

**DISTRIBUTIONAL EFFECTS OF SELECTED PROVISIONS FROM SUBTITLE A AND SUBTITLE D OF  
TITLE I - COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF AN AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE TO  
H.R. 5376, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RECONCILIATION PURSUANT TO TITLE II OF S. CON. RES. 14,"  
AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON AUGUST 7, 2022  
EXCLUDES THE EFFECT OF SUBTITLE C - AFFORDABLE CARE ACT SUBSIDIES  
Calendar Year 2023**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$88	2.3%	\$3.9	0.1%	\$4.0	0.1%	7.3%	7.5%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$83	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.3	(6)	-0.5%	-0.5%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$155	0.7%	\$21.4	0.6%	\$21.6	0.6%	4.3%	4.3%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$259	0.5%	\$48.3	1.3%	\$48.6	1.3%	7.8%	7.9%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$351	0.5%	\$70.1	1.8%	\$70.5	1.8%	10.4%	10.5%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$1,222	0.5%	\$244.7	6.4%	\$245.9	6.4%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$1,577	0.6%	\$268.0	7.0%	\$269.6	7.0%	15.8%	15.9%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$6,833	0.7%	\$957.6	25.0%	\$964.4	25.0%	19.1%	19.3%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$8,741	0.9%	\$953.3	24.9%	\$962.1	24.9%	24.1%	24.3%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$3,590	1.0%	\$352.0	9.2%	\$355.5	9.2%	28.5%	28.8%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$9,699	1.1%	\$908.3	23.7%	\$918.0	23.8%	30.2%	30.5%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>\$32,598</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>\$3,826.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$3,858.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>

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 JCX-18-22, except the following:

**Subtitle A:** Part 3; **Subtitle B;** **Subtitle C;** and **Subtitle D:** Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2.

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) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would INcrease from -\$1.336 billion to -\$1.253 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

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Calendar Year 2025**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$51	1.4%	\$3.6	0.1%	\$3.7	0.1%	6.5%	6.6%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$41	(5)	-\$2.0	(6)	-\$2.0	(6)	-0.8%	-0.7%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$86	0.4%	\$23.7	0.6%	\$23.7	0.6%	4.5%	4.5%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$120	0.2%	\$51.5	1.3%	\$51.6	1.3%	7.7%	7.8%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$146	0.2%	\$74.9	1.8%	\$75.1	1.8%	10.4%	10.4%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$457	0.2%	\$266.7	6.5%	\$267.1	6.5%	13.0%	13.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$523	0.2%	\$294.6	7.2%	\$295.1	7.2%	15.8%	15.8%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$2,030	0.2%	\$1,046.2	25.6%	\$1,048.3	25.6%	19.1%	19.2%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$2,227	0.2%	\$1,031.9	25.2%	\$1,034.2	25.2%	24.1%	24.2%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$774	0.2%	\$379.4	9.3%	\$380.2	9.3%	28.7%	28.7%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$1,617	0.2%	\$924.0	22.6%	\$925.6	22.6%	30.5%	30.5%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>\$8,073</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>\$4,094.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$4,102.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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**Subtitle A:** Part 3; **Subtitle B;** **Subtitle C;** and **Subtitle D:** Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2.

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- (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) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would decrease from -\$1.996 billion to -\$1.955 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

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Calendar Year 2027**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$42	1.2%	\$3.5	0.1%	\$3.5	0.1%	5.8%	5.9%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	\$30	(5)	-\$0.2	(6)	-\$0.2	(6)	-0.1%	-0.1%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$68	0.2%	\$31.1	0.7%	\$31.2	0.7%	5.5%	5.5%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$70	0.1%	\$62.4	1.3%	\$62.5	1.3%	8.7%	8.7%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$63	0.1%	\$86.3	1.8%	\$86.3	1.8%	11.2%	11.3%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$195	0.1%	\$311.8	6.7%	\$312.0	6.7%	14.0%	14.1%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$190	0.1%	\$344.3	7.4%	\$344.5	7.4%	16.8%	16.8%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	\$713	0.1%	\$1,204.8	25.8%	\$1,205.5	25.7%	20.2%	20.2%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	\$674	0.1%	\$1,193.1	25.6%	\$1,193.8	25.5%	25.6%	25.6%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	\$580	0.1%	\$442.2	9.5%	\$442.8	9.5%	30.7%	30.7%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	\$17,603	1.8%	\$985.4	21.1%	\$1,003.0	21.4%	32.0%	32.6%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>\$20,228</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>\$4,664.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$4,684.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>

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 JCX-18-22, except the following:

**Subtitle A:** Part 3; **Subtitle B;** **Subtitle C;** and **Subtitle D:** Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2.

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) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would increase from -\$0.211 billion to -\$0.181 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

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Calendar Year 2029**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$29	1.4%	\$2.1	(5)	\$2.1	(5)	2.7%	2.7%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	-\$20	-1.7%	\$1.2	(5)	\$1.1	(5)	0.3%	0.3%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$17	(5)	\$44.3	0.9%	\$44.4	0.9%	6.2%	6.2%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$25	(5)	\$76.6	1.5%	\$76.6	1.5%	9.1%	9.2%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$28	(5)	\$111.4	2.2%	\$111.5	2.2%	12.0%	12.0%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$67	(5)	\$376.9	7.5%	\$376.9	7.5%	14.5%	14.5%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	\$39	(5)	\$399.7	8.0%	\$399.7	8.0%	17.2%	17.2%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	-\$7	(5)	\$1,346.1	26.9%	\$1,346.1	26.9%	20.5%	20.5%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	-\$371	(5)	\$1,225.0	24.5%	\$1,224.6	24.5%	26.2%	26.2%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	-\$435	-0.1%	\$441.7	8.8%	\$441.2	8.8%	30.7%	30.7%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	-\$1,908	-0.2%	\$980.6	19.6%	\$978.7	19.6%	31.8%	31.8%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>-\$2,536</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>\$5,005.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$5,003.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

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 JCX-18-22, except the following:

**Subtitle A:** Part 3; **Subtitle B;** **Subtitle C;** and **Subtitle D:** Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2.

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) Federal taxes are equal to individual income tax (including the outlay portion of refundable credits), employment tax (attributed to employees), excise taxes (attributed to consumers), and corporate income taxes. The estimates of Federal taxes are preliminary and subject to change. Individuals who are dependents of other taxpayers and taxpayers with negative income are excluded from the analysis. Does not include indirect effects.
- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) Less than 0.05%

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Calendar Year 2031**

INCOME CATEGORY (2)	CHANGE IN FEDERAL TAXES (3)		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PRESENT LAW		FEDERAL TAXES (3) UNDER PROPOSAL		Average Tax Rate (4)	
	Millions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Billions	Percent	Present Law	Proposal
							Percent	Percent
Less than \$10,000.....	\$23	1.0%	\$2.4	(6)	\$2.4	(6)	3.2%	3.2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	-\$35	(5)	-\$1.3	(6)	-\$1.3	(6)	-0.4%	-0.4%
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	\$7	(6)	\$38.3	0.7%	\$38.3	0.7%	5.7%	5.7%
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	\$16	(6)	\$72.0	1.3%	\$72.1	1.3%	8.6%	8.6%
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	\$20	(6)	\$99.1	1.8%	\$99.2	1.8%	11.1%	11.1%
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	\$34	(6)	\$366.2	6.8%	\$366.2	6.8%	14.0%	14.0%
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	-\$7	(6)	\$413.7	7.7%	\$413.7	7.7%	16.7%	16.7%
\$100,000 to \$200,000.....	-\$233	(6)	\$1,409.8	26.2%	\$1,409.6	26.3%	19.9%	19.9%
\$200,000 to \$500,000.....	-\$723	-0.1%	\$1,399.2	26.0%	\$1,398.4	26.1%	25.5%	25.5%
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000..	-\$644	-0.1%	\$514.1	9.6%	\$513.5	9.6%	30.5%	30.5%
\$1,000,000 and over.....	-\$2,493	-0.2%	\$1,058.4	19.7%	\$1,055.9	19.7%	31.7%	31.6%
<b>Total, All Taxpayers.....</b>	<b>-\$4,036</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>\$5,371.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$5,367.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation

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(1) This table is a distributional analysis of the proposals in revenue table JCX-18-22, except the following:

**Subtitle A:** Part 3, Part 4 and Part 5; **Subtitle B;** and **Subtitle D:** Part 3 items 1 and 2, Part 4 items 1 and 2.

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.
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- (4) The average tax rate is equal to Federal taxes described in footnote (3) divided by income described in footnote (2).
- (5) For returns in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 income category, Federal taxes would decrease from -\$1.299 billion to -\$1.334 billion.
- (6) Less than 0.05%

**PROVISIONS FROM JCX-18-22 INCLUDED IN DISTRIBUTION TABLE #D-16-22****SUBTITLE A - DEFICIT REDUCTION****Part 1 - Corporate Tax Reform - Corporate alternative minimum tax****Part 2 - Excise Tax on Repurchase of Corporate Stock****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 6 - Reinstatement of Superfund****Part 7 - Incentives for Clean Electricity and Clean Transportation**

1. Clean electricity production credit
2. Clean electricity investment credit
3. Cost recovery for qualified facilities, qualified property, and energy storage technology
4. 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
3. Limitation on excess business losses of noncorporate taxpayers extended for two years

(1) The analysis does not include the effects of the policy on employer sponsored health insurance premiums, the employer mandate penalties, or small business health insurance tax credits .  
Also, the analysis does not include the effects of spending under Subtitle C estimated by Congressional Budget Office.