
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 |
| <i>(On-budget)</i> | <i>(344.5)</i> | <i>(352.0)</i> | <i>(429.4)</i> | <i>(455.5)</i> | <i>(472.5)</i> | <i>(487.8)</i> | <i>(504.6)</i> | <i>(522.5)</i> | <i>(547.8)</i> | <i>(568.0)</i> | <i>(592.4)</i> | <i>(613.8)</i> |
| <i>(Off-budget)</i> | <i>(965.4)</i> | <i>(944.1)</i> | <i>(1,032.6)</i> | <i>(1,071.6)</i> | <i>(1,117.6)</i> | <i>(1,158.6)</i> | <i>(1,206.8)</i> | <i>(1,252.5)</i> | <i>(1,311.0)</i> | <i>(1,361.4)</i> | <i>(1,416.8)</i> | <i>(1,474.3)</i> |
| 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 |
| <i>(On-budget)</i> | <i>(2,455.7)</i> | <i>(2,636.6)</i> | <i>(3,141.6)</i> | <i>(3,569.4)</i> | <i>(3,710.2)</i> | <i>(3,879.3)</i> | <i>(4,125.3)</i> | <i>(4,379.3)</i> | <i>(4,577.1)</i> | <i>(4,757.2)</i> | <i>(4,953.0)</i> | <i>(5,169.2)</i> |
| <i>(Off-budget)</i> | <i>(965.4)</i> | <i>(944.1)</i> | <i>(1,032.6)</i> | <i>(1,071.6)</i> | <i>(1,117.6)</i> | <i>(1,158.6)</i> | <i>(1,206.8)</i> | <i>(1,252.5)</i> | <i>(1,311.0)</i> | <i>(1,361.4)</i> | <i>(1,416.8)</i> | <i>(1,474.3)</i> |
| 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-

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 |

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 |

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.