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ULTRA-MILLIONAIRE TAX

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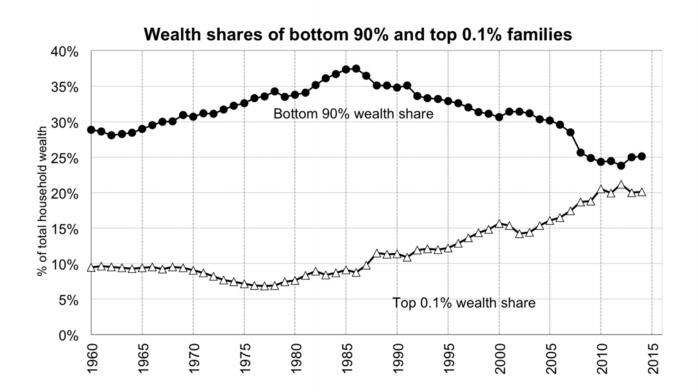
A two-cent tax on the great fortunes of more than \$50 million can bring in nearly \$3 trillion to rebuild America's middle class. Add your name if you agree: It's time for the rich to pay their fair share.

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For decades, the wealthy and the well-connected have put American government to work for their own narrow interests. As a result, a small group

of families has taken a massive amount of the wealth American workers have produced, while America's middle class has been hollowed out.

The result is an extreme concentration of wealth **not see** in any other leading economy. The 400 richest Americans currently (morewealth than all Black households and a quarter of Latino households combited coording to an analysis from economists Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman from University of California-Berkel; the richest top 0.1% has seen its share of American wealth nearly triple from 7% to 20% between the late 1970s and 2016, while the bottom 90% has seen its share of wealth decline from 35% to 25% in that same period. Put another way, the richest 130,000 families America now hold nearly as much wealth as the bottom 117 million farr combined



Our tax code focuses on taxing income, but a family's wealth is also an important measure of how much it has benefitted from the economy and its

ability to pay taxes. And judged against wealth, our tax system asks the rich to pay a lot less than everyone else. According to Saez and Zucman, the families ir the top 0.1% are projected to owe 3.2% of their wealth in federal, state, and taxes this year, while the bottom 99% are projected to owe 7

While we must make income taxes more progressive, that alone won't straighten out our slanted tax code or our lopsided economy. Consider two people: an heir with \$500 million in yachts, jewelry, and fine art, and a teacher with no savings in the bank. If both the heir and the teacher bring home \$50,000 in labor income next year, they would pay the same amount in federal taxes, despite their vastly different circumstances. Increasing income taxes won't address this problem.

That's why we need a tax on wealth. The Ultra-Millionaire Tax taxes the wealth of the richest Americans. It applies only to households with a net worth of \$50 million or more—roughly the wealthiest 75,000 households, or the top 0.1%. Households would pay an annual 2% tax on every dollar of net worth above \$50 million and a 6% tax on every dollar of net worth above \$1 billion. Because wealth is so concentrated, this small tax on roughly 75,000 households will b in \$3.75 trillion in revenue over a ten-year per

ADD YOUR NAME IF YOU AGREE

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Rates and Revenu

- Zero additional tax on any household with a net worth of less than \$50 million (99.9% of American households)
- 2% annual tax on household net worth between \$50 million and \$1
 billion
- 4% annual Billionaire Surtax (6% tax overall) on household net worth above \$1 billion
- 10-Year revenue total of \$3.75 trillion

ADDITIONAL DET

 All assets are included in the net worth calculation, which will produce revenue and reduce opportunities for avoidance and eva

All household assets held anywhere in the world will be included in the net worth measurement, including residences, closely held businesses, assets held in trust, retirement assets, assets held by minor children, and personal property with a value of \$50,000 or more.

Taxpayers will be permitted to defer payment of the tax with interest f
 to five years

For the rare taxpayer with an extremely high net worth but liquidity constraints that make it difficult to pay this additional tax, there will be an option to defer payment of the tax for up to five years, with interest. The IRS will also be instructed to create rules for cases where deferment is required in truly exceptional circumstances to prevent unintended negative impacts on an ongoing enterprise or a taxpayer facing unusual circumstances that would advise for delay.

Valuing assets for the purposes of the Ultra-Millionaire Tax will provic

opportunity to tighten and expand upon existing valuation rules fo estate tax

The IRS already has rules to assess the value of many assets for estate tax purposes. The Ultra-Millionaire Tax is a chance for the IRS to tighten these existing rules to close loopholes and to develop new valuation rules as needed. For example, the IRS would be authorized to use cutting-edge retrospective and prospective formulaic valuation methods for certain harder-to-value assets like closely held business and non-owner-occupied real estate.

• The proposal also includes strong anti-evasion measures, including be limited to:

- a significant increase in the IRS enforcement budget;
- a minimum audit rate for taxpayers subject to the Ultra-Millionaire
 Tax;
- a 40% "exit tax" on the net worth above \$50 million of any U.S. citizen who renounces their citizenship; and systematic thirdparty reporting that builds on existing tax information exchange agreements adopted after the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

Leading constitutional law scholars believe the Ultra-Millionaire T constitutiona

Legal experts have submitted two separate letters in support of the constitutionality of this proposal.

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\$10	\$25
\$50	\$100
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EXAMPLES

Married couple with household net worth of \$100,000—the median level in the State:

• Pays zero tax because they are below the \$50 million threshold

Married couple with a primary and vacation residence and substantial retir savings for a household net worth of \$20 mi

• Pays zero tax because they are below the \$50 million threshold

Extremely successful small business owner of a \$30 million business as additional assets for a household net worth of \$40 m

• Pays zero tax because they are below the \$50 million threshold

Hedge fund manager with a net worth of \$500 m

• Pays a 2% tax on the \$450 million in net worth above the \$50 million

threshold, producing a total annual liability of \$9 million

Heir with a net worth of \$20 billi

• Pays a 2% tax on the \$950 million between \$50 million and \$1 billion, and a 6% tax on the remaining \$19 billion, for a total annual liability of \$1.16 billion.

Note: Elizabeth originally proposed a wealth tax of 2% on wealth between \$50 and \$1 billion, and a 3% tax on wealth above \$1 billion. On November 1, 20 Elizabeth proposed an additional 3% surtax on wealth over \$1 billion - bringin total annual rate to 6% on every dollar over \$1 billion - which generates an addit \$1 trillion in revenue

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