# COMPARISON OF FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER A MODIFICATION TO THE CHAIRMAN'S MARK OF THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000," SCHEDULED FOR MARKUP BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON MARCH 30, 2000, FOR HYPOTHETICAL MARRIED COUPLES

Prepared by the Staff

of the

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION



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### COMPARISON OF FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER A MODIFICATION TO THE CHAIRMAN'S MARK OF THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000,"

### SCHEDULED FOR MARKUP BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON MARCH 30, 2000, FOR HYPOTHETICAL MARRIED COUPLES WITH TWO CHILDREN

#### Calendar Year 2001

Annual Income (Wages Only)	Income Taxes Under Present Law	Income Taxes Under Marriage Tax Relief Act of 2000	Change in Income Taxes	Percentage Reduction in Income Taxes
\$20,000	-\$2,518	-\$3,045	-\$527 *	20.9% *
30,000	215	-529	-744	346.0%
50,000	3,628	3,410	-218	6.0%
75,000	8,795	8,389	-406	4.6%
100,000	15,795	15,389	-406	2.6%
200,000	47,807	47,285	-522	1.1%

#### Joint Committee on Taxation

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NOTE: This table shows the effect of the "Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Act of 2000" in 2001. The elements of the proposal that are in effect in 2001 are: (1) the doubling of the standard deduction for married couples filing a joint return to twice that for single filers; and (2) the increase of \$2,500 in the beginning point of the phaseout of the earned income credit ("EIC") for married couples filing a joint return. Each child is assumed to be eligible for the child credit, subject to income limitations. All income is assumed to be wage income, and taxpayers are assumed to take the standard deduction. For taxpayers that itemize their deductions, the reduction in taxes would be less than shown here.

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes increase in refundable portion of the EIC.

## COMPARISON OF FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER A MODIFICATION TO THE CHAIRMAN'S MARK OF THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000," SCHEDULED FOR MARKUP BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON MARCH 30, 2000, FOR HYPOTHETICAL MARRIED COUPLES WITH NO CHILDREN

#### Calendar Year 2001

Annual Income (Wages Only)	Income Taxes Under Present Law	Income Taxes Under Marriage Tax Relief Act of 2000	Change in Income Taxes	Percentage Reduction in Income Taxes
\$20,000	\$998	\$780	-\$218	21.8%
30,000	2,498	2,280	-218	8.7%
50,000	5,498	5,280	-218	4.0%
75,000	11,419	11,013	-406	3.6%
100,000	18,419	18,013	-406	2.2%
200,000	49,853	49,331	-522	1.0%

#### Joint Committee on Taxation

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NOTE: This table shows the effect of the "Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Act of 2000" in 2001. The elements of the proposal that are in effect in 2001 are: (1) the doubling of the standard deduction for married couples filing a joint return to twice that of single filers; and (2) the increase of \$2,500 in the beginning point of the phaseout of the earned income credit ("EIC") for married couples filing a joint return. All income is assumed to be wage income, and taxpayers are assumed to take the standard deduction. For taxpayers that itemize their deductions, the reduction in taxes would be less than shown here.

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#### Calendar Year 2005

Annual Income (Wages Only)	Income Taxes Under Present Law	Income Taxes Under Marriage Tax Relief Act of 2000	Change in Income Taxes	Percentage Reduction in Income Taxes
\$20,000	-\$3,206	-\$3,787	-\$581 *	18.1% *
30,000	-765	-1,601	-836 *	109.3% *
50,000	3,335	3,080	-255	7.6%
75,000	7,800	6,830	-970	12.4%
100,000	14,651	13,557	-1,094	7.5%
200,000	45,424	43,925	-1,499	3.3%

#### Joint Committee on Taxation

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NOTE: This table shows the effect of the "Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Act of 2000" in 2005. The elements of the proposal that are in effect in 2005 are:

(1) the doubling of the standard deduction for married couples filing a joint return to twice that for single filers; (2) the partial phasein of the expansion of the size of the 15-percent and 28-percent regular income tax brackets for a married couple filing a joint return to twice the size of the corresponding rate bracket for an unmarried individual; (3) the increase of \$2,500 in the beginning point of the phaseout of the earned income credit ("EIC") for married couples filing a joint return; and (4) the permanent extension of the allowance of personal credits against the regular tax and the minimum tax.

Each child is assumed to be eligible for the child credit, subject to income and alternative minimum tax credit limitations.

All income is assumed to be wage income, and taxpayers are assumed to take the standard deduction. For taxpayers that itemize their deduction in taxes would be less than shown here.

\* Denotes increase in refundable portion of the EIC.

## COMPARISON OF FEDERAL TAX LIABILITIES UNDER PRESENT LAW AND UNDER A MODIFICATION TO THE CHAIRMAN'S MARK OF THE "MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2000," SCHEDULED FOR MARKUP BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE ON MARCH 30, 2000, FOR HYPOTHETICAL MARRIED COUPLES WITH NO CHILDREN

#### Calendar Year 2005

Annual Income (Wages Only)	Income Taxes Under Present Law	Income Taxes Under Marriage Tax Relief Act of 2000	Change in Income Taxes	Percentage Reduction in Income Taxes
\$20,000	\$795	\$540	-\$255	32.1%
30,000	2,295	2,040	-255	11.1%
50,000	5,295	5,040	-255	4.8%
75,000	10,443	9,349	-1,094	10.5%
100,000	17,443	16,349	-1,094	6.3%
200,000	47,545	45,962	-1,583	3.3%

#### Joint Committee on Taxation

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NOTE: This table shows the effect of the "Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Act of 2000" in 2005. The elements of the proposal that are in effect in 2005 are:

(1) the doubling of the standard deduction for married couples filing a joint return to twice that for single filers; (2) the partial phasein of the expansion of the size of the 15-percent and 28-percent regular income tax brackets for a married couple filing a joint return to twice the size of the corresponding rate bracket for an unmarried individual; (3) the increase of \$2,500 in the beginning point of the phaseout of the earned income credit ("EIC") for married couples filing a joint return; and (4) the permanent extension of the allowance of personal credits against the regular tax and the minimum tax.

Each child is assumed to be eligible for the child credit, subject to income and alternative minimum tax credit limitations.

All income is assumed to be wage income, and taxpayers are assumed to take the standard deduction. For taxpayers that itemize their deductions, the reduction in taxes would be less than shown here.