Marcy Kaptur Has Voted To Raise Taxes Under Every President Since Ronald Reagan, Making Life In Ohio More Expensive.

<u>During Her Time In Congress, Kaptur Has Voted For More Than $7.2 Trillion Of Higher Taxes</u>

Year	Bill	Net Tax Cut	Kaptur Vote	NOTE:
2025	One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)	$3.8 Trillion	Nay	Extension of 2017 TCJA cuts
2017	Tax Cuts And Jobs Act (TCJA)	$1.5 Trillion	Nay	
2006	Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act	$70 Billion	Nay	Bush tax cut extension
2003	Jobs and Growth Reconciliation Tax Act	$550 Billion	Nay	
2001	Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act	$958.3 Billion	Nay	
1993	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act	-$357 Billion	Nay	
1986	Tax Reform Act	$300 Million	Nay	

2025 ONE BIG BEAUTIFUL BILL ACT

<u>Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Extends The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts, Preventing The Average Person In Kaptur's District A $1,548 Tax Increase</u>

On May 22, 2025, Kaptur Voted Against H.R. 1, The One Big Beautiful Bill Act. "Passage of the bill that would provide for approximately $3.8 trillion in net tax cuts and $321 billion in military, border enforcement and judiciary spending, offset by $1.5 trillion in spending reductions, as instructed in the fiscal 2025 budget resolution (H Con Res 14). It would raise the statutory debt limit by $4 trillion and provide for increased spending on defense and border security, spending cuts on social safety net programs, such as Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. It also includes a mix of tax breaks for businesses and individuals; tax increases on universities and foundations; and a phase-down of clean energy tax credits. It would reduce spending on Medicaid by $625 billion over a 10-year period and modify eligibility and cost provisions for enrollees and health providers and impose work, volunteer and education requirements on adults ages 19 to 64 who are covered by the program. It would appropriate "such sums as necessary" for reducing cost-sharing payments for low-income individuals who've purchased "silver" plans on the 2010 health care law's exchanges. But payments to plans that cover abortions would be mostly barred. It would extend and make permanent individual tax brackets and rates included in the 2017 tax overhaul law (PL 115-97) and provide for the adjustment of the lower bounds of each tier based on inflation. It would reduce federal spending on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program by requiring states to shoulder more of the cost, expand work requirements for SNAP, extend programs authorized under the 2018 farm bill, and prohibit the U.S. Department of Agriculture from increasing the cost of the Thrifty Food Program. As amended, it would cap state and local tax deductions at $40,000 for households with incomes below $500,000 and prohibit Medicaid funding for gender transition therapies or procedures for minors and adults, among other provisions." (H.R. 1, Roll Call #145, Passed: 215-214-1-2; R:215-2-1; D:0-212; Kaptur Voted Nay, 5/22/25; CQ, Accessed: 6/10/25)

One Big Beautiful Bill Act Makes The 2017 Tax Cuts Permanent. "Republicans look to make permanent the individual income and estate tax cuts passed in Trump's first term, in 2017, plus enact promises he made on the 2024 campaign trail to not tax tips, overtime and interest on some auto loans." (Kevin Freking and Lisa Mascaro, "House Republicans Narrowly Passed Trump's 'Big, Beautiful' Bill. Here's What's In It," PBS, 5/22/25)

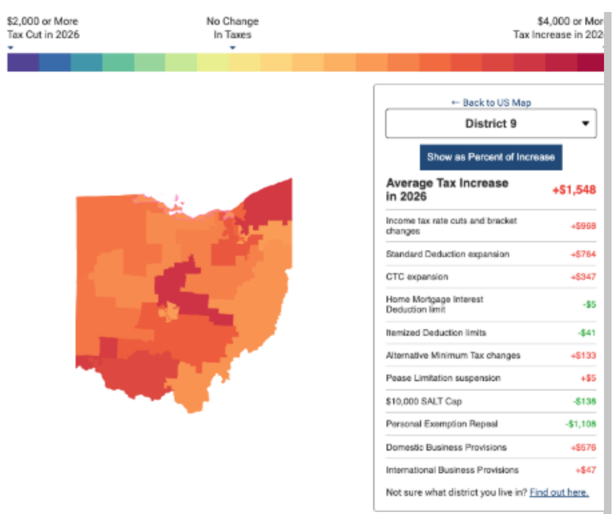
The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Lowered The Average Tax Rates For All Income Groups. ("Tax Cuts And Jobs Act (TCJA)," Tax Foundation, Accessed: 2/26/24)

("Tax Cuts And Jobs Act (TCJA)," Tax Foundation, Accessed: 2/26/24)

In April 2019, The New York Times Reported That The 2017 Tax Bill Cut Taxes For A Large Majority Of Americans. "If you're an American taxpayer, you probably got a tax cut last year. And there's a good chance you don't believe it. Ever since President Trump signed the Republican-sponsored tax bill in December 2017, independent analyses have consistently found that a large majority of Americans would owe less because of the law. Preliminary data based on tax filings has shown the same." (Ben Casselman and Jim Tankersley, "Face It: You (Probably) Got A Tax Cut," *The New York Times*, 4/14/19)

The House Bill Provided $4.5 Trillion To Extend The 2017 Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Provisions, Which Are Set To Expire At The End Of 2025. "As written, the House bill also provided $4.5 trillion to extend President Donald Trump's 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act provisions, which expire at the end of this year." (Elizabeth Elkind, "Trump Budget Bill Extending First-Term Tax Cuts Survives House Vote," Fox News, 2/25/25)

According To The Tax Foundation, The Expiration Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Tax Provisions Would On Average Raise Taxes In OH-09 By $1,548. (Garrett Watson and Erica York, "Expiring TCJA Tax Provisions In 2026 Would Produce Substantial Tax Hike Across The US," Tax Foundation, 5/7/24)



(Garrett Watson and Erica York, "Expiring TCJA Tax Provisions In 2026 Would Produce Substantial Tax Hike Across The US," Tax Foundation, 5/7/24)

CHILD TAX CREDIT

Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Increases The Child Tax Credit

The One Big Beautiful Bill Makes Permanent The Child Tax Credit From The 2017 Tax Cuts And Job Act Which Is Claimed By Millions Of Families. "The current $2,000 Child Tax Credit, claimed by over forty million families, is permanently extended." (Mike Palicz, "List Of Tax Cuts In The Big, Beautiful Bill," Americans for Tax Reform, 6/2/25)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Also Temporarily Increases The Maximum Allowable Credit For Families. "If enacted, the House bill would make permanent the maximum $2,000 credit passed via the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or TCJA, of 2017. Without action from Congress that tax break will revert to $1,000 after 2025. The House bill would make the highest child tax credit $2,500 from 2025 through 2028. After that, the credit's top value would revert to $2,000 and be indexed for inflation. (Kate Dore, "House Republican Budget Bill Boosts Maximum Child Tax Credit To $2,500 – Here's Who Qualifies," CNBC, 5/22/25)

NO TAX ON TIPS

Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Would Eliminate Income Taxes On Tipped Wages For Those Making Less Than $160,000, Saving The Average Tipped Worker $1,800 Annually

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Contains A Provision That Allows For A Tax Deduction For All Tips Received. "(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be allowed as a deduction an amount equal to the qualified tips received during the taxable year that are included on statements furnished to the by the taxpayer on Form 4137 (or successor)." (H.R. 1, Introduced: 5/20/25)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Contains A Provision That Would Eliminate Federal Income Taxes On Tips For Individuals Earning Less Than $160,000. "It would create a new tax deduction eliminating federal income taxes on tips for people working in jobs that have traditionally received them, as long as they make less than $160,000 in 2025. The Trump administration would publish a list of qualifying occupations within 90 days of the bill's signing." (Wyatte Grantham-Phillips and Jonathan J. Cooper, "What To Know About 'No Tax On Tips,' Trump's Tax Pledge That's In The GOP Budget Bill," PBS, 5/22/25)

According To The Tax Policy Center, The Removal Of Income Tax On Tips Would Give Tipped Workers An Average Tax Cut Of $1,800. "Even among tipped workers, benefits would be limited. TPC estimated only about 60 percent of households with tipped workers would benefit if they could deduct tips from taxable income. Their average tax cut: about $1,800." (Howard Gleckman, "Exempting Tips From Federal Income Tax Would Benefit Very Few Workers," Tax Policy Center, 9/19/24)

Leaving Out Those Who Already Don't Pay Federal Income Tax, Roughly 63% Of Tipped Workers Would See A Reduction In Their Tax Burden. "For many low-income Americans, payroll taxes, rather than the income tax, are the biggest taxes they pay. Roughly 37 percent of tipped workers already don't owe any federal income tax, according to an estimate from the Budget Lab at Yale." (Alicia Parlapiano and Andrew Durden, "An Illustrated Guide To Who Really Benefits From 'No Tax On Tips'," *The New York Times*, 6/5/25)

NO TAX ON OVERTIME

Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Would Reduce Taxes On Overtime Pay, Saving The Average Overtime Worker Between $1,400 And $1,750 Per Year

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA) contains a provision that allows for a tax deduction for all qualified overtime pay. "'(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be allowed as a deduction an amount equal to the qualified overtime compensation received during the taxable year." (H.R. 1, Introduced: 5/20/25)

HEADLINE: "Work Overtime? You May Soon Get a Tax Cut." (Andrew Duehren, "Work Overtime? You May Soon Get A Tax Cut.," *New York Times*, 6/6/25)

Work Overtime? You May Soon Get a Tax Cut.

Once a seemingly offhand remark at a campaign rally, President Trump's pledge to not tax overtime could become federal law.

(Andrew Duehren, "Work Overtime? You May Soon Get A Tax Cut.," *New York Times*, 6/6/25)

The Tax Break Would Be Available To Almost All American Workers Who Work Overtime And Are Paid An Hourly Wage. "Under the sprawling domestic policy bill that Republicans pushed through the House and are preparing to steer through the Senate, the tax break would be limited. It would be available only to Americans who, under federal law, must be paid at a time-and-a-half rate for working any time exceeding 40 hours in a week. That's a broad group that includes almost all Americans who are paid an hourly wage, but many salaried workers would not be eligible." (Andrew Duehren, "Work Overtime? You May Soon Get a Tax Cut.," *New York Times*, 6/6/25)

The White House Counsel Of Economic Advisers Estimates That The Average Overtime Worker Would Get Their Tax Burden Lowered By Between $1,400 And $1,750 Per Year. "The White House Council of Economic Advisers — who work for Trump — estimated that the average overtime worker would get a tax break of $1,400 to $1,750 per year until it expired in 2028." (Ryan Teague Beckwith, "Has The Overtime Tax Exemption Passed? Here's Where Things Stand,' NBC News, 5/30/25)

The Institute On Taxation And Policy Estimates It Would Save Overtime Workers An Average Of $330, With A Range Of $80 To $940. "But An Analysis From The Institute On Taxation And Economic Policy Pegged The Average Tax Savings at a much lower $330 per year. What's more, it found that it would benefit higher-income workers more, with the bottom 60% snagging an average of $80 and the top 20% pocketing an average of $940." (Ryan Teague Beckwith, "Has The Overtime Tax Exemption Passed? Here's Where Things Stand,' NBC News, 5/30/25)

The Provision Eliminating Taxes On Overtime Was Supported By Law Enforcement, Which Claimed It Would Help With Officer Retention And Morale

HEADLINE: "Trump's 'Big, Beautiful Bill' Wins Support From Police For Overtime Tax Elimination" (Emma Colton, "Trump's 'Big, Beautiful Bill' Wins Support From Police For Overtime Tax Elimination," Fox News, 5/19/25)

POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Trump's 'big, beautiful bill' wins support from police for overtime tax elimination

Officers say the tax break would improve retention and provide financial relief for law enforcement families

By Emma Colton · Fox News

Published May 19, 2025 8:50am EDT

(Emma Colton, "Trump's 'Big, Beautiful Bill' Wins Support From Police For Overtime Tax Elimination," Fox News, 5/19/25)

Law Enforcement Supported The Provision Eliminating Taxes On Overtime Work And Claimed It Would Have A Positive Impact On Officer Retention And Morale. "FIRST ON FOX: Police officers are rallying behind a provision in President Donald Trump's 'big, beautiful bill' to end taxing overtime work, which they say would have a favorable ripple effect on officer retention and morale." (Emma Colton, "Trump's 'Big, Beautiful Bill' Wins Support From Police For Overtime Tax Elimination," Fox News, 5/19/25)

SALT CAP

Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Would Increase The SALT Cap Deduction

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Contains A Provision That Increases The State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction To $40,000. " '(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual, no deduction shall be allowed for— '(ii) any specified taxes to the extent that such taxes for such taxable year in the aggregate exceed— "(I) half the dollar amount in effect under subclause (II), in the case of a married individual filing a separate return, and 3 '(II) $40,400, in the case of any other taxpayer.'" (H.R. 1, Introduced: 5/20/25)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Would Increase The SALT Deduction Cap From $10,000 To $40,000 For Those Making Less Than $500,000 Annually. "The House-passed OBBBA would increase the existing $10,000 cap on the state and local tax (SALT) deduction to $40,000 for individuals and couples making less than $500,000 per year. It would also put some limits on existing SALT workarounds that currently count capped personal taxes as uncapped business taxes and would limit the value of the SALT deduction to the 32 percent rate for the highest earners." (Committee for a Responsible Budget, "Five Ways the Senate Can Improve OBBBA," *Press Release*, 5/29/25)

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act's SALT Deductions Are Also Set To Increase By 1 Percent From 2026-2033. "In 2026, the cap is set to $40,400 ($20,200 for a married taxpayer filing a separate return) and the adjusted gross income phase-down amounts increase to $505,000 and $252,500, respectively, and the phase-down percentage remains 30%. Additionally, the cap and phase-out amounts would increase by 1% each year from 2027-2033, staying permanent after 2033." ("Bill Limits SALT Deductions For Some Financial And Professional Services Firms," RSM, 5/27/25)

SALT Deductions Allow For Taxpayers To Deduct Certain Taxes Paid To State And Local Governments From Their Federal Taxes. "The state and local tax (SALT) deduction permits taxpayers who itemize when filing federal taxes to deduct certain taxes paid to state and local governments. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) capped it at $10,000 per year, consisting of property taxes plus state income or sales taxes, but not both." ("State And Local Tax (SALT) Deduction," Tax Foundation, Accessed: 6/11/25)

SALT Deductions Are Beneficial To Those Living In States With High Local Taxes, Like Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, And California. "In 2020, the SALT deduction was claimed on just 8.6% of all federal tax returns, according to the Tax Policy Center. But the incidence of people claiming it was most concentrated in 13 states and the District of Columbia. The deduction was claimed on more than 20% of returns from Maryland and Washington, DC; and on 10% to 20% of returns filed by residents of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Utah, Virginia and Washington State. And those who have received the biggest break — both before and after the cap was imposed — are high-income filers, especially those in high-tax states and cities." (Jeanne Sahadi and Tami Luhby, "Who Benefits Most From The State And Local Tax Deduction And Why Raising The Cap Is Contentious," CNN, 5/21/25)

DEATH TAX

Kaptur Voted Against The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Which Would Increase The Exemption For The Death Tax

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act Contains A Provision That Increases The Estate And Gift Tax Exemption Amounts From $5,000,000 To $15,000,000. "(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2010(c)(3) is amended— (1) in subparagraph (A) by striking '$5,000,000' and inserting '$15,000,000'" (H.R. 1, Introduced: 5/20/25)

The Current Estate Tax Exemption Of $13,990,000 Was Set To Be Halved To Approximately $7,000,000 As Part Of The Expiration Of The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts Prior To Its Extension In OBBA. "Currently, the gift and estate tax exemption for individuals is $13.99 million (a combined $27.98 million for married couples). However, this lofty exemption amount, created by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), was not designed to be permanent. The TCJA called for the provision to 'sunset' at the end of 2025. Unless Congress extends it, on January 1, 2026, the exemption will be cut roughly in half to approximately $7 million for each individual (adjusted for inflation).” (Azumwa Omietimi, “Gift And Estate Tax Changes On The Horizon: Are You Prepared?,” ORBA, 4/29/25)

Without This Exemption Increase, An Individual With A $10,000,000 Estate Would Go Instantly From Owing No Tax To $1,350,000 In Taxes. “January 1, 2026, the exemption will be cut roughly in half to approximately $7 million for each individual (adjusted for inflation). In addition, the gift and estate tax rate above the exemption will increase from 40% to 45%…Suppose, for example, that you have an estate worth $10 million at the end of 2025. Assuming the exemption drops to $7 million on January 1, 2026, your potential estate tax will have gone from zero to $1.35 million overnight [($10 million – $7 million) x 45%].” (Azumwa Omietimi, “Gift And Estate Tax Changes On The Horizon: Are You Prepared?,” ORBA, 4/29/25)

This Raise In The Estate Tax Exemption Helps Farmers, As If The Exemption Was Allowed To Expire And Be Halved, Twice As Many Farms Would Have To Pay Estate Taxes. “Just last year, USDA estimated that if the estate tax exemption reverts to its pre-TCJA level, nearly twice as many farms in every sales class would have to pay estate taxes.” (Samantha Ayoub, “2025 Tax Cliff: ‘Death Taxes’ Threaten Farm Families,” Farm Bureau, 4/21/25)

An Expiration Of The 2017 Trump Tax Cuts And Halving Of The Estate Tax Exemption Would See Farm Households’ Estate Tax Liabilities Increase By $647 Million Instantly. “The authors estimate that the expiration of the temporary provisions of the ARPA and TCJA would increase farm households’ Federal income tax liabilities by $8.9 billion and estate tax liabilities by $647 million the year following expiration.” (Tia M. McDonald and Ron Durst, “An Analysis Of The Effect Of Sunsetting Tax Provisions For Family Farm Households,” USDA, 2/24)

2017 TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT

In 2017, Kaptur Voted Against Trump’s $1.5 Trillion Tax Relief Plan

On December 20, 2017, Kaptur Voted Against The $1.5 Trillion Tax Relief Plan That Was Signed Into Law By Trump. The Plan Slashed The Corporate Tax Rate, Reduced Individual Tax Rates, Provided A Larger Child Tax Credit To Working-Class Families, Doubled Death Tax Exemptions, And Eliminated ObamaCare’s Individual Mandate. “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for ‘pass-through’ business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” (H.R. 1, Roll Call Vote #699, Motion Agreed To 224-201; R: 224-12, D 0-189, 12/20/17, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 8/12/21)

On December 19, 2017, Kaptur Voted Against Adopting The $1.5 Trillion Tax Relief Plan. “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for 'pass-through' business income through 2025." (H.R. 1, Roll Call Vote #692, Adopted 227-203; R: 227-12, D: 0-191, 12/19/17, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 8/13/21)

2005/2006 TAX RECONCILIATION

In May 2006, Kaptur Voted Against Adopting The Conference Report On A Bill That Would Extend $70 Billion In Tax Cuts. "Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would extend about $70 billion in tax cuts over a five-year period. Reduced tax rates on capital gains and dividends would be extended through 2010. It would extend through 2009 a tax provision that allows small businesses to write off up to $100,000 in depreciable assets in the year they are made. It would extend and increase alternative minimum tax exemption amounts for 2006 of $62,550 for a joint return, $42,500 for individuals, and $31,275 for married individuals who file separate returns." (H.R. 4297, Roll Call Vote #135: Adopted: 244-185: R 229-2; D 15-182; I 0-1, 5/10/06, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 7/7/26)

In December 2005 Kaptur Voted Against Extending $56.1 Billion In Tax Cuts. "Passage of bill that would provide $56.1 billion to extend a series of tax cuts set to expire between 2005 and 2010. It would extend for two years, through 2010, reduced tax rates on capital gains and dividends. It would also extend, for two years, a tax provision that allows small businesses to write off more than $100,000 in capital investments in the year they are made. It would allow for a one-year extension of the college tuition deduction, the research and experimentation tax credit and the state and local sales tax deduction in states without income taxes." (H.R. 4297, Roll Call Vote #621: Adopted: 234-197: R 225-3; D 9-193; I 0-1, 12/8/05, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 7/7/26)

2001/2003 BUSH TAX CUTS

In May 2003, Kaptur Voted Against Cutting Taxes By $550 Billion Over 11 Years. "Passage of the bill that would provide $550 billion in tax breaks over 11 years. The bill includes a new top tax rate of 15 percent on capital gains and dividends through 2003. Lower income taxpayers would pay 5 percent. Income tax cuts enacted in 2001 and scheduled to take effect in 2006 would be accelerated and made retroactive to Jan. 1, and the upper limit of the 10 percent income tax bracket for couples would be increased to $14,000 through 2005. The child tax credit increase also would be accelerated so that the $1,000 credit would be effective through 2005. The tax break for married couples would be accelerated so that their standard income tax deduction would be double the standard deduction for a single filer through 2005. The alternative minimum tax exemption for couples filing jointly would be increased to $64,000 through 2005. The deduction that small businesses could take on investments would be increased to $100,000 through 2005. The bill also would increase to 50 percent the portion of an investment that larger companies can write off in the first year." (HR2, Roll Call Vote #182: Bill Passed 222-203: R 186-3; D 4-199; I 0-1, 5/9/03, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 7/7/26)

- **In May 2003, Kaptur Voted Against The 2003 Tax Cut Conference Report On The Bill Which Included $350 Billion In Tax Breaks.** "Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would provide $350 billion in tax breaks over 11 years. It would provide $20 billion in state aid that consists of $10 billion for Medicaid and $10 billion to be used at states' discretion. The agreement includes a new top tax rate of 15 percent on capital gains and dividends through 2007 (5 percent for lower-income taxpayers in 2007 and no tax in 2008). Income tax cuts enacted in 2001 and scheduled to take effect in 2006 would be accelerated. The child tax credit would increase to $1,000 through 2004. The standard deduction for married couples would be double that for a single filer through 2004. Tax breaks for businesses would include increasing the deduction that small businesses could take on investments to $100,000 through 2005." (HR2, Roll Call Vote #225: Bill Passed 231-200: R 224-1; D 7-198; I 0-1, 5/23/03, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 7/7/26)

In 2001, Kaptur Voted Against Cutting Income Tax Brackets An Other Tax Cuts Totaling $958.3 Billion. "Passage of the bill that would cut all income tax rates and make other tax cuts totalling $958.3 billion over 11 years. The bill would covert the five existing tax rate brackets, which range from 15 percent to 39.6 percent, to a system of four brackets with rates of 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 33 percent." (HR1836, Roll Call Vote #118: Bill Passed 230-197: R 216-0; D 13-196; I 1-1, 5/16/01, Kaptur Voted Nay; CQ Summary, Accessed 7/7/26)

NOTE: *Kaptur did not vote on the final conference report which went to the Senate.*

CLINTON TAX INCREASE

In 1993, Kaptur Voted In Favor Of Bill Clinton's Budget Which Raised Taxes

In 1993, Kaptur Voted For The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. (H.R. 2264, Roll Call Vote #406: Passed 218-216: R 0-175; D 217-41, 8/5/93, Kaptur Voted Yea)

- **The 1993 Legislation Hit Middle Class Americans By Raising Taxes On Social Security Benefits And Gas Taxes.** "The income tax boost accounts for more than half the revenue raised by the 1993 Clinton package. Two smaller elements, accounting for about a fifth of the revenue, pinch the middle class: the gas tax and a tax boost for Social Security recipients earning more than $34,000." (Howard Kurtz, "To GOP Hopefuls, Clinton Is Target Of Opportunity," *The Washington Post*, 10/5/94)

The Bill Included $337.5 Billion In New Taxes. "In drafting the 1993 reconciliation bill, Congress started from a detailed White House plan that relied heavily on taxes. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, Clinton's budget amounted to a net revenue increase of $242.2 billion over five years ($337.5 billion in new taxes offset by $95.3 billion in tax breaks. Most of the new revenue in Clinton's plan came from increases in income taxes for the wealthy, including a new fourth income bracket that increased the top marginal rate to 36 percent for couples with taxable income above $140,000 ($115,000 for individuals)." ("Deficit-Reduction Bill Narrowly Passes," CQ Almanac, 1993)

REAGAN TAX CUTS

In 1986, Kaptur Voted Against The Conference Report For The Tax Reform Act Of 1986. (HR3838, Roll Call #818, Passed 292-136, R: 116-62; D: 176-74, 9/25/86, Kaptur Voted Nay)

The JCT Projected The 1986 Tax Reform Act Would Decrease Revenue By $300 Million Over Five Years. "Budgetary Projection: JCT projected that the 1986 Tax Reform Act would decrease revenue by $300 million over five years (FY1987-1991)." ("U.S. Tax Reform Timeline, 1945-Present," Bipartisan Policy Center, 12/2/25)