

Table of Corporate Minimum Tax Options

Receipts Range	Current Minimum Tax	Bridge Plan Minimum Tax	TFO Proposal Minimum Tax		Gross Receipts Tax HB 2830 /Simulation 12	
\$0-\$150,000	\$150	\$300	\$300		Don't file	
\$150,000-\$249,999	\$150	\$300	\$300		\$250	
\$250,000-\$499,999	\$150	\$300	\$500		\$250	
\$500,000-\$999,999	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$250	
\$1,000,000-\$1,999,999	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		\$250	
\$2,000,000-\$2,999,999	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$3,000		\$250	
\$3,000,000-3,999,999	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	to \$8,000	\$250	to \$5,250
\$4,000,000-\$4,999,999	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$8,000	to \$10,000	\$5,250	to \$1,0250
\$5,000,000-\$6,999,999	\$4,000	\$8,000	\$10,000	to \$14,000	\$10,250	to \$20,250
\$7,000,000-\$9,999,999	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$14,000	to \$20,000	\$20,250	to \$35,250
\$10,000,000-\$24,999,999	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	to \$50,000	\$35,250	to \$110,250
\$25,000,000-\$49,999,999	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	to \$100,000	\$110,250	to \$235,250
\$50,000,000-\$99,999,999	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	to \$200,000	\$235,250	to \$485,250
\$100,000,000-\$199,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	to \$400,000	\$485,250	to \$985,250
\$200,000,000-\$399,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	to \$800,000	\$985,250	to \$1,985,250
\$400,000,000-\$699,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$800,000	to \$1,400,000	\$1,985,250	to \$3,485,250
\$700,000,000-\$999,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$1,400,000	to \$2,000,000	\$3,485,250	to \$4,985,250
\$1,000,000,000-\$1,999,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$2,000,000	to \$4,000,000	\$4,985,250	to \$9,985,250
\$2,000,000,000-\$2,999,999,999	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$4,000,000	to \$6,000,000	\$9,985,250	to \$14,985,250

MINIMUM .2%

CAT .5%



Double Current Minimum Tax	Brackets \$0-\$3 m., then .002 x receipts above \$3m	Brackets \$150,000-\$3 m CAT at .005 x receipts minus \$3 m + \$250 base
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TFO believes there should be no cap at \$100 million in sales. As there is a difference between \$1 and \$2 million, there certainly should be a difference between \$100 m and \$1 billion. Our proposal addresses this issue. It also replaces broad brackets some of as much as \$50 million in width with a .2% rate applied to receipts of more than \$3 m. Using a rate rather than brackets keeps up with the CPI. The amounts for receipts between zero and \$3 million should be adjusted annually to the CPI, rounding to the nearest \$50.