflect the reductions in tax provided in section 2 of that bill. The House bill required the application of four rates in computing the amount to be withheld under the percentage method instead of the two rates provided in existing law. Your committee amendment simplifies the computation under the percentage method of withholding by substituting three rates for the four provided in the House bill. The wage bracket withholding tables contained in section 5 (b) of the House bill are also adjusted to conform to the above change.

Under your committee amendment section 5 of the bill is made applicable with respect to wages paid on or after July 1, 1947, instead of June 1, 1947, as provided in the House bill.

## SECTION 6. FISCAL YEAR TAXPAYERS

The bill as reported by your committee retains the provision of the House bill respecting the computation of the tax for fiscal years beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947, and adds a new subsection to section 108 to provide for the computation of the tax imposed by sections 11, 12, and 400 for taxable years beginning in 1947 and ending in 1948. This new subsection is necessitated by your committee amendments providing tax reductions for 1947 different from those provided for subsequent years.


[^0]:    Rource: Staft of the Joint Committee on Internal Reventue Taxation.

[^1]:    1 Ineome payments In the first 6 months of calendar 1947 are assumed to be $\$ 178$ billion.

[^2]:    - Your committe has dimiculty reconciling the Secretary's oplnion that thls price adjustment can take Hace without a recession with certain other faplicatons of his testimony. The Secretary forecast a level of income payments of fiod billion for the calendar year $19+7$. Income payments during the first quarter ,f this calendar sear were about $\$ 172$ billion at an annual rate. Therefore the remaining thre fuarters
     last halfof this calendar year must average between $\$ 167$ hillion and $\$ 168$ billon. Thls leaves only the second quarter of the year unacerunted for. I'o arrive at the average of $\$ 160$ for the full year, it is necessary to have an averaze level of income payments durine the seond guarter of about $\$ 1.53$ billion. Since the quarter will begin at a level around $\$ 177$ billon, an averave for tho quarter of $\$ 153$ billion requires a low point during the guarter of betwem $\$ 120$ billion and $\$ 130$ billion. The (loo:' (rom $\$ 177$ billion to $\$ 120$ billion, or $\$ 130$ billion whiln the syace of 1 or 2 months is clearly inconsistent with the sectutary's notion that the only radjustment called for is in melling prices.

[^3]:    -The linhlity estimates are shown uniformly on forome payment levels of $\$ 165$ billion and $\$ 120$ billion for comparative purposes only. They do not represent forecista for the periofs in volved.

    - Eiffective in 1047 and subsequent years.
    - About one-half of the rate reduction and all of the increase in exemptions is made effective in the calendar sear 1977.
    The full reduction in mates is elfective in calendar year 10fs and subsequent years. This reduction is somewhat smaller than that proviled under H. R. 1 as pased by the House, but when the data are rounded the differences disappear.
    8ource: 8taff of the Jofnt Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

[^4]:    
     llabilites fin 1948 is not rulte twiee the reduction in 1947.

[^5]:    1 The exact breaking point in surtax net incomo under the House bill and as provided by your committeo for 1048 is $\$ 1,395,83$. Under the bill as amended by your committee the breaking point for 1047 is $\$ 1,327.60$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Incomes in this bracket recelve a flat reduction of $\$ 67$ from the tentative tax.

    - Incomes in this bracket receive a flat reduction of $\$ 38$.fo from the tentative tax
    - The exact breaking point in surtax net income under the bill as amended by your committee is $\$ 79,728.40$.
    -The exact braking point in surtax net income under both the llouse bill and the bill as amended by your committeo is $\$ 302,305$. 50 .
    -It should be borne in mind that the tax is subject to a celling of 81.5 percent of surtax net fucome under existing law, 76.5 percent under the House bill and under the Finance Committee's bill in 1913 and subseguent years, and 81 percent in 1047 under the Finance Committee hill.
    Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal hevenue Taxation.

[^6]:    - U. S. Bureau of Laber Statistics bulletin No. 822. Family Spentine and Siving in Wiartime.
     and over.

[^7]:    The exact breaking point in surtax net income under the House bill and as provided Dy your commithee for $19+8$ in $\$ 1,395$. 3 and for $1: 47$ under the bill as amended by your committee is $\$ 1,322^{\circ}$. fio
    ${ }^{3}$ The maximum tentative tax in the "notch" is $\$ 265.52$ in caiendar year 1947 and $\$ 279.17$ in calendar year 1948.
    ${ }^{3}$ The exact breaking point in surtax net income under the bill as amended by your committee is $5: 7.7 .2 \times .41$
    4 The exact breisking point in surtax net income under both the House bill and the bill as amended by your committer is $\$ 3 y^{2} 345 . \dot{\text { b }}$.

[^8]:    'The exact amount of tax reduction on surtax net Income between $\$ 79.723 .40$ and $\$ 302,395.61$ for the calen. dar year 1047 is between 7.38 percent and 7.37 percent.
    The exact percentage reduction in 1947 on surtax net income in excess of $\$ 302,395.60$ is between 5.20 percent and 8.27 percent.
    ${ }^{10}$ The exact percentage reduction in 1948 and subsequent years on surtar net income in excees of \$202,306.40 to between 10.82 percent and 10.53 percent.

[^9]:    "Buch as those pald under the Railroed Retirement Act, or the Old Age and Survivors $I_{\text {namarance }}$ Bystem $\sim$ the Soolal securlty Act.

[^10]:    Bource: Stafl of the Joint Committet on Internal Revenue Taxation

[^11]:    Source• Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

