

19. TAX EXPENDITURES

The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344) requires that a list of “tax expenditures” be included in the Budget. Tax expenditures are defined in the law as “revenue losses attributable to provisions of the Federal tax laws which allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or which provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.” These exceptions may be viewed as alternatives to other policy instruments, such as spending or regulatory programs.

Identification and measurement of tax expenditures depends crucially on the baseline tax system against which the actual tax system is compared. The tax expenditure estimates presented in this document are patterned on a comprehensive income tax, which defines income as the sum of consumption and the change in net wealth in a given period of time.

An important assumption underlying each tax expenditure estimate reported below is that other parts of the Tax Code remain unchanged. The estimates would be different if tax expenditures were changed simultaneously because of potential interactions among provisions. For that reason, this document does not present a grand total for the estimated tax expenditures.

Tax expenditures relating to the individual and corporate income taxes are estimated for fiscal years 2022–2032 using two methods of accounting: current tax receipt effects and present value effects. The present value approach provides estimates of the receipt effects for tax expenditures that generally involve deferrals of tax payments into the future.

TAX EXPENDITURES IN THE INCOME TAX

Tax Expenditure Estimates

All tax expenditure estimates and descriptions presented here are based upon current tax law enacted as of July 31, 2022, and reflect the economic assumptions from the Midsession Review of the Fiscal Year 2023 Budget. In some cases, expired or repealed provisions are listed if their tax receipt effects occur in fiscal year 2022 or later. Although this chapter does not include changes in tax expenditures enacted after July 31, 2022, these changes are discussed elsewhere in the Budget. see Chapter 23 of this volume, “Comparison of Actual to Estimated Totals,” for highlights of key provisions including those from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), as well as the CHIPS Act of 2022 and the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act, both passed later in 2022.

The total receipt effects for tax expenditures for fiscal years 2022–2032 are displayed according to the Budget’s functional categories in Table 19-1. Descriptions of the specific tax expenditure provisions follow the discussion of general features of the tax expenditure concept.

Two baseline concepts—the normal tax baseline and the reference tax law baseline—are used to identify and estimate tax expenditures.¹ For the most part, the two concepts coincide. However, items treated as tax expenditures under the normal tax baseline, but not the reference tax law baseline, are indicated by the designation “normal tax method” in the tables. The receipt effects for these items are zero using the reference tax law. The alternative baseline concepts are discussed in detail below.

Table 19-2 ranks the major tax expenditures by the size of their 2023–2032 receipt effect. The first column provides the number of the provision in order to cross reference this table to Table 19-1, as well as to the descriptions below. The tax expenditure tables discussed herein can be obtained for current and previous years from the Department of the Treasury website.²

Interpreting Tax Expenditure Estimates

The estimates shown for individual tax expenditures in Tables 19-1 and 19-2 do not necessarily equal the increase in Federal receipts (or the change in the budget balance) that would result from repealing these special provisions, for the following reasons.

First, eliminating a tax expenditure may have incentive effects that alter economic behavior. These incentives can affect the resulting magnitudes of the activity, or the consequences of other tax provisions or Government programs. For example, if capital gains were taxed at higher ordinary income tax rates, capital gain realizations would be expected to decline, which could result in lower tax receipts depending on the elasticity of the capital gains tax rates. Such behavioral effects are not reflected in the estimates.

Second, tax expenditures are interdependent even without incentive effects. Repeal of a tax expenditure provision can increase or decrease the tax receipts associated with other provisions. For example, even if behavior does not change, repeal of an itemized deduction could

¹ These baseline concepts are thoroughly discussed in Special Analysis G of the 1985 Budget, where the former is referred to as the pre-1983 method and the latter the post-1982 method.

² <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/tax-policy/tax-expenditures>. Table numbering within this chapter may not match the primary source documentation.

increase the receipt costs from other deductions because some taxpayers would be moved into higher tax brackets. Alternatively, repeal of an itemized deduction could lower the receipt cost from other deductions if taxpayers are led to claim the standard deduction instead of itemizing. Similarly, if two provisions were repealed simultaneously, the increase in tax liability could be greater or less than the sum of the two separate tax expenditures, because each is estimated assuming that the other remains in force. In addition, the estimates reported in Table 19-1 are the totals of individual and corporate income tax receipt effects and do not reflect any possible interactions between individual and corporate income tax receipts. For this reason, the estimates in Table 19-1 should be regarded as approximations.

Present-Value Estimates

The annual value of tax expenditures for tax deferrals is reported on a cash basis in all tables except Table 19-3. Cash-based estimates reflect the difference between taxes deferred in the current year and incoming receipts that are received due to deferrals of taxes from prior years. Although such estimates are useful as a measure of cash flows into the Government, they do not accurately reflect the true economic cost of these provisions. For example, for a provision where activity levels have changed over time, so that incoming tax receipts from past deferrals are greater than deferred receipts from new activity, the cash-basis tax expenditure estimate can be negative, despite the fact that in present-value terms current deferrals have a real cost to the Government (i.e., taxpayers). Alternatively, in the case of a newly enacted deferral provision, a cash-based estimate can overstate the real effect on receipts to the Government because the newly deferred taxes will ultimately be received.

Discounted present-value estimates of receipt effects are presented in Table 19-3 for certain provisions that involve tax deferrals or other long-term receipt effects. These estimates complement the cash-based tax expenditure estimates presented in the other tables.

The present-value estimates represent the receipt effects, net of future tax payments that follow from activities undertaken during calendar year 2022 which cause the deferrals or other long-term receipt effects. For instance, a pension contribution in 2022 would cause a deferral of tax payments on wages in 2022 and on pension fund earnings on this contribution (e.g., interest) in later years. In some future year, however, the 2022 pension contribution and accrued earnings will be paid out and taxes will be due; these receipts are included in the present-value estimate. In general, this conceptual approach is similar to the one used for reporting the budgetary effects of credit programs, where direct loans and guarantees in a given year affect future cash flows.

Tax Expenditure Baselines

A tax expenditure is an exception to baseline provisions of the tax structure that usually results in a reduction in the amount of tax owed. The 1974 Congressional Budget Act, which mandated the tax expenditure budget, did not

specify the baseline provisions of the tax law. As noted previously, deciding whether provisions are exceptions, therefore, is a matter of judgment. As in prior years, most of this year's tax expenditure estimates are presented using two baselines: the normal tax baseline and the reference tax law baseline. Tax expenditures may take the form of credits, deductions, special exceptions and allowances.

The normal tax baseline is patterned on a practical variant of a comprehensive income tax, which defines income as the sum of consumption and the change in net wealth in a given period of time. The normal tax baseline allows personal exemptions, a standard deduction, and deduction of expenses incurred in earning income. It is not limited to a particular structure of tax rates, or by a specific definition of the taxpaying unit.

The reference tax law baseline is also patterned on a comprehensive income tax, but it is closer to existing law. Reference tax law tax expenditures are limited to special exceptions from a generally provided tax rule that serves programmatic functions in a way that is analogous to spending programs. Provisions under the reference tax law baseline are generally tax expenditures under the normal tax baseline, but the reverse is not always true.

Both the normal tax and reference tax law baselines allow several major departures from a pure comprehensive income tax. For example, under the normal tax and reference tax law baselines:

- Income is taxable only when it is realized in exchange. Thus, the deferral of tax on unrealized capital gains is not regarded as a tax expenditure. Accrued income would be taxed under a comprehensive income tax.
- There is a separate corporate income tax.
- Tax rates on noncorporate business income vary by level of income.
- Individual tax rates, including brackets, standard deduction, and personal exemptions, are allowed to vary with marital status.
- Values of assets and debt are not generally adjusted for inflation. A comprehensive income tax would adjust the cost basis of capital assets and debt for changes in the general price level. Thus, under a comprehensive income tax baseline, the failure to take account of inflation in measuring depreciation, capital gains, and interest income would be regarded as a negative tax expenditure (i.e., a tax penalty), and failure to take account of inflation in measuring interest costs would be regarded as a positive tax expenditure (i.e., a tax subsidy).
- The base erosion and anti-abuse tax (BEAT) for multinational corporations is treated as a minimum tax and considered part of the rate structure.

Although the reference tax law and normal tax baselines are generally similar, areas of difference include:

Tax rates. The separate schedules applying to the various taxpaying units and the Alternative Minimum Tax are treated as part of the baseline rate structure under both the reference tax law and normal tax methods.

Income subject to tax. Income subject to tax is defined as gross income less the costs of earning that income. Under the reference tax law, gross income does not include gifts defined as receipts of money or property that are not consideration in an exchange nor does gross income include most transfer payments from the Government.³ The normal tax baseline also excludes gifts between individuals from gross income. Under the normal tax baseline, however, all cash transfer payments from the Government to private individuals are counted in gross income, and exemptions of such transfers from tax are identified as tax expenditures. The costs of earning income are generally deductible in determining taxable income under both the reference tax law and normal tax baselines.⁴

Capital recovery. Under the reference tax law baseline no tax expenditures arise from accelerated depreciation. Under the normal tax baseline, the depreciation allowance for property is computed using estimates of economic depreciation.

Descriptions of Income Tax Provisions

Descriptions of the individual and corporate income tax expenditures reported on in this document follow. These descriptions relate to current law as of July 31, 2022.

National Defense

1. Exclusion of benefits and allowances to Armed Forces personnel.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income because they represent accretions to wealth that do not materially differ from cash wages. As an example, a rental voucher of \$100 is (approximately) equal in value to \$100 of cash income. In contrast to this treatment, certain housing and meals, in addition to other benefits provided military personnel, either in cash or in kind, as well as certain amounts of pay related to combat service, are excluded from income subject to tax.

International Affairs

2. Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation received by U.S. citizens and residents is properly included in their taxable income. It makes no difference whether the compensation is a result of working abroad or whether it is labeled as a housing allowance. In con-

³ Gross income does, however, include transfer payments associated with past employment, such as Social Security benefits.

⁴ In the case of individuals who hold “passive” equity interests in businesses, the pro-rata shares of sales and expense deductions reportable in a year are limited. A passive business activity is defined generally to be one in which the holder of the interest, usually a partnership interest, does not actively perform managerial or other participatory functions. The taxpayer may generally report no larger deductions for a year than will reduce taxable income from such activities to zero. Deductions in excess of the limitation may be taken in subsequent years, or when the interest is liquidated. In addition, costs of earning income may be limited under the Alternative Minimum Tax.

trast to this treatment, U.S. tax law allows U.S. citizens and residents who live abroad, work in the private sector, and satisfy a foreign residency requirement to exclude up to \$80,000, plus adjustments for inflation since 2004, in foreign earned income from U.S. taxes. In addition, if these taxpayers are provided housing by their employers, then they may also exclude the cost of such housing from their income to the extent that it exceeds 16 percent of the earned income exclusion limit. This housing exclusion is capped at 30 percent of the earned income exclusion limit, with geographical adjustments. If taxpayers do not receive a specific allowance for housing expenses, they may deduct housing expenses up to the amount by which foreign earned income exceeds their foreign earned income exclusion.

3. Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad.—In general, all compensation received by U.S. citizens and residents is properly included in their taxable income. It makes no difference whether the compensation is a result of working abroad or whether it is labeled as an allowance for the high cost of living abroad. In contrast to this treatment, U.S. Federal civilian employees and Peace Corps members who work outside the continental United States are allowed to exclude from U.S. taxable income certain special allowances they receive to compensate them for the relatively high costs associated with living overseas. The allowances supplement wage income and cover expenses such as rent, education, and the cost of travel to and from the United States.

4. Reduced tax rate on active income of controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method).—Under the baseline tax system, worldwide income forms the tax base of U.S. corporations. In contrast, U.S. tax law exempts or preferentially taxes certain portions of this income. Prior to the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act TCJA (effective January 1, 2018), active foreign income was generally taxed only upon repatriation. TCJA changed these rules, so that certain active income (called “global intangible low tax income” or “GILTI”) is taxed currently, even if it is not distributed. However, U.S. corporations generally receive a 50-percent deduction from U.S. tax on their GILTI (the deduction decreases to 37.5 percent in 2026), resulting in a substantially reduced rate of tax. In addition, some active income is excluded from tax, and distributions out of active income are no longer taxed upon repatriation. These reductions and exemptions from U.S. taxation are considered tax expenditures. However, U.S. shareholders of specified foreign corporations must include their pro rata share of accumulated post-1986 deferred foreign income (as of the last taxable year before January 1, 2018) in U.S. taxable income, and this inclusion acts as an offset to the reduced tax rate on CFC income in the years in which the payments are received.

5. Deduction for foreign-derived intangible income derived from trade or business within the United States.—Under the baseline tax system, the United States taxes income earned by U.S. corporations from serving foreign markets (e.g., exports and royalties)

at the full U.S. rate. After the passage of TCJA, domestic corporations are allowed a deduction equal to 37.5 percent of “foreign-derived intangible income,” which is essentially income from serving foreign markets (defined on a formulaic basis). The deduction falls to 21.875 percent in 2026.

6. Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations (IC-DISCs).—Under the baseline tax system, taxpayer earnings are subject to tax using the regular tax rates applied to all taxpayers. In contrast, IC-DISCs allow a portion of income from exports to be taxed at the qualified dividend rate which is no higher than 20 percent (plus a 3.8-percent surtax for high-income taxpayers).

General Science, Space, and Technology

7. Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method).—The baseline tax system allows a deduction for the cost of producing income. It requires taxpayers to capitalize the costs associated with investments over time to better match the streams of income and associated costs. Research and experimentation (R&E) projects can be viewed as investments because, if successful, their benefits accrue for several years. It is often difficult, however, to identify whether a specific R&E project is successful and, if successful, what its expected life will be. Because of this ambiguity, the reference tax law baseline system would allow expensing of R&E expenditures. In contrast, under the normal tax method, the expensing of R&E expenditures is viewed as a tax expenditure. The baseline assumed for the normal tax method is that all R&E expenditures are successful and have an expected life of five years. Current law requires R&E expenditures paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, to be capitalized and amortized over 5 years, while allowing R&E expenditures paid or incurred in prior taxable years to be expensed.

8. Credit for increasing research activities.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an R&E credit of up to 20 percent of qualified research expenditures in excess of a base amount. The base amount of the credit is generally determined by multiplying a “fixed-base percentage” by the average amount of the company’s gross receipts for the prior four years. The taxpayer’s fixed base percentage generally is the ratio of its research expenses to gross receipts for 1984 through 1988. Taxpayers can elect the alternative simplified credit regime, which equals 14 percent of qualified research expenses that exceed 50 percent of the average qualified research expenses for the three preceding taxable years.

Energy

9. Expensing of exploration and development costs, oil and gas.—Under the baseline tax system, the costs of exploring and developing oil and gas wells would be capitalized and then amortized (or depreciated) over an estimate of the economic life of the property. This insures that the net income from the well is measured appropriately each year. In contrast to this treatment, current law

allows immediate deduction, i.e., expensing, of intangible drilling costs for successful investments in domestic oil and gas wells (such as wages, the cost of using machinery for grading and drilling, and the cost of unsalvageable materials used in constructing wells). Because expensing allows recovery of costs sooner, it is more advantageous to the taxpayer than amortization. Expensing provisions for exploration expenditures apply only to properties for which a deduction for percentage depletion is allowable. For oil and gas wells, integrated oil companies may expense only 70 percent of intangible drilling costs and must amortize the remaining 30 percent over five years. Non-integrated oil companies may expense all such costs.

10. Expensing of exploration and development costs, coal.—This is similar to the previous provision but limited to coal. Current law allows immediate deduction of eligible exploration and development costs for domestic coal mines and other natural fuel deposits.

11. Excess of percentage over cost depletion, oil and gas.—The baseline tax system would allow recovery of the costs of developing certain oil and gas properties using cost depletion. Cost depletion is similar in concept to depreciation, in that the costs of developing or acquiring the asset are capitalized and then gradually reduced over an estimate of the asset’s economic life, as is appropriate for measuring net income. In contrast, the Tax Code generally allows independent oil and gas producers and royalty owners to take percentage depletion deductions rather than cost depletion on limited quantities of output. Under percentage depletion, taxpayers deduct a percentage of gross income from oil and gas production. In certain cases the deduction is limited to a fraction of the asset’s net income. Over the life of an investment, percentage depletion deductions can exceed the cost of the investment. Consequently, percentage depletion may provide more advantageous tax treatment than would cost depletion, which limits deductions to an investment’s cost.

12. Excess of percentage over cost depletion, coal.—This is similar to the previous provision but limited to coal.

13. Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties.—The baseline tax system accepts current law’s general rule limiting taxpayers’ ability to deduct losses from passive activities against nonpassive income (e.g., wages, interest, and dividends). Passive activities generally are defined as those in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, though there are numerous additional considerations brought to bear on the determination of which activities are passive for a given taxpayer. Losses are limited in an attempt to limit tax sheltering activities. Passive losses that are unused may be carried forward and applied against future passive income. An exception from the passive loss limitation is provided for a working interest in an oil or gas property that the taxpayer holds directly or through an entity that does not limit the liability of the taxpayer with respect to the interest. Thus, taxpayers can deduct losses from such working interests against nonpassive income without regard to whether they materially participate in the activity.

14. **Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Current law allows capital gains realized by individuals to be taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax). Certain sales of coal under royalty contracts qualify for taxation as capital gains rather than ordinary income.

15. **Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance construction of certain energy facilities to be exempt from tax. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity-bond annual volume cap.

16. **Enhanced oil recovery credit.**—A credit is provided equal to 15 percent of the taxpayer's costs for enhanced oil recovery on U.S. projects. The credit is reduced in proportion to the ratio of the reference price of oil for the previous calendar year minus \$28 (adjusted for inflation from 1990) to \$6.

17. **Energy production credit.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a credit for certain electricity produced from wind energy, biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, small irrigation power, municipal solid waste, or qualified hydropower and sold to an unrelated party. Wind facilities must have begun construction before January 1, 2022. Facilities that began construction in 2017 receive 80 percent of the credit, facilities that began construction in 2018 receive 60 percent of the credit, facilities that began construction in 2019 receive 40 percent of the credit, and facilities that began construction in years 2020 through 2021 receive 60 percent of the credit. Qualified facilities producing electricity from sources other than wind must begin construction before January 1, 2022. In addition to the electricity production credit, a ten-year income tax credit is allowed for the production of refined coal for facilities placed in service before January 1, 2012. The Tax Code also provided an income tax credit for Indian coal facilities. The Indian coal facilities credit expired on December 31, 2021.

18. **Marginal wells credit.**—A credit is provided for crude oil and natural gas produced from a qualified marginal well. A marginal well is one that does not produce more than 1,095 barrel-of-oil equivalents per year, with this limit adjusted proportionately for the number of days the well is in production. The credit is no more than \$3.00 per barrel of qualified crude oil production and \$0.50 per thousand cubic feet of qualified natural gas production. The credit for natural gas is reduced in proportion to the amount by which the reference price of natural gas at the wellhead for the previous calendar year exceeds \$1.67 per thousand cubic feet and is zero for a reference price that

exceeds \$2.00. The credit for crude oil is reduced in proportion to the amount by which the reference price of oil for the previous calendar year exceeds \$15.00 per barrel and is zero for a reference price that exceeds \$18.00. All dollar amounts are adjusted for inflation from 2004.

19. **Energy investment credit.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. However, the Tax Code provides credits for investments in solar and geothermal energy property, qualified fuel cell power plants, stationary microturbine power plants, geothermal heat pumps, waste energy recovery property, small wind property, offshore wind, and combined heat and power property. The credit is 30 percent for property that begins construction before 2020, 26 percent for property that begins construction in years 2020 through 2022, and 22 percent for property that begins construction in 2023 and in all cases that is placed in service before January 1, 2026. The credit for offshore wind is 30 percent for facilities placed in service before January 1, 2026. A 10-percent credit is available for geothermal or qualified solar property placed in service after December 31, 2025. Owners of renewable power facilities that qualify for the energy production credit may instead elect to take an energy investment credit at a rate specified by law.

20. **Alcohol fuel credits.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provides an income tax credit for qualified cellulosic biofuel production which was renamed the Second generation biofuel producer credit. This provision expired on December 31, 2021.

21. **Bio-diesel and small agri-biodiesel producer tax credits.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. However, the Tax Code allows an income tax credit for biodiesel and for biodiesel derived from virgin sources. In lieu of the Bio-diesel credit, the taxpayer can claim a refundable excise tax credit. In addition, small agri-biodiesel producers are eligible for a separate income tax credit for Bio-diesel production, and a separate credit is available for qualified renewable diesel fuel mixtures. This provision expired on December 31, 2022.

22. **Tax credits for clean-fuel burning vehicles and refueling property.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code allows credits for plug-in electric-drive motor vehicles, alternative fuel vehicle refueling property, two-wheeled plug-in electric vehicles, and fuel cell motor vehicles. These provisions, except for the plug-in electric-drive motor vehicle credit, expired after December 31, 2017.

23. Exclusion of utility conservation subsidies.—The baseline tax system generally takes a comprehensive view of taxable income that includes a wide variety of (measurable) accretions to wealth. In certain circumstances, public utilities offer rate subsidies to non-business customers who invest in energy conservation measures. These rate subsidies are equivalent to payments from the utility to its customer, and so represent accretions to wealth, income that would be taxable to the customer under the baseline tax system. In contrast, the Tax Code exempts these subsidies from the non-business customer's gross income.

24. Credit for holding clean renewable energy bonds.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code provides for the issuance of Clean Renewable Energy Bonds that entitle the bond holder to a Federal income tax credit in lieu of interest. As of March 2010, issuers of the unused authorization of such bonds could opt to receive direct payment with the yield becoming fully taxable.

25. Credit for investment in clean coal facilities.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code provides investment tax credits for clean coal facilities producing electricity and for industrial gasification combined cycle projects.

26. Amortize all geological and geophysical expenditures over two years.—The baseline tax system allows taxpayers to deduct the decline in the economic value of an investment over its economic life. However, the Tax Code allows geological and geophysical expenditures incurred in connection with oil and gas exploration in the United States to be amortized over two years for non-integrated oil companies, a span of time that is generally shorter than the economic life of the assets.

27. Allowance of deduction for certain energy efficient commercial building property.—The baseline tax system would not allow deductions in lieu of normal depreciation allowances for particular investments in particular industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code allows a deduction for certain energy efficient commercial building property. The basis of such property is reduced by the amount of the deduction. Starting in 2021, the maximum deduction amount per square foot will be increased by a cost-of-living adjustment.

28. Credit for construction of new energy efficient homes.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. However, the Tax Code allowed contractors a tax credit of \$2,000 for the construction of a qualified new energy-efficient home that had an annual level of heating and cooling energy consumption at least 50 percent below the annual consumption under the 2006 International Energy

Conservation Code. The credit equaled \$1,000 in the case of a new manufactured home that met a 30-percent standard or requirements for EPA's Energy Star homes. This provision expired on December 31, 2017.

29. Credit for energy efficiency improvements to existing homes.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code provided an investment tax credit for expenditures made on insulation, exterior windows, and doors that improved the energy efficiency of homes and met certain standards. The Tax Code also provided a credit for purchases of advanced main air circulating fans, natural gas, propane, or oil furnaces or hot water boilers, and other qualified energy efficient property. This provision expired on December 31, 2017, but legislation enacted in 2020 allowed taxpayers to claim tax credits retroactively for three years.

30. Credit for residential energy efficient property.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code provides a credit for the purchase of a qualified photovoltaic property and solar water heating property, as well as for fuel cell power plants, geothermal heat pumps, and small wind property used in or placed on a residence. The credit is 30 percent for property placed in service before January 1, 2020, 26 percent for property placed in service in 2020–2022, and 22 percent for property placed in service in 2023.

31. Credit for qualified energy conservation bonds.—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code provides for the issuance of energy conservation bonds which entitle the bond holder to a Federal income tax credit in lieu of interest. As of March 2010, issuers of the unused authorization of such bonds could opt to receive direct payment with the yield becoming fully taxable.

32. Advanced energy property credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code provides a 30-percent investment credit for property used in a qualified advanced energy manufacturing project. The Department of the Treasury may award up to \$2.3 billion in tax credits for qualified investments.

33. Advanced nuclear power facilities production credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits or deductions for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code allows a tax credit equal to 1.8 cents times the number of kilowatt hours of electricity produced at a qualifying advanced nuclear power facility. A taxpayer may claim no more than \$125 million per 1,000 megawatts of capacity. The Department of the Treasury may allocate up to 6,000 megawatts of credit-eligible capacity. Any unutilized national capacity limitation shall be allocated after December 31, 2020, according to prioritization rules set forth by statute.

34. **Reduced tax rate for nuclear decommissioning funds.**—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow special rates for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a special 20-percent tax rate for investments made by Nuclear Decommissioning Reserve Funds.

Natural Resources and Environment

35. **Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals.**—The baseline tax system allows the taxpayer to deduct the depreciation of an asset according to the decline in its economic value over time. However, certain capital outlays associated with exploration and development of nonfuel minerals may be expensed rather than depreciated over the life of the asset.

36. **Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals.**—The baseline tax system allows the taxpayer to deduct the decline in the economic value of an investment over time. Under current law, however, most nonfuel mineral extractors may use percentage depletion (whereby the deduction is fixed as a percentage of receipts) rather than cost depletion, with percentage depletion rates ranging from 22 percent for sulfur to 5 percent for sand and gravel. Over the life of an investment, percentage depletion deductions can exceed the cost of the investment. Consequently, percentage depletion may provide more advantageous tax treatment than would cost depletion, which limits deductions to an investment's cost.

37. **Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance construction of sewage, water, or hazardous waste facilities to be exempt from tax. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity bond annual volume cap.

38. **Capital gains treatment of certain timber income.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. However, under current law certain timber sales can be treated as a capital gain rather than ordinary income and therefore subject to the lower capital-gains tax rate. Current law allows capital gains to be taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax).

39. **Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs.**—The baseline tax system requires the taxpayer to capitalize costs associated with investment property. However, most of the production costs of growing timber may be expensed under current law rather than capitalized and deducted when the timber is sold, thereby accelerating cost recovery.

40. **Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures.**—The baseline tax system would not allow

credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, expenditures to preserve and restore certified historic structures qualify for an investment tax credit of 20 percent for certified rehabilitation activities. The taxpayer's recoverable basis must be reduced by the amount of the credit. The credit must be claimed ratably over the five years after the property is placed in service, for property placed in service after December 31, 2017.

41. **Carbon oxide sequestration credit.**—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code allows a credit for qualified carbon oxide captured at a qualified facility and disposed of in secure geological storage. In addition, the provision allows a credit for qualified carbon oxide that is captured at a qualified facility and used as a tertiary injectant in a qualified enhanced oil or natural gas recovery project. The credit differs according to whether the carbon was captured using equipment which was originally placed in service before February 9, 2018, or thereafter.

42. **Deduction for endangered species recovery expenditures.**—The baseline tax system would not allow deductions in addition to normal depreciation allowances for particular investments in particular industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, under current law farmers can deduct up to 25 percent of their gross income for expenses incurred as a result of site and habitat improvement activities that will benefit endangered species on their farm land, in accordance with site specific management actions included in species recovery plans approved pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Agriculture

43. **Expensing of certain capital outlays.**—The baseline tax system requires the taxpayer to capitalize costs associated with investment property. However, farmers may expense certain expenditures for feed and fertilizer, for soil and water conservation measures, and certain other capital improvements under current law.

44. **Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs.**—The baseline tax system requires the taxpayer to capitalize costs associated with an investment over time. However, the production of livestock and crops with a production period greater than two years is exempt from the uniform cost capitalization rules (e.g., for costs for establishing orchards or structure improvements), thereby accelerating cost recovery.

45. **Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers.**—Because loan forgiveness increases a debtors net worth the baseline tax system requires debtors to include the amount of loan forgiveness as income or else reduce their recoverable basis in the property related to the loan. If the amount of forgiveness exceeds the basis, the excess forgiveness is taxable if the taxpayer is not insolvent. For bankrupt debtors, the amount of loan forgiveness reduces carryover losses, unused credits, and then basis, with the remainder of the forgiven debt excluded from taxation.

Qualified farm debt that is forgiven, however, is excluded from income even when the taxpayer is solvent.

46. *Capital gains treatment of certain agriculture income.*—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, current law allows capital gains to be taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax). Certain agricultural income, such as unharvested crops, qualify for taxation as capital gains rather than ordinary income, and so benefit from the preferentially low 20-percent maximum tax rate on capital gains (plus the 3.8-percent surtax).

47. *Income averaging for farmers.*—The baseline tax system generally taxes all earned income each year at the rate determined by the income tax. However, taxpayers may average their taxable income from farming and fishing over the previous three years.

48. *Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners.*—The baseline tax system generally subjects capital gains to taxes the year that they are realized. However, the Tax Code allows a taxpayer who sells stock in a farm refiner to a farmers' cooperative to defer recognition of the gain if the proceeds are re-invested in a qualified replacement property.

49. *Expensing of reforestation expenditures.*—The baseline tax system requires the taxpayer to capitalize costs associated with an investment over time. In contrast, the Tax Code provides for the expensing of the first \$10,000 in reforestation expenditures with 7-year amortization of the remaining expenses.

Commerce and Housing

This category includes a number of tax expenditure provisions that also affect economic activity in other functional categories. For example, provisions related to investment, such as accelerated depreciation, could be classified under the energy, natural resources and environment, agriculture, or transportation categories.

50. *Exemption of credit union income.*—Under the baseline tax system, corporations pay taxes on their profits under the regular tax rate schedule. However, in the Tax Code the earnings of credit unions not distributed to members as interest or dividends are exempt from the income tax.

51. *Exclusion of life insurance death benefits.*—Under the baseline tax system, individuals and corporations would pay taxes on their income when it is (actually or constructively) received or accrued. Nevertheless, current law generally excludes from tax amounts received under life insurance contracts if such amounts are paid by reason of the death of the insured.

52. *Exemption or special alternative tax for small property and casualty insurance companies.*—The baseline tax system would require corporations to pay taxes on their profits under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Under cur-

rent law, however, stock non-life insurance companies are generally exempt from tax if their gross receipts for the taxable year do not exceed \$600,000 and more than 50 percent of such gross receipts consist of premiums. Mutual non-life insurance companies are generally tax-exempt if their annual gross receipts do not exceed \$150,000 and more than 35 percent of gross receipts consist of premiums. Also, non-life insurance companies with no more than a specified level of annual net written premiums generally may elect to pay tax only on their taxable investment income provided certain ownership diversification requirements are met. The underwriting income (premiums, less insurance losses and expenses) of electing companies is excluded from tax. The specified premium limit is indexed for inflation; for 2022, the premium limit is \$2.45 million.

53. *Tax exemption of insurance income earned by tax-exempt organizations.*—Under the baseline tax system, corporations pay taxes on their profits under the regular tax rate schedule. The baseline tax system would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Generally the income generated by life and property and casualty insurance companies is subject to tax, albeit under special rules. However, income from insurance operations conducted by certain tax-exempt organizations, such as fraternal societies, voluntary employee benefit associations, and others are exempt from tax.

54. *Exclusion of interest spread of financial institutions.*—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Consumers pay for some deposit-linked services, such as check cashing, by accepting a below-market interest rate on their demand deposits. If they received a market rate of interest on those deposits and paid explicit fees for the associated services, they would pay taxes on the full market rate and (unlike businesses) could not deduct the fees. The Government thus foregoes tax on the difference between the risk-free market interest rate and below-market interest rates on demand deposits, which under competitive conditions should equal the value of deposit services.

55. *Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds.*—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local bonds used to finance homes purchased by first-time, low-to-moderate-income buyers to be exempt from tax. These bonds are generally subject to the State private-activity-bond annual volume cap.

56. *Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds.*—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local govern-

ment bonds used to finance multifamily rental housing projects to be tax-exempt.

57. *Deductibility of mortgage interest expense on owner-occupied residences.*—Under the baseline tax system, expenses incurred in earning income would be deductible. However, such expenses would not be deductible when the income or the return on an investment is not taxed. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a taxpayer's taxable income for the value of owner-occupied housing services and also allows the owner-occupant to deduct mortgage interest paid on his or her primary residence and one secondary residence as an itemized non-business deduction. In general, the mortgage interest deduction is limited to interest on debt no greater than the owner's basis in the residence, and is also limited to interest on debt of no more than \$1 million. Interest on up to \$100,000 of other debt secured by a lien on a principal or second residence is also deductible, irrespective of the purpose of borrowing, provided the total debt does not exceed the fair market value of the residence. As an alternative to the deduction, holders of qualified Mortgage Credit Certificates issued by State or local governmental units or agencies may claim a tax credit equal to a proportion of their interest expense. In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, (1) the \$1 million limit is reduced to \$750,000 for indebtedness incurred after December 15, 2017, and (2) the deduction for interest on home equity indebtedness is disallowed.

58. *Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes.*—Under the baseline tax system, expenses incurred in earning income would be deductible. However, such expenses would not be deductible when the income or the return on an investment is not taxed. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a taxpayer's taxable income for the value of owner-occupied housing services and also allows the owner-occupant to deduct property taxes paid on real property. In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, (1) the deduction for foreign real property taxes paid is disallowed and (2) the deduction for taxes paid in any taxable year, which includes the deduction for property taxes on real property, is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

59. *Deferral of income from installment sales.*—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates, or deferral of tax, to apply to certain types or sources of income. Dealers in real and personal property (i.e., sellers who regularly hold property for sale or resale) cannot defer taxable income from installment sales until the receipt of the loan repayment. Nondealers (i.e., sellers of real property used in their business) are required to pay interest on deferred taxes attributable to their total installment obligations in excess of \$5 million. Only properties with sales prices exceeding \$150,000 are includable in the total. The payment of a market rate of interest eliminates the benefit of the tax deferral. The tax exemption for nondealers with total

installment obligations of less than \$5 million is, therefore, a tax expenditure.

60. *Capital gains exclusion on home sales.*—The baseline tax system would not allow deductions and exemptions for certain types of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows homeowners to exclude from gross income up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 in the case of a married couple filing a joint return) of the capital gains from the sale of a principal residence. To qualify, the taxpayer must have owned and used the property as the taxpayer's principal residence for a total of at least two of the five years preceding the date of sale. In addition, the exclusion may not be used more than once every two years.

61. *Exclusion of net imputed rental income.*—Under the baseline tax system, the taxable income of a taxpayer who is an owner-occupant would include the implicit value of gross rental income on housing services earned on the investment in owner-occupied housing and would allow a deduction for expenses, such as interest, depreciation, property taxes, and other costs, associated with earning such rental income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from taxable income for the implicit gross rental income on housing services, while in certain circumstances allows a deduction for some costs associated with such income, such as for mortgage interest and property taxes.

62. *Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss.*—The baseline tax system accepts current law's general rule limiting taxpayers' ability to deduct losses from passive activities against nonpassive income (e.g., wages, interest, and dividends). Passive activities generally are defined as those in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, and there are numerous additional considerations brought to bear on the determination of which activities are passive for a given taxpayer. Losses are limited in an attempt to limit tax sheltering activities. Passive losses that are unused may be carried forward and applied against future passive income. In contrast to the general restrictions on passive losses, the Tax Code exempts certain owners of rental real estate activities from "passive income" limitations. The exemption is limited to \$25,000 in losses and phases out for taxpayers with income between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

63. *Credit for low-income housing investments.*—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, under current law taxpayers who invest in certain low-income housing are eligible for a tax credit. The credit rate is set so that the present value of the credit is equal to at least 70 percent of the building's qualified basis for new construction and 30 percent for (1) housing receiving other Federal benefits (such as tax-exempt bond financing) or (2) substantially rehabilitated existing housing. The credit can exceed these levels in certain statutorily defined and State designated areas where project development costs are higher. The credit is allowed in equal amounts over 10 years and is generally subject to a volume cap.

64. *Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method).*—Under a comprehensive eco-

conomic income tax, the costs of acquiring a building are capitalized and depreciated over time in accordance with the decline in the property's economic value due to wear and tear or obsolescence. This insures that the net income from the rental property is measured appropriately each year. Current law allows depreciation that is accelerated relative to economic depreciation. However, the depreciation provisions of the Tax Code are part of the reference tax law, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under reference tax law. Under normal tax baseline, in contrast, depreciation allowances reflect estimates of economic depreciation.

65. Discharge of mortgage indebtedness.—Under the baseline tax system, all income would generally be taxed under the regular tax rate schedule. The baseline tax system would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a taxpayer's taxable income for any discharge of indebtedness of up to \$750,000 (\$375,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) from a qualified principal residence. The provision applies to debt discharged after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2026.

66. Premiums for mortgage insurance deductible as interest.—Under the baseline tax system, expenses incurred in earning income would be deductible, but such expenses would not be deductible when the income or the return on an investment is not taxed. Because imputed rental income is not subject to tax, mortgage insurance premiums do not represent expenses incurred in earning income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows mortgage insurance premiums to be treated as deductible mortgage interest expenses. The provision applies to premiums paid in 2021.

67. Discharge of business indebtedness.—Under the baseline tax system, all income would generally be taxed under the regular tax rate schedule. The baseline tax system would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a taxpayer's taxable income for any discharge of qualified real property business indebtedness by taxpayers other than a C corporation. If the canceled debt is not reported as current income, however, the basis of the underlying property must be reduced by the amount canceled.

68. Exceptions from imputed interest rules.—Under the baseline tax system, holders (issuers) of debt instruments are generally required to report interest earned (paid) in the period it accrues, not when received. In addition, the amount of interest accrued is determined by the actual price paid, not by the stated principal and interest stipulated in the instrument. But under current law, any debt associated with the sale of property worth less than \$250,000 is exempted from the general interest accounting rules. This general \$250,000 exception is not a tax expenditure under reference tax law but is under normal tax baseline. Current law also includes exceptions for certain property worth more than \$250,000. These are tax expenditure under reference tax law and normal tax baselines. These exceptions include, sales of personal resi-

dences worth more than \$250,000, and sales of farms and small businesses worth between \$250,000 and \$1 million.

69. Treatment of qualified dividends.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. For individuals, tax rates on regular income vary from 10 percent to 39.6 percent in the budget window (plus a 3.8-percent surtax on high income taxpayers), depending on the taxpayer's income. In contrast, under current law, qualified dividends are taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax).

70. Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal).—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Under current law, capital gains on assets held for more than one year are taxed at a preferentially low rate that is no higher than 20 percent (plus the 3.8-percent surtax).

71. Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock.—The baseline tax system would not allow deductions and exemptions or provide preferential treatment of certain sources of income or types of activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provided an exclusion of 50 percent, applied to ordinary rates with a maximum of a 28-percent tax rate, for capital gains from qualified small business stock held by individuals for more than 5 years; 75 percent for stock issued after February 17, 2009, and before September 28, 2010; and 100 percent for stock issued after September 27, 2010. A qualified small business is a corporation whose gross assets do not exceed \$50 million as of the date of issuance of the stock.

72. Step-up basis of capital gains at death.—Under the baseline tax system, unrealized capital gains would be taxed when assets are transferred at death. It would not allow for exempting gains upon transfer of the underlying assets to the heirs. In contrast, capital gains on assets held at the owner's death are not subject to capital gains tax under current law. The cost basis of the appreciated assets is adjusted to the market value at the owner's date of death which becomes the basis for the heirs.

73. Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts.—Under the baseline tax system, unrealized capital gains would be taxed when assets are transferred by gift. In contrast, when a gift of appreciated asset is made under current law, the donor's basis in the transferred property (the cost that was incurred when the transferred property was first acquired) carries over to the donee. The carryover of the donor's basis allows a continued deferral of unrealized capital gains.

74. Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale.—The baseline tax system limits to \$3,000 the write-off of losses from capital assets, with carryover of the excess to future years. In contrast, the Tax Code allows up to \$100,000 in losses from the sale of small business corporate stock (capitalization less than \$1 million) to be treated as ordinary losses and fully deducted.

75. Deferral of capital gains from like-kind exchanges.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates, or deferral of tax, to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, current law allows the deferral of accrued gains on assets transferred in qualified like-kind exchanges.

76. Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method).—Under a comprehensive economic income tax, the costs of acquiring a building are capitalized and depreciated over time in accordance with the decline in the property's economic value due to wear and tear or obsolescence. This insures that the net income from the property is measured appropriately each year. Current law allows depreciation deductions that differ from those under economic depreciation. However, the depreciation provisions of the Tax Code are part of the reference tax law, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under reference tax law. Under normal tax baseline, in contrast, depreciation allowances reflect estimates of economic depreciation.

77. Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method).—Under a comprehensive economic income tax, the costs of acquiring machinery and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over time in accordance with the decline in the property's economic value due to wear and tear or obsolescence. This insures that the net income from the property is measured appropriately each year. Current law allows depreciation deductions that are accelerated relative to economic depreciation. In particular, through 2022, 100 percent of the purchase cost of qualified property is eligible to be expensed immediately; this percentage phases out to zero through 2027. The depreciation provisions of the Tax Code are part of the reference tax law, and thus do not give rise to tax expenditures under reference tax law. Under the normal tax baseline, in contrast, depreciation allowances reflect estimates of economic depreciation.

78. Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method).—Under the reference tax law baseline, the costs of acquiring tangible property and computer software would be depreciated using the Tax Code's depreciation provisions. Under the normal tax baseline, depreciation allowances are estimates of economic depreciation. However, subject to investment limitations, the Tax Code allows up to \$1 million (indexed for inflation) in qualifying investments in tangible property and certain computer software to be expensed rather than depreciated over time.

79. Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on small issue industrial development bonds (IDBs) issued by State and local governments to finance manufacturing facilities to be tax exempt. Depreciable property financed with small issue IDBs must be depreciated, however, using the straight-line method. The annual volume of small issue IDBs is subject

to the unified volume cap discussed in the mortgage housing bond section above.

80. Special rules for certain film and TV production.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow deductions and exemptions or preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allowed taxpayers to deduct up to \$15 million per production (\$20 million in certain distressed areas) in non-capital expenditures incurred during the year. This provision is scheduled to expire at the end of 2025.

81. Allow 20-percent deduction to certain pass-through income.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow deductions and exemptions or preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, for tax years 2018 to 2025, the Tax Code allows for a deduction equal to up to 20 percent of income attributable to domestic pass-through businesses, subject to certain limitations.

Transportation

82. Tonnage tax.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all profits and income under the regular tax rate schedule. U.S. shipping companies may choose to be subject to a tonnage tax based on gross shipping weight in lieu of an income tax, in which case profits would not be subject to tax under the regular tax rate schedule.

83. Deferral of tax on shipping companies.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all profits and income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows certain companies that operate U.S. flag vessels to defer income taxes on that portion of their income used for shipping purposes (e.g., primarily construction, modernization and major repairs to ships, and repayment of loans to finance these investments).

84. Exclusion of reimbursed employee parking expenses.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, would be included in taxable income. Dedicated payments and in-kind benefits represent accretions to wealth that do not differ materially from cash wages. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from taxable income for employee parking expenses that are paid for by the employer or that are received by the employee in lieu of wages. In 2022, the maximum amount of the parking exclusion is \$280 per month. The tax expenditure estimate does not include any subsidy provided through employer-owned parking facilities. However, beginning in 2018, parking expenses are no longer deductible to employers.

85. Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, would be included in taxable income. Dedicated payments and in-kind benefits represent accretions to wealth that do not differ materially from cash wages. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a taxpayer's taxable

income for passes, tokens, fare cards, and vanpool expenses that are paid for by an employer or that are received by the employee in lieu of wages to defray an employee's commuting costs. Due to a parity to parking provision, the maximum amount of the transit exclusion is \$280 per month in 2022. However, beginning in 2018, transit expenses are no longer deductible to employers.

86. Tax credit for certain expenditures for maintaining railroad tracks.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code allowed eligible taxpayers to claim a credit equal to the lesser of 50 percent of maintenance expenditures and the product of \$3,500 and the number of miles of railroad track owned or leased. This provision applies to maintenance expenditures in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2017.

87. Exclusion of interest on bonds for highway projects and rail-truck transfer facilities.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code provides for \$15 billion of tax-exempt bond authority to finance qualified highway projects or surface freight transfer facilities.

Community and Regional Development

88. Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows interest earned on State and local bonds issued to finance high-speed rail facilities and Government-owned airports, docks, wharves, and sport and convention facilities to be tax-exempt. These bonds are not subject to a volume cap.

89. Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income.—Under the baseline tax system, corporations pay taxes on their profits under the regular tax rate schedule. In contrast, the Tax Code provides for the incomes of mutual and cooperative telephone and electric companies to be exempt from tax if at least 85 percent of their receipts are derived from patron service charges.

90. Empowerment zones.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income, tax credits, and write-offs faster than economic depreciation. In contrast, the Tax Code allows qualifying businesses in designated economically depressed areas to receive tax benefits such as an employment credit and special tax-exempt financing. A taxpayer's ability to accrue new tax benefits for empowerment zones expires on December 31, 2025.

91. New markets tax credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. However, the Tax Code allows taxpayers who make qualified equity investments in a community development entity (CDE), which then make

qualified investments in low-income communities, to be eligible for a tax credit that is received over 7 years. The total equity investment available for the credit across all CDEs is generally \$5 billion for each calendar year 2020 through 2025, the last year for which credit allocations are authorized.

92. Credit to holders of Gulf and Midwest Tax Credit Bonds.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, under current law taxpayers that own Gulf and Midwest Tax Credit bonds receive a non-refundable tax credit rather than interest. The credit is included in gross income.

93. Recovery Zone Bonds.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In addition, it would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code allowed local governments to issue up \$10 billion in taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds in 2009 and 2010 and receive a direct payment from Treasury equal to 45 percent of interest expenses. In addition, local governments could issue up to \$15 billion in tax exempt Recovery Zone Facility Bonds. These bonds financed certain kinds of business development in areas of economic distress.

94. Tribal Economic Development Bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, the Tax Code was modified in 2009 to allow Indian tribal governments to issue tax exempt "tribal economic development bonds." There is a national bond limitation of \$2 billion on such bonds.

95. Opportunity Zones.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow deferral or exclusion from income for investments made within certain geographic regions. In contrast, the Tax Code allows the temporary deferral of the recognition of capital gain if reinvested prior to December 31, 2026, in a qualifying opportunity fund which in turn invests in qualifying low-income communities designated as opportunity zones. For qualifying investments held at least 5 years, 10 percent of the deferred gain is excluded from income; this exclusion increases to 15 percent for investments held for at least 7 years. In addition, capital gains from the sale or exchange of an investment in a qualified opportunity fund held for at least 10 years are excluded from gross income.

96. Disaster Employee Retention Credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code provides employers located in certain presidentially declared disaster areas during the years 2017 through 2020 a 40-percent credit for up to \$6,000 in wages paid to each eligible employee while the business was inoperable as a result of the disaster. Only wages paid after the disaster occurred and within 150 days of the last day of the incident period are eligible for the credit. Employers must

reduce their deduction for wages paid by the amount of the credit claimed.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

97. Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method).—Scholarships and fellowships are excluded from taxable income to the extent they pay for tuition and course-related expenses of the grantee. Similarly, tuition reductions for employees of educational institutions and their families are not included in taxable income. From an economic point of view, scholarships and fellowships are either gifts not conditioned on the performance of services, or they are rebates of educational costs. Thus, under the baseline tax system of the reference tax law method, this exclusion is not a tax expenditure because this method does not include either gifts or price reductions in a taxpayer's gross income. The exclusion, however, is considered a tax expenditure under the normal tax method, which includes gift-like transfers of Government funds in gross income. (Many scholarships are derived directly or indirectly from Government funding.)

98. Tax credits for post-secondary education expenses.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Under current law in 2022, however, there are two credits for certain post-secondary education expenses. The American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) allows a partially refundable credit of up to \$2,500 per eligible student for qualified tuition and related expenses paid. The AOTC may be claimed during each of the first four years of the student's post-secondary education. The Lifetime Learning Credit (LLC) allows a non-refundable credit for 20 percent of an eligible student's qualified tuition and fees, up to a maximum credit of \$2,000 per return. The LLC may be claimed during any year of the student's post-secondary education. Only one credit may be claimed per student per year. The combined credits are phased out for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income between \$160,000 and \$180,000 if married filing jointly (\$80,000 and \$90,000 for other taxpayers), not indexed. Married individuals filing separate returns cannot claim either credit.

99. Deductibility of student loan interest.—The baseline tax system accepts current law's general rule limiting taxpayers' ability to deduct non-business interest expenses. In contrast, taxpayers may claim an above-the-line deduction of up to \$2,500 on interest paid on an education loan. In 2022, the maximum deduction is phased down ratably for taxpayers with modified AGI between \$140,000 and \$170,000 if married filing jointly (\$70,000 and \$85,000 for other taxpayers). Married individuals filing separate returns cannot claim the deduction.

100. Qualified tuition programs (includes Education IRA).—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Some States have adopted prepaid tuition plans, prepaid room and board plans, and college savings plans, which allow

persons to pay in advance or save for college expenses for designated beneficiaries. Under current law, investment income, or the return on prepayments, is not taxed when earned, and is tax-exempt when withdrawn to pay for qualified expenses. Beginning in 2018, the definition of a qualified expense was expanded to include up to \$10,000 per child per year of expenses for primary or secondary education, including tuition at religious schools.

101. Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, interest earned on State and local bonds issued to finance student loans is tax-exempt under current law. The volume of all such private activity bonds that each State may issue annually is limited.

102. Exclusion of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, under current law interest earned on State and local Government bonds issued to finance the construction of facilities used by private nonprofit educational institutions is not taxed.

103. Credit for holders of zone academy bonds.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Under current law, however, financial institutions that own zone academy bonds receive a non-refundable tax credit rather than interest. The credit is included in gross income. Proceeds from zone academy bonds may only be used to renovate, but not construct, qualifying schools and for certain other school purposes. The total amount of zone academy bonds that may be issued was limited to \$1.4 billion in 2009 and 2010. As of March 2010, issuers of the unused authorization of such bonds could opt to receive direct payment with the yield becoming fully taxable. An additional \$0.4 billion of these bonds with a tax credit was authorized to be issued each year in 2011 through 2016.

104. Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Under current law, however, interest earned on U.S. savings bonds issued after December 31, 1989, is tax-exempt if the bonds are transferred to an educational institution to pay for educational expenses. The tax exemption is phased out for taxpayers with AGI between \$128,650 and \$156,650 if married filing jointly (\$83,200 and \$98,200 for other taxpayers) in 2022.

105. Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over.—Under the baseline tax system, a personal exemption would be allowed for the taxpayer, as well as for the taxpayer's spouse and dependents who do not claim a personal exemption on their own tax returns. These exemptions are repealed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026.

However, the definitions regarding eligibility for dependent exemptions for children (and qualifying relatives), which determine eligibility for a number of family-related provisions, remain in place. These provisions include the new \$500 credit for dependents other than qualifying children (Other Dependent Credit, or ODC). In general, to be considered a dependent child, a child would have to be under age 19. In contrast, the Tax Code allows taxpayers to consider their children aged 19 to 23 as dependents, as long as the children are full-time students and reside with the taxpayer for over half the year (with exceptions for temporary absences from home, such as for school attendance). Absent this provision, children over 18 would need to meet the more stringent rules for qualified relatives in order to qualify the taxpayer for certain benefits, including the ODC.

106. *Deductibility of charitable contributions (education).*—The baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures. In contrast, the Tax Code provides taxpayers a deduction for contributions to nonprofit educational institutions that are similar to personal expenditures. Moreover, taxpayers who donate capital assets to educational institutions can deduct the asset's current value without being taxed on any appreciation in value. An individual's total charitable contribution generally may not exceed 50 percent (60 percent for tax years 2018 through 2025) of adjusted gross income; a corporation's total charitable contributions generally may not exceed 10 percent of pre-tax income.

107. *Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance.*—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income because it represents accretions to wealth that do not materially differ from cash wages. Under current law, however, employer-provided educational assistance is excluded from an employee's gross income, even though the employer's costs for this assistance are a deductible business expense. The maximum exclusion is \$5,250 per taxpayer. From March 27, 2020, through December 31, 2025, employer-provided student loan payments are considered eligible educational assistance.

108. *Special deduction for teacher expenses.*—The baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures. In contrast, the Tax Code allowed educators in both public and private elementary and secondary schools, who worked at least 900 hours during a school year as a teacher, instructor, counselor, principal or aide, to subtract up to \$250 of qualified expenses, indexed to 2014, when determining their adjusted gross income (AGI).

109. *Discharge of student loan indebtedness.*—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, the Tax Code allows certain professionals who perform in underserved areas or specific fields, and as a consequence have their student loans discharged, not to recognize such discharge as income.

110. *Qualified school construction bonds.*—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code was modified in 2009 to provide a tax credit in lieu of interest to holders of qualified school construction bonds. The national volume limit is \$22.4 billion over 2009 and 2010. As of March 2010, issuers of such bonds could opt to receive direct payment with the yield becoming fully taxable.

111. *Work opportunity tax credit.*—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provides employers with a tax credit for qualified wages paid to individuals. The credit applies to employees who began work on or before December 31, 2025, and who are certified as members of various targeted groups. The amount of the credit that can be claimed is 25 percent of qualified wages for employment less than 400 hours and 40 percent for employment of 400 hours or more. Generally, the maximum credit per employee is \$2,400 and can only be claimed on the first year of wages an individual earns from an employer. However, the credit for long-term welfare recipients can be claimed on second year wages as well and has a \$9,000 maximum. Also, certain categories of veterans are eligible for a higher maximum credit of up to \$9,600. Employers must reduce their deduction for wages paid by the amount of the credit claimed.

112. *Employer-provided child care exclusion.*—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, current law allows up to \$5,000 of employer-provided child care to be excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for the child care are a deductible business expense. The amount was temporarily increased to \$10,500 for 2021.

113. *Employer-provided child care credit.*—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, current law provides a credit equal to 25 percent of qualified expenses for employee child care and 10 percent of qualified expenses for child care resource and referral services. Employer deductions for such expenses are reduced by the amount of the credit. The maximum total credit is limited to \$150,000 per taxable year.

114. *Assistance for adopted foster children.*—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. Taxpayers who adopt eligible children from the public foster care system can receive monthly payments for the children's significant and varied needs and a reimbursement of up to \$2,000 for nonrecurring adoption expenses; special needs adoptions receive the maximum benefit even if that amount is not spent. These payments are excluded from gross income under current law.

115. **Adoption credit and exclusion.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities. In contrast, taxpayers can receive a tax credit for qualified adoption expenses under current law. Taxpayers may also exclude qualified adoption expenses provided or reimbursed by an employer from income, subject to the same maximum amounts and phase-out as the credit. The same expenses cannot qualify for tax benefits under both programs; however, a taxpayer may use the benefits of the exclusion and the tax credit for different expenses.

116. **Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military).**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. All compensation would generally be deductible by the employer. In contrast, under current law employer-provided meals and lodging are excluded from an employee's gross income. Beginning in 2018, employers are allowed a deduction for only 50 percent of the expenses of employer-provided meals, except that in 2021 and 2022, employers are eligible for a full deduction on restaurant meals provided to employees. Employer-provided lodging is fully deductible by the employer, in general.

117. **Credit for child and dependent care expenses.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a tax credit to parents who work or attend school and who have child and dependent care expenses. In taxable year 2022, expenditures up to a maximum \$3,000 for one dependent and \$6,000 for two or more dependents are eligible for a nonrefundable credit. The credit is equal to 35 percent of qualified expenditures for taxpayers with incomes of up to \$15,000. The credit is reduced to a minimum of 20 percent by one percentage point for each \$2,000 of income in excess of \$15,000.

118. **Credit for disabled access expenditures.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, the Tax Code provides small businesses (less than \$1 million in gross receipts or fewer than 31 full-time employees) a 50-percent credit for expenditures in excess of \$250 to remove access barriers for disabled persons. The credit is limited to \$5,000.

119. **Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health.**—The baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures including charitable contributions. In contrast, the Tax Code provides taxpayers a deduction for contributions to charitable, religious, and certain other nonprofit organizations. Taxpayers who donate capital assets to charitable organizations can deduct the assets' current value without being taxed on any appreciation in value. An individual's total charitable contribution generally may not exceed 50 percent (60 percent between 2018 and 2025) of adjusted gross income; a corporation's total charitable contributions generally may not exceed 10 percent of pre-tax income.

120. **Exclusion of certain foster care payments.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income

under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. Foster parents provide a home and care for children who are wards of the State, under contract with the State. Under current law, compensation received for this service is excluded from the gross incomes of foster parents; the expenses they incur are nondeductible.

121. **Exclusion of parsonage allowances.**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, would be included in taxable income. Dedicated payments and in-kind benefits represent accretions to wealth that do not differ materially from cash wages. In contrast, the Tax Code allows an exclusion from a clergyman's taxable income for the value of the clergyman's housing allowance or the rental value of the clergyman's parsonage.

122. **Indian employment credit.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. Instead, it generally would seek to tax uniformly all returns from investment-like activities. In contrast, the Tax Code provides employers with a tax credit for qualified wages paid to employees who are enrolled members of Indian tribes. The amount of the credit that could be claimed is 20 percent of the excess of qualified wages and health insurance costs paid by the employer in the current tax year over the amount of such wages and costs paid by the employer in 1993. Qualified wages and health insurance costs with respect to any employee for the taxable year could not exceed \$20,000. Employees have to live on or near the reservation where they work to be eligible for the credit. Employers must reduce their deduction for wages paid by the amount of the credit claimed. The credit does not apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Health

123. **Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care.**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, under current law, employer-paid health insurance premiums and other medical expenses (including long-term care or Health Reimbursement Accounts) are not included in employee gross income even though they are deducted as a business expense by the employee.

124. **Self-employed medical insurance premiums.**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation and remuneration, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, under current law self-employed taxpayers may deduct their family health insurance premiums. Taxpayers without self-employment income are not eligible for this special deduction. The deduction is not available for any month in which the self-employed individual is eligible to participate in an employer-subsidized health plan and the deduction may not exceed the self-employed individual's earned income from self-employment.

125. Medical Savings Accounts and Health Savings Accounts.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. Also, the baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures and generally would tax investment earnings. In contrast, individual contributions to Archer Medical Savings Accounts (Archer MSAs) and Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) are allowed as a deduction in determining adjusted gross income whether or not the individual itemizes deductions. Employer contributions to Archer MSAs and HSAs are excluded from income and employment taxes. Archer MSAs and HSAs require that the individual have coverage by a qualifying high deductible health plan. Earnings from the accounts are excluded from taxable income. Distributions from the accounts used for medical expenses are not taxable. The rules for HSAs are generally more flexible than for Archer MSAs and the deductible contribution amounts are greater (in 2019, \$3,500 for taxpayers with individual coverage and \$7,000 for taxpayers with family coverage). Thus, HSAs have largely replaced MSAs.

126. Deductibility of medical expenses.—The baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures. In contrast, under current law personal expenditures for medical care (including the costs of prescription drugs) exceeding 7.5 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income are deductible. For tax years beginning after 2012, only medical expenditures exceeding 10 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income are deductible. However, for the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, if either the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse turned 65 before the end of the taxable year, the threshold remained at 7.5 percent of adjusted income. Beginning in 2017, the 10-percent threshold applied to all taxpayers, including those over 65.

127. Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, under current law interest earned on State and local government debt issued to finance hospital construction is excluded from income subject to tax.

128. Refundable Premium Assistance Tax Credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, for taxable years ending after 2013, the Tax Code provides a premium assistance credit to any eligible taxpayer for any qualified health insurance purchased through a Health Insurance Exchange. In general, an eligible taxpayer is a taxpayer with annual household income between 100 percent and 400 percent of the Federal poverty level for a family of the taxpayer's size and that does not have access to affordable minimum essential health care coverage. The amount of the credit equals the lesser of (1) the actual premiums paid by the taxpayer for such coverage or (2) the difference between the cost of a statutorily-identified benchmark plan offered on the exchange and a required payment by the taxpayer that

increases with income. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) temporarily increased the Premium Tax Credit in three ways. For 2021 and 2022, the legislation increased the Premium Tax Credit for currently eligible individuals and families, providing access to free plans for those earning 100 to 150 percent of the Federal poverty level, and expanded eligibility to newly include individuals and families with income above 400 percent of the Federal poverty level. The legislation also expanded eligibility in 2021 to individuals who receive unemployment insurance for any week in 2021. The legislation also eliminated the requirement for individuals to repay any excess advance payments of the Premium Tax Credit for 2020.

129. Credit for employee health insurance expenses of small business.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a tax credit to qualified small employers that make a certain level of non-elective contributions towards the purchase of certain health insurance coverage for its employees. To receive a credit, an employer must have fewer than 25 full-time-equivalent employees whose average annual full-time-equivalent wages from the employer are less than \$50,000 (indexed for taxable years after 2013). However, to receive a full credit, an employer must have no more than 10 full-time employees, and the average wage paid to these employees must be no more than \$25,000 (indexed for taxable years after 2013). A qualifying employer may claim the credit for any taxable year beginning in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 and for up to two years for insurance purchased through a Health Insurance Exchange thereafter. For taxable years beginning in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, the maximum credit is 35 percent of premiums paid by qualified taxable employers and 25 percent of premiums paid by qualified tax-exempt organizations. For taxable years beginning in 2014 and later years, the maximum tax credit increases to 50 percent of premiums paid by qualified taxable employers and 35 percent of premiums paid by qualified tax-exempt organizations.

130. Deductibility of charitable contributions (health).—The baseline tax system would not allow a deduction for personal expenditures including charitable contributions. In contrast, the Tax Code provides individuals and corporations a deduction for contributions to nonprofit health institutions. Tax expenditures resulting from the deductibility of contributions to other charitable institutions are listed under the education, training, employment, and social services function.

131. Tax credit for orphan drug research.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, under current law drug firms can claim a tax credit of 25 percent of the costs for clinical testing required by the Food and Drug Administration for drugs that treat rare physical conditions or rare diseases.

132. Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield tax benefits.—The baseline tax system generally would tax all profits under the regular tax rate schedule using broadly applicable measures of baseline income. It would not al-

low preferentially low tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, certain Blue Cross and Blue Shield (BC/BS) health insurance providers and certain other health insurers are provided with special tax benefits, provided that their percentage of total premium revenue expended on reimbursement for clinical services provided to enrollees or for activities that improve health care quality is not less than 85 percent for the taxable year. A qualifying insurer may take as a deduction 100 percent of any net increase in its unearned premium reserves, instead of the 80 percent allowed other insurers. A qualifying insurer is also allowed a special deduction equal to the amount by which 25 percent of its health-claim expenses exceeds its beginning-of-the-year accounting surplus. The deduction is limited to the insurer's taxable income determined without the special deduction.

133. Distributions from retirement plans for premiums for health and long-term care insurance.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated and deferred payments, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, the Tax Code provides for tax-free distributions of up to \$3,000 from governmental retirement plans for premiums for health and long term care premiums of public safety officers.

134. Credit for family and sick leave taken by self-employed individuals.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted as specific groups. Under current law, however, self-employed individuals are allowed a refundable credit equal for certain family or sick leave taken. In general, the sick leave credit is equal to 100 percent of daily self-employment income (equal to self-employment income divided by 260) during a period of qualified sick leave, up to \$511 per day for 10 days. The family leave credit is equal to two thirds of daily self-employment income (but no greater than two thirds of \$200) during a period of qualified family leave for up to 10 weeks. Under current law, the credit applies to leave taken prior to October 1, 2021.

Income Security

135. Child tax credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. Under current law, however, taxpayers with children under age 18 can qualify for a child tax credit. In taxable years 2022 through 2025, taxpayers may claim a \$2,000 per child partially refundable child tax credit. Up to \$1,500 per child of unclaimed credit due to insufficient tax liability may be refundable—taxpayers may claim a refund for 15 percent of earnings in excess of a \$2,500 floor, up to the lesser of the amount of unused credit or \$1,500 per child. A taxpayer may also claim a nonrefundable credit of \$500 for each qualifying child not eligible for the \$2,000 credit (those over sixteen and those without SSNs) and for each dependent relative. The total combined child and other dependent credit is phased out for taxpayers at the rate of \$50 per \$1,000 of modified AGI above \$400,000 if married filing jointly (\$200,000 for all other filers). For tax years beginning after December 31, 2025, the credit returns to its pre-TCJA value of \$1,000.

At that time, up to the full value of the credit (subject to a phase-in of 15 percent of earnings in excess of \$3,000) will be refundable and the \$500 other dependent credit will expire. The credit will once again phase out at the rate of \$50 per \$1,000 of modified AGI above \$110,000 if married filing jointly (\$75,000 for single or head of household filers and \$55,000 for married taxpayers filing separately).

136. Exclusion of railroad (Social Security equivalent) benefits.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated and deferred payments, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, the Social Security Equivalent Benefit paid to railroad retirees and the disabled is not generally subject to the income tax unless the recipient's modified gross income reaches a certain threshold under current law. See provision number 156, Social Security benefits for retired and disabled workers and spouses, dependents, and survivors, for a discussion of the threshold.

137. Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. However, workers compensation is not subject to the income tax under current law.

138. Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method).—Under the reference tax law baseline, gifts and transfers are not treated as income to the recipients. In contrast, the normal tax method considers cash transfers from the Government as part of the recipients' income, and thus, treats the exclusion for public assistance benefits under current law as a tax expenditure.

139. Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. However, disability payments to former coal miners out of the Black Lung Trust Fund, although income to the recipient, are not subject to the income tax.

140. Exclusion of military disability pensions.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, most of the military disability pension income received by current disabled military retirees is excluded from their income subject to tax.

141. Defined benefit employer plans.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including deferred and dedicated payments, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. In contrast, under current law certain contributions to defined benefit pension plans are excluded from an employee's gross income even though employers can deduct their contributions. In addition, the tax on the investment income earned by defined benefit pension plans is deferred until the money is withdrawn.

142. Defined contribution employer plans.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including deferred and dedicated payments, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. In contrast, under current law individual

taxpayers and employers can make tax-preferred contributions to employer-provided 401(k) and similar plans (e.g. 403(b) plans and the Federal Government's Thrift Savings Plan). In 2022, an employee could exclude up to \$20,500 of wages from AGI under a qualified arrangement with an employer's 401(k) plan. Employees age 50 or over could exclude up to \$27,000 in contributions. The defined contribution plan limit, including both employee and employer contributions, is \$61,000 in 2022. The tax on contributions made by both employees and employers and the investment income earned by these plans is deferred until withdrawn.

143. Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including deferred and dedicated payments, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. In contrast, under current law individual taxpayers can take advantage of traditional and Roth IRAs to defer or otherwise reduce the tax on the return to their retirement savings. The IRA contribution limit is \$6,000 in 2022; taxpayers age 50 or over are allowed to make additional “catch-up” contributions of \$1,000. Contributions to a traditional IRA are generally deductible but the deduction is phased out for workers with incomes above certain levels if the workers or their spouses are active participants in an employer-provided retirement plan. Contributions and account earnings are includible in income when withdrawn from traditional IRAs. Roth IRA contributions are not deductible, but earnings and withdrawals are exempt from taxation. Income limits also apply to Roth IRA contributions.

144. Low- and moderate-income savers' credit.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Tax Code provides an additional incentive for lower-income taxpayers to save through a nonrefundable credit of up to 50 percent on IRA and other retirement contributions of up to \$2,000. This credit is in addition to any deduction or exclusion. The credit is completely phased out by \$68,000 for joint filers, \$51,000 for head of household filers, and \$34,000 for other filers in 2022.

145. Self-employed plans.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including deferred and dedicated payments, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. In contrast, under current law self-employed individuals can make deductible contributions to their own retirement plans equal to 25 percent of their income, up to a maximum of \$61,000 in 2022. Total plan contributions are limited to 25 percent of a firm's total wages. The tax on the investment income earned by self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and qualified plans is deferred until withdrawn.

146. Premiums on group term life insurance.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including deferred and dedicated payments, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, under current law employer-provided life insurance benefits are excluded from an employee's gross income (to the extent that the employer's share of the total costs does not exceed the cost

of \$50,000 of such insurance) even though the employer's costs for the insurance are a deductible business expense.

147. Premiums on accident and disability insurance.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In contrast, under current law employer-provided accident and disability benefits are excluded from an employee's gross income even though the employer's costs for the benefits are a deductible business expense.

148. Exclusion of investment income from Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Trusts.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. Under current law, employers may establish trusts to pay supplemental unemployment benefits to employees separated from employment. Investment income earned by such trusts is exempt from taxation.

149. Exclusion of investment income from Voluntary Employee Benefit Associations trusts.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. Under current law, employers may establish associations, or VEBAs, to pay employee benefits, which may include health benefit plans, life insurance, and disability insurance, among other employee benefits. Investment income earned by such trusts is exempt from taxation.

150. Special Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) rules.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income. In addition, investment income would be taxed as earned. In contrast, employer-paid contributions (the value of stock issued to the ESOP) are deductible by the employer as part of employee compensation costs. They are not included in the employees' gross income for tax purposes, however, until they are paid out as benefits. In addition, the following special income tax provisions for ESOPs are intended to increase ownership of corporations by their employees: (1) annual employer contributions are subject to less restrictive limitations than other qualified retirement plans; (2) ESOPs may borrow to purchase employer stock, guaranteed by their agreement with the employer that the debt will be serviced by the payment (deductible by firm) of a portion of wages (excludable by the employees) to service the loan; (3) employees who sell appreciated company stock to the ESOP may defer any taxes due until they withdraw benefits; (4) dividends paid to ESOP-held stock are deductible by the employer; and (5) earnings are not taxed as they accrue.

151. Additional deduction for the blind.—Under the baseline tax system, the standard deduction is allowed. An additional standard deduction for a targeted group within a given filing status would not be allowed. In contrast, the Tax Code allows taxpayers who are blind to claim an additional \$1,750 standard deduction if single or \$1,400 if married in 2022.

152. Additional deduction for the elderly.—Under the baseline tax system, the standard deduction is allowed. An additional standard deduction for a targeted group within a given filing status would not be allowed. In contrast, the Tax Code allows taxpayers who are 65 years or older to claim an additional \$1,750 standard deduction if single or \$1,400 if married in 2022.

153. Deductibility of casualty losses.—Under the baseline tax system, neither the purchase of property nor insurance premiums to protect the property's value are deductible as costs of earning income. Therefore, reimbursement for insured loss of such property is not included as a part of gross income, and uninsured losses are not deductible. In contrast, the Tax Code provides a deduction for uninsured casualty and theft losses of more than \$100 each, to the extent that total losses during the year exceed 10 percent of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, personal casualty losses are deductible only to the extent they are attributable to a Federally declared disaster area.

154. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Tax Code provides an EITC to low-income workers at a maximum rate of 45 percent of income. In 2022, for a family with one qualifying child, the credit is 34 percent of the first \$10,980 of earned income. The credit is 40 percent of the first \$14,950 of income for a family with two qualifying children, and it is 45 percent of the first \$15,410 of income for a family with three or more qualifying children. Low-income workers with no qualifying children are eligible for a 7.65-percent credit on the first \$7,320 of earned income. The credit plateaus and then phases out with the greater of AGI or earnings at income levels and rates which depend upon how many qualifying children are eligible and marital status. In 2022, the phase-down for married filers begins at incomes \$6,130 greater than for otherwise similar unmarried filers. Earned income tax credits in excess of tax liabilities owed through the individual income tax system are refundable to individuals. Beginning in 2018, the parameters of the EITC are indexed by the chained CPI, which results in a smaller inflation adjustment than previously. This change is permanent.

155. Recovery rebate credits.—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided rebates of \$1,200 (\$2,400 for married couples filing jointly) and \$500 per child. The total rebate amount begins phasing out at adjusted gross income over \$75,000 (\$150,000 for married couples filing jointly, \$112,500 for heads of household). This was followed by the Consolidated Appropriations Act which provided rebates of \$600 per eligible taxpayer (\$1,200 for married couples filing jointly) plus an additional \$600 per child, with phase-out features similar to the CARES Act. The American Rescue Plan act provided another rebate credit of \$1,400 (\$2,800 for married couples filing jointly) and \$1,400 per dependent in 2021. The phase out begins at the same thresholds as

the CARES Act, but the full credit is phased out proportionately by \$80,000 of AGI (\$160,000 for married couples filing jointly, \$120,000 for heads of household).

Social Security

156. Social Security benefits for retired and disabled workers and spouses, dependents, and survivors.—The baseline tax system would tax Social Security benefits to the extent that contributions to Social Security were not previously taxed. Thus, the portion of Social Security benefits that is attributable to employer contributions and to earnings on employer and employee contributions (and not attributable to employee contributions which are taxed at the time of contribution) would be subject to tax. In contrast, the Tax Code may not tax all of the Social Security benefits that exceed the beneficiary's contributions from previously taxed income. Actuarially, previously taxed contributions generally do not exceed 15 percent of benefits, even for retirees receiving the highest levels of benefits. Therefore, up to 85 percent of recipients' Social Security and Railroad Social Security Equivalent retirement benefits are included in (phased into) the income tax base if the recipient's provisional income exceeds certain base amounts. (Provisional income is equal to other items included in adjusted gross income plus foreign or U.S. possession income, tax-exempt interest, and one half of Social Security and Railroad Social Security Equivalent retirement benefits.) The untaxed portion of the benefits received by taxpayers who are below the income amounts at which 85 percent of the benefits are taxable is counted as a tax expenditure. Benefits paid to disabled workers and to spouses, dependents, and survivors are treated in a similar manner. Railroad Social Security Equivalent benefits are treated like Social Security benefits. See also provision number 136, Exclusion of railroad (Social Security equivalent) benefits.

157. Credit for certain employer contributions to Social Security.—Under the baseline tax system, employer contributions to Social Security represent labor cost and are deductible expenses. Under current law, however, certain employers are allowed a tax credit, instead of a deduction, against taxes paid on tips received from customers in connection with the providing, delivering, or serving of food or beverages for consumption. The tip credit equals the full amount of the employer's share of FICA taxes paid on the portion of tips, when added to the employee's non-tip wages, in excess of \$5.15 per hour. The credit is available only with respect to FICA taxes paid on tips.

Veterans Benefits and Services

158. Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation.—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income because they represent accretions to wealth that do not materially differ from cash wages. In contrast, all compensation due to death or disability paid by the Veterans Administration is excluded from taxable income under current law.

159. **Exclusion of veterans pensions.**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income because they represent accretions to wealth that do not materially differ from cash wages. Under current law, however, pension payments made by the Veterans Administration are excluded from gross income.

160. **Exclusion of G.I. Bill benefits.**—Under the baseline tax system, all compensation, including dedicated payments and in-kind benefits, should be included in taxable income because they represent accretions to wealth that do not materially differ from cash wages. Under current law, however, G.I. Bill benefits paid by the Veterans Administration are excluded from gross income.

161. **Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, under current law, interest earned on general obligation bonds issued by State and local governments to finance housing for veterans is excluded from taxable income.

General Government

162. **Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds.**—The baseline tax system generally would tax all income under the regular tax rate schedule. It would not allow preferentially low (or zero) tax rates to apply to certain types or sources of income. In contrast, under current law interest earned on State and local government bonds issued to finance public-purpose construction (e.g., schools, roads, sewers), equipment acquisition, and other public purposes is tax-exempt. Interest on bonds issued by Indian tribal governments for essential governmental purposes is also tax-exempt.

163. **Build America Bonds.**—The baseline tax system would not allow credits for particular activities or

targeted at specific groups. In contrast, the Tax Code in 2009 allowed State and local governments to issue taxable bonds through 2010 and receive a direct payment from Treasury equal to 35 percent of interest expenses. Alternatively, State and local governments could issue taxable bonds and the private lenders receive the 35-percent credit which is included in taxable income.

164. **Deductibility of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes.**—Under the baseline tax system, a deduction for personal consumption expenditures would not be allowed. In contrast, the Tax Code allows taxpayers who itemize their deductions to claim a deduction for State and local income taxes (or, at the taxpayer's election, State and local sales taxes) and property taxes, even though these taxes primarily pay for services that, if purchased directly by taxpayers, would not be deductible. (The estimates for this tax expenditure do not include the estimates for the deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes. See number 58, Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes.) In the case of taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, (1) the deduction for foreign real property taxes paid is disallowed and (2) the deduction for taxes paid in any taxable year, which includes the deduction for property taxes on real property, is limited to \$10,000 (\$5,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

Interest

165. **Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds.**—The baseline tax system would uniformly tax all returns to investments and not allow an exemption or deferral for particular activities, investments, or industries. In contrast, taxpayers may defer paying tax on interest earned on U.S. savings bonds until the bonds are redeemed.

APPENDIX

Performance Measures and the Economic Effects of Tax Expenditures

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) directs Federal agencies to develop annual and strategic plans for their programs and activities. These plans set out performance objectives to be achieved over a specific time period. Most of these objectives are achieved through direct expenditure programs. Tax expenditures—spending programs implemented through the tax code by reducing tax obligations for certain activities—contribute to achieving these goals in a manner similar to direct expenditure programs.

Tax expenditures by definition work through the tax system and, particularly, the income tax. Thus, they may be relatively advantageous policy approaches when the benefit or incentive is related to income and is intended to be widely available. Because there is an existing public administrative and private compliance structure for

the tax system, income-based programs that require little oversight might be efficiently run through the tax system. In addition, some tax expenditures actually simplify the operation of the tax system. Tax expenditures also implicitly subsidize certain activities in a manner similar to direct expenditures. For example, exempting employer-sponsored health insurance from income taxation is equivalent to a direct spending subsidy equal to the forgone tax obligations for this type of compensation. Spending, regulatory or tax-disincentive policies can also modify behavior, but may have different economic effects. A variety of tax expenditure tools can be used, e.g., deductions, credits, exemptions, deferrals, floors, ceilings, phase-ins, phase-outs, and these can be dependent on income, expenses, or demographic characteristics (age, number of family members, etc.). This wide range of policy instruments means that tax expenditures can be flexible and can have very different economic effects.

Tax expenditures also have limitations. In many cases they add to the complexity of the tax system, which raises both administrative and compliance costs. For example, exemptions, deductions, credits, and phase-outs can complicate filing and decision-making. The income tax system may have little or no contact with persons who have no or very low incomes, and does not require information on certain characteristics of individuals used in some spending programs, such as wealth or duration of employment. These features may reduce the effectiveness of tax expenditures for addressing socioeconomic disparities. Many tax expenditures, particularly those that are structured as deductions or exemptions, also deliver higher benefits to taxpayers in higher tax brackets, an outcome that may not be desirable or intentional in some contexts, and which could be avoided if the benefit was structured as an outlay program. Relatedly, tax expenditures generally do not enable the same degree of agency discretion as an outlay program. For example, grant or direct Federal service delivery programs can prioritize activities to be addressed with specific resources in a way that is difficult to emulate with tax expenditures.

Outlay programs have advantages where the direct provision of Government services is particularly warranted, such as equipping and maintaining the Armed Forces, administering the system of justice, building and maintenance of public infrastructure, and other provision of clear public goods. Outlay programs may also be specifically designed to meet the needs of low-income families who would not otherwise be subject to income taxes or need to file a tax return. Outlay programs may also receive more year-to-year oversight and fine tuning through the legislative and executive budget process. In addition, many different types of spending programs include direct Government provision; credit programs; and payments to State and local governments, the private sector, or individuals in the form of grants or contracts, which provide flexibility for policy design. On the other hand, certain outlay programs may rely less directly on economic incentives and private-market provision than tax incentives, which could reduce the relative efficiency of spending programs for some goals. Spending programs, particularly on the discretionary side, may respond less rapidly to changing activity levels and economic conditions than tax expenditures.

Regulations may have more direct and immediate effects than outlay and tax-expenditure programs because regulations apply directly and immediately to the regulated party (i.e., the intended actor), generally in the private sector. Regulations can also be fine-tuned more quickly than tax expenditures because they can often be changed as needed by the Executive Branch without legislation. Like tax expenditures, regulations often rely largely on voluntary compliance, rather than detailed inspections and policing. As such, the public administrative costs tend to be modest relative to the private resource costs associated with modifying activities. Historically, regulations have tended to rely on proscriptive measures, as opposed to economic incentives. This reliance can diminish their economic efficiency, although this feature

can also promote full compliance where (as in certain safety-related cases) policymakers believe that trade-offs with economic considerations are not of paramount importance. Also, regulations generally do not directly affect Federal outlays or receipts. Thus, like tax expenditures, they may escape the degree of scrutiny that outlay programs receive.

A Framework for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Tax Expenditures

Across all major budgetary categories—from housing and health to space, technology, agriculture, and national defense—tax expenditures make up a significant portion of Federal activity and affect every area of the economy. For these reasons, a comprehensive evaluation framework that examines incentives, direct results, and spillover effects will benefit the budgetary process by informing decisions on tax expenditure policy.

As described above, tax expenditures, like spending and regulatory programs, have a variety of objectives and economic effects. These include encouraging certain types of activities (e.g., saving for retirement or investing in certain sectors); increasing certain types of after-tax income (e.g., favorable tax treatment of Social Security income) and preferencing other types of pre-tax income (e.g. preferential rates on capital gains); and reducing private compliance costs and Government administrative costs (e.g., the exclusion for up to \$500,000 of capital gains on home sales). Some of these objectives are well-suited to quantitative measurement and evaluation, while others are less well-suited.

Performance measurement is generally concerned with inputs, outputs, and outcomes. In the case of tax expenditures, the principal input is usually the revenue effect. Outputs are quantitative or qualitative measures of goods and services, or changes in income and investment, directly produced by these inputs. Outcomes, in turn, represent the changes in the economy, society, or environment that are the ultimate goals of programs. Evaluations assess whether programs are meeting intended goals, but may also encompass analyzing whether initiatives are superior to other policy alternatives.

Similar to prior years, the Administration is working towards examining the objectives and effects of the wide range of tax expenditures in the President's Budget, despite challenges related to data availability, measurement, and analysis. Evaluations include an assessment of whether tax expenditures are achieving intended policy results in an efficient manner, with minimal burdens on individual taxpayers, consumers, and firms, and an examination of possible unintended effects and their consequences.

As an illustration of how evaluations can inform budgetary decisions, consider education, and research investment credits.

Education. There are millions of individuals taking advantage of tax credits designed to help pay for educational expenses. There are a number of different credits available as well as other important forms of Federal support for higher education such as subsidized student loans and

grants. An evaluation would explore the possible relationships between use of the credits and the use of student loans and grants, seeking to answer, for example, whether the use of credits reduces or increases the likelihood of students applying for loans. Such an evaluation would allow stakeholders to determine the need for programs—whether they involve tax credits, subsidized loans, or grants.

Investment. A series of tax expenditures reduce the cost of investment, both in specific activities such as research and experimentation, extractive industries, and certain financial activities, and more generally throughout the economy, through accelerated depreciation for plant and equipment. These provisions can be evaluated along a number of dimensions. For example, it is useful to consider the strength of the incentives by measuring their effects on the cost of capital (the return which investments must yield to cover their costs) and effective tax rates. The impact of these provisions on the amount of corresponding forms of investment (e.g., research spending, exploration activity, equipment) might also be estimated. In some cases, such as research, there is evidence that this private investment can provide significant positive externalities—that is, economic benefits that are not reflected in the market transactions between private parties. It could be useful to quantify these externalities and compare them with the size of tax expenditures. Measures could also indicate the effects on production from these investments such as numbers or values of patents, energy production and reserves, and industrial production. Issues to be considered include the extent to which the preferences increase production (as opposed to benefiting existing output) and their cost-effectiveness relative to other policies. Analysis could also consider objectives that are more difficult to measure but could be ultimate goals, such as promoting energy security or economic growth. Such an assessment is likely to involve tax analysis as

well as consideration of non-tax matters such as market structure, scientific, and other information.

The tax proposals subject to these analyses include items that indirectly affect the estimated value of tax expenditures (such as changes in income tax rates), proposals that make reforms to improve tax compliance and administration, as well as proposals which would change, add, or delete tax expenditures.

Barriers to Evaluation. Developing a framework that is sufficiently comprehensive, accurate, and flexible is a significant challenge. Evaluations are constrained by the availability of appropriate data and challenges in economic modeling:

- **Data availability**—Data may not exist, or may not exist in an analytically appropriate form, to conduct rigorous evaluations of certain types of expenditures. For example, measuring the effects of tax expenditures designed to achieve tax neutrality for individuals and firms earning income abroad, and foreign firms could require data from foreign governments or firms which are not readily available.
- **Analytical constraints**—Evaluations of tax expenditures face analytical constraints even when data are available. For example, individuals might have access to several tax expenditures and programs aimed at improving the same outcome. Isolating the effect of a single tax credit is challenging absent a well-specified research design.
- **Resources**—Tax expenditure analyses are seriously constrained by staffing considerations. Evaluations typically require expert analysts who are often engaged in other areas of work related to the budget.

The Executive Branch is focused on addressing these challenges to lay the foundation for the analysis of tax expenditures comprehensively, alongside evaluations of the effectiveness of direct spending initiatives.

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

		Total from corporations and individuals											
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032
30	Credit for residential energy efficient property	2,700	2,380	680	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,280
31	Credit for qualified energy conservation bonds	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300
32	Advanced energy property credit	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	70
33	Advanced nuclear power facilities production credit	0	60	180	220	240	270	280	280	280	230	100	2,140
34	Reduced tax rate for nuclear decommissioning funds	110	120	120	130	130	140	150	150	160	170	170	1,440
Natural resources and environment:													
35	Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	70	40	30	10	10	20	30	40	40	30	30	280
36	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	190	220	230	230	250	260	280	280	300	310	330	2,690
37	Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities	370	380	360	350	340	340	390	370	380	410	430	3,750
38	Capital gains treatment of certain timber income	150	160	160	170	180	200	210	220	230	240	250	2,020
39	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	230	240	260	260	270	290	300	320	330	350	350	2,970
40	Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures	580	660	790	890	950	970	970	970	980	990	980	9,150
41	Carbon oxide sequestration credit	360	310	370	570	740	1,890	2,470	2,740	5,760	7,660	7,790	30,300
42	Deduction for endangered species recovery expenditures	30	30	40	40	40	60	60	60	70	70	80	550
Agriculture:													
43	Expensing of certain capital outlays	120	120	120	130	150	160	170	180	190	190	200	1,610
44	Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs	260	260	260	270	330	370	390	400	420	430	450	3,580
45	Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	670
46	Capital gains treatment of certain agriculture income	1,500	1,580	1,600	1,670	1,830	1,980	2,060	2,160	2,260	2,360	2,470	19,970
47	Income averaging for farmers	200	210	210	220	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	2,250
48	Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	25	210
49	Expensing of reforestation expenditures	60	60	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	770
Commerce and housing:													
Financial institutions and insurance:													
50	Exemption of credit union income	3,070	2,910	2,960	3,110	3,310	3,480	3,590	3,700	3,850	3,880	3,930	34,720
51	Exclusion of life insurance death benefits	16,020	17,560	18,760	19,270	20,000	21,090	21,430	21,900	22,480	23,040	23,560	209,090
52	Exemption or special alternative tax for small property and casualty insurance companies	1,220	1,310	1,340	1,370	1,430	1,460	1,490	1,550	1,590	1,650	1,700	14,890
53	Tax exemption of insurance income earned by tax-exempt organizations	350	370	380	390	390	400	410	420	430	430	440	4,060
54	Exclusion of interest spread of financial institutions	7,330	8,670	7,790	7,620	7,990	8,200	8,170	8,310	8,440	8,540	8,660	82,390
Housing:													
55	Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds	1,130	1,140	1,070	1,060	1,030	1,030	1,150	1,090	1,150	1,220	1,280	11,220
56	Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds	2,090	2,090	1,980	1,950	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,010	2,120	2,230	2,360	20,640
57	Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied residences	34,430	35,660	36,820	38,730	107,230	113,890	120,340	127,360	134,670	142,440	149,370	1,006,510

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

		Total from corporations and individuals											
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032
58	Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes ¹⁷	5,110	7,420	7,290	7,440	41,360	60,900	64,490	67,960	71,660	75,640	79,860	484,020
59	Deferral of income from installment sales	1,720	1,700	1,720	1,780	1,850	1,920	2,000	2,090	2,180	2,270	2,370	19,880
60	Capital gains exclusion on home sales	49,200	50,540	52,260	54,120	61,890	64,490	67,140	69,540	72,520	75,730	78,840	647,070
61	Exclusion of net imputed rental income	128,950	133,660	134,950	135,950	163,430	169,360	175,230	181,470	188,130	195,360	202,010	1,679,550
62	Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss	4,970	5,120	5,260	5,590	6,130	6,280	6,410	6,580	6,740	6,890	7,040	62,040
63	Credit for low-income housing investments	11,280	10,550	10,390	10,360	10,440	10,750	11,060	11,390	11,720	12,040	12,390	111,090
64	Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	3,490	2,560	2,560	3,260	4,170	5,080	5,920	6,790	7,420	8,050	8,640	54,450
65	Discharge of mortgage indebtedness	380	320	330	340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	990
66	Premiums for mortgage insurance deductible as interest	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commerce:													
67	Discharge of business indebtedness...	40	70	50	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	60	450
68	Exceptions from imputed interest rules	30	50	60	60	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	710
69	Treatment of qualified dividends	33,290	34,830	36,440	38,140	41,880	45,600	47,430	49,500	51,660	53,890	56,230	455,600
70	Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal)	112,050	118,340	119,820	124,780	136,680	148,170	154,180	161,180	168,490	176,240	184,520	1,492,400
71	Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock	1,680	1,770	1,850	1,930	2,000	2,070	2,150	2,240	2,330	2,430	2,530	21,300
72	Step-up basis of capital gains at death	46,750	49,240	51,860	53,570	56,430	61,630	65,950	70,340	75,400	80,860	86,810	652,090
73	Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts	2,700	2,960	3,310	3,830	4,020	4,490	4,890	4,700	4,630	4,620	4,920	42,370
74	Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale	70	70	80	80	80	90	90	90	100	100	110	890
75	Deferral of capital gains from like-kind exchanges	3,830	4,020	4,230	5,430	5,569	4,870	5,130	5,380	5,640	5,940	6,240	52,449
76	Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method)	2,720	490	–470	–470	–480	–650	–460	–10	310	700	1,070	30
77	Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	22,780	6,100	–8,220	–18,560	–28,460	–39,050	–30,300	–15,830	–7,290	–1,990	1,470	–142,130
78	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method) ...	–910	4,300	8,240	10,330	13,100	16,420	15,150	12,530	11,080	10,380	10,130	111,660
79	Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds	320	300	280	280	200	140	250	190	230	310	300	2,480
80	Special rules for certain film and TV production	0	100	180	240	–390	–530	–260	–120	–50	–20	0	–850
81	Allow 20-percent deduction to certain pass-through income	51,070	50,230	50,770	53,010	21,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,730
Transportation:													
82	Tonnage tax	90	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	120	1,060
83	Deferral of tax on shipping companies	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
84	Exclusion of reimbursed employee parking expenses	1,707	2,066	2,124	2,193	2,304	2,413	2,521	2,641	2,822	3,011	3,212	25,307
85	Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes	341	407	428	450	490	522	563	603	686	774	870	5,793
86	Tax credit for certain expenditures for maintaining railroad tracks	170	130	80	60	40	30	30	20	10	10	0	410
87	Exclusion of interest on bonds for Highway Projects and rail-truck transfer facilities	160	140	140	130	130	120	110	110	100	100	140	1,220
Community and regional development:													

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

		Total from corporations and individuals											
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032
88	Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,260	1,220	1,230	1,360	1,300	1,370	1,440	1,530	13,340
89	Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	1,110
90	Empowerment zones	90	90	90	110	90	60	40	20	20	20	20	560
91	New markets tax credit	1,170	1,210	1,250	1,310	1,360	1,340	1,230	1,060	870	640	410	10,680
92	Credit to holders of Gulf and Midwest Tax Credit Bonds.	150	140	120	110	90	90	80	80	70	60	50	890
93	Recovery Zone Bonds ⁵	130	130	110	100	90	80	80	70	60	50	50	820
94	Tribal Economic Development Bonds ..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	110
95	Opportunity Zones	3,740	2,080	2,160	1,990	-6,400	-12,400	670	880	1,130	1,320	1,550	-7,020
96	Disaster Employee Retention Credit	110	140	60	60	50	40	40	30	30	20	10	480
Education, training, employment, and social services:													
Education:													
97	Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method)	4,110	4,230	4,460	4,720	5,270	6,090	6,430	6,780	7,160	7,540	7,960	60,640
98	Tax credits for postsecondary education expenses ⁶	15,460	14,820	14,580	14,380	14,270	14,250	13,970	13,680	13,380	13,030	12,660	139,020
99	Deductibility of student loan interest	2,340	2,230	2,350	2,470	2,640	3,010	3,040	3,140	3,160	3,170	3,260	28,470
100	Qualified tuition programs (includes Education IRA)	2,790	2,960	3,280	3,730	4,550	5,470	6,550	7,980	9,860	12,370	15,700	72,450
101	Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds	190	200	190	190	180	180	200	190	200	210	220	1,960
102	Exclusion of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities	2,960	2,960	2,790	2,750	2,680	2,680	2,970	2,840	3,000	3,170	3,330	29,170
103	Credit for holders of zone academy bonds ⁷	110	90	80	60	50	50	40	40	40	30	30	510
104	Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	480
105	Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over	1,910	2,930	2,890	2,770	4,650	5,580	5,490	5,420	5,320	5,160	5,050	45,260
106	Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	7,270	7,730	8,170	8,600	10,260	13,220	13,820	14,480	14,720	14,970	15,230	121,200
107	Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance	1,510	1,630	1,730	1,840	1,630	1,530	1,610	1,680	1,760	1,850	1,930	17,190
108	Special deduction for teacher expenses	180	180	180	180	190	210	210	210	210	220	220	2,010
109	Discharge of student loan indebtedness	80	90	110	120	140	170	190	210	230	260	290	1,810
110	Qualified school construction bonds ⁸	520	490	470	440	410	390	360	330	320	290	260	3,760
Training, employment, and social services:													
111	Work opportunity tax credit	1,730	1,790	1,840	1,900	1,270	520	350	270	210	150	120	8,420
112	Employer-provided child care exclusion	550	740	810	860	1,110	1,250	1,300	1,360	1,430	1,510	1,580	11,950
113	Employer-provided child care credit	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	30	40	40	40	270
114	Assistance for adopted foster children	670	810	940	1,020	1,100	1,210	1,330	1,460	1,600	1,770	1,960	13,200
115	Adoption credit and exclusion	870	900	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	990	9,530
116	Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military)	6,440	6,800	6,680	6,840	8,080	8,820	9,070	9,360	9,650	9,960	10,290	85,550
117	Credit for child and dependent care expenses ⁹	5,850	3,570	3,720	3,820	3,920	3,980	4,040	4,090	4,140	4,200	4,280	39,760
118	Credit for disabled access expenditures	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
119	Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health	55,500	58,860	62,250	65,550	79,070	103,560	108,430	113,540	118,890	124,490	130,170	964,810

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

		Total from corporations and individuals											
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032
120	Exclusion of certain foster care payments	480	570	660	710	790	860	940	1,030	1,130	1,250	1,390	9,330
121	Exclusion of parsonage allowances	970	1,020	1,070	1,130	1,190	1,260	1,320	1,390	1,460	1,540	1,620	13,000
122	Indian employment credit	50	30	30	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	180
Health:													
123	Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care ¹⁰	224,520	237,400	252,430	266,010	308,280	338,270	354,440	372,310	391,600	412,050	433,530	3,366,320
124	Self-employed medical insurance premiums	8,200	8,440	8,840	9,580	11,860	13,560	14,430	15,230	15,960	16,780	17,690	132,370
125	Medical Savings Accounts and Health Savings Accounts	13,000	13,890	14,150	14,760	16,840	18,270	18,860	19,500	20,210	20,760	21,420	178,660
126	Deductibility of medical expenses	9,910	10,900	11,350	12,170	18,390	22,760	24,640	26,630	28,700	30,900	33,280	219,720
127	Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds	4,040	4,050	3,830	3,760	3,680	3,680	4,060	3,890	4,100	4,330	4,570	39,950
128	Refundable Premium Assistance Tax Credit ¹¹	14,730	9,830	7,380	8,330	9,570	9,930	10,570	11,540	11,900	12,400	13,110	104,560
129	Credit for employee health insurance expenses of small business	40	30	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
130	Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	10,570	11,170	11,770	12,350	14,090	17,030	17,820	18,620	19,470	20,330	21,210	163,860
131	Tax credit for orphan drug research	1,970	2,300	2,680	3,120	3,640	4,250	4,960	5,790	6,760	7,900	9,220	50,620
132	Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield tax benefits	320	370	380	400	420	440	460	490	530	570	610	4,670
133	Distributions from retirement plans for premiums for health and long-term care insurance	460	470	490	500	590	630	650	660	670	670	680	6,010
134	Credit for family and sick leave taken by self-employed individuals ¹²	2,790	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760
Income security:													
135	Child tax credit ¹³	66,840	67,520	68,130	48,680	18,760	18,310	17,890	17,460	17,040	16,640	16,440	306,870
136	Exclusion of railroad retirement (Social Security equivalent) benefits	300	260	240	220	220	210	180	150	120	90	50	1,740
137	Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	9,020	9,030	9,040	9,040	9,050	9,060	9,070	9,080	9,080	9,090	9,100	90,640
138	Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)	670	670	660	690	730	760	800	820	810	860	880	7,680
139	Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	140
140	Exclusion of military disability pensions ...	180	180	180	190	210	230	230	240	250	250	260	2,220
Net exclusion of pension contributions and earnings:													
141	Defined benefit employer plans	69,340	69,560	69,950	69,340	77,660	76,780	76,650	76,270	76,350	75,110	74,180	741,850
142	Defined contribution employer plans	106,710	115,490	117,830	122,100	146,190	153,200	160,100	167,700	176,330	184,010	192,750	1,535,700
143	Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	23,600	24,430	25,020	26,630	32,940	35,690	38,310	40,540	43,380	46,430	49,560	362,930
144	Low- and moderate-income savers' credit	1,260	1,380	1,440	1,460	1,570	1,540	1,520	1,490	1,450	1,440	1,410	14,700
145	Self-employed plans	34,420	37,250	38,000	39,380	47,150	49,410	51,640	54,090	56,870	59,350	62,170	495,310
Exclusion of other employee benefits:													
146	Premiums on group term life insurance	3,330	3,390	3,480	3,590	4,090	4,360	4,500	4,650	4,810	4,970	5,130	42,970
147	Premiums on accident and disability insurance	340	340	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	360	3,500
148	Exclusion of investment income from Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Trusts	20	30	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	440
149	Exclusion of investment income from Voluntary Employee Benefit Associations trusts	1,240	1,310	1,400	1,490	1,670	1,730	1,820	1,920	2,010	2,110	2,210	17,670
150	Special Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) rules	210	220	220	230	230	240	240	260	270	270	280	2,460

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

		Total from corporations and individuals											
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032
151	Additional deduction for the blind	40	40	50	50	40	50	50	50	60	60	60	510
152	Additional deduction for the elderly	6,300	6,920	7,430	7,970	6,580	7,030	7,540	7,940	8,490	9,050	9,640	78,590
153	Deductibility of casualty losses	0	0	0	0	720	1,090	1,130	1,170	1,220	1,290	1,350	7,970
154	Earned income tax credit (EITC) ¹⁴	2,410	2,700	3,010	3,230	3,340	5,030	5,200	5,340	5,540	5,690	5,890	44,970
155	Recovery rebate credits ¹⁵	19,320	770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770
Social Security:													
Exclusion of Social Security benefits:													
156	Social Security benefits for retired and disabled workers and spouses, dependents, and survivors	29,760	31,350	31,730	31,870	36,830	42,970	44,940	47,000	49,070	51,160	53,450	420,370
157	Credit for certain employer contributions to Social Security ..	1,170	1,300	1,390	1,480	1,570	1,660	1,750	1,840	1,930	2,020	2,110	17,050
Veterans benefits and services:													
158	Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	10,430	11,260	11,780	12,050	12,980	14,680	15,270	15,870	16,490	17,140	17,830	145,350
159	Exclusion of veterans pensions	250	220	210	200	210	220	220	220	220	210	210	2,140
160	Exclusion of G.I. Bill benefits	1,540	1,500	1,510	1,530	1,630	1,820	1,880	1,930	1,980	2,040	2,100	17,920
161	Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds	100	100	100	100	90	100	110	100	100	110	120	1,030
General purpose fiscal assistance:													
162	Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds	38,610	38,650	36,550	35,970	35,070	35,090	38,800	37,200	39,220	41,380	43,640	381,570
163	Build America Bonds ¹⁶	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	Deductibility of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes ¹⁷	5,750	8,200	7,950	7,980	90,040	127,850	131,020	138,470	146,370	155,060	164,400	977,340
Interest:													
165	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	830	820	810	800	800	790	780	770	760	750	750	7,830
Addendum: Aid to State and local governments:													
Deductibility of:													
	Property taxes on owner-occupied homes	5,110	7,420	7,290	7,440	41,360	60,900	64,490	67,960	71,660	75,640	79,860	484,020
	Nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes	5,750	8,200	7,950	7,980	90,040	127,850	131,020	138,470	146,370	155,060	164,400	977,340
Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds for:													
	Public purposes	38,610	38,650	36,550	35,970	35,070	35,090	38,800	37,200	39,220	41,380	43,640	381,570
	Energy facilities	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
	Water, sewage, and hazardous waste disposal facilities	370	380	360	350	340	340	390	370	380	410	430	3,750
	Small-issues	90	90	90	90	80	80	90	90	90	100	100	900
	Owner-occupied mortgage subsidies ...	1,130	1,140	1,070	1,060	1,030	1,030	1,150	1,090	1,150	1,220	1,280	11,220
	Rental housing	2,090	2,090	1,980	1,950	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,010	2,120	2,230	2,360	20,640
	Airports, docks, and similar facilities ...	1,350	1,350	1,280	1,260	1,220	1,230	1,360	1,300	1,370	1,440	1,530	13,340
	Student loans	190	200	190	190	180	180	200	190	200	210	220	1,960
	Private nonprofit educational facilities	2,960	2,960	2,790	2,750	2,680	2,680	2,970	2,840	3,000	3,170	3,330	29,170
	Hospital construction	4,040	4,050	3,830	3,760	3,680	3,680	4,060	3,890	4,100	4,330	4,570	39,950
	Veterans' housing	100	100	100	100	90	100	110	100	100	110	120	1,030

Table 19–1. ESTIMATES OF TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022–2032—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Total from corporations and individuals											
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2032

¹ The alternative fuel mixture credit results in a reduction in excise tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2022 \$310; and \$0 thereafter.

² In addition, the biodiesel producer tax credit results in a reduction in excise tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2022 \$3,660; 2023 \$1,890; and \$0 thereafter.

³ In addition, the credit for holding clean renewable energy bonds has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$40; 2023 \$40; 2024 \$40; 2025 \$40; 2026 \$40; 2027 \$40; 2028 \$40; 2029 \$40; 2030 \$40; 2031 \$40; and 2032 \$40.

⁴ In addition, the qualified energy conservation bonds have outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$40; 2023 \$40; 2024 \$30; 2025 \$30; 2026 \$30; 2027 \$30; 2028 \$30; 2029 \$30; 2030 \$30; 2031 \$30; and 2032 \$30.

⁵ In addition, recovery zone bonds have outlay effects (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2022 \$110; 2023 \$110; 2024 \$110; 2025 \$110; 2026 \$110; 2027 \$100; 2028 \$100; 2029 \$100; 2030 \$100; 2031 \$100; and 2032 \$100.

⁶ In addition, the tax credits and deductions for postsecondary education expenses have outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$4,020; 2023 \$3,060; 2024 \$3,030; 2025 \$3,000; 2026 \$2,980; 2027 \$2,950; 2028 \$2,910; 2029 \$2,870; 2030 \$2,820; 2031 \$2,770; and 2032 \$2,710.

⁷ In addition, the credit for holders of zone academy bonds has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$40; 2023 \$40; 2024 \$40; 2025 \$40; 2026 \$40; 2027 \$40; 2028 \$40; 2029 \$40; 2030 \$40; 2031 \$40; and 2032 \$40.

⁸ In addition, the provision for school construction bonds has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$560; 2023 \$560; 2024 \$560; 2025 \$550; 2026 \$550; 2027 \$550; 2028 \$540; 2029 \$540; 2030 \$540; 2031 \$530; and 2032 \$560.

⁹ In addition, the child and dependent care credit is refundable for one year with outlay effects of (millions of dollars): 2022 \$7,790; 2023 \$50; and \$0 thereafter.

¹⁰ In addition, the employer contributions for health have effects on payroll tax receipts (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2022 \$136,990; 2023 \$149,180; 2024 \$159,420; 2025 \$168,350; 2026 \$176,710; 2027 \$184,450; 2028 \$192,430; 2029 \$201,100; 2030 \$210,610; 2031 \$220,800; and 2032 \$231,700.

¹¹ In addition, the premium assistance credit provision has outlay effects (in millions of dollars) as follows: 2022 \$61,580; 2023 \$45,010; 2024 \$39,900; 2025 \$41,220; 2026 \$42,440; 2027 \$43,840; 2028 \$46,270; 2029 \$49,690; 2030 \$52,790; 2031 \$55,410; and 2032 \$57,980.

¹² In addition, the effect of the credit for sick leave has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$930; 2023 \$130; and \$0 thereafter.

¹³ In addition, the effect of the child tax credit on receipts has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$158,940; 2023 \$40,840; 2024 \$41,340; 2025 \$41,170; 2026 \$41,150; 2027 \$24,800; 2028 \$24,570; 2029 \$24,480; 2030 \$24,440; 2031 \$24,460; and 2032 \$23,350.

The child tax credit line also includes the credit for other dependents (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$10,870; 2023 \$9,700; 2024 \$9,770; 2025 \$9,760; 2026 \$5,640; and \$0 thereafter.

¹⁴ In addition, the earned income tax credit on receipts has outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$77,290; 2023 \$59,780; 2024 \$63,920; 2025 \$66,730; 2026 \$67,570; 2027 \$67,080; 2028 \$67,960; 2029 \$69,220; 2030 \$70,640; 2031 \$71,960; and 2032 \$73,400.

¹⁵ In addition, the recovery rebate credits have outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$13,620; 2023 \$360; and \$0 thereafter.

¹⁶ In addition, the Build America Bonds have outlay effects of (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$2,500; 2023 \$2,470; 2024 \$2,440; 2025 \$2,420; 2026 \$2,390; 2027 \$2,360; 2028 \$2,340; 2029 \$2,310; 2030 \$2,280; 2031 \$2,250; and 2032 \$2,360.

¹⁷ Because of interactions with the \$10,000 cap on State and local tax deductions for the years 2018 through 2025, these estimates understate the combined effects of repealing deductions for both property taxes on owner occupied housing and other non-business taxes. The estimate of repealing both is (in millions of dollars): 2022 \$18,080; 2023 \$26,580; 2024 \$26,340; 2025 \$26,950; 2026 \$135,670; 2027 \$188,800; 2028 \$195,460; 2029 \$206,830; 2030 \$218,990; 2031 \$232,280; and 2032 \$246,290.

Table 19–2. INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES RANKED BY TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 2023–2032 PROJECTED REVENUE EFFECT
(In millions of dollars)

Provision	2022	2023	2023–2032
123 Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care ¹⁰	224,520	237,400	3,366,320
61 Exclusion of net imputed rental income	128,950	133,660	1,679,550
142 Defined contribution employer plans	106,710	115,490	1,535,700
70 Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal)	112,050	118,340	1,492,400
57 Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied residences	34,430	35,660	1,006,510
164 Deductibility of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes ¹⁷	5,750	8,200	977,340
119 Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health	55,500	58,860	964,810
141 Defined benefit employer plans	69,340	69,560	741,850
72 Step-up basis of capital gains at death	46,750	49,240	652,090
60 Capital gains exclusion on home sales	49,200	50,540	647,070
145 Self-employed plans	34,420	37,250	495,310
58 Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes ¹⁷	5,110	7,420	484,020
69 Treatment of qualified dividends	33,290	34,830	455,600
156 Social Security benefits for retired and disabled workers and spouses, dependents, and survivors	29,760	31,350	420,370
162 Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds	38,610	38,650	381,570
143 Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)	23,600	24,430	362,930
4 Reduced tax rate on active income of controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)	30,540	32,840	335,910
8 Credit for increasing research activities	23,260	24,980	321,230
135 Child tax credit ¹³	66,840	67,520	306,870
126 Deductibility of medical expenses	9,910	10,900	219,720
51 Exclusion of life insurance death benefits	16,020	17,560	209,090
125 Medical Savings Accounts and Health Savings Accounts	13,000	13,890	178,660
81 Allow 20-percent deduction to certain pass-through income	51,070	50,230	175,730
1 Exclusion of benefits and allowances to Armed Forces personnel	14,830	15,380	167,270
130 Deductibility of charitable contributions (health)	10,570	11,170	163,860
158 Exclusion of veterans death benefits and disability compensation	10,430	11,260	145,350
98 Tax credits for postsecondary education expenses ⁶	15,460	14,820	139,020
124 Self-employed medical insurance premiums	8,200	8,440	132,370
106 Deductibility of charitable contributions (education)	7,270	7,730	121,200
7 Expensing of research and experimentation expenditures (normal tax method)	–910	4,300	111,660
78 Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	–910	4,300	111,660
5 Deduction for foreign-derived intangible income derived from trade or business within the United States	11,900	12,790	111,410
63 Credit for low-income housing investments	11,280	10,550	111,090
128 Refundable Premium Assistance Tax Credit ¹¹	14,730	9,830	104,560
2 Exclusion of income earned abroad by U.S. citizens	6,700	7,160	91,180
137 Exclusion of workers' compensation benefits	9,020	9,030	90,640
116 Exclusion of employee meals and lodging (other than military)	6,440	6,800	85,550
54 Exclusion of interest spread of financial institutions	7,330	8,670	82,390
152 Additional deduction for the elderly	6,300	6,920	78,590
100 Qualified tuition programs (includes Education IRA)	2,790	2,960	72,450
62 Exception from passive loss rules for \$25,000 of rental loss	4,970	5,120	62,040
97 Exclusion of scholarship and fellowship income (normal tax method)	4,110	4,230	60,640
19 Energy investment credit	7,340	9,490	58,340
64 Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	3,490	2,560	54,450
75 Deferral of capital gains from like-kind exchanges	3,830	4,020	52,449
131 Tax credit for orphan drug research	1,970	2,300	50,620
105 Parental personal exemption for students age 19 or over	1,910	2,930	45,260
154 Earned income tax credit (EITC) ¹⁴	2,410	2,700	44,970
146 Premiums on group term life insurance	3,330	3,390	42,970
73 Carryover basis of capital gains on gifts	2,700	2,960	42,370
127 Exclusion of interest on hospital construction bonds	4,040	4,050	39,950
117 Credit for child and dependent care expenses ⁹	5,850	3,570	39,760
17 Energy production credit	4,160	4,540	37,420
50 Exemption of credit union income	3,070	2,910	34,720
41 Carbon oxide sequestration credit	360	310	30,300

Table 19–3. INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES RANKED BY TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 2023–2032 PROJECTED REVENUE EFFECT—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	Provision	2022	2023	2023–2032
102	Exclusion of interest on bonds for private nonprofit educational facilities	2,960	2,960	29,170
99	Deductibility of student loan interest	2,340	2,230	28,470
84	Exclusion of reimbursed employee parking expenses	1,707	2,066	25,307
6	Interest Charge Domestic International Sales Corporations (IC-DISCs)	1,140	1,780	24,380
71	Capital gains exclusion of small corporation stock	1,680	1,770	21,300
56	Exclusion of interest on rental housing bonds	2,090	2,090	20,640
46	Capital gains treatment of certain agriculture income	1,500	1,580	19,970
59	Deferral of income from installment sales	1,720	1,700	19,880
160	Exclusion of G.I. Bill benefits	1,540	1,500	17,920
149	Exclusion of investment income from Voluntary Employee Benefit Associations trusts	1,240	1,310	17,670
107	Exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance	1,510	1,630	17,190
157	Credit for certain employer contributions to Social Security	1,170	1,300	17,050
52	Exemption or special alternative tax for small property and casualty insurance companies	1,220	1,310	14,890
144	Low- and moderate-income savers' credit	1,260	1,380	14,700
88	Exclusion of interest for airport, dock, and similar bonds	1,350	1,350	13,340
114	Assistance for adopted foster children	670	810	13,200
11	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, oil and gas	910	1,040	13,050
121	Exclusion of parsonage allowances	970	1,020	13,000
112	Employer-provided child care exclusion	550	740	11,950
55	Exclusion of interest on owner-occupied mortgage subsidy bonds	1,130	1,140	11,220
91	New markets tax credit	1,170	1,210	10,680
115	Adoption credit and exclusion	870	900	9,530
120	Exclusion of certain foster care payments	480	570	9,330
40	Tax incentives for preservation of historic structures	580	660	9,150
111	Work opportunity tax credit	1,730	1,790	8,420
22	Tax credits for clean-fuel burning vehicles and refueling property	1,082	1,076	8,337
153	Deductibility of casualty losses	0	0	7,970
165	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	830	820	7,830
138	Exclusion of public assistance benefits (normal tax method)	670	670	7,680
133	Distributions from retirement plans for premiums for health and long-term care insurance	460	470	6,010
85	Exclusion for employer-provided transit passes	341	407	5,793
132	Special Blue Cross/Blue Shield tax benefits	320	370	4,670
53	Tax exemption of insurance income earned by tax-exempt organizations	350	370	4,060
110	Qualified school construction bonds ⁸	520	490	3,760
37	Exclusion of interest on bonds for water, sewage, and hazardous waste facilities	370	380	3,750
44	Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs	260	260	3,580
3	Exclusion of certain allowances for Federal employees abroad	260	280	3,550
147	Premiums on accident and disability insurance	340	340	3,500
30	Credit for residential energy efficient property	2,700	2,380	3,280
9	Expensing of exploration and development costs, oil and gas	720	470	3,000
39	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	230	240	2,970
36	Excess of percentage over cost depletion, nonfuel minerals	190	220	2,690
79	Exclusion of interest on small issue bonds	320	300	2,480
150	Special Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) rules	210	220	2,460
47	Income averaging for farmers	200	210	2,250
140	Exclusion of military disability pensions	180	180	2,220
33	Advanced nuclear power facilities production credit	0	60	2,140
159	Exclusion of veterans pensions	250	220	2,140
38	Capital gains treatment of certain timber income	150	160	2,020
108	Special deduction for teacher expenses	180	180	2,010
101	Exclusion of interest on student-loan bonds	190	200	1,960
109	Discharge of student loan indebtedness	80	90	1,810
136	Exclusion of railroad retirement (Social Security equivalent) benefits	300	260	1,740
27	Allowance of deduction for certain energy efficient commercial building property	160	140	1,610
43	Expensing of certain capital outlays	120	120	1,610
34	Reduced tax rate for nuclear decommissioning funds	110	120	1,440

Table 19–3. INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES RANKED BY TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 2023–2032 PROJECTED REVENUE EFFECT—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Provision	2022	2023	2023–2032
26 Amortize all geological and geophysical expenditures over two years	120	140	1,410
87 Exclusion of interest on bonds for Highway Projects and rail-truck transfer facilities	160	140	1,220
89 Exemption of certain mutuals' and cooperatives' income	100	100	1,110
82 Tonnage tax	90	100	1,060
161 Exclusion of interest on veterans housing bonds	100	100	1,030
65 Discharge of mortgage indebtedness	380	320	990
74 Ordinary income treatment of loss from small business corporation stock sale	70	70	890
92 Credit to holders of Gulf and Midwest Tax Credit Bonds	150	140	890
93 Recovery Zone Bonds ⁵	130	130	820
12 Excess of percentage over cost depletion, coal	50	60	800
49 Expensing of reforestation expenditures	60	60	770
155 Recovery rebate credits ¹⁵	19,320	770	770
68 Exceptions from imputed interest rules	30	50	710
24 Credit for holding clean renewable energy bonds ³	70	70	700
45 Treatment of loans forgiven for solvent farmers	60	60	670
16 Enhanced oil recovery credit	390	240	620
14 Capital gains treatment of royalties on coal	50	50	610
90 Empowerment zones	90	90	560
42 Deduction for endangered species recovery expenditures	30	30	550
134 Credit for family and sick leave taken by self-employed individuals ¹²	2,790	760	760
103 Credit for holders of zone academy bonds ⁷	110	90	510
151 Additional deduction for the blind	40	40	510
28 Credit for construction of new energy efficient homes	120	100	490
96 Disaster Employee Retention Credit	110	140	480
104 Exclusion of interest on savings bonds redeemed to finance educational expenses	40	40	480
67 Discharge of business indebtedness	40	70	450
148 Exclusion of investment income from Supplementary Unemployment Benefit Trusts	20	30	440
86 Tax credit for certain expenditures for maintaining railroad tracks	170	130	410
23 Exclusion of utility conservation subsidies	50	50	360
31 Credit for qualified energy conservation bonds ⁴	30	30	300
18 Marginal wells credit	280	190	290
25 Credit for investment in clean coal facilities	0	10	290
35 Expensing of exploration and development costs, nonfuel minerals	70	40	280
113 Employer-provided child care credit	20	20	270
10 Expensing of exploration and development costs, coal	60	40	260
48 Deferral of gain on sale of farm refiners	15	15	210
122 Indian employment credit	50	30	180
139 Exclusion of special benefits for disabled coal miners	20	20	140
94 Tribal Economic Development Bonds	10	10	110
13 Exception from passive loss limitation for working interests in oil and gas properties	10	10	100
15 Exclusion of interest on energy facility bonds	10	10	100
83 Deferral of tax on shipping companies	10	10	100
118 Credit for disabled access expenditures	10	10	100
32 Advanced energy property credit	10	10	70
129 Credit for employee health insurance expenses of small business	40	30	50
76 Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method)	2,720	490	30
21 Bio-Diesel and small agri-biodiesel producer tax credits ²	30	20	20
20 Alcohol fuel credits ¹	0	0	0
29 Credit for energy efficiency improvements to existing homes	450	0	0
66 Premiums for mortgage insurance deductible as interest	150	0	0
163 Build America Bonds ¹⁶	0	0	0
80 Special rules for certain film and TV production	0	100	–850
95 Opportunity Zones	3,740	2,080	–7,020
77 Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	22,780	6,100	–142,130

See Table 19-1 footnotes for specific table information.

Table 19-3. PRESENT VALUE OF SELECTED TAX EXPENDITURES FOR ACTIVITY IN CALENDAR YEAR 2022
(In millions of dollars)

	Provision	2022 Present Value of Revenue Loss
	Expensing of exploration and development costs—fuels ¹	750
35	Expensing of exploration and development costs—nonfuels	70
39	Expensing of multiperiod timber growing costs	170
44	Expensing of certain multiperiod production costs—agriculture	70
43	Expensing of certain capital outlays—agriculture	40
49	Expensing of reforestation expenditures	40
64	Accelerated depreciation on rental housing (normal tax method)	-3,900
76	Depreciation of buildings other than rental housing (normal tax method)	-150
77	Accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment (normal tax method)	-17,770
78	Expensing of certain small investments (normal tax method)	0
63	Credit for low-income housing investments	9,680
100	Qualified tuition programs (includes Education IRA)	6,960
141	Defined benefit employer plans	81,081
142	Defined contribution employer plans	184,560
143	Exclusion of IRA contributions and earnings	2,390
143	Exclusion of Roth earnings and distributions	430
143	Exclusion of non-deductible IRA earnings	420
145	Exclusion of contributions and earnings for Self-Employed plans	7,660
162	Exclusion of interest on public-purpose bonds	11,930
	Exclusion of interest on non-public purpose bonds ²	4,710
165	Deferral of interest on U.S. savings bonds	130

¹ Includes oil, gas, and coal.

² Includes all components, other than public purpose, listed under 'Exclusion of interest on State and local bonds' in the Addendum to Table 1

