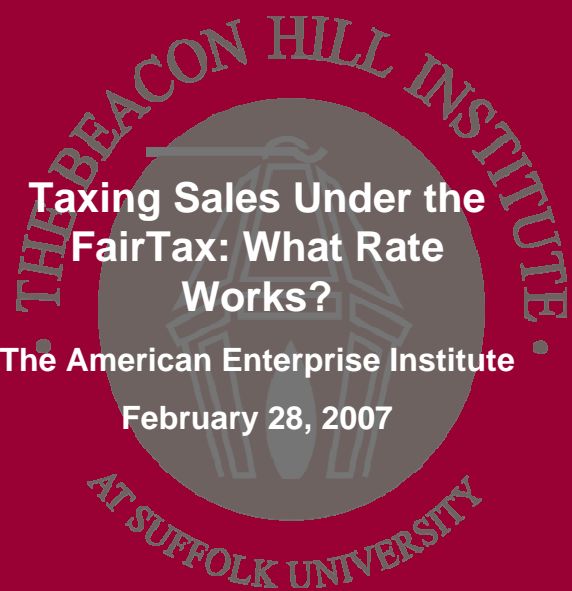


**Taxing Sales Under the
FairTax: What Rate
Works?**

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FairTax Act of 2007

- Replaces federal personal income, corporate income, payroll, estate & gift taxes with national retail sales tax plus a highly progressive tax rebate.
- The rate is set at 23% (tax-inclusive basis).

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Our Analysis

- Assumptions
 - No “dynamic” effects
 - No compliance effects
 - Estimate for 2007
 - Bush tax cuts are permanent
- Determines
 - What rate works
 - Effects on states
 - Spending cut (if any) needed under 23% rate

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Previous Rate Findings

- Bruce Bartlett, *National Review Online*, August 9, 2004.*
 - Cites a report by the Joint Committee on Taxation that put the tax-exclusive rate at 57%.
- William G. Gale, “The National Retail Sales Tax: What Would the Rate Have to Be?” *Tax Notes*, May 16, 2005.**
 - Estimates the tax-exclusive average rate to be 44%.
- President’s Advisory Panel on Tax Reform, *Final Report*, November 2005.***
 - Estimates the tax-exclusive rate to be at least 34%.

* http://www.nationalreview.com/nrof_bartlett/bartlett200408090847.asp

** <http://www.brookings.edu/views/articles/gale/20050516.pdf>

*** <http://www.taxreformpanel.gov/final-report/>

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Gale’s Criticisms

- Inconsistency re consumer and producer prices.
- Unrealistic to expect state and local purchases to “end up in the tax base.” One reason is that the FairTax “does not reduce the *overall burden* on taxpayers.”
- A tax-inclusive 23% rate would bring about a revenue loss of \$268 billion in 2005 and of almost \$600 billion by 2010.

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FairTax Rates and Prices

- Let $t_i = 23\%$.
- Then $t_e = t_i / (1 - t_i) = .23 / (1 - .23) = 30\%$.
- The effect on market prices depends on Fed.
- The FairTax imposes a wedge between producer and market prices.
- Degree of accommodation irrelevant to the determination of the rate.

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The K/BHI FairTax Rate: Gross Base

- (1) $GB = C + GS + G.$
- C personal consumption expenditures in 2007 = \$9.235 trillion.
 - GS state and local spending on goods and services and net investment (less wages and salaries for education) = \$1.093 trillion.
 - G taxable federal government spending on goods and services (including reduction of IRS expenditure) = \$916 billion.
- (2) $GB = \$9.235 \text{ trillion} + \$1.093 \text{ trillion} + \0.916 trillion
 $= \$11.244 \text{ trillion}.$

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Net (Adjusted) Base

(3) $NB = GB - B + GN - AC.$

- B prebate base = \$2.112 trillion.
- GN adjustment for reduced federal interest payments & eliminating income tax on Soc Sec benefits = \$276 billion.
- AC adjustment for administrative credit to retailers and state governments = \$53 billion.

(4) $NB = 11.244 \text{ trillion} - \$2.112 \text{ trillion} + \$276 \text{ billion} - \$0.053 \text{ trillion}$
 $= \$9.355 \text{ trillion}.$



The K/BHI FairTax Rate

$R1$ revenue from taxes that would be eliminated under the FairTax = \$2.228 trillion.

(5) $t_i = \frac{R1}{NB}.$

(6) $t_i = 2.228 / 9.355 = 23.82\%.$

(7) $t_e = .2382 / (1 - .2382) = 31.27\%.$



Comparison of K/BHI with Current Law

- Revenue requirement: personal & corporate, payroll, estate & gift, self-employment, and ATM taxes = \$2.288 trillion.
- Base
 - Gross Current Taxable Income (personal and corporate)
 - Personal Income Tax Deductions and Exemptions
 - + Estate and Gift Tax Base
 - = \$9.572 trillion – \$2.673 trillion + \$.134 trillion = \$7.033 trillion.
- Tax-Inclusive Rate = $2.288/7.033 = 32.53\%$.
- Tax-Exclusive Rate = $2.288/(7.033 - 2.288) = 48.22\%$.

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Comparison of K/BHI and Gale

- The difference between K/BHI and Gale reduces to differences in (1) the base and revenues to be replaced and (2) the more recent data used by K/BHI.
- Differences in base:
 - “–” Gale’s base is overstated by the indicated amount, and that amount should be subtracted from his base.
 - “+” Gale’s base is understated by the indicated amount, and that amount should be added to his base.

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K/BHI v. Gale Base

- Residential Housing: K/BHI excludes purchases for investment; Gale includes all new purchases of housing.
 - \$118 billion
- Financial Services: K/BHI calculation of home mortgage, non-profit and personal interest payments over the basic interest rate is greater than Gale's.
 - + \$62 billion
- Travel: K/BHI excludes only half of U.S. expenditures on travel abroad. Gale excludes all.
 - + \$54 billion
- Non-Profit Expenditures: K/BHI excludes wages & salaries and includes net capital expenditures. Gale does not adjust.
 - \$10 billion

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K/BHI v. Gale Base (cont'd)

- Private Education Expenditures: K/BHI includes half of "Other" NIPA category consisting of various fees paid to business and technical schools and current expenditures by grant-making foundations for education and research. Gale includes all.
 - + \$31 billion
- State and Local Govt.: K/BHI excludes education spending on wages & salaries and includes capital spending for education as specified in HR25. Gale excludes both.
 - + \$358 billion
- State and Local Sales Taxes: K/BHI estimates and includes only the portion that applies to final sales, per HR25. Gale excludes all sales taxes.
 - + \$175 billion

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K/BHI v. Gale Base (cont'd)

- Taxed Federal Government Transfers and Interest: Gale excludes taxable Social-Security expenditures and net interest on debt held by the public. K/BHI does not.
+ \$276 billion
- Administrative Credit: K/BHI excludes. Gale does not.
– \$53 billion
- State and Local Government Portion of Tax Base: K/BHI includes; Gale excludes.
+ 1.093 trillion
- Gale's base is understated by \$1.868 trillion.

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K/BHI v. Gale Revenue

- “–” Gale’s estimate of required revenue (numerator) is overstated by the indicated amount, and that amount should be subtracted from his estimate.
- “+” Gale’s estimate of required revenue (numerator) is understated by the indicated amount, and that amount should be added to his numerator.
- 2001 and 2003 Tax Cuts: K/BHI assumes they are made permanent. Gale does not.
– \$56 billion
- Earned Income and Child Tax Credit: K/BHI removes from revenues. Gale does not.
– \$52 billion
- IRS Savings: K/BHI assume the IRS would be abolished allowing a 70% savings. Gale does not.
– \$8 billion
- CBO 2007 Revenue Estimates: K/BHI uses August 2006, while Gale uses April 2005.
+ \$92 billion
- Gale’s revenues are overstated by \$24 billion.

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K/BHI Rate v. Gale Rate

- Correct Rates

$$t_{i,K/BHI} = 23.82\%$$

$$t_{e,K/BHI} = 31.27\%$$

- Incorrect Rates Based on Gale's Errors

$$t_{i,Gale} = \frac{R_{107} + GR_{07}}{NB_{07} - GB_{07}} = \frac{2.228 + .024}{9.355 - 1.868} = 30.08\%$$

$$t_{e,Gale} = \frac{30.08\%}{1 - 30.08\%} = 43.02\%$$

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K/BHI Rate v. Gale Rate (cont'd)

- Correction of Gale's errors reduces his inclusive and exclusive rates by 6 and 12 percentage points, respectively.
- Remaining differences between the estimates are due to differences in data used (2005 vs. 2003).

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No Need to Compensate State and Local Gov't

- State and local governments must pay the FairTax on their purchases.
- This means their real revenues decline.
- But saying this is saying the real burden on their taxpayers falls.
- To maintain their real revenues and the real tax burden on their taxpayers, state and local government need only
 - A) Assess their sales taxes on top of the FairTax.
 - B) Raise their income tax rates to collect the same real revenue.

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23% Rate: Required Cut in Non-Social Security Spending

- Total Sources of Revenue under 23% rate = \$3.209 trillion.
- Total "Required" Revenue = \$3.285 trillion.
- Difference = \$76 billion or 0.55% of 2007 GDP.
- Non-Social Security Spending = \$2.782 trillion.
- \$76 billion/\$2.782 trillion = 2.73% (3.47% under current law).
- Relative to 2000 Spending Rates, the federal government has raised spending by \$205 billion – far greater than \$76 billion.

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Compliance

- According to Brent Moulton, Director of NIPA, “1.3%-2.0% of PCE represents adjustments of economic activities not reported to IRS.”
- Not reported PCE includes unreported PCE and misreported PCE.
- Concern about evasion relates primarily to unreported PCE.
- But assume that 2% of PCE escapes the FairTax, the revised rates are

$$- t_{i,K/BHI} = 24.30\%$$

$$- t_{i,K/BHI} = 32.09\%$$

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Enforcing the FairTax

- 100,000 IRS employees can be re-employed both over- and under-cover to enforce this single tax
- FairTax enlists buyers to help with enforcement
- New technology can be used – wireless tax-paying and receipt machine

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Additional Revenue Sources

- FairTax would expand economy and PCE tax base by, in our estimate, at least 10 percent.
- Likely transition effects
 - Transitional Inventory Credit costs approximately \$184 billion in FairTax Revenue.
 - Revaluation of medium and long-term Federal debt generates \$770 billion capital gain.

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Conclusion

On balance, we believe the real revenue-neutral FairTax rate is 23.0% or lower.

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