Tax Expenditures Task Force Meeting – Agenda
December 4, 2015 – 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM
441 G Street NW, Washington, DC Room 5N30
Conference line 1-866-453-4503; Passcode 1662696#

9:00 – 9:05 1. Approval of October Task Force meeting minutes

9:05 – 9:15 2. FASAB December meeting: plan for addressing the Board’s questions

3. Task Force discussion/feedback on the “near final” version of the Report to the FASAB (see Attachment 1. Staff will make an effort to electronically distribute this version on 12/3 so that members can review it prior to the meeting)
   - Members – share feedback and comments
   - Feedback on added Q&As
     - Component reporting entities
     - Total vs. no total
     - Phased approaches for the Board to consider
   - Appendix D (Alternative Views/Commentary)
   - Minor technical comments can be sent directly to Alan and Wendy
   - Other questions or concerns?
   - Is the Task Force ready to approve the report? If not, does the Task Force wish for technical comments or changes discussed during the meeting to be incorporated before a final vote/approval? (Note: This would require punctual electronic responses, as the final report will be released on 12/9)

4. Next Steps:
   - Final proofing; review by the new CA hired by FASAB. Release on 12/9.
   - December FASAB meeting: December 16, 9:00 AM to 11:00 AM in the Staats Briefing Room. Plan to arrive at GAO at approximately 8:30 AM
   - Please call Alan at 202-680-8630 if you need any assistance with finding the Staats Briefing Room.

Attachment 1 – Report to the FASAB – draft as of 12/4 / “near final” version
Tax Expenditure Task Force

Recommendations to the FASAB for Developing Standards to Integrate Tax Expenditure Information into the Government-wide Financial Report

12/17/2015
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Transmittal Letter

December 17, 2015

Chairman Allen and Members of the FASAB:

Thank you for the opportunity to share our insights and recommendations with you regarding how the Board can improve federal financial reporting by incorporating tax expenditure information into federal financial reports.

Tax expenditures have historically received little focus in general purpose federal financial reporting, yet have similarities to federal spending in their impact on service efforts, costs, fiscal sustainability, and the financial condition of the United States government.

There are a number of unique inherent challenges associated with reporting quantitative tax expenditure information in the government-wide financial report, including: identifying and measuring tax expenditures in the tax code; fundamental disagreements among experts on how to measure tax expenditures; interactions among tax provisions; calculating and summing the overall magnitude and financial impact; auditing tax expenditure estimates; data availability, timeliness, and quality; underlying behavioral and economic assumptions; significant judgments; and the inability to validate and revise estimation methodologies for many tax expenditures based on actual transactions.

The Task Force discussed these challenges in its deliberations. We weighed the challenges and costs of implementing various options against the potential benefits and improvements that could be realized if such options were implemented. Our primary areas of focus and discussion were: 1) discussing user information needs, 2) understanding the quality and nature of tax expenditure financial information, and 3) determining the appropriate nexus of tax expenditure information to the financial statements.

To best meet users’ information needs and ensure that government-wide financial reporting includes important information on tax expenditures to assist readers in evaluating their existence, purpose, costs, and impact on the financial condition and service efforts of the United States government; we are issuing three joint consensus recommendations to the Board, along with a fourth recommendation regarding three options for consideration by the Board. Each recommendation includes a related appendix illustration. Our options pertain to the presentation of tax expenditure estimates within the government-wide financial report. This area required extensive Task Force deliberation, and may generate extensive Board deliberations and commentary from respondents. Accordingly, to better inform the Board’s deliberation process as it relates to the fourth recommendation, we have also included the following information in this report for consideration: 1) our rationale for each recommendation option, 2) the pros and cons of each option pertaining to the presentation of estimates, 3) Task Force member endorsements of each option, and 4) an appendix of Task Force members’ alternative views.

In developing consensus on the content and recommendations in this report, Task Force members offered a range of perspectives and areas of expertise. While there were areas of compromise and disagreement among the Task Force members, we are pleased that there
was Task Force consensus on 3-three of the 4-four areas[recommendations]. With respect to the fourth area[recommendation], the Task Force believes that sharing our rationale and considerations for each of the 3-three options will ultimately provide a more comprehensive and useful set of information for the Board to consider, thereby streamlining the deliberations process and enabling the Board to comprehensively consider the costs and benefits of the alternatives available, as it moves forward with the standards-setting process.

The Task Force members believe that its recommendations offer an effective and reasonable approach to greatly improving the quality and content of the government-wide financial report and, ultimately, improving public understanding of the existence of tax expenditures; and their purpose, costs, and impact on the fiscal sustainability, financial condition, and service efforts of the United States government.

Appendix V identifies the task force members and their organizations. Views expressed in this report represent the Task Force members’ views and not those of their organization.
Executive Summary

The objective of the Tax Expenditures Task Force was to assess how best to integrate tax expenditure information into the federal financial reports. To help achieve this objective, meet users' information needs, and ensure that government-wide financial reporting includes information on tax expenditures to assist readers in evaluating their existence, purpose, costs, and impact on the financial condition and service efforts of the United States government; we are issuing 4 four recommendations to the Board, including 3 three joint-consensus recommendations and 1 one recommendation for which options are provided to the Board. The fourth recommendation pertains to the presentation of tax expenditure estimates within the government-wide financial report. Each recommendation includes a related appendix illustration. The presentation of tax expenditure estimates within the government-wide financial report represents an area that required extensive Task Force deliberation, and may generate extensive Board deliberations and commentary from respondents. As such, to better inform the Board’s deliberation process, we have also included the following information in this report for consideration: 1) our rationale for each recommendation, 2) the pros and cons of each option pertaining to the presentation of estimates, 3) Task Force member endorsements of each option, and 4) an appendix of Task Force members’ alternative views.

Recommendation 1—Introduction Section for the Proposal (JointConsensus): To accompany the future Board proposal with an Introduction Section which will aid respondents’ understanding of tax expenditures, their definition, why they are important, how estimates are prepared by Treasury, and considerations for understanding how estimates can and cannot be used and interpreted. The Task Force has drafted an illustration of this recommendation, which we endorse for the Board’s use.

Recommendation 2—Financial Report Narrative (JointConsensus): To require the integration of certain narrative disclosures regarding tax expenditures within Notes 1 (summary of significant accounting policies) and 18 (collections and refunds of Federal revenue) to the Financial Statements, and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section of the government-wide financial report, including 1) the definition of tax expenditures, 2) their purpose, 3) their impact on and treatment within the Federal Budget process, and 4) their impact on the government’s financial position and fiscal sustainability.

Recommendation 3—Hyperlinks to Existing Publications (JointConsensus): To require the use of hyperlinks within the MD&A section and Notes to the Financial Statements, informing users of other online sources of information where readers of the government-wide report may go to examine more detailed information regarding the magnitude of tax expenditures, including estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy.

Recommendation 4—Estimates: Options for Board Consideration (Option 4A): To encourage the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy within the Other Information section of the government-wide financial report.
(Option 4B): To require the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy within the Required Supplementary Information section of the government-wide financial report.

(Option 4C): To not neither encourage the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates in the Other Information section nor require the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates in the Required Supplementary Information section, and focus exclusively on narrative content and links to other resources for comprehensive reporting of estimates or encourage the inclusion of these estimates in the Other Information section at this time.
Background

The Board rated tax expenditures a priority in 2013 and approved the Tax Expenditure Project beginning in the spring of 2015. Through this project the Board will assess what information readers of federal financial reports need regarding tax expenditures to aid in understanding the financial operations of government. To inform the Board’s decision-making process, a Tax Expenditures Task Force comprising individuals with extensive knowledge and experience with regard to tax expenditures and tax policy, as well as individuals with extensive financial reporting and auditing experience was formed. Because most stakeholders will not be as knowledgeable of tax expenditures, the Task Force was asked to develop a paper explaining tax expenditures. See Appendix I: Illustration of Recommendation 1 to review this paper, which also serves to provide additional context and background surrounding this project.
Recommendations

**Recommendation 1 (Joint Consensus):** To accompany the future Board proposal with an Introduction Section which will aid respondents' understanding of tax expenditures, their definition, why they are important, how estimates are prepared by Treasury, and considerations for understanding how estimates can and cannot be used and interpreted. This common understanding should enhance the quality of responses to any future Board proposal. In developing the Introduction Section, the Task Force attempted to present needed information in a comprehensive, balanced, neutral, and plain-language manner.

The Task Force unanimously supports this recommendation and has drafted an illustration of this recommendation, which we endorse for the Board's use (see Appendix I: Illustration of Recommendation 1).

**Recommendation 2 (Joint Consensus):** To require the integration of certain narrative disclosures regarding tax expenditures within Notes 1 (summary of significant accounting policies) and 18 (collections and refunds of Federal revenue) to the Financial Statements, and the MD&A section of the government-wide financial report, including 1) the definition of tax expenditures, 2) their purpose, 3) their impact on and treatment within the Federal budget process, and 4) their impact on the government’s financial position and fiscal sustainability.

The Task Force unanimously supports this recommendation, which is illustrated at Appendix II: Illustration of Recommendations 2 and 3. This illustration is provided in tracked changes and based on the MD&A section and Notes 1 and 18 of included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Financial Report of the U.S. Government—2014. Such illustrations will enable the Board to visualize the positive impact and informational value and impact of requiring the integration of this information.

The Task Force believes that these narrative disclosures will greatly improve users’ awareness and understanding of tax expenditures. The Task Force is mindful of the need to avoid extensive and voluminous disclosures. The Task Force believes that disclosures of the definition, purpose, and impact of tax expenditures can be integrated into the financial statement notes and MD&A in a succinct manner. Moreover, such disclosures can be integrated into existing sections of the government-wide financial report at a minimal cost and without significant audit implications.

**Recommendation 3 (Consensus Joint):** To require the use of hyperlinks within the MD&A section and Notes to the Financial Statements, disclosures, and/or other sections of the government-wide report, thereby informing users-readers of about other online sources of information where readers of the government-wide report may go to examine access more detailed information regarding the magnitude of tax expenditures, including estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy.

Tax Expenditure Task Force - Report to the FASAB
December 17, 2015 (Draft as of 11/24/2015)
The Task Force unanimously supports this recommendation, which is illustrated at Appendix II: Illustration of Recommendations 2 and 3. This illustration is provided in tracked changes and based on the MD&A and Notes 1 and 18 included in the Fiscal Year 2014 Financial Report of the U.S. Government—2014. Such illustrations will enable the Board to visualize the value and impact of requiring the inclusion of these external references.

While Treasury does not currently include footnotes in the Notes to the Financial Statements, we have included a footnoted hyperlink to the Office of Tax Policy’s annual estimates within Appendix II for illustrative purposes. Treasury may wish to use embedded hyperlinks within the text of the Notes and other sections or other methods which would serve an identical purpose. Otherwise, providing external resources and hyperlinks within the MD&A section may sufficiently enable users to locate more detailed information about tax expenditures.

The inclusion of external hyperlinks and resources within the government-wide financial report will enhance users’ awareness of tax expenditures and enable those who wish to examine more detailed information to easily access and review such information. Including hyperlinks can be done at a minimal cost and without significant audit implications.

Recommendation 4 (Options Regarding the Presentation of Estimates): The Task Force developed the following recommended options to the Board are related to the presentation inclusion of tax expenditure estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy within the government-wide financial report. These options address the placement of information desired by most Task Force members (accompanied by explanatory text accompanied by tax expenditure estimates).

**Option 4A:** To encourage the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates within the Other Information section of the government-wide financial report.

**Option 4B:** To require the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates within the Required Supplementary Information section of the government-wide financial report.

**Option 4C:** To neither encourage the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates in the Other Information section nor require the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates in the Required Supplementary Information section, and focus exclusively on narrative content and links to other resources for comprehensive reporting of estimates.

Task Force Member Preferences/Endorsements of Options

**Option A:** Messrs. Bell, Bixby, and Edwards; Ms. Kearney; Mr. Murrin; and Mses. Taber and Valentine.

**Option B:** Messrs. McTigue and Morgan, and Mses. Sergent and Thornton

**Option C:** Messrs. Dietz and McClelland
Abstain: Mr. Weiner

Additional Discussion and Rationale, Including the Pros and Cons of Options A, B, and C

A majority of the Task Force supports providing information that enables readers to understand the general magnitude of the impact that tax expenditures have on the annual revenues of the federal government. There are several options available to the Board for achieving such an objective. Listed below are two key questions and answers provided by the Task Force to be considered by the Board in determining how best to achieve this objective:

Q1) What is the appropriate nexus of tax expenditure estimates to the financial statements (whether estimates should be included in Basic Information, the Required Supplementary Information section, Other Information section, or the MD&A section)?

A1) Option A: Other Information

Task Force members supportive of Option A (encouraging the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates within the Other Information section of the government-wide financial report) were primarily concerned about the nature and extent of the judgment involved and the subjectivity inherent in identifying and measuring tax expenditures; and the quality, timeliness, and availability of reliable data upon which estimates are based. Further, the existing differences in the list of tax expenditures identified by two credible sources of tax expenditure estimates – Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy and the Joint Committee on Taxation – may be confusing to some readers. Further, estimation methodologies for certain tax expenditures cannot be tested and improved over time by way of assessing their historical performance against tax return data or transactions. Assessing historical performance for certain tax expenditure estimates requires the use of data that are not collected on tax returns at all, and are not based on recordable transactions that actually occurred. Therefore, data upon which certain estimates are based must always be estimated. These conditions pose unique challenges impeding Treasury’s ability to 1) identify a generally accepted universe of tax expenditures; 2) develop estimates generally accepted as reliable, fair, and correctly measured; and 3) include estimates within Required Supplementary Information or Basic Information without negative and/or potentially unresolvable audit challenges. Accordingly, Option A—as illustrated in Appendix III: Illustration of Recommendation 4 - Option A for Board Consideration—avoids additional costs and audit challenges of including tax expenditure estimates in the Required Supplementary Information section while also providing information that enables readers to understand the general magnitude of the impact that tax expenditures have on the annual revenues of the federal government.

Option B: Required Supplementary Information

Task Force members supportive of Option B (requiring the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates within the Required Supplementary Information section of the government-wide financial report)—as illustrated in Appendix III: Illustration of Recommendation 4 – Option B for Board Consideration—were concerned with the primary purpose of the government-wide financial report, which is to inform users of matters impacting the
government's results of operations and financial condition. The exclusion of information about the magnitude of tax expenditures from the Required Supplementary Information section of the government-wide financial report—which may be in excess of one trillion dollars—may be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the government-wide financial report. Inclusion of such estimates in this section (as opposed to the Other Information section) has audit and cost implications; however, the audit procedures set forth in the standards for applying to Required Supplementary Information are less extensive and costly than those set forth in the standards for auditing Basic Information. Moreover, subjecting these estimates to these limited procedures may ultimately result in improvements to their informational value as well as improvements to underlying estimation processes and controls behind the numbers over time. Ultimately, any estimates contained within Required Supplementary Information cannot impact the audit opinion on the government-wide financial report. Given the magnitude of these estimates, Task Force members supportive of Option B find it to be beneficial and prudent to elevate them to a status which ensures their inclusion in the government-wide financial report each year and subjects them to some level of audit procedures.

Option C: Excluded from the Government-Wide Financial Report
Task Force members supportive of Option C (neither encouraging the inclusion of these estimates in Other Information section nor requiring the inclusion of tax expenditure estimates in Required Supplementary Information or encouraging the inclusion of these estimates in Other Information section) are concerned that including certain tax estimates within the government-wide financial report—regardless of the location of their placement—will yield additional costs that result in minimal improvements or benefits, given the limited predictive value and feedback value of such estimates. Supporters of Option C share the concerns of other Task Force members regarding the audit implications and challenges that impede Treasury’s ability to provide a generally accepted universe of estimates that are generally accepted as reliable, accurate, and fair. Auditors must consider the representational faithfulness of estimates; however, the characteristics of tax expenditure estimates vary dramatically. While some are directly observable on tax forms, others are not. Even when the data for tax expenditure estimates are directly observable, the counterfactual behavior of taxpayers if those provisions are removed is also not directly observable. Supporters of Option C endorse Recommendations 2 and 3 (requiring the user of hyperlinks to direct users to external reports, including estimates published annually by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy) and believe that those recommendations enable users to quickly access more complete reports. Such reports are sufficient to enable the general public to understand and assess the magnitude of the impact of tax expenditures on the financial condition of the government. Specifically, they provide a level of detailed information regarding the relevant tax law, estimating assumptions, and methodology, and underlying data that

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1 See American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards for Auditing (AU-C) AU-CSection 730, Required Supplementary Information—, paragraph 05.
would be necessary for readers to understand the nature of tax expenditure estimates and how they can and cannot be used and interpreted.

Q2) *What are user information needs with respect to how tax expenditures relate to a) government performance, b) the current financial condition of the government, c) future/deferred assets and liabilities, and d) long-term fiscal projections and trends?*

A2) The Task Force unanimously agrees that the government-wide financial report should make readers aware of what tax expenditures are, their purpose, how they are treated in the Federal Budget process, their impact on the government’s financial position, and other external sources of more detailed information available. While the Task Force did not come to a unanimous agreement on how to do so, the Task Force unanimously supports providing users with a sense of the magnitude of tax expenditures either in the Other Information section or the Required Supplementary Information section, as well as other external sources of more detailed information (including estimates). Such information could enable users to assess 1) the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving specific public goals through the use of tax expenditures, 2) the extent to which tax expenditures impact the current financial condition of the government, and 3) understand how tax expenditures may impact long-term fiscal projections and the deficit in future years.

Q3) *Should a total tax expenditure estimate be reported? Why does Treasury elect to not include a total for all tax expenditures? What would be the challenges in calculating a meaningful total?*

A3) Several Task Force members believe that it would be useful to present an amount representing total tax expenditures to facilitate comparisons with other “bottom line” totals. Other members believe that a total is unnecessary and that readers can gain a sense of the magnitude of tax expenditures by reviewing some of the major tax expenditures on the list. This disagreement is further complicated because existing estimates are calculated in a manner such that the sum of individual tax expenditures is not the same as the total tax expenditure.

The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that for all tax expenditures, interactions are offsetting under current tax law. In that environment, a simple sum of each tax expenditure estimate can provide a reasonable estimate of the total. However, changes in the tax law or the set of provisions that are considered to be tax expenditures could alter the offsetting nature of the interactions in future years.

In its reporting for the Federal Budget, the Treasury does not include a grand total of tax expenditures for the following reason:

"An important assumption underlying each tax expenditure estimate reported ... 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.”

These interactions can theoretically both increase and decrease the estimated revenue effects of tax expenditures. For example, the individual itemized deductions for charitable contributions, mortgage interest expense, and state and local taxes are all tax expenditures. When considered jointly their effect on revenue is less than when they are considered in isolation. This is because as the provisions interact it becomes more likely that taxpayers’ optimal choice would be to claim the standard deduction which caps the total revenue for itemized deductions at a value significantly less than the total of itemized deductions. In contrast, due to the progressive rate schedule, considering the elimination of multiple income exclusion provisions jointly would push many taxpayers into higher tax brackets, thereby increasing the joint estimate for income exclusions relative to the sum of each of the individual tax expenditure estimates for exclusions when considered in isolation.

With the 169 provisions that are currently classified by Treasury as tax expenditures, a multitude of potential interactions exists, and Treasury’s tax models cannot simultaneously consider all of the tax expenditures jointly and effectively automate all of the potential interactions. Treasury has indicated that they have not estimated the interaction effects that would be needed to calculate a total for all tax expenditures, and simply summing the current estimates is inappropriate since such a total would implicitly assume that all of the interactions offset each other. Further, due to other demands placed on the Office of Tax Analysis, Treasury has indicated there are no current plans to undertake the extensive modeling that would be necessary to calculate a meaningful comprehensive total. Such interactions, as well as behavioral responses, are considered for revenue estimates of tax reform initiatives, and modeling resources are prioritized to designing and evaluating legislative proposals.
Appendices
Introduction Section of the Exposure Draft

Purpose

In light of the Board’s mission to improve federal financial reporting, it is paramount that such reporting assists report users in evaluating the service efforts, costs, accomplishments, and fiscal sustainability of the federal government. Tax expenditures have historically received little focus in general purpose federal financial reporting, but do have similarities to federal spending in their impact on service efforts, costs, accomplishments, and fiscal sustainability. Establishing reporting requirements that assist report users with respect to this topic requires an understanding of tax expenditures, and the methods used to estimate tax expenditures, and considerations in using those estimates.

This section provides an overview of the topic of tax expenditures to aid respondents in considering the Board’s proposal. Specifically, this section:

1. provides the definition of tax expenditures and describes the six types of tax expenditures,
2. provides context with respect to the purpose of tax expenditures, why tax expenditures are important, and the relationship of tax expenditures to government performance, taxpayer behaviors, and the economy; and
3. summarizes how tax expenditure estimates are prepared by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. This ultimately impacts how tax expenditure estimates can be used and interpreted.

Background

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 (the Budget Act) defines tax expenditures 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 liability.” (Section 3(3) of Public Law 93-344)

Generally, tax expenditures are provisions in the tax law available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to stimulate behavior that will accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production.

Tax expenditures are “revenue losses” in that the provisions reduce taxes owed and, therefore, revenue collected. Tax expenditures resemble federal spending in that such provisions affect the federal deficit/surplus by impacting income tax revenue; however, tax expenditures are not treated the same as federal spending for budgetary or financial reporting purposes.²

² In certain cases a tax preference may provide cash in the form of a refundable tax credit even if the taxpayer owes no tax. The budget records payments to taxpayers for refundable tax credits (such as earned income tax credits) that exceed the taxpayer’s tax liability as outlays. As such, a portion of this type of tax preference is reported as outlays in...
tax expenditures are not subject to the annual budget process and can only be removed or changed through tax legislation. Tax expenditure estimates are not explicitly displayed in the Statements of Net Cost or Changes in Net Position. While tax expenditures help determine the government's net revenue, they are generally not separately disbursed or accounted for in Treasury's books and records.

How Tax Expenditures Are Identified

The first step in identifying tax expenditures is determining what the tax baseline is so that the provisions considered "special" (see definition above) can be distinguished from those provisions consistent with a baseline tax system. For the federal income tax, the baseline tax system is a comprehensive income tax with certain practical provisions that are generally accepted as being part of a baseline tax system. Accordingly, provisions such as the personal exemption, standard deductions, deductions of expenses incurred in earning income, and a progressive rate structure are considered to be part of the baseline tax system for measurement purposes.

Judgments about such provisions are based on a general consensus view of analysts regarding practical provisions of a baseline tax system versus "special" provisions that constitute a tax expenditure. For example, the personal exemption and standard deduction is viewed as defining a zero-rate bracket that is part of baseline tax law as are the other graduated rate brackets in the individual income tax. In contrast, the child tax credit is considered a tax expenditure because it provides a "special" benefit that would not exist under baseline tax law.

After determining the baseline tax system, the credits, deductions, special exceptions and allowances that reduce tax liability below the level implied by the baseline tax system are then considered to be tax expenditures. See Appendix A for a list of the largest income tax expenditures, ranked by fiscal year 2016 revenue effect.

Types of Tax Expenditures

There are six types of tax expenditures—exclusions, exemptions, deductions, credits, preferential rates, and deferrals. Table 1 describes each and provides an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax expenditure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion</td>
<td>Excludes income that would otherwise constitute part of a taxpayer's gross income.</td>
<td>Employees generally pay no income taxes on contributions their employers make on their behalf for medical insurance premiums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption</td>
<td>Reduces gross income for taxpayers because of their status or circumstances.</td>
<td>Taxpayers may be able to reduce their tax liability if they have a dependent who is a child aged 19 through 23 and is a full-time student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduction</td>
<td>Reduces gross income due to expenses taxpayers incur.</td>
<td>Taxpayers may be able to deduct state and local income taxes and property taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>Reduces tax liability dollar-for-dollar. Additionally, some credits are refundable meaning that a credit in excess of tax liability results in a cash refund.</td>
<td>Taxpayers with children under age 17 potentially can qualify for up to a $1,000 partially refundable, per child credit, provided their income does not exceed a certain level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Preferential tax rate | Reduces tax rates on some forms of income. | Capital gains on certain income are subject to

the budget to the extent payments exceed the taxpayer’s liability, whereas the portion offsetting the taxpayer’s liability reduces budget revenues but is not explicitly reported in the budget.
Table 1: Examples of Provisions That Are Tax Expenditures When They Are Exceptions to the Normal [Baseline] Tax Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deferral</th>
<th>lower tax rates under the individual income tax.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delay</td>
<td>Delays recognition of income or accelerates some deductions otherwise attributable to future years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taxpayers may defer paying tax on interest earned on certain U.S. savings bonds until the bonds are redeemed.</td>
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In considering these six types, note that it may be possible to achieve certain public policy outcomes in a variety of ways. For example, it may be possible for some public policy purposes to be achieved through a preferential rate, a deduction, or a credit. Because a variety of approaches can produce the same cash effect, the types are different in form rather than substance.

Most reports do not categorize tax expenditures by type. The types are presented to aid in understanding the mechanisms used to establish preferences.

Budget Act Requirements and History

The term “tax expenditures” was introduced in 1967 by Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Stanley Surrey, in a speech calling for a “full accounting” of them. Following his speech, estimates were prepared by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) and later by the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) of the U.S. Congress.

In 1974, the Budget Act charged the House and Senate Budget Committees with the duty “to request and evaluate continuing studies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of coordinating tax expenditures, policies, and programs with direct budget outlays, and to report the results of such studies” to Congress on a recurring basis. The Budget Act further required that the annual President’s Budget include tax expenditure estimates.

Estimates are now available annually from both the JCT and the President’s Budget. Each JCT report contains a discussion of the concept of tax expenditures, identification of new tax expenditures enacted into law, a general explanation on how the committee staff measures tax expenditures, estimates of tax expenditures, and distributions of selected individual tax expenditures by income class.

Treasury prepares estimates provided in the President’s Budget. These estimates are for the current fiscal year and the ten years following the current fiscal year. The estimates are intended to support budget analysis and are a measure of the economic benefits that are provided through the tax laws to various groups of taxpayers and sectors of the economy. The estimates also may be useful in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving specific public goals through the use of tax expenditures. Treasury provides the tax expenditure


estimates before the end of each fiscal year and makes them available on the Treasury website before the President’s Budget is issued.6

**Government Performance Reporting for Tax Expenditures**

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) originally put in place a framework for performance planning and reporting, and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) has significantly enhanced the statutory framework.7 The GPRAMA framework aims at taking a more crosscutting and integrated approach to focusing on results and improving government performance. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is required to coordinate with agencies to establish federal government priority goals—otherwise referred to as cross-agency priority (CAP) goals.8 GPRAMA requires certain agencies to identify a subset of agency goals as agency priority goals (APG) which reflect the highest priorities of each agency. Fully implementing GPRAMA requirements could provide the foundation for reviewing tax expenditure performance and assessing their contributions toward federal goals. GPRAMA requires OMB to identify tax expenditures that contribute to the CAP goals. In addition, OMB guidance has directed agencies to identify tax expenditures that contribute to their APGs since 2012 and to their strategic objectives since 2013.9

However, the executive branch still has not completed actions necessary to assess the outcomes of tax expenditures and their contributions to CAP goals and APGs.10

**How the Department of the Treasury Prepares the Administration’s Estimates**

As noted in the definition above, tax expenditures arise from special provisions allowing an exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income, a credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of liability. Deciding whether a provision of tax law is a special exception to the baseline income tax system is a matter of judgment. The baseline used by the Treasury is adapted from a comprehensive income tax approach in which income is the sum of consumption and the change in net wealth in a given period of time.11 This baseline assumes an individual income tax and a separate corporate income tax.11

Preparing tax expenditure estimates requires consideration of certain information about the economy, presently and in the future. The Treasury estimates for economic activity are...

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8 OMB set the first interim CAP goals in 2012 and identified the next set of CAP goals in March 2014, which it is to update every 4 years.


11 Treasury and the Joint Committee on Taxation differ in the assumed baseline from which tax expenditures are measured. For a summary of the differences see Altshuler, Rosanne and Robert Dietz. “Reconsidering Tax Expenditure Estimation.” *The National Tax Journal*, June 2011, 64 (2, Part 2), 459-490.
Each tax expenditure is measured by the difference between tax liability under current law and the tax liability that would result if the tax expenditure provision were repealed and had never existed. It is assumed that there is no behavioral response to the elimination of the provision and taxpayers simply recalculate their tax in the absence of the provision in question. Thus, tax expenditures calculate revenues forgone by the existence of the rule but not necessarily the amount of revenue that would be raised if it were repealed. For example, the ability to deduct mortgage interest expense on owner-occupied housing is considered to be a tax expenditure. The tax expenditure estimate reports the revenue change that would occur if this deduction were repealed but it does not take into account any revenue effect that might occur as a result of most changes in the taxpayers’ behavior, such as taxpayers’ decisions to own homes. However, in recalculating the tax due in the absence of this deduction, the tax expenditure estimate does assume the taxpayer would switch from itemizing deductions to claiming the standard deduction if that were tax minimizing in the absence of the ability to deduct mortgage interest on an itemized return.

When possible, the Treasury uses samples of tax returns provided by the Internal Revenue Service as the basis for tax expenditure estimates. For provisions benefiting individual tax filers the Individual Tax Model (ITM) Tax Calculator is often used. The ITM is based upon a stratified sample of individual tax returns that represent the entire tax filing population. This sample is augmented by additional data to represent the U.S. population. The ITM projects these individual records forward consistent with the Administration’s economic forecast. The ITM Tax Calculator allows the computation of tax for each record under differing tax laws.

The Lifetime Learning tax credit is considered a tax expenditure because the baseline tax system would not allow credits targeted at particular activities, investments, or industries. Treasury uses the ITM Tax Calculator to compute tax liability for each filing unit under current law and current law with the Lifetime Learning tax credit removed.

The exclusion of public assistance benefits is considered a tax expenditure because transfers from the Government would be considered income to the taxpayer under the baseline tax system. Since tax records do not record the receipt of these types of benefits Treasury estimates the value of this tax expenditure by supplementing historical Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Accounts data with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and state expenditure data to determine the total forecasted value of public assistance transfers to taxpayers under current law over the budget window. The tax expenditure is calculated by multiplying the aggregate public transfers by an estimate of the average effective tax rate for tax filers receiving public assistance benefits.

The Treasury estimates the current year cash effect of each tax expenditure. Some tax expenditures represent deferrals of taxation (a tax not paid in the current tax year will be paid in a future tax year when the deferral reverses). Estimates for such deferrals are based on the net tax effect of current year deductions or exclusions and reversals of prior year deferrals included in current year taxable income. For example, defined contribution employer plans are

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12 “Current law baseline” refers to the budget estimates prepared by the Administration based on laws enacted at the time they are prepared. If a provision will expire or change under currently enacted law then the baseline projections reflects the effects of that expiration or change.

13 To complement these estimates Treasury also reports a discounted present-value estimate of the future net revenue effects for the tax expenditure activity in the most recently concluded calendar year.
estimated as the net tax effect of current year contributions excluded from income and of income reported upon withdrawals from plans.

Year-to-year differences in the calculations for each tax expenditure reflect changes in tax law, including phase outs of tax expenditure provisions and changes that alter the baseline income tax structure, such as the tax rate schedule, the personal exemption amount, the standard deduction, and other factors. For example, the dollar value of tax expenditures tends to increase and decrease as tax rates increase and decrease, respectively, without any other changes in law.

Understanding Estimates

Tax expenditure estimates are developed to aid policymakers. It is important to understand that they are not transaction-based amounts. The estimates are updated annually using the best available data and models. However, data limitations and resource constraints are inherent in the process. For example, some data collected on tax returns are not available in time for the annual estimates; other data are not collected on tax returns at all and must always be estimated.

The major considerations regarding the estimates are identified below.

Not Necessarily Equivalent to Forgone Revenue. Estimates should be regarded as approximations. As with expenses incurred with spending programs, individual tax expenditure estimates do not necessarily equal the change in the deficit\(^{14}\) that would result from repealing these special provisions because:

a. eliminating a tax expenditure may have incentive effects that alter economic behavior, and

b. tax expenditures are interdependent even without incentive effects.

Difficulty in Calculating Totals. A total for the estimated tax expenditures is not provided in the President’s Budget because each tax expenditure is estimated independently assuming other parts of the Tax Code remain unchanged. The estimates might be different if two or more tax expenditures were changed simultaneously because of potential interactions among provisions. Nonetheless, other experts do present a total summing the separate estimates. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has modeled the interaction of the 10 largest tax expenditures provisions under current individual income tax law and found that interactions that overstate the effect are similar in size to interactions that understate the effect.\(^ {15}\) As a result, they conclude that the total is a meaningful estimate for the general magnitude of tax expenditures under current tax law. If the law changes in significant ways the interactions may not result in offsetting over- and understatements of the effect to the same extent.

\(^{14}\) Note that repealing certain spending programs would also not reduce the deficit by the amount of spending because of interaction with other programs and the tax system. For example, Social Security benefits may be taxed so that eliminating the benefits would also reduce tax revenue and possibly increase spending in other benefit programs. Thus, the change in the deficit would be smaller than the direct spending eliminated through the adjustment to the Social Security program.

Completeness. As noted earlier, significant judgment is required to identify special provisions of the income tax code. Given the complexity of the tax code, differences in judgment lead some to include provisions in tax expenditure lists that others would exclude and vice versa. In addition, special provisions can be included in taxes other than income taxes (for example, payroll or excise taxes) but these generally are not included in reports on tax expenditures.

Expiring Provisions. Estimates are based on tax law enacted as of July 1 of the reporting year and assume that any provisions scheduled to expire will expire. As noted above, provisions likely to be extended are ignored for estimation purposes until such legislation is actually enacted. In other words, estimates are based on current law rather than analyzing policy outcomes likely to occur. As a result, an extensive knowledge of tax policy may be required in order to understand multi-year tax expenditure projections when provisions are scheduled to expire or when provisions of previous legislation are phased in.

Alternatives. Estimates involve significant judgment and, as a result, there are alternative approaches to estimation. For example, alternatives regarding the application of marginal tax rates, treatment of related tax provisions, or selection of a different baseline (such as a consumption tax rather than an income tax) would impact tax expenditure estimates. In addition, while estimates are provided for the cash (current revenue) effect for each of the ten fiscal years covered by the projections, a present value alternative that considers the full life cycle of the taxable activity may be more useful for tax expenditures involving deferrals or other long-term revenue effects. For such tax expenditures, the present value effects are important because deferrals will reverse in later years and a present value estimate for the activity in the current calendar year would include this activity.

See Appendix A for a list of the largest income tax expenditures and the related Treasury estimates, ranked by fiscal year 2016 revenue effect. Please note the aforementioned considerations when reviewing these estimates.

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### Appendix A: Largest Tax Expenditures

**Tax Expenditures – Ranked by Fiscal Year 2016 Revenue Effect**  
(in billions of dollars, based on assumptions from the Mid-Session Review of the 2016 Budget)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016 (dollars, in billions)</th>
<th>2015 (dollars, in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of employer contributions for medical insurance premiums and medical care</td>
<td>$211.0</td>
<td>$201.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of net imputed rental income</td>
<td>101.1</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital gains (except agriculture, timber, iron ore, and coal)</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferral of income from controlled foreign corporations (normal tax method)</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>64.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit employer plans</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>66.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution employer plans</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductibility of mortgage interest on owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>58.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-up basis of capital gains at death</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductibility of nonbusiness State and local taxes other than on owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductibility of charitable contributions, other than education and health</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital gains exclusion on home sales</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductibility of State and local property tax on owner-occupied homes</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of interest on public purpose State and local bonds</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Employed plans</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security benefits for retired workers</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of qualified dividends</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child credit (1)</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Retirement Accounts</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduction for US production activities</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: I = Individual; C = Corporate; B = Both Corporate and Individual

FASAB analysis based on U.S. Department of Treasury’s Tables of Estimates from the Fiscal Year 2017 Tax Expenditures (September 2015)  
These estimates are prepared annually by Treasury for inclusion in the President’s Budget. There are 169 provisions that are currently classified by Treasury as tax expenditures. Estimates are made available at http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/Pages/Tax-Expenditures.aspx.

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(1) The figures in the table indicate the effect of the child tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in billions of dollars) is as follows: 2015 $27.0 and 2016 $27.0.  
All revenue loss estimates have been rounded to the nearest $100 million.
Appendix II: Illustration of Recommendations 2 and 3

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

[Abridged]

Mission & Organization

[Abridged]

The Government's Financial Position and Condition

[Abridged]

Fiscal Year 2014 Financial Statement Audit Results

[Abridged]

Accounting Differences Between The Budget and the Financial Report

[Abridged]

Illustration of Recommendations 2 and 3 continues on the following page
The Government’s financial position and condition have traditionally been expressed through the Budget, focusing on surpluses, deficits, and debt. However, this primarily cash-based discussion of the Government’s net outlays (deficit) or net receipts (surplus) tells only part of the story. The Government’s accrual-based net position, (the difference between its assets and liabilities), and its “bottom line” net operating cost (the difference between its revenues and costs), and tax expenditures (revenue losses attributable to special tax code provisions) are also key financial indicators.

Costs and Revenues: "What Went Out & What Came In"

The Government’s Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position, much like a corporation’s income statement, shows the Government’s “bottom line” and its impact on net position (i.e., assets net of liabilities). To derive the Government’s “bottom line” net operating cost, the Statement of Net Cost first shows how much it costs to operate the federal government, recognizing expenses when incurred, regardless of when payment is made (accrual basis). It shows the derivation of the Government’s net cost or the net of: (1) gross costs, or the costs of goods produced and services rendered by the Government, (2) the earned revenues generated by those goods and services during the fiscal year, and (3) gains or losses from changes in actuarial assumptions used to estimate certain liabilities. This amount, in turn, is offset against the Government’s taxes and other revenue reported in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position to calculate the “bottom line” or net operating cost. 17

Table 4 shows that the Government’s “bottom line” net operating cost decreased slightly from $805.1 billion in FY 2013 to $791.3 billion in FY 2014. This $13.8 billion (1.7 percent) decrease is attributable to a number of offsetting revenue and cost changes over the past fiscal year as summarized in the following.

Gross Cost and Net Cost

The Statement of Net Cost, starts with the Government’s total gross costs of $4.3 trillion dollars, subtracts revenues earned for goods and services provided (e.g., Medicare premiums, national park entry fees, and postal service fees), and adjusts the balance for gains or losses from changes in actuarial assumptions used to estimate certain liabilities, including federal employee and veterans benefits to derive its net cost of $3.8 trillion, a $180.4 billion increase (4.9 percent) over FY 2013.

Typically, the Government’s net cost is impacted by a variety of offsetting increases and decreases. The more significant drivers affecting the change in net cost during FY 2014 were:

- The loss on changes in assumptions associated with the Government’s civilian and military benefits programs amounted to $3.5 billion in FY 2014 as compared to $131.2 billion in FY 2013, representing a $127.7 billion decrease in net cost. Agencies administering these types of programs employ a complex series of assumptions, including but not limited to interest rates, beneficiary eligibility, life expectancy, medical cost levels, compensation levels, disability claims rates, and cost of living to make annual actuarial projections of their long-term benefits liabilities. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Office

17 As shown in Table 4, net operating cost includes an adjustment for unmatched transactions and balances, which represent unreconciled differences in intragovernmental activity and balances between Federal agencies. These amounts are described in greater detail in the Other Information section of this Financial Report.

The content here was prepared by the FASAB Tax Expenditures Task Force exclusively for purposes of illustrating Task Force proposals and for generating Board discussion.
of Personnel Management (OPM) reported significant decreases in losses from changes in these assumptions for FY 2014:

- Most of the Department of the Treasury’s (Treasury’s) $131.2 billion net cost increase is attributable to the effect of changes in the fair value of Treasury’s investments in two GSEs – Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac – and to the decrease in dividend receipts from the GSEs18.

- $55.8 billion and $39.4 billion net cost increases at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA), respectively, primarily due to cost increases of the benefits programs that these agencies administer (HHS – Medicare and Medicaid programs, SSA – Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) programs);

- a $46.4 billion cost increase at the Department of Education, largely associated with increases in the projected long-term costs of its direct student loan programs due to changes in the types and availability of repayment plans and increases in default rates19; and

- a $26.5 billion decrease at the Department of Labor, primarily due to decreases in unemployment benefits provided under existing legislation and lower levels of unemployment as compared to FY 2013.20

Chart A shows the composition of the Government’s net cost. In FY 2014, two-thirds of total net cost came from DOD, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). These three agencies have consistently incurred the largest agency shares of the Government’s total net cost in recent years (Chart B). As indicated above, HHS and SSA net costs for FY 2014 ($951.5 billion and $906.4 billion, respectively) are attributable to major social insurance programs administered by these agencies. The Statement of Social Insurance (SSI) and the related information in this Financial Report, including the broader discussion of the Government’s long-term fiscal projections, discuss the projected future revenues, expenditures, and sustainability of these programs in greater detail. DOD’s net costs of $662.3 billion relate primarily to operations, readiness, and support; personnel; research; procurement; and retirement and health benefits. Chart A shows that the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as well as interest on debt held by the public contributed an additional combined 12 percent, and the other agencies included in the Government’s FY 2014 Statement of Net Cost accounted for a combined 22 percent of the Government’s total net cost for FY 2014.

Taxes and Other Revenues - Getting to the “Bottom Line”

20 Department of Labor FY 2014 Agency Financial Report, p. 27

The content here was prepared by the FASAB Tax Expenditures Task Force exclusively for purposes of illustrating Task Force proposals and for generating Board discussion.
As noted earlier, taxes and other revenues from the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position are deducted from total net cost to derive the Government’s “bottom line” net operating cost. Chart C shows that increases in each of the three taxes and other revenue categories shown - individual income tax and withholdings, corporation income taxes, and other revenue - combined to increase total Government taxes and other revenues by $223.6 billion (7.9 percent) to nearly $3.1 trillion for FY 2014. This change is primarily attributed to an overall increase in individual and corporation income tax collections. As noted in the earlier discussion of budget receipts, these increases largely stem from a stronger economy and growth in wages and salaries, as well as and the expiration of certain tax provisions. Earned revenues from Table 4 are not considered “taxes and other revenue” and, thus, are not shown in Chart C. Individual income tax and tax withholdings and corporation income taxes accounted for about 77 percent and 10 percent of total revenue, respectively in FY 2014; other revenues from Chart C include excise taxes, unemployment taxes, and customs duties.

As previously shown in Table 4, the increase in taxes and other revenues more than offset the increase in net costs, resulting in a slight total net decrease of $13.8 billion (1.7 percent) in the Government’s net operating cost from $805.1 billion for FY 2013 to $791.3 billion for FY 2014.

Tax Expenditures – Impact on “What Came In” and “The Bottom Line”

Generally, tax expenditures are provisions in the tax law available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to stimulate behavior that will accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production.

Tax expenditures are “revenue losses” in that the provisions reduce taxes owed and, therefore, revenue collected. Tax expenditures resemble federal spending in that such provisions affect the federal deficit/surplus by impacting income tax revenue; however, tax expenditures are not treated the same as federal spending for budgetary or financial reporting purposes. Tax expenditures are not subject to the annual budget process and can only be removed or changed through tax legislation. Tax expenditure estimates are not explicitly displayed in the Statements of Net Cost or Changes in Net Position. While tax expenditures help determine the government’s net revenue, they are generally not separately disbursed or accounted for in Treasury’s books and records. Hence, tax expenditure estimates do not appear in the net operating cost calculation in Table 4 above.

These and other issues concerning tax expenditures, including tax expenditure estimates, are discussed in greater detail within an annual report published by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy.

[Also refer readers to additional discussion in either RSI and/or OI.]

Assets and Liabilities: “What We Own and What We Owe”

[Abridged]
The Long-Term Fiscal Outlook: “Where We Are Headed”
[Abridged]

Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance
[Abridged]

Financial Management Progress and Priorities
[Abridged]

Additional Information
[Abridged]

Illustration of Recommendations 2 and 3 continues on the following page.
United States Government
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Years Ended September 30, 2014, and 2013

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

[Bridged]

B. Basis of Accounting and Revenue Recognition

These financial statements were prepared using U.S. GAAP, primarily based on Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS). Under these principles:

- Expenses are generally recognized when incurred.
- Nonexchange revenue, including taxes, duties, fines, and penalties, are recognized when collected and adjusted for the change in net measurable and legally collectible amounts receivable. Related refunds and other offsets, including those that are measurable and legally payable, are netted against nonexchange revenue. As such, estimated taxes not collected due to factors such as noncompliance with the tax law (the tax gap) and special provisions identified in the tax laws that reduce tax collections (tax expenditures) are not estimated and reported in the financial statements.

- Exchange (earned) revenue are recognized when the government provides goods and services to the public for a price. Exchange revenue include user charges such as admission to federal parks and premiums for certain federal insurance.

The basis of accounting used for budgetary purposes, which is primarily on a cash and obligation basis and follows budgetary concepts and policies, differs from the basis of accounting used for the financial statements which follow U.S. GAAP. See the Reconciliations of Net Operating Cost and Unified Budget Deficit in the Financial Statements section.

The basis of accounting used and the detail of the basis for the Statement of Social Insurance (SOSI) and the Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts (SCSIA) are covered in Note 24—Social Insurance.

New Standards Issued and Implemented

[Bridged]

[Remainder of Note B thru Note Y: Bridged]
Note 18. Collections and Refunds of Federal Revenue

Collections of Federal Tax Revenue for the Year Ended September 30, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue Description</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Prior Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual income tax and tax</td>
<td>2,950.0</td>
<td>1,691.1</td>
<td>864.3</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>withholdings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation income taxes</td>
<td>351.1</td>
<td>252.9</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise taxes</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Taxes</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs duties</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate and gift taxes</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad retirement taxes</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines, penalties, interest, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other revenue</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,174.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,090.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>981.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>36.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss: amounts collected for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-federal entities</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,174.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,090.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>981.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>36.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Treasury is the Government’s principal revenue-collecting agency. Collections of individual income and tax withholdings include FICA/SECA and individual income taxes. These taxes are characterized as non-exchange revenue.

Excise taxes, also characterized as non-exchange revenue, consist of taxes collected for various items, such as airline tickets, gasoline products, distilled spirits and imported liquor, tobacco, firearms, and others.

Nonexchange revenue are collected in accordance with laws. Some federal tax law provisions allow special exclusions, exemptions, or deductions from taxpayers’ gross income or which provide special credits, preferential tax rates, or deferrals of liabilities. These provisions are referred to as tax expenditures because collections are reduced to support a particular policy goal. Collections are affected by tax expenditures; however, tax expenditures are not directly reported in the financial statements. These and other matters concerning tax expenditures, including tax expenditure estimates, are discussed in greater detail within an annual report published by Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy. 

Nonexchange revenue may be lost due to noncompliance with laws. The amount of loss is referred to as the tax gap. Estimates of the tax gap are not reported in financial statements.

[Remainder of Note 18: Abridged]

Department of the Treasury Fiscal Year 2017 Tax Expenditures Report

The content here was prepared by the FASAB Tax Expenditures Task Force exclusively for purposes of illustrating Task Force proposals and for generating Board discussion.
Illustration of Recommendation 4 – Option A for Board Consideration

United States Government
Other Information (Unaudited) for the Years Ended September 30, 2014, and 2013

Unexpended Balances of Budget Authority
[Abridged]

Tax Burden
[Abridged]

Illustration of Recommendation 4 – Option A continues on the following page

The content here was prepared by the FASAB Tax Expenditures Task Force exclusively for purposes of illustrating Task Force proposals and for generating Board discussion.
Tax Expenditures

Definition

Generally, tax expenditures are provisions in the tax law available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to stimulate behavior that will accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production. "Tax expenditures" refer to preferences in tax law ensuring more money is available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production. Tax expenditures are "revenue losses" in that the provisions reduce taxes owed and, therefore, revenue collected. Tax expenditures resemble federal spending in that such provisions affect the federal deficit/surplus by impacting income tax revenue; however, tax expenditures are not treated the same as federal spending for budgetary or financial reporting purposes. Tax expenditures are not subject to the annual budget process and can only be removed or changed through tax legislation. Tax expenditure estimates are not explicitly displayed in the Statements of Net Cost or Changes in Net Position. While tax expenditures help determine the government’s net revenue, they are generally not separately disbursed or accounted for in Treasury’s books and records. Tax expenditures reduce taxes owed and resemble federal spending in that such provisions impact the federal deficit/surplus by impacting income tax revenue. Tax expenditures arise from special provisions allowing exclusions, exemptions, or deductions from taxpayers’ gross income, or credits, preferential tax rates, or deferrals of liabilities. They resemble federal spending in that such provisions impact the federal deficit/surplus by affecting income tax revenues; however, they are not treated the same as federal spending for budgetary or financial reporting purposes. Tax expenditures are not subject to the annual budget process and can only be removed through tax legislation. Tax expenditure estimates are not displayed in the Statements of Net Cost and Changes in Net Position. While tax expenditures help determine the government’s net revenue, they are generally not separately disbursed or accounted for in Treasury’s books and records.

Estimates

Tax expenditure estimates are now available annually from Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy. The estimates are for the current fiscal year and the ten years following the current fiscal year. The estimates are intended to support budget analysis and are a measure of the economic benefits that are provided through the tax laws to various groups of taxpayers and sectors of the economy. The estimates also may be useful in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving specific public goals through the use of tax expenditures. Treasury provides the tax expenditure estimates before the end of each fiscal year and makes them available on the Treasury website before the President’s Budget is issued.

Tax expenditure estimates are developed to aid policymakers. It is important to understand that these are not transaction-based amounts. The estimates are updated annually using the best available data and models. However, data limitations and resource constraints are inherent in the process. For example, some data collected on tax returns are not available in time for the annual estimates; other data are not collected on tax returns at all and must always be estimated.

Major considerations regarding the estimates include the following:

25. In certain cases a tax preference may provide cash in the form of a refundable tax credit even if the taxpayer owes no tax. The budget records payments to taxpayers for refundable tax credits (such as earned income tax credits) that exceed the taxpayer’s tax liability as outlays. As such, a portion of this type of tax preference is reported as outlays in the budget to the extent payments exceed the taxpayer’s liability, whereas the portion offsetting the taxpayer’s liability reduces budget revenues but is not explicitly reported in the budget.

26. In certain cases a tax preference may provide cash in the form of a refundable tax credit even if the taxpayer owes no tax. The budget records payments to taxpayers for refundable tax credits (such as earned income tax credits) that exceed the taxpayer’s tax liability as outlays. As a result, the portion that exceeds liability is not recorded as a tax expenditure by the Department of the Treasury.

27. These estimates are prepared annually by Treasury for inclusion in the President’s Budget and are made available at http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/Pages/Tax-Expenditures.aspx.
• Significant judgment is required to identify and measure special provisions of the income tax code. For example, preferential rates for capital gains are considered a tax expenditure; however, the progressive income tax system is not considered to be a preferential rate or a tax expenditure.

• As with expenses incurred with spending programs, an individual tax expenditure estimate does not necessarily equal the increase in federal revenues (or the change in the deficit) that would result from repealing the special provision. It is assumed that there is no behavioral response to the repeal of the related provision; however, the estimate does account for switching from itemized deductions to standard deductions when repealing a provision would impact the type of deduction claimed by taxpayers.

• Estimates are based on tax law enacted as of July 1 of the reporting year and assume that any provisions scheduled to expire will expire. Provisions likely to be extended are ignored for estimation purposes until such legislation is actually enacted. Extensive knowledge of tax policy may be required in order to understand multi-year tax expenditure projections.

• Treasury relies on economic data and projections to estimate the current utilization of the tax preferences not reflected on tax returns. The use of the preference is then projected into the future using assumptions that are consistent with the Administration’s economic forecast.

Selected major tax expenditures are presented in the table below.
### Largest 20 Tax Expenditures, Fiscal Years 2016 and 2015

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Key: I = Individual; C = Corporate; B = Both Corporate and Individual

Source: FASAB analysis based on U.S. Department of Treasury’s Tables of Estimates from the Fiscal Year 2017 Tax Expenditures (September 2015). These estimates are prepared annually by Treasury for inclusion in the President’s Budget. There are 169 provisions that are currently classified by Treasury as tax expenditures. Estimates are made available at http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/Pages/Tax-Expenditures.aspx.

(1) The figures in the table indicate the effect of the child tax credit on receipts. The effect of the credit on outlays (in billions of dollars) is as follows: 2015 $27.0 and 2016 $27.0.

All revenue loss estimates have been rounded to the nearest $100 million.

---

### Tax Gap

[Abridged]

The content here was prepared by the FASAB Tax Expenditures Task Force exclusively for purposes of illustrating Task Force proposals and for generating Board discussion.
Unmatched Transactions and Balances

[Abridged]

- END OF APPENDIX III – OPTION A ILLUSTRATION -
Illustration of Recommendation 4 – Option B for Board Consideration

United States Government
Required Supplementary
Information (Unaudited) For the
Years Ended September 30,
2014, and 2013

Fiscal Projections for the U.S.
Government – Fiscal Year 2014

Social Insurance

[Abridged]

Illustration of Recommendation 4 – Option B continues on the following page

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**Tax Expenditures**

**Definition**

Generally, tax expenditures are provisions in the tax law available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to stimulate behavior that will accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production. "Tax expenditures" refers to preferences in tax law ensuring more money is available to certain subsets of taxpayers who engage in certain kinds of activities, face special circumstances, or otherwise meet certain criteria. The government uses tax expenditures to accomplish public policy goals such as facilitating homeownership, reducing the cost of borrowing for state and local governments, encouraging higher education, or promoting domestic energy production. Tax expenditures are "revenue losses" in that the provisions reduce taxes owed and, therefore, revenue collected. Tax expenditures resemble federal spending in that such provisions affect the federal deficit/surplus by impacting income tax revenue; however, tax expenditures are not treated the same as federal spending for budgetary or financial reporting purposes. Tax expenditures are not subject to the annual budget process and can only be removed or changed through tax legislation. Tax expenditure estimates are not explicitly displayed in the Statements of Net Cost or Changes in Net Position. While tax expenditures help determine the government’s net revenue, they are generally not separately disbursed or accounted for in Treasury’s books and records.

**Estimates**

Tax expenditure estimates are now available annually from Treasury’s Office of Tax Policy. The estimates are for the current fiscal year and the ten years following the current fiscal year. The estimates are intended to support budget analysis and are a measure of the economic benefits that are provided through the tax laws to various groups of taxpayers and sectors of the economy. The estimates also may be useful in assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving specific public goals through the use of tax expenditures. Treasury provides the tax expenditure estimates before the end of each fiscal year and makes them available on the Treasury website before the President’s Budget is issued.

Tax expenditure estimates are developed to aid policymakers. It is important to understand that these are not transaction-based amounts. The estimates are updated annually using the best available data and models. However, data limitations and resource constraints are inherent in the process. For example, some data collected on tax returns are not available in time for the annual estimates; other data are not collected on tax payments to taxpayers for refundable tax credits (such as earned income tax credits) that exceed the taxpayer’s tax liability as outlays. As such, a portion of this type of tax preference is recorded as outlays in the budget to the extent payments exceed the taxpayer’s liability, whereas the portion offsetting the taxpayer’s liability reduces budget revenues but is not explicitly reported in the budget.

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returns at all and must always be estimated.

Major considerations regarding the estimates include the following:

- Significant judgment is required to identify and measure special provisions of the income tax code. For example, preferential rates for capital gains are considered a tax expenditure; however, the progressive income tax system is not considered to be a preferential rate or a tax expenditure.

- As with expenses incurred with spending programs, an individual tax expenditure estimate does not necessarily equal the increase in federal revenues (or the change in the deficit) that would result from repealing the special provision. It is assumed that there is no behavioral response to the repeal of the related provision; however, the estimate does account for switching from itemized deductions to standard deductions when repealing a provision would impact the type of deduction claimed by taxpayers.

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All revenue loss estimates have been rounded to the nearest $100 million.

### Deferred Maintenance and Repairs

[Abridged]

### Other Claims for Refunds

[Abridged]

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APPENDIX III – Option B

Tax Assessments
[Abridged]

Risk Assumed
[Abridged]

Federal Oil and Gas Resources
[Abridged]

- END OF APPENDIX III – OPTION B ILLUSTRATION -
Appendix IV: Supplementary Task Force Member Commentary and Rationale for Board Consideration
## Task Force Roster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. Scott Bell</td>
<td>Department of the Treasury, Senior Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Bixby</td>
<td>The Concord Coalition, Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Dietz</td>
<td>National Association of Home Builders, Tax and Market Analysis, Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Edwards</td>
<td>GWSCPA, Federal Issues and Standards Committee, Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regina Kearney</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget, Senior Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McClelland</td>
<td>Department of the Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, Economist, Assistant Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McTigue, Jr.</td>
<td>Government Accountability Office, Strategic Issues, Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tim Morgan</td>
<td>PricewaterhouseCoopers, Partner (retired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Murrin</td>
<td>EY, Partner / GWSCPA; Federal Issues and Standards Committee, Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>MaryLynn Sergent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamie Taber</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget, Economist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexandra Thornton</td>
<td>Center for American Progress, Tax Policy, Senior Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robin Valentine</td>
<td>KPMG LLP, Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Weiner</td>
<td>Congressional Budget Office, Tax Analysis Division, Assistant Director</td>
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## Support Staff

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