## Calendar Year 2023

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME CATEGORY (2)	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase		
	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	(4)	(4)	86.7%	4.5%	8.8%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	(4)	(4)	75.4%	3.5%	21.1%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	(4)	(4)	81.2%	7.9%	10.9%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	(4)	(4)	70.2%	18.3%	11.5%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	(4)	(4)	38.3%	45.9%	15.8%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	(4)	(4)	19.3%	57.2%	23.5%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	(4)	(4)	8.8%	49.2%	42.1%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	(4)	(4)	2.8%	23.8%	73.4%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	(4)	(4)	0.5%	1.8%	97.7%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	(4)	(4)	0.2%	0.2%	99.6%	
\$1,000,000 and over	(4)	(4)	0.1%	0.2%	99.6%	
Total, All Taxpayers	(4)	(4)	36.9%	26.1%	37.1%	

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
  - [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation,
  - [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
  - [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.
- (4) Less than 0.05%.

# Calendar Year 2025

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME CATEGORY (2)	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase		
	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	(4)	(4)	86.1%	4.7%	9.2%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	(4)	(4)	73.4%	5.2%	21.3%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	(4)	(4)	51.5%	37.9%	10.6%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	(4)	(4)	31.4%	57.4%	11.2%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	(4)	(4)	23.0%	61.2%	15.9%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	(4)	(4)	17.6%	57.2%	25.2%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	(4)	(4)	8.5%	41.7%	49.9%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	(4)	(4)	2.7%	9.5%	87.8%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	(4)	(4)	0.5%	0.7%	98.8%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	(4)	(4)	0.2%	0.2%	99.7%	
\$1,000,000 and over	(4)	(4)	0.1%	0.2%	99.6%	
Total, All Taxpayers	(4)	(4)	27.8%	30.8%	41.4%	

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
  - [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation,
  - [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
  - [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.
- (4) Less than 0.05%.

## Calendar Year 2027

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME CATEGORY (2)	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax In	crease	
	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	(4)	(4)	85.4%	4.9%	9.7%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	(4)	(4)	56.7%	21.8%	21.5%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	(4)	(4)	31.6%	58.0%	10.4%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	(4)	(4)	30.4%	58.6%	11.0%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	(4)	(4)	22.1%	61.8%	16.1%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	(4)	(4)	17.1%	53.4%	29.5%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	(4)	(4)	8.4%	20.6%	71.0%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	(4)	(4)	2.8%	4.8%	92.4%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	(4)	(4)	0.5%	0.7%	98.8%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	(4)	(4)	0.2%	0.2%	99.6%	
\$1,000,000 and over	(4)	(4)	0.1%	0.1%	99.8%	
Total, All Taxpayers	(4)	(4)	23.6%	30.7%	45.6%	

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposals in revenue table 22-2027R4, except the following: **Subtitle A:** Part 2 and Part 3; **Subtitle B; Subtitle C**; and **Subtitle D**: Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2, and Part 6.

  For an explanation of the distribution methodology used in this table, see JCX-15-12 and JCX-14-13.
- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
  - [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation,
  - [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
  - [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.
- (4) Less than 0.05%.

## Calendar Year 2029

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME CATEGORY (2)	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Tax Increase		
	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	(4)	(4)	84.5%	5.1%	10.4%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	(4)	(4)	35.7%	42.6%	21.7%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	(4)	(4)	30.3%	59.7%	10.0%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	(4)	(4)	30.3%	58.3%	11.3%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	(4)	(4)	22.0%	60.5%	17.5%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	(4)	(4)	17.2%	37.9%	44.9%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	(4)	(4)	8.7%	10.0%	81.3%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	(4)	(4)	3.0%	4.6%	92.4%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	(4)	(4)	0.5%	0.7%	98.8%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	(4)	(4)	0.2%	0.2%	99.6%	
\$1,000,000 and over	(4)	(4)	0.1%	0.2%	99.6%	
Total, All Taxpayers	(4)	(4)	21.6%	28.8%	49.7%	

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
  - [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation,
  - [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
  - [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.
- (4) Less than 0.05%.

## Calendar Year 2031

	Percentage of Returns					
INCOME CATEGORY (2)	Tax Decrease		Tax Change	Change Tax Increase		
	Greater		Less than		Greater	
	Than \$500	\$100-\$500	\$100	\$100-\$500	Than \$500	
Less than \$10,000	(4)	(4)	82.9%	5.4%	11.6%	
\$10,000 to \$20,000	(4)	(4)	22.0%	56.1%	21.9%	
\$20,000 to \$30,000	(4)	(4)	29.0%	60.8%	10.3%	
\$30,000 to \$40,000	(4)	(4)	30.3%	57.5%	12.2%	
\$40,000 to \$50,000	(4)	(4)	21.9%	57.1%	21.0%	
\$50,000 to \$75,000	(4)	(4)	17.4%	19.7%	62.9%	
\$75,000 to \$100,000	(4)	(4)	8.9%	9.6%	81.4%	
\$100,000 to \$200,000	(4)	(4)	3.1%	4.7%	92.2%	
\$200,000 to \$500,000	(4)	(4)	0.5%	0.8%	98.7%	
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	(4)	(4)	0.2%	0.2%	99.6%	
\$1,000,000 and over	(4)	(4)	0.1%	0.2%	99.6%	
Total, All Taxpayers	(4)	(4)	20.2%	26.6%	53.2%	

**Source: Joint Committee on Taxation**Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

- (2) The income concept used to place tax returns into income categories is adjusted gross income (AGI) plus: [1] tax-exempt interest,
  - [2] employer contributions for health plans and life insurance, [3] employer share of FICA tax, [4] workers' compensation,
  - [5] nontaxable Social Security benefits, [6] insurance value of Medicare benefits, [7] alternative minimum tax preference items,
  - [8] individual share of business taxes, and [9] excluded income of U.S. citizens living abroad. Categories are measured at 2021 levels.
- (3) The categories reflecting the size of tax change are indexed for inflation.
- (4) Less than 0.05%.

# PROVISIONS FROM #22-2027R4 INCLUDED IN DISTRIBUTION TABLE #D-10-22

# **SUBTITLE A - DEFICIT REDUCTION**

Part 1 - Corporate Tax Reform - Corporate alternative minimum tax

## SUBTITLE D - ENERGY SECURITY

### Part 1 - Clean Electricity and Reducing Carbon Emissions

- 1. Extension and modification of credit for electricity produced from certain renewable resources (sunset 12/31/24)
- 2. Extension and modification of energy credit (sunset 12/31/24)
- 3. Increase in energy credit for solar facilities placed in service in connection with low-income communities
- 4. Extension and modification of credit for carbon oxide sequestration (sunset 12/31/24)
- 5. Zero-emission nuclear power production credit

#### Part 2 - Clean Fuels

- 1. Extension of incentives for biodiesel, renewable diesel and alternative fuels (sunset 12/31/24)
- 2. Extension of second generation biofuel incentives (sunset 12/31/24)
- 3. Sustainable aviation fuel credit (sunset 12/31/24)
- 4. Credit for production of clean hydrogen (sunset 12/31/24)

# Part 3 - Green Energy and Efficiency Incentives for Individuals

- 3. Energy efficient commercial buildings deduction
- 4. Extension, increase, and modifications of new energy efficient home credit (sunset 12/31/32)

### Part 4 -Clean Vehicles

- 3. Qualified commercial electric vehicles (sunset 12/31/32)
- 4. Alternative fuel refueling property credit (sunset 12/31/32)

## Part 5 - Investment in Clean Energy Manufacturing and Energy Security

- 1. Extension of the advanced energy project credit
- 2. Advanced manufacturing production credit (sunset 12/31/32)

# Part 7 - Incentives for Clean Electricity and Clean Transportation

- 1. Clean electricity production credit
- 2. Clean electricity investment credit
- 4. Cost recovery for qualified facilities, qualified property, and energy storage technology
- 5. Clean fuel production credit (sunset 12/31/27)

# Part 8 - Credit Monetization and Appropriations - Elective Payment for Energy Property and Electricity Produced from Certain Renewable Resources, etc., and Transfer of Credits

### Part 9 - Other Provisions

- 1. Permanent extension of tax rate to fund Black Lung Disability Trust Fund
- 2. Increase in research credit against payroll tax for small businesses