
FEDERAL RECEIPTS

8. GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

This chapter presents the Budget's estimates of taxes and governmental receipts including the effects of tax legislation enacted in 2020 and early 2021, discusses

the provisions of those enacted laws, and introduces the Administration's additional receipt proposals.

Table 8-1. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—SUMMARY

(In billions of dollars)

	2020 Actual	Estimate										
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Individual income taxes	1,608.7	1,704.9	2,038.6	2,242.1	2,287.6	2,435.5	2,676.0	2,895.6	3,044.5	3,194.3	3,353.5	3,526.0
Corporation income taxes	211.8	268.5	371.0	576.6	648.7	672.7	664.2	666.1	678.8	677.5	681.1	692.8
Social insurance and retirement receipts ...	1,310.0	1,296.2	1,462.0	1,527.1	1,590.1	1,646.4	1,711.4	1,775.0	1,858.8	1,929.4	2,009.2	2,088.1
(On-budget)	(344.5)	(352.0)	(429.4)	(455.5)	(472.5)	(487.8)	(504.6)	(522.5)	(547.8)	(568.0)	(592.4)	(613.8)
(Off-budget)	(965.4)	(944.1)	(1,032.6)	(1,071.6)	(1,117.6)	(1,158.6)	(1,206.8)	(1,252.5)	(1,311.0)	(1,361.4)	(1,416.8)	(1,474.3)
Excise taxes	86.8	74.1	84.3	88.7	93.5	93.7	94.8	96.0	96.0	98.4	101.1	101.8
Estate and gift taxes	17.6	17.6	20.8	18.2	19.3	20.1	20.6	32.1	33.0	34.4	36.6	38.9
Customs duties	68.6	84.8	57.4	45.2	45.5	46.5	47.8	49.2	50.8	52.6	54.6	56.8
Miscellaneous receipts	117.7	134.7	140.2	143.1	143.1	122.9	117.3	117.8	126.3	132.0	133.6	139.1
Total, receipts	3,421.2	3,580.8	4,174.2	4,641.0	4,827.8	5,037.9	5,332.1	5,631.7	5,888.1	6,118.7	6,369.8	6,643.5
(On-budget)	(2,455.7)	(2,636.6)	(3,141.6)	(3,569.4)	(3,710.2)	(3,879.3)	(4,125.3)	(4,379.3)	(4,577.1)	(4,757.2)	(4,953.0)	(5,169.2)
(Off-budget)	(965.4)	(944.1)	(1,032.6)	(1,071.6)	(1,117.6)	(1,158.6)	(1,206.8)	(1,252.5)	(1,311.0)	(1,361.4)	(1,416.8)	(1,474.3)
Total receipts as a percentage of GDP ...	16.3	16.3	17.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9

ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

Governmental receipts are taxes and other collections from the public that result from the exercise of the Federal Government's sovereign or governmental powers. The difference between governmental receipts and outlays is the surplus or deficit.

The Federal Government also collects income from the public through market-oriented activities. Collections from these activities are subtracted from gross outlays, rather than added to taxes and other governmental receipts, and are discussed in Chapter 9, "Offsetting Collections and Offsetting Receipts," in this volume.

Total governmental receipts (hereafter referred to as "receipts") are estimated to be \$3,580.8 billion in 2021, an increase of \$159.6 billion or 4.7 percent from 2020. The estimated increase in 2021 is largely due to increases in individual and corporation income taxes. Receipts in 2021

are estimated to be 16.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), roughly the same share as in 2020.

Receipts in the 2022 Budget are estimated to rise to \$4,174.2 billion in 2022, an increase of \$593.4 billion or 16.6 percent relative to 2021. Receipts are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 6.3 percent between 2022 and 2026, rising to \$5,332.1 billion. Receipts are projected to rise to \$6,643.5 billion in 2031, growing at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent between 2026 and 2031. This growth is largely due to assumed increases in incomes resulting from both real economic growth and inflation, along with tax reforms in the American Jobs Plan and American Families Plan.

As a share of GDP, receipts are projected to increase from 16.3 percent in 2021 to 17.8 percent in 2022, and to steadily increase to 19.9 percent by 2031.

LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 2020 AND 2021 THAT AFFECTS GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

Five laws were enacted during 2020 and early 2021 that affect receipts. The major provisions of these laws that have a significant impact on receipts are described below.¹

¹ In the discussions of enacted legislation, years referred to are calendar years, unless otherwise noted.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION ACT (Public Law 116-113)

The Act, which was signed into law on January 29, 2020, provides authority for the trade agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada (USMCA), which replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement. The

law implements provisions of the USMCA by, among other things, establishing de minimis levels for U.S. exports and providing for cooperation among treaty members to prevent evasion of customs duties.

FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT (Public Law 116-127)

The Act (FFCRA), which was signed into law on March 18, 2020, responds to the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing paid sick leave tax credits and expanding food assistance and unemployment benefits. The law provides fully refundable credits against payroll taxes to compensate employers (including self-employed individuals) for paid sick leave and family and medical leave that is mandated in the Act.

CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (Public Law 116-136)

The Act, also known as the CARES Act, which was signed into law on March 27, 2020, responds to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its impact on the economy, public health, State and local governments, individuals, and businesses. The law created an Economic Impact Payment which generally provided \$1,200 for eligible Americans with \$500 for each qualifying child. It also allows employers and self-employed individuals to defer payment of the employer's share of Social Security taxes incurred from March 27, 2020 through December 31, 2020; provides a refundable and advanceable Employee Retention Credit against payroll taxes for employers who kept employees on payroll during mandated shut-downs; permits businesses to offset 100 percent of taxable income for net operating losses incurred over the three-year period from 2018 to 2020 and allows corporations to carry back recently incurred losses for refunds of tax liabilities for the prior five years; and allows taxpayers to use their business losses to offset non-business income for tax years 2018 through 2020, or for farm losses for tax years 2018 through 2025. The Act also waives penalties for certain early withdrawals from retirement accounts in 2020; creates a partial above-the-line deduction for taxpayers who do not itemize deductions in 2020 but make charitable contributions of up to \$300 in cash; and excludes from taxation certain employer payments for employees' student loans; among other provisions.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 (Public Law 116-260)

The Act, which was signed into law on December 27, 2020, extends by four months the deferral of certain payroll taxes that was enacted in the CARES Act; clarifies the tax treatment of the forgiveness of covered loans and other provisions; excludes from a taxpayer's income any qualified emergency financial aid grants; and extends by three months the CARES Act tax credits for paid sick and family leave; among other provisions. It also created a

second round of Economic Impact Payments of \$600 for eligible Americans with \$600 for each qualifying child.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 (Public Law 117-2)

The Act, which was signed into law on March 11, 2021, provides additional relief to address the continued impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on the economy, public health, State and local governments, individuals, and businesses. Major provisions of the law include:

Promoting economic security.—The Act enhances major tax credits to bolster financial security for families and essential workers during the pandemic. It created a third round of Economic Impact Payments of \$1,400 for eligible Americans with \$1,400 for each qualifying dependent. It increases the amount of the Child Tax Credit from \$2,000 to \$3,600 for children under age 6 and \$3,000 for other children under 18; expands the credit to cover children aged 17 for 2021; makes available advance payments on a periodic basis through 2021; makes the credit fully refundable; and extends the credit to Puerto Rico and U.S. territories. It increases the maximum Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for childless adults from about \$540 to just over \$1,500; raises the income limit for the credit from about \$16,000 to about \$21,000; expands eligibility to younger and older workers; expands the EITC by allowing taxpayers with a Social Security number to claim the childless earned income credit when they have qualifying children without Social Security numbers; allows certain separated spouses to claim the EITC; and increases the limitation for individuals with certain disqualified investment income. It also increases the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit to 50 percent of up to \$8,000 for the child care expenses of one child and \$16,000 for two or more children, increasing the maximum credit that can be claimed to \$4,000 for taxpayers with one child and \$8,000 for taxpayers with two or more children; makes the credit refundable; increases the phase-out threshold from \$15,000 to \$125,000; and increases the excludable amount of employer-provided dependent care assistance. The law extends and expands the tax credit for qualifying paid sick and family leave established under FFCRA through September 30, 2021; extends and modifies the Employee Retention Credit established under the CARES Act through December 31, 2021; provides premium assistance for the full cost of COBRA coverage from April 1 through September 30, 2021 through a refundable tax credit for employers; and modifies the premium tax credit for health insurance purchased through an exchange by eliminating required premium contributions for taxpayers making 100 to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level and lowering the maximum household contribution for all other PTC recipients, for taxable years 2021 and 2022.

Crisis support for unemployed workers.—The Act suspends tax on \$10,200 per recipient of unemployment compensation received in 2020 for taxpayers with AGI below \$150,000.

Other.—Finally, the law repeals worldwide interest allocation rules, modifies exceptions for reporting third-

corporate taxpayers by one year, and extends certain customs user fees, among other provisions.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

Rescue Plan Act that benefit lower- and middle-income workers and families, and includes a set of measures to make sure the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share in taxes while ensuring that no one making \$400,000 per year or less will see their taxes rise. These proposals affecting governmental receipts are included in the table that follows. Descriptions of proposals can be found in the Department of the Treasury's *General Explanations of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2022 Revenue Proposals* ².

² Available at this link: <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/tax-policy/revenue-proposals>.

Table 8-2. EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS
(In millions of dollars)

[illegible]

Table 8-2. EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Expand Low-income Housing Tax Credit		–35	–212	–707	–1,592	–2,527	–3,427	–4,370	–5,362	–6,339	–7,356	–5,073	–31,927
Provide Neighborhood Homes Investment Tax Credit		–10	–99	–398	–944	–1,512	–1,889	–2,063	–2,083	–2,035	–2,001	–2,963	–13,034
Expand New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) and make permanent						–97	–280	–492	–736	–1,006	–1,294	–97	–3,905
Provide federally subsidized State and local bonds for infrastructure ¹		–291	–767	–1,292	–1,458	–1,439	–1,403	–1,357	–1,308	–1,257	–1,204	–5,247	–11,776
Total, support housing and infrastructure		–336	–1,078	–2,397	–3,994	–5,575	–6,999	–8,282	–9,489	–10,637	–11,855	–13,380	–60,642
Prioritize clean energy:													
Eliminate fossil fuel tax preferences:													
Repeal enhanced oil recovery credit		158	389	599	808	951	988	980	975	974	976	2,905	7,798
Repeal deduction for tertiary injectants													
Repeal credit for oil and gas produced from marginal wells		39	100	128	116	78	38	14	3			461	516
Repeal expensing of intangible drilling costs		2,182	1,954	1,569	1,174	747	562	586	591	585	536	7,626	10,486
Repeal exemption to passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and natural gas		10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	47	86
Repeal percentage depletion for oil and natural gas wells		678	767	794	831	890	946	996	1,045	1,093	1,132	3,960	9,172
Repeal amortization of air pollution control equipment		16	39	60	80	99	117	134	132	119	105	294	901
Increase geological and geophysical amortization period for independent producer		38	139	227	247	246	242	233	217	201	195	897	1,985
Repeal expensing of exploration and development costs		190	170	136	102	65	49	51	51	51	46	663	911
Repeal percentage depletion for hard mineral fossil fuels		97	110	114	119	127	136	142	149	156	161	567	1,311
Repeal capital gains treatment for royalties		46	47	48	49	51	52	50	44	37	31	241	455
Treat publicly traded partnerships as C corporations							83	169	216	259	300		1,027
Excise tax exemption for Crude Oil derived from bitumen and kerogen-rich rock ²		31	39	39	39	39	40	41	41	42	44	187	395
Total, eliminate fossil fuel tax preferences		3,485	3,764	3,723	3,574	3,302	3,261	3,404	3,472	3,525	3,533	17,848	35,043
Extend and enhance renewable and alternative energy incentives:													
Extend and modify the Energy Investment Credit ¹		–1,397	–5,767	–26,324	–30,423	–31,149	–35,455	–26,833	–23,061	–18,540	–11,642	–95,060	–210,591
Extend and modify the Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit ¹		–2,059	–2,106	–937	–1,429	–1,903	–2,780	–4,606	–6,267	–7,730	–8,802	–8,434	–38,619
Extend and modify the Residential Efficient Property Credit		–290	–480	–1,594	–2,256	–2,538	–2,846	–2,425	–1,933	–1,342	–392	–7,158	–16,096
Total, extend and enhance renewable and alternative energy incentives ...		–3,746	–8,353	–28,855	–34,108	–35,590	–41,081	–33,864	–31,261	–27,612	–20,836	–110,652	–265,306
Provide tax credit for electricity transmission investments ¹		–187	–250	–1,746	–2,280	–2,863	–3,118	–3,239	–3,246	–3,420	–3,447	–7,326	–23,796
Provide allocated credit for electricity generation from existing nuclear power facilities ¹		–750	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–1,000	–4,750	–9,750
Establish new tax credits for qualifying advanced energy manufacturing ¹		–425	–1,102	–1,492	–988	–824	–940	–1,396	–576	–58	–131	–4,831	–7,932
Establish tax credits for heavy- and medium-duty zero emission vehicles ¹		–71	–295	–835	–1,471	–2,692	–4,028	–1,178	–63	–11		–5,364	–10,644
Provide tax incentives for sustainable aviation fuel		–363	–503	–633	–693	–1,313	–1,696	–743	–376	–199	–117	–3,505	–6,636
Provide a production tax credit for low-carbon hydrogen ¹		–14	–53	–156	–358	–548	–979	–1,570	–445	–5		–1,129	–4,128
Extend and enhance energy efficiency and electrification incentives:													
Extend and modify the nonbusiness energy property credit		–532	–1,806	–2,460	–1,940	–1,056	–634					–7,794	–8,428

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Extend and increase the tax credit for manufacturing credit for new energy efficient new homes .....	.....	–128	–271	–298	–313	–337	–220	–72	–25	–8	–2	–1,347	–1,674
Extend and increase the commercial buildings deduction .....	.....	–146	–280	–328	–346	–350	–350	–350	–350	–351	–354	–1,450	–3,205
Provide tax credits for the installation of mechanical insulation .....	.....	–317	–606	–736	–867	–1,007	–737	–454	–344	–229	–110	–3,533	–5,407
Total, extend and enhance energy efficiency and electrification incentives .....	.....	–1,123	–2,963	–3,822	–3,466	–2,750	–1,941	–876	–719	–588	–466	–14,124	–18,714
Provide disaster mitigation tax credit .....	.....	–391	–411	–415	–415	–415	–415	–415	–415	–415	–332	–2,047	–4,039
Extend and enhance the Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit ¹ .....	.....	–21	–10	–10	–19	–27	–101	–101	–53	–2,082	–3,634	–87	–6,058
Extend and enhance the electric vehicle charging station credit ¹ .....	.....	–236	–432	–848	–1,457	–2,599	–771	–18	26	35	33	–5,572	–6,267
Modify Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund financing ² ....	.....	38	51	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	248	513
Reinstate Superfund excise taxes ² .....	.....	1,715	2,340	2,406	2,455	2,517	2,560	2,610	2,670	2,723	2,787	11,433	24,783
Total, prioritize clean energy .....	.....	–2,089	–9,217	–33,630	–40,173	–44,749	–50,196	–38,333	–31,933	–29,054	–23,557	–129,858	–302,931
Revenue effect of sparking widespread adoption of EVs ² .....	.....	–10	–32	–66	–113	–178	–267	–409	–647	–1,022	–1,584	–399	–4,328
Total, American Jobs Plan .....	.....	95,593	185,399	183,765	176,707	169,052	159,967	169,366	171,978	173,559	181,662	810,516	1,667,048
American Families Plan:													
Strengthen taxation of high-income taxpayers:													
Increase top marginal tax rate for high earners .....	.....	19,991	30,594	33,278	36,525	11,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,920	131,920
Reform taxation of capital income	1,241	7,656	25,451	32,906	36,303	33,947	32,252	34,276	36,064	37,937	45,693	136,263	322,485
Rationalize Net Investment Income and Self-Employment Contributions Act (SECA) taxes .....	.....	11,383	19,535	20,779	23,038	24,205	25,464	26,719	27,559	28,416	29,402	98,940	236,500
Total, strengthen taxation of high-income taxpayers	1,241	39,030	75,580	86,963	95,866	69,684	57,716	60,995	63,623	66,353	75,095	367,123	690,905
Support workers, families, and strengthen economic security:													
Extend the American Rescue Plan changes to the Child Credit through 2025 and make permanent full refundability ¹ .....	.....	–47,125	–110,999	–108,559	–107,190	–62,060	–2,860	–2,725	–2,611	–2,512	–2,420	–435,933	–449,061
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan expansion to Earned Income Tax Credit for workers without qualifying children ¹ ...	.....	–27	–5,589	–11,782	–11,970	–12,145	–12,445	–12,576	–12,745	–12,908	–13,032	–41,513	–105,219
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan changes to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) ¹ .....	.....	–3,134	–10,588	–10,588	–10,633	–12,303	–11,032	–11,195	–11,391	–11,573	–11,761	–47,246	–104,198
Increase the employer-provided childcare tax credit for businesses .....	.....	–28	–28	–29	–29	–29	–31	–31	–32	–32	–33	–143	–302
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan expansion of premium tax credits ¹ .....	.....	.....	–11,490	–15,679	–16,513	–17,215	–18,076	–18,888	–20,149	–21,704	–23,334	–60,897	–163,048
Total, support workers, families, and strengthen economic security .....	.....	–50,314	–138,694	–146,637	–146,335	–103,752	–44,444	–45,415	–46,928	–48,729	–50,580	–585,732	–821,828
Account for CDCTC interaction with new child care program for American families ^{1,3} .....	.....	982	1,205	1,437	1,680	1,934	2,199	2,474	2,992	3,531	4,093	7,238	22,527
Account for American Opportunity Tax Credit interaction with Free Community College ¹ ....	.....	22	455	901	1,354	1,847	2,243	2,662	3,094	3,590	4,031	4,579	20,199
Close loopholes:													
Tax carried (profits) interest as ordinary income .....	.....	100	135	138	141	143	149	155	162	169	176	657	1,468
Repeal deferral of gain from like-kind exchanges .....	.....	676	1,857	1,914	1,971	2,030	2,091	2,154	2,218	2,285	2,354	8,448	19,550
Make permanent excess business loss limitation of noncorporate taxpayers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,996	11,782	7,627	6,836	6,619	.....	42,860
Total, close loopholes .....	.....	776	1,992	2,052	2,112	2,173	12,236	14,091	10,007	9,290	9,149	9,105	63,878
Improve compliance:													
Implement a program integrity allocation adjustment and provide additional resources for tax administration:													

Table 8–2. EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Increase revenues through program integrity allocation adjustment for tax administration		334	1,858	3,165	4,055	4,894	5,889	6,595	7,243	7,796	8,451	14,306	50,280
Increase revenues by providing mandatory IRS funding for compliance			631	3,312	7,562	13,837	22,342	34,081	46,941	62,253	74,937	25,342	265,896
Total, implement a program integrity allocation adjustment and provide additional resources for tax administration		334	2,489	6,477	11,617	18,731	28,231	40,676	54,184	70,049	83,388	39,648	316,176
Introduce comprehensive financial account information reporting		8,378	32,413	36,551	42,517	46,980	53,032	57,123	61,024	61,886	62,742	166,839	462,646
Total, improve compliance		8,712	34,902	43,028	54,134	65,711	81,263	97,799	115,208	131,935	146,130	206,487	778,822
Improve Tax Administration:													
Increase oversight of paid tax return preparers:													
Allow IRS to regulate paid Federal tax return preparers ¹		35	52	57	59	58	55	57	61	68	73	261	575
Increase penalties on ghost preparers ¹		13	19	21	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	102	242
Total, increase oversight of paid tax return preparers		48	71	78	83	83	81	84	89	97	103	363	817
Enhance accuracy of tax information:													
E-file of forms and returns													
TINs certification for reportable payments		36	83	141	193	202	211	221	231	241	252	655	1,811
Total, enhance accuracy of tax information		36	83	141	193	202	211	221	231	241	252	655	1,811
Expand broker information reporting with respect to cryptocurrency assets													
Address taxpayer noncompliance:													
Extend statute of limitation		23	52	66	79	77	76	74	73	71	70	297	661
Impose liability on shareholders to collect unpaid income taxes of applicable corporations		395	412	428	444	462	479	498	518	539	560	2,141	4,735
Total, address taxpayer noncompliance		418	464	494	523	539	555	572	591	610	630	2,438	5,396
Modify tax administration rules:													
Amend centralized partnership audit regime (BBA) to provide for the carryover of non-refundable reporting year amounts that exceed the income tax liability of a partner		–5	–5	–5	–5	–6	–6	–7	–7	–7	–7	–26	–60
Modify requisite supervisory approval of penalty included in notice		29	254	245	248	222	197	174	173	179	186	998	1,907
Total, modify tax administration rules		24	249	240	243	216	191	167	166	172	179	972	1,847
Authorize limited sharing of business tax return information to measure the economy more accurately													
Total, improve tax administration		526	867	953	1,042	1,040	1,038	1,044	1,077	1,120	1,164	4,428	9,871
Increase Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC) grant cap and index it for inflation													
Total, American Families Plan	1,241	–266	–23,693	–11,303	9,853	38,637	112,251	133,650	149,073	167,090	189,082	13,228	764,374
Other:													
Capturing savings to Unemployment Insurance of RESEA allocation adjustment			–15	–109	–399	–59	–83	–117	–151	–423	–109	–582	–1,465
Total, effect of budget proposals	1,241	95,327	161,691	172,353	186,161	207,630	272,135	302,899	320,900	340,226	370,635	823,162	2,429,957

¹ This proposal affects both receipts and outlays for refundable tax credits. Both effects are shown above. The outlay effects included in these estimates are as follows:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Provide federally subsidized State and local bonds for infrastructure		–345	–964	–1,637	–1,880	–1,819	–1,753	–1,686	–1,620	–1,554	–1,488	–6,645	–14,746
Extend and Modify the Energy Investment Credit		–3,936	–9,020	–29,234	–33,801	–34,021	–38,010	–29,039	–24,531	–19,430	–12,567	–110,012	–233,589
Extend and Modify the Renewable Energy Production Tax Credit		–3,416	–4,582	–4,703	–5,895	–6,530	–7,167	–8,574	–9,749	–10,557	–10,895	–25,126	–72,068
Provide tax credit for electricity transmission investments		–203	–270	–1,789	–2,295	–2,801	–2,970	–3,071	–3,105	–3,308	–3,375	–7,358	–23,187

8. GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

Table 8–2. EFFECT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2022– 2026	2022– 2031
Provide allocated credit for electricity generation from existing nuclear power facilities	–675	–900	–900	–900	–900	–900	–900	–900	–900	–900	–4,275	–8,775
Establish new tax credits for qualifying advanced energy manufacturing	–385	–1,000	–1,350	–889	–735	–847	–1,261	–518	–39	–117	–4,359	–7,141
Establish tax credits for heavy- and medium-duty zero emission vehicles	–66	–272	–768	–1,346	–2,462	–3,673	–992	.....	.....	.....	–4,914	–9,579
Provide a production tax credit for low-carbon hydrogen	–11	–42	–128	–313	–469	–839	–1,495	–419	.....	.....	–963	–3,716
Extend and enhance the Carbon Oxide Sequestration Credit	–547	–655	–752	–939	–1,206	–2,063	–2,767	–2,950	–5,018	–6,520	–4,099	–23,417
Extend and enhance the electric vehicle charging station credit	–158	–259	–334	–412	–540	–144	.....	.....	.....	.....	–1,703	–1,847
Extend the American Rescue Plan changes to the Child Credit make permanent full refundability	–80,956	–137,868	–135,741	–134,880	–54,147	–2,851	–2,716	–2,602	–2,503	–2,411	–543,592	–556,675
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan expansion to Earned Income Tax Credit for workers without children	–5,231	–10,670	–10,839	–10,984	–11,122	–11,018	–11,163	–11,304	–11,409	–37,724	–93,740
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan changes to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)	–6,442	–6,455	–6,486	–6,554	–4,694	–4,758	–4,835	–4,908	–4,977	–25,937	–50,109
Make permanent the American Rescue Plan expansion of premium tax credits	–8,620	–11,666	–12,244	–12,327	–12,768	–13,247	–14,073	–15,052	–16,094	–44,857	–116,091
Account for CDCTC interaction with new child care program for American families	733	876	1,025	1,030	936	1,052	1,270	1,497	1,732	3,664	10,151
Account for American Opportunity Tax Credit interaction with Free Community College	205	380	579	790	786	940	1,095	1,271	1,459	1,954	7,505
Allow IRS to regulate paid Federal tax return preparers	19	34	35	34	30	24	23	24	27	29	152	279
Increase penalties on ghost preparers	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	10	25
Total, outlay effects of budget proposals	–90,679	–175,151	–204,834	–211,478	–133,642	–88,052	–79,506	–74,073	–71,775	–67,530	–815,784	–1,196,720

² Net of income offsets.

³ Individuals will not be able to claim both the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit and participate in the new Child Care for American Families program for the same care. This interaction removes costs already included in the Child Care for American Families score.

Table 8-3. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

(In millions of dollars)

Source	2020 Actual	Estimate										
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Individual income taxes:												
Federal funds	1,608,661	1,703,678	2,005,326	2,173,931	2,209,921	2,346,757	2,645,848	2,851,544	2,986,419	3,127,501	3,274,732	3,431,430
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	-29,513	-29,319	-27,255	-24,953	-20,230	-13,050	-5,404	3,302	13,884	21,515
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	1,241	62,762	97,500	104,949	113,738	50,362	57,128	63,439	63,526	64,923	73,076
Total, Individual income taxes	1,608,661	1,704,919	2,038,575	2,242,112	2,287,615	2,435,542	2,675,980	2,895,622	3,044,454	3,194,329	3,353,539	3,526,021
Corporation income taxes:												
Federal funds	211,845	268,482	265,878	367,247	412,048	432,265	424,569	423,700	432,917	431,634	433,294	438,463
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	-90	56	541	1,274	2,519	4,391	6,640	9,282	12,285	15,390
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	105,197	209,342	236,113	239,185	237,148	237,967	239,280	236,603	235,557	238,912
Total, Corporation income taxes ...	211,845	268,482	370,985	576,645	648,702	672,724	664,236	666,058	678,837	677,519	681,136	692,765
Social insurance and retirement receipts (trust funds):												
Employment and general retirement:												
Old-age survivors insurance (off-budget)	825,307	807,033	881,866	912,605	951,590	985,982	1,027,385	1,065,861	1,115,485	1,158,188	1,205,396	1,254,385
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	840	3,434	3,810	4,410	4,239	4,801	5,212	5,622	5,751	5,908
Disability insurance (off- budget)	140,121	137,099	149,750	154,971	161,590	167,431	174,461	180,995	189,422	196,674	204,690	213,009
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	143	582	646	748	719	814	884	954	975	1,002
Hospital Insurance	291,778	287,149	314,363	326,455	340,511	353,486	368,424	383,054	401,918	418,413	436,698	455,500
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	30,567	31,925	33,646	35,993	37,455	38,336	40,953	43,266	45,739	48,431
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	13,733	24,140	25,742	28,595	29,958	31,650	33,269	34,347	35,365	36,544
Railroad retirement:												
Social security equivalent account	1,728	1,850	2,179	2,269	2,284	2,312	2,345	2,378	2,411	2,445	2,480	2,515
Rail pension & supplemental annuity	2,717	2,725	2,976	3,034	3,093	3,143	3,192	3,386	3,472	3,671	4,211	4,401
Total, Employment and general retirement	1,261,651	1,235,856	1,396,417	1,459,415	1,522,912	1,582,100	1,648,178	1,711,275	1,793,026	1,863,580	1,941,305	2,021,695
On-budget	(296,223)	(291,724)	(363,818)	(387,823)	(405,276)	(423,529)	(441,374)	(458,804)	(482,023)	(502,142)	(524,493)	(547,391)
Off-budget	(965,428)	(944,132)	(1,032,599)	(1,071,592)	(1,117,636)	(1,158,571)	(1,206,804)	(1,252,471)	(1,311,003)	(1,361,438)	(1,416,812)	(1,474,304)
Unemployment insurance:												
Deposits by States ¹	36,863	48,146	52,659	52,779	51,006	46,780	44,571	44,608	45,315	46,053	47,321	48,389
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	-15	-109	-399	-59	-83	-117	-151	-423	-109
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal unemployment receipts ¹	6,161	6,293	6,503	8,058	9,153	10,419	10,725	10,737	11,593	10,396	10,967	7,552
Railroad unemployment receipts ¹	80	118	289	322	173	64	53	68	106	146	147	126
Total, Unemployment insurance ..	43,104	54,557	59,451	61,144	60,223	56,864	55,290	55,330	56,897	56,444	58,012	55,958
Other retirement:												
Federal employees retirement - employee share	5,171	5,735	6,114	6,544	6,974	7,420	7,884	8,365	8,852	9,366	9,886	10,432
Non-Federal employees retirement ²	29	31	31	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	28	28
Total, Other retirement	5,200	5,766	6,145	6,574	7,004	7,450	7,913	8,394	8,880	9,394	9,914	10,460
Total, Social insurance and retirement receipts (trust funds) ...	1,309,955	1,296,179	1,462,013	1,527,133	1,590,139	1,646,414	1,711,381	1,774,999	1,858,803	1,929,418	2,009,231	2,088,113
On-budget	(344,527)	(352,047)	(429,414)	(455,541)	(472,503)	(487,843)	(504,577)	(522,528)	(547,800)	(567,980)	(592,419)	(613,809)
Off-budget	(965,428)	(944,132)	(1,032,599)	(1,071,592)	(1,117,636)	(1,158,571)	(1,206,804)	(1,252,471)	(1,311,003)	(1,361,438)	(1,416,812)	(1,474,304)

Table 8-3. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	2020 Actual	Estimate										
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Excise taxes:												
Federal funds:												
Alcohol	9,490	9,166	9,204	9,314	9,409	9,470	9,533	9,597	9,658	9,725	9,783	9,845
Tobacco	12,354	11,609	11,465	11,494	11,256	11,142	11,043	10,891	10,770	10,640	10,508	10,373
Transportation fuels	-6,525	-4,890	-3,924	-2,197	-856	-860	-866	-862	-857	-852	-849	-861
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	8	12	19	29	42
Telephone and teletype services	370	315	281	237	201	167	150	119	91	67	46	29
Health insurance providers	15,316	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indoor tanning services	61	57	56	54	52	50	48	45	43	40	38	35
Medical devices	-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Federal fund excise taxes	-1,483	3,235	3,339	3,356	3,416	3,513	3,616	3,721	3,828	3,944	4,059	4,180
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	34	111	224	439	782	1,164	1,635	2,154	2,762
Total, Federal funds	29,579	19,698	20,421	22,293	23,590	23,708	23,968	24,301	24,709	25,218	25,768	26,405
Trust funds:												
Transportation	42,764	39,812	40,928	41,311	41,492	41,801	41,977	42,126	42,264	42,427	43,001	43,991
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	-13	-41	-86	-150	-236	-356	-545	-864	-1,364	-2,110
Airport and airway	9,016	9,348	15,293	17,826	18,690	19,628	20,327	21,031	21,763	22,536	23,349	24,217
Sport fish restoration and boating safety	646	599	584	590	596	602	609	615	623	630	638	646
Black lung disability insurance	301	356	230	167	150	135	133	132	131	131	130	128
Inland waterway	112	108	105	102	100	97	95	93	90	88	86	84
Hazardous Substance Superfund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	2,287	3,119	3,208	3,274	3,355	3,414	3,481	3,559	3,631	3,716
Oil spill liability	400	630	652	668	681	684	691	687	684	688	685	686
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	93	122	123	124	124	125	126	126	127	129
Vaccine injury compensation	310	317	323	321	321	323	327	332	337	342	347	352
Leaking underground storage tank	219	177	185	184	185	186	186	185	185	184	186	190
Legislative proposal, not subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-4	-4	-7	-11
Supplementary medical insurance	3,167	2,677	2,800	1,626	3,974	2,800	2,800	2,800	1,626	2,800	3,974	2,800
Patient-centered outcomes research	266	370	389	409	430	453	477	502	527	555	585	617
Total, Trust funds	57,201	54,394	63,856	66,403	69,863	69,956	70,863	71,684	71,288	73,198	75,368	75,435
Total, Excise taxes	86,780	74,092	84,277	88,696	93,453	93,664	94,831	95,985	95,997	98,416	101,136	101,840
Estate and gift taxes:												
Federal funds	17,624	17,593	20,781	22,268	23,556	24,571	25,099	37,804	38,989	40,689	43,212	45,889
Legislative proposal, subject to PAYGO .....	.....	.....	.....	-4,037	-4,252	-4,425	-4,524	-5,738	-5,985	-6,249	-6,625	-7,032
Total, Estate and gift taxes	17,624	17,593	20,781	18,231	19,304	20,146	20,575	32,066	33,004	34,440	36,587	38,857
Customs duties and fees:												
Federal funds	67,154	83,165	55,542	43,267	43,555	44,519	45,684	47,003	48,515	50,231	52,155	54,232
Trust funds	1,397	1,669	1,841	1,891	1,943	2,007	2,078	2,154	2,247	2,350	2,456	2,566
Total, Customs duties and fees	68,551	84,834	57,383	45,158	45,498	46,526	47,762	49,157	50,762	52,581	54,611	56,798
Miscellaneous receipts:												
Federal funds:												
Miscellaneous taxes	696	710	694	697	701	702	703	702	701	693	694	694
Deposit of earnings, Federal Reserve System	81,880	97,241	101,604	102,770	99,314	76,615	68,155	65,480	71,443	74,911	74,790	79,067

Table 8-3. RECEIPTS BY SOURCE—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Source	2020 Actual	Estimate										
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
Transfers from the Federal Reserve	537	596	618	637	657	677	698	719	742	765	788	813
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services	19,594	20,917	21,969	23,626	26,402	29,048	31,908	35,087	37,481	39,631	41,285	42,435
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures ...	13,294	13,482	13,548	13,894	14,375	14,385	14,451	14,405	14,476	14,541	14,611	14,641
Refunds and recoveries	-129	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37	-37
Total, Federal funds	115,872	132,909	138,396	141,587	141,412	121,390	115,878	116,356	124,806	130,504	132,131	137,613
Trust funds:												
United Mine Workers of America, combined benefit fund	14	9	8	2	2	2	2	6	11	17	21	23
Defense cooperation	512	552	554	193	379	205	188	207	172	175	179	182
Fees for permits and regulatory and judicial services			40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	1,348	1,208	1,185	1,229	1,267	1,250	1,228	1,230	1,240	1,240	1,237	1,233
Total, Trust funds	1,874	1,769	1,787	1,464	1,688	1,497	1,458	1,483	1,463	1,472	1,477	1,478
Total, Miscellaneous receipts	117,746	134,678	140,183	143,051	143,100	122,887	117,336	117,839	126,269	131,976	133,608	139,091
Total, budget receipts	3,421,162	3,580,777	4,174,197	4,641,026	4,827,811	5,037,903	5,332,101	5,631,726	5,888,126	6,118,679	6,369,848	6,643,485
On-budget	(2,455,734)	(2,636,645)	(3,141,598)	(3,569,434)	(3,710,175)	(3,879,332)	(4,125,297)	(4,379,255)	(4,577,123)	(4,757,241)	(4,953,036)	(5,169,181)
Off-budget	(965,428)	(944,132)	(1,032,599)	(1,071,592)	(1,117,636)	(1,158,571)	(1,206,804)	(1,252,471)	(1,311,003)	(1,361,438)	(1,416,812)	(1,474,304)

¹ Deposits by States cover the benefit part of the program. Federal unemployment receipts cover administrative costs at both the Federal and State levels. Railroad unemployment receipts cover both the benefits and administrative costs of the program for the railroads.

² Represents employer and employee contributions to the civil service retirement and disability fund for covered employees of Government-sponsored, privately owned enterprises and the District of Columbia municipal government.