# The Current Tax System (income tax) Compared to the Fair Tax...

- Current system is too complex and costly, with 73,000+ pages of code and regulations that burden individuals and businesses with over 7 billion hours and nearly \$1/2 trillion to comply - EVERY YEAR.
- The Fair Tax reduces compliance costs to individuals to ZERO, and near zero to businesses with greatly simplified recordkeeping.
- The income tax now ranges from 10% to 39.6%, and payroll taxes (a flat rate) for workers and employers are another 15.3%. The combined tax rate range is 25.3% to 43.3% for all but the lowest-income Americans. High rates result from the exemptions, deductions, credits and loopholes that narrow the tax base to benefit the special interest lobbies.
- The Fair Tax taxes goods and services only once and at one rate. NO EXCEPTIONS. The Fair Tax marginal rate is 23%, but only above the poverty level. A family of 4 can spend \$31,020 tax-free. If they choose to spend twice that amount, then they pay an effective tax rate of only 11.5%.

# The Fair Tax Encourages Savings and Investment and raises wages

- Under The Fair Tax, savings and investments are not taxed at all. And as Americans save more, coupled with the flood of capital now trapped offshore that will return home, the pool of funds available for lending will grow.
- Investment levels impact all wage earners due to the close tie between real wages and the level of capital investment per worker. For example, a worker or farmer is more productive if he has more and better machinery and equipment to work with; and higher productivity leads to higher real wages.

- The Fair Tax will provide for the repeal of the 16th Amendment and the income tax through companion legislation - HJR-16.
  With no income tax, the United States becomes the most attractive place on earth to invest, build business, and hire talented employees.
- Lower operating costs under The Fair Tax will level the playing field between Mom & Pop businesses and chain operations, allowing all businesses to be competitive both domestically and globally.

### Advantages for Low-Income and Fixed-Income Americans...

- The Fair Tax allows workers to take home their whole paycheck - free of federal tax withholding.
- Under The Fair Tax, the impoverished pay no net tax at all because their spending is limited to below the poverty level. Used goods are not taxed, allowing these families to avoid taxes even on additional spending beyond the basic necessities.

# The Fair Tax Delivers massive benefits to Seniors and Retirees...

- Of prime importance, The Social Security and Medicare programs will be permanently funded on an actuarially sound basis by a fixed percentage of the consumption tax.
- No longer will retirees rely on a dwindling tax base to fund Social Security.
- No more taxation of Social Security income to seniors. No more taxation of all forms of savings and retirement income.
- Seniors relying on Social Security to fund their daily living will pay No Net Taxes due to receiving the advance monthly consumption allowance.

- Used goods are not taxed, allowing another option to avoid taxes where appropriate.
- No capital gains taxes when homes are sold, regardless of how the proceeds are used or the length of time the home was owned or lived in.

#### Charitable Giving Will Thrive Under The Fair Tax...

- Currently, only those who itemize their deductions (1/3 rd of taxpayers) get credit for charitable giving.
- Under The Fair Tax, charitable giving will increase because people will have more money to give - and that money will be pretax funds. Giving to charity becomes a personal preference instead of a tax consideration.
- Religious speech will no longer be subject to IRS censorship since churches will be treated the same as any other business.

#### How The Fair Tax Aids Agriculture...

- No more self-employment or other federal taxes on farm and ranch income. NO ESTATE TAX!
- No taxes on feed, fertilizer, machinery, or any other business-to-buisness transactions.
- Farmers and ranchers benefit from a more prosperous, growing economy, lowering the need for federal subsidies and once again, leveling the playing field between family-owned farms and corporate farms.