

Lesson 4: Where are the Numbers? - Tracking the Words and Tracking the Deeds

Lesson Overview

An African proverb says “when deeds speak, words mean nothing,” or more familiarly, “actions speak louder than words.” In the case of fiscal policy in the United States, those deeds are the Financial Report of the U.S. Government and the words are the federal budget. But unfortunately, these deeds rarely speak. In fact, when the financial report is released each year, you can hear a pin drop. Meanwhile, the budget for the upcoming year is met with fanfare and media attention. Why? This lesson decodes the language of financial reports to give “voice” to the deeds of government. In the accompanying activity, students compare a recent budget with the financial report for the same year to find out how well our government’s deeds match their words.

Key Terms & Economic Concepts

Assets	Deficit	Liabilities
Balance Sheet	Financial Statement	Money
Budget	Functions of Money	

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Explain the difference between a budget and a balance sheet
- Identify the basic components of a balance sheet
- Explain the complicating factors regarding the balance sheets of the federal government
- Compare and Contrast a federal budget and a financial report from the same year.

Time Required

2 Class Periods (90 minutes)

Voluntary National Content Standards in Economics

CONTENT STANDARD 20

Federal government budgetary policy and the Federal Reserve System’s monetary policy influence the overall levels of employment, output, and prices.

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- **Benchmark 4:** The federal government's annual budget is balanced when its revenues from taxes and user fees equal its expenditures. The government runs a budget deficit when its expenditures exceed its revenues. The government runs a surplus when its revenues exceed its expenditures.
- **Benchmark 5:** When the government runs a budget deficit, it must borrow from individuals, corporations, or financial institutions to finance that deficit.
- **Benchmark 6:** The national debt is the total amount of money the federal government owes. This is the accumulated net sum of its annual deficits and surpluses. The government pays interest on the money it borrows to finance the national debt.

Materials

- Computer, tablet or mobile device for each student.
- Current Financial Report of the U.S. Government (Link to PDF for each student)
 - 2019: [https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020\(Final\).pdf](https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020(Final).pdf)
 - 2020: [https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2020/fr-03-25-2021-\(final\).pdf](https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2020/fr-03-25-2021-(final).pdf)
 - New reports will be available at <https://fiscal.treasury.gov/reports-statements/financial-report/>
- Overview of Federal Budget for the same year as the most recent financial report (link or PDF for each student)
 - The Federal Budget in 2019: An Infographic. Congressional Budget Office. 2020. <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56324>
 - The Federal Budget in 2020: An Infographic. Congressional Budget Office. 2021. <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57170>
 - New Federal Budget overviews or infographics available at <https://www.cbo.gov/>
 - Or use Visuals 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4
- Handout 4-1: Comparing the Federal Budget and Financial Report (1 copy per student)
- Visual 4-1: The Federal Budget of the U.S. Government in 2019
- Visual 4-2: Financial Report of the U.S. Government in 2019
- Visual 4-3: The Federal Budget of the U.S. Government in 2020
- Visual 4-4: Financial Report of the U.S. Government in 2020
- Visual 4-5: The Federal Budget vs Financial Report in 2019
- Visual 4-6: The Federal Budget vs Financial Report in 2020
- Visual 4-7: US Government Planned Deficit vs Actual Deficit

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Activity: Tracking the Words and Deeds

Procedures

Day 1

Use the **Lesson 4 Key Points** to teach the difference between budgets and financial statements as well as the complicating factors specific to the financial reports of the United States.

Alternative: Assign the **Lesson 4 Key Points** as a student reading before running this “Tracking the Words and Deeds” activity.

Day 2

1. Provide Students the links to (or copies of) the most recent Financial Report of the U.S. Government along with the Federal Budget for the same year. See the links provided in the materials or use the visuals for 2019 and/or 2020 explained below.
 - **Visuals 4-1 and 4-2** include snapshots of the budget and financial reports for 2019. These can be provided to students if searching the actual documents is impractical or class time is limited.
 - **Visuals 4-3 and 4-4** include snapshots of the budget and financial reports for 2020. Due to the federal government's relief efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 budget and spending allocations are significantly different than previous years. You may want to assign half-the students 2020 and the other half 2019 so they can compare notes at the end.
2. Give students a copy of **Handout 4-1** and have them use their assigned Budget and Financial Report to fill in the Spending, Revenue and Deficit/Surplus tables.
 - Optional: For more of a challenge, have students calculate the percent change for each category.
3. Assign students to groups of 3 or 4 to compare their answers and discuss the questions on the handout.
4. Share the correct answers with students so they can check their work. **Visual 4-5** shows the comparison with correct answers for 2019 as does **Visual 4-6** for 2020.
5. Display **Visual 4-7**. Explain that these numbers represent the planned (red) and actual (white) budget deficits each year. The numbers should match the deficits they calculated in their comparison. Ask students what is happening to the total national debt each year?

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6. Use the questions from their small group discussions (and the answer guide below) to debrief the activity with the whole class.

Debrief Questions

1. For which categories was spending greater than planned?

In 2019 and 2020 spending in all categories was greater than planned.

2. For which category was spending less than planned?

None in 2019 or 2020.

3. Which spending category was over budget by the greatest amount?

2019: Defense was over budget by \$240 billion.

2020: In 2020 the “other” and “interest” categories combined increased by \$730 billion. While it’s not clear from the visual, the Financial Report explains that interest payments on the debt actually went down, while spending by the Department of Labor, Small Business Administration and Department of the Treasury went up significantly due in great part to pandemic relief efforts.

4. Which revenue categories were greater than expected?

2019: Corporate income taxes were \$94 billion greater than planned and “other revenues” were \$125 billion greater than expected.

2020: Corporate income taxes were \$112 billion greater than expected and “other revenues” were \$107 billion greater.

5. Which revenue categories were less than expected?

2019: Payroll and income taxes were slightly less than expected by \$20 billion.

2020: Payroll and income taxes were slightly less than expected by \$39 billion.

6. What types of revenue are included in the “other” category?

Excise taxes, estate and gift taxes, customs duties, remittances from the Federal Reserve and miscellaneous fees and fines.

7. Overall, how does the financial report you reviewed compare to the budget?

Answers will vary: The financial report is worse. While the budget plans for a deficit, the actual deficit is even greater.

8. Which do you think is easier, increasing federal revenue or decreasing federal spending? Why?

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Answers will vary. Both would be politically unpopular and very difficult. Increasing revenue would require raising taxes. Decreasing federal spending is just as difficult. Even if legislators planned a budget with less spending, recall that your financial report analysis showed higher spending in every category, than planned.

9. When the financial report is released for THIS fiscal year, how do you think the actual spending and revenue will compare to the budget? Why?

2021: Continued pandemic relief efforts will likely result in spending that is once again greater than planned.

10. Why do you think the Federal Budget of the United States gets so much more attention than the Financial Report?

Answers will vary. The budget is forward looking. The President and legislators that work on the budget have an incentive to promote and talk about their “plan” for a better future. The financial report, on the other hand, is like a report card. It tells us how well they stuck to the “plan.” If the report isn’t looking too good, politicians would much rather focus on next year’s plan, than dwell on last year’s shortfalls, especially if they are up for re-election.

Citizens also bear some blame. Financial reports are complicated and can be hard to understand. Like politicians, most probably prefer to look to the future rather than dwell on the past.

11. If you were hired to run a marketing campaign to boost public awareness of the Financial Report of the U.S. Government, what strategies would you use?

Answers will vary.

Conclusion

Talk is cheap. Budgets are plans, but they’re not very useful in evaluating the fiscal health of our nation, if they don’t actually reflect the taxation and spending decisions of policy makers. The financial reports of the United States, on the other hand, give a more accurate (albeit, still less than perfect) picture, for those willing to look. Every year since the late 1990s and as a part of the annual audit, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has issued unfavorable opinions warning of the fundamental sustainability of the U.S. government’s fiscal future. Addressing the large and growing structural deficits will require action by policy makers. Whether increasing revenue, cutting spending or a combination of both, the longer the policy decisions are delayed, the greater such changes will need to be.



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Resources

- Baier, Scott and Benjamin Posmanick. "Federal Debts and Deficits: Past, Present and Future." Foundation for Teaching Economics, 2020, www.fte.org.
- Bergman, Bill. "Government Financial Reporting in the United States." Foundation for Teaching Economics, 2020, www.fte.org
- Capretta, James C. "Fiscal Policy and the Major Entitlements: An Introduction." Foundation for Teaching Economics, 2020, www.fte.org.
- Congressional Budget Office. (2020). *The Federal Budget in 2019: An Infographic*.
<https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56324>
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<https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57170>
- Department of Treasury. (2020). *Financial Report of the United States Government FY2019*.
[https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020\(Final\).pdf](https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020(Final).pdf)
- Department of Treasury. (2021). *Financial Report of the United States Government FY2020*.
[https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020\(Final\).pdf](https://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/files/reports-statements/financial-report/2019/FR-02272020(Final).pdf)
- Sheiner, Louise and Kadija Yilla. "Federal Debt Policy in an Era of Low Interest Rates: A Guide to the Issues." Brookings Institution, 2020, www.brookings.edu.

Lesson 4 Essential Understandings

Government plays an important role in the US economy, be it for good or bad or perhaps both. Government matters through its fiscal and monetary policies and through its expenditures and programs.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is made up each year of the sum of consumer spending plus private investment plus government spending plus or minus imports. ($C+I+G+NX=GDP$) In 2019, even before all of the COVID relief spending, total government spending of local, state and federal governments amounted to nearly \$3.8 trillion, almost 20% of nominal GDP. State and local spending represents about two-thirds of that \$3.8 trillion.

Government spending at all levels is a big part of our economy, but the money spent by governments does not come out of thin air. Americans pay for their governments through income, sales, property, payroll, Social Security, Medicare and other taxes. And in addition the government at all levels borrows to pay for a portion of the expenses. Borrowing can come from citizens and corporations in the U. S. as well as from foreign sources.

Citizens, taxpayers of every type, and creditors want to know what the financial strength of the country is. Just as in a private business we want to know if at the end of the year there has been a positive or negative outcome and if the business or government holds more assets than liabilities. The way to answer these questions is to look at financial reporting of businesses or government.

Financial reports of both businesses and governments can include many documents and varying levels of specificity, but for our analysis we will discuss the more summary reports of budgets and financial statements.

The Value of Money & Financial Reports

While the government can spend money on thousands of different items ranging from the Presidents' salary to paper clips for the department of education or a tank for the military the values of all of those items are stated in dollar terms on financial reports. This may seem simple enough, but the functions that money serves - being a medium of exchange, a store of value and a unit of account - are all important as we consider financial reporting.

A dollar is effective as a medium of exchange only so long as people accept it in payment for goods and services. Imagine accounting for transactions or exchanges if we lived in a barter economy—what would economic reporting look like. A dollar serves as a store of value, meaning I can spend a dollar on say a donut today or keep the dollar in my pocket, storing that value for another day, and buy the donut tomorrow. Thus financial reports represent a level of stored value. A dollar serves as a unit of account, it is this function of money that helps us to literally compare apples and oranges, or tanks and paperclips on financial reports.

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Because financial reports are always presented as a point or period in time, (more about this later), the function of money as a store of value must be tempered by the value of money over time. To accurately consider a government's financial position we need to answer the question of "what is worth more—a dollar today or a dollar tomorrow?" The answer; a dollar today is worth more than a dollar tomorrow, or stated in financial terms the present value of a dollar is greater than the future value of a dollar. This is because a dollar today gives you the value of its use today, be it an ice cream cone, investment in a machine or education, or just the security of knowing you have it. A dollar tomorrow is never a sure thing, there is the risk that the dollar will buy less, rules may change, opportunities or alternatives may change or even that one's health might change that would mean you get less value for your dollar.

So a dollar in the future is worth less than a dollar in the present, but that does not mean it is worth zero in the future. The perceived value of a future dollar is a present dollar times some discount for the uncertainty of the future. This present versus the future value of a dollar does become important in government borrowing and consequently how that borrowing or future government obligations are accounted for and reported.

There are a whole series or list of accounting terms and procedures that we would need to cover to have a complete and in-depth knowledge of government financial reports. However this lesson will focus on the importance of, and sometimes shortcomings of government budgets and summary financial reports.

Financial Reporting - A Constitutional Mandate

The federal government and each state government are mandated by their respective constitutions to approve budgets, make expenditures and issue financial reports. For the federal government the spending authority is vested in the Congress of the United States. The executive branch, under the President, executes the law. Article I articulates the legislative powers, vesting them in Congress. Article I, Section 9 is known as the "Statement and Account Clause."

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

How well has the federal government lived up to this constitutional principle? And how well do state and local governments discharge similar duties for their taxpayers? As good citizens we all should have a basic awareness and understanding of these government duties and just how well they are discharged.

Each year the federal government produces a budget and a financial report which includes detailed and audited financial statements.

Budgets and the Budget Process

The **budget** is a forward looking document that identifies both expenses and revenues for the coming year. The congressional Budget Act of 1974 gives the President the "first crack" at developing the

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budget. Early in the calendar year the President develops a budget request, after canvassing all the departments in the executive branch and submits that request to Congress. The budget is for the next fiscal year which begins October 1st.

The spending covered by the budget includes both the mandatory and discretionary spending items. The President can make recommendations for policy changes to mandatory programs but spending for them must be included as estimated to be required by law. On the discretionary programs the President can make budget requests that do not need a change in the law to enact. The President's budget report is a request to Congress rather than a directive because any expenditure, either mandatory or discretionary must be approved by Congress and appropriations bills passed before money can be spent.

The next step in the process is the development of a Congressional Budget Resolution that is undertaken by the House and Senate Budget Committees. They each develop their own versions and send them to the House and Senate floors for a vote. From there any differences in the house and senate versions are resolved in a joint conference committee and a common bill is sent to both the House and Senate.

The Budget resolution is not a formal bill that results in a law and it does not require the President's signature. It does however require that an analysis be done by the Congressional Budget Office that provides projections on surpluses or deficits for the next ten years.

Once the budget resolution is adopted the nitty-gritty follows which involves enacting actual budget legislation. Budget legislation is a series of appropriations bills which are formal laws that determine government spending and must be signed by the President. Appropriations bills set limits on spending but in addition to those Congress has passed overarching constraints on total spending contemplated in the Budget. Violation of those laws can lead to "sequestration" which is across the board cuts in spending.

In addition to the spending limits Congress has, since World War I set debt ceiling limits to constrain the borrowing of the federal government. We have seen in recent years that these limits are limits until congress votes for them not to be. The debt ceiling has been raised 20 times since the mid-1990s. Currently the debt ceiling has been suspended through mid-2021.

It is important to note that none of this process nor ceilings precludes Congress from passing an appropriations bill that is outside or beyond the recommendations of the budget or a debt ceiling at any time during the year. The COVID relief bills are examples of this.

Financial Reports

Such is the budget process, but what about financial reports on the nation's performance against the budget? The documents are a part of the Financial Report of the US Government. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately depending on one's perspective, the Financial Report of the US Government appears approximately 2 years behind the budget request. For instance the Financial Report for fiscal year 2019 was released as the President's budget for 2021 was nearly ready for release. And the release

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of the report seldom gets the attention of the proposed additions or cuts to the President’s budget request.

The main financial statements of the government which report on the results of expenditures and revenues are:

- Statement of Net Cost
- Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position
- Reconciliation of Net Operating Cost and Budget Deficit
- Balance Sheet
- Statements on Social Insurance

In the **Statement of Net Cost** costs are accumulated and totaled for more than 40 agencies and line items. They are adjusted for any revenue earned from charges for services and changes in accounting assumptions.

The four agencies costing the most in 2019 were, in order, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Social Security Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense. If Defense and Veterans Affairs are combined they become the single largest item. These four agencies account for more than 2/3rds of the cost of the entire federal government. The fifth largest line item is not an agency, it is titled “Interest on Treasury Securities Held by the Public”.

The net costs become the basis for the **Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position**—the federal government’s version of an income statement. This statement, like a private business statement, reflects performance over a period of time, usually a fiscal year.

First listed are various sources of government revenues, things like individual income tax and tax withholding, corporate income taxes, excise taxes, unemployment taxes, custom duties, estate and gift taxes and some other small line items. Income tax and tax withholding, (which includes Social Security taxes) are by far the largest source of revenue.

Below the revenue section is the “**net Cost of Government Operations,**” based on the Statement of Net Cost. The costs are then subtracted from the revenues to give a “bottom line” or “Net operating (cost)/revenue. The parentheses mean that cost exceeded revenue leading to a government shortfall or **deficit**. This has been the case for the last decade and beyond.

Oftentimes the surplus or deficit (and they have mostly been deficits) anticipated in the Congressional Budget by the CBO analysis is far below the actual deficit incurred by the government. This is usually due to the fact the actual expenditures are voted on and approved after the budget resolution has been passed and the CBO analysis done.

While the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Position shows how the government performed over time and whether or not it had a net loss or gain (surplus or deficit) the **Balance Sheet**, which we examine next, reports on a point in time, usually the last day of a fiscal year), and compares the **assets** and **liabilities** of the government at that point.

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Balance Sheet

The federal government of the US may be the largest and most complicated financial organization in world history, but it reports an amazingly short and simple balance sheet—perhaps a little too short and simple. There are assets, liabilities and net position categories. There are eight categories of assets, eight categories of liabilities, and two components to the net position—the “residual Claim,” or what is left, more assets or more liabilities. The entire statement, presented for the end of the latest accounting period takes up a little more than half a page in the report.

The federal balance sheet is short and simple and glaringly reports a mountain of liabilities in the form of debt, lots and lots of debt. Yet it still fails to include some of the largest debts of all.

In fiscal year 2019, the federal government reported \$4.0 trillion in total assets. The largest of the eight asset components was \$1.4 trillion in “loans receivable, net”—this is primarily student loans. Many people feel that not nearly all of those loans will be repaid and should not be listed at face value. The second largest component is government owned property, plant and equipment at \$1.1 trillion—less than the student loans the government holds.

As we move down the balance sheet to liabilities we find that the \$4.0 trillion in assets is swamped by the \$26.9 trillion in liabilities reported by the federal government. This leads to a net position of (negative) \$23 trillion.

Just what do those \$27 trillion in liabilities include? Treasury debt securities “held by the public” account for nearly two-thirds of them. Nearly \$17 trillion in Treasury debt was reported in liabilities in 2019. Treasury debt is the bonds, notes and bills the treasury issues to borrow money when we run a deficit.

The second largest category is also very large at \$8.4 trillion—“Federal employee and veteran benefits payable,” this is government employee and veteran retirement pension, medical care and other benefits.

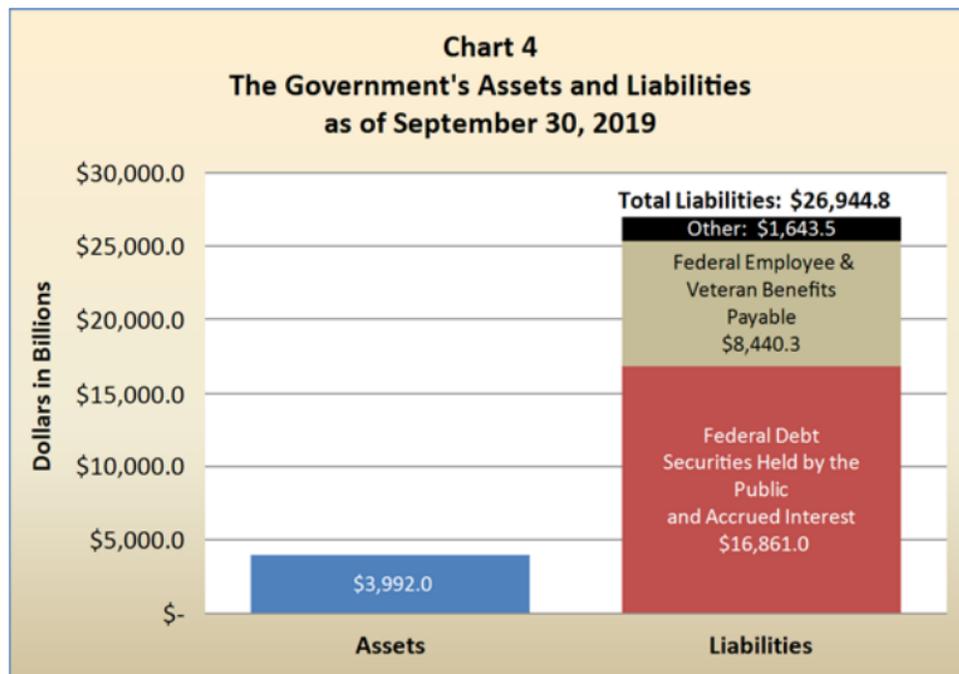
The following table and chart provide an overview of the 2019 balance sheet.

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Dollars in Billions	2019	2018*	Increase / (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Assets				
Cash & Other Monetary Assets	\$ 524.6	\$ 507.5	\$ 17.1	3.4%
Loans Receivable, Net	\$ 1,425.8	\$ 1,419.1	\$ 6.7	0.5%
Inventories & Related Property, Net	\$ 355.7	\$ 337.5	\$ 18.2	5.4%
Property, Plant & Equipment, Net	\$ 1,106.9	\$ 1,090.5	\$ 16.4	1.5%
Other	\$ 579.0	\$ 482.1	\$ 96.9	20.1%
Total Assets	\$ 3,992.0	\$ 3,836.7	\$ 155.3	4.0%
Less: Liabilities, comprised of:				
Federal Debt Held by the Public & Accrued Interest	\$ (16,861.0)	\$ (15,812.7)	\$ 1,048.3	6.6%
Federal Employee & Veteran Benefits	\$ (8,440.3)	\$ (7,982.3)	\$ 458.0	5.7%
Other	\$ (1,643.5)	\$ (1,562.4)	\$ 81.1	5.2%
Total Liabilities	\$ (26,944.8)	\$ (25,357.4)	\$ 1,587.4	6.3%
Net Position (Assets Minus Liabilities)	\$ (22,952.8)	\$ (21,520.7)	\$ 1,432.1	6.7%

*Restated (see Financial Statement Note 1.U)

2019 Financial Report of the U.S. Government



2019 Financial Report of the U.S. Government

The “Federal employee and veteran benefits payable” amount is the present value of future benefits like pension and health care services promised to government employees. Remember the present value is based on an estimate of the future value of the liability.

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A little further down the balance sheet you will see a line item titled “Benefits Due and Payable.” At just \$224 billion this line item is less than 3% of the “Federal Employee and Veteran Benefits Payable” amount. The content of the much-smaller “Benefits Due and Payable” is disclosed in a footnote to the financial statements. It is a very important footnote because it discloses that “Benefits Due” relate to Social Security and Federal Disability Insurance.

Together these two items total only \$100 billion. How can a huge program like Social Security seem tiny when compared to the liabilities the government reports for retirement benefits of just government employees? The Social Security program is not tiny, just the balance sheet entry is tiny.

If we examine the **Statements of Social Insurance** which provides a “point in time” financial position for Social Security and Medicare we find that the projected liabilities for these programs are extremely large, yet they do not show up on the federal balance sheet. In 2019 Social Security expenditures came to \$87.2 trillion and the present value of revenue was only \$70.4 trillion leaving a (\$16.8 trillion) negative net present value position for the program. When this is put together with the negative position of Medicare it leaves a massive (\$59.1 trillion) projected liability for the programs.

This (\$59.1 trillion) liability is massively larger than the reported national debt of \$26 trillion but it does not show up on the federal balance sheet. How can that be so? It is because these are projected liabilities under the present law and because the government controls the law the law can change at any time and therefore change the size of the liability.

Yes, the government makes law, and can change the law. But many believe that a strong argument can be made that as long as current law leads to shortfalls in the financial positions for Social Security and Medicare the value of those unfunded obligations should be included on the balance sheet until the law is changed.

Who checks the books?

Just as with a private business government financial statements are subject to an independent audit to see if everything was properly accounted for. For the federal government this task is undertaken by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). The audits contain a final opinion by the auditors as to whether or not the statements fairly present the financial condition of the government in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The GAO delivers the opinion as a part of the financial audit. The opinions that can be issued range from “unmodified” (all is in order as it should be) to “disclaimer” (a flunk-like opinion that the finances are not in order). The GAO has delivered a “disclaimer” opinion every year since the annual report has been issued in its modern format which dates to the late 1990s. In 2019 the opinion emphasized issues of “long standing and deeply rooted problems in Defense Department accounting practices, unreliable information relating to balances due and owing between different entities within the government, and weaknesses in the processes used to aggregate information from individual agencies.



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The overall federal audit depends on extensive audits at individual agency levels. In 2019, as in previous years the Defense Department Office of Inspector General delivered a “disclaimer” opinion on that agency’s statements. In part the GAO statement on the DOD read “The disclaimers of opinion were partially based on the disclaimers of opinion for multiple DOD components, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps, Defense Health Program, Defense Logistics Agency, U.S. Transportation Command and U.S. Special Operations Command.” The DOD is central to the federal government’s inability to secure an “unmodified” audit opinion for its overall financial statements.”

Conclusion

The annual GAO opinion letter and the Statement of the Comptroller General have gone beyond assessing the reliability of federal government accounting in recent years. There is now concern expressed about the fundamental sustainability of the U.S. government’s fiscal future. These concerns are driven, in large part by the large, yet still unstated, size of the unfunded liabilities of Social Security and Medicare. The GAO has deemed this level of liability to be “unsustainable.”

In introducing the balance in the financial statements the federal government gives us the following two sentences:

“There are, however, other significant resources available to the government beyond the assets presented in these Balance Sheets. Those resources include the Stewardship Land and Heritage Assets in addition to the government’s sovereign powers to tax and to set monetary policy.”

So there are resources to alleviate concerns of liability-heavy balance sheets and there is the power to “tax and to set monetary policy.” One that takes people’s money directly and one that takes it through increased inflation.

Sources

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Congressional Budget Office. (2020). *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020-2030*.
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Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Handout 4-1: Comparing the Federal Budget and Financial Report

Directions:

Use the links or visuals provided by your instructor to compare the planned spending and revenue in the US Federal Budget with the actual spending and revenue in the U.S. Financial Report. *HINT: In the Financial Report you are given a total dollar amount of spending and the percentage of a total Spending for specific budget categories. Multiply the total by the percentage to come up with a dollar amount of spending for a given category. Example: 37% of \$5000: $.37 \times \$5000 = \1850 .*

Spending

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Social Security		
Medicare/Medicaid (Dept of Health and Human Services)		
Defense		
Interest on the Debt		
Other		
Total		

Revenue

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Individual Income Taxes		
Payroll Taxes (Tax Withholdings)		
Corporate Income Taxes		
Other Revenue		
Total		

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Handout 4-1 (continued)

Deficit/Surplus

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Revenue	+	+
Spending	-	-
Total		

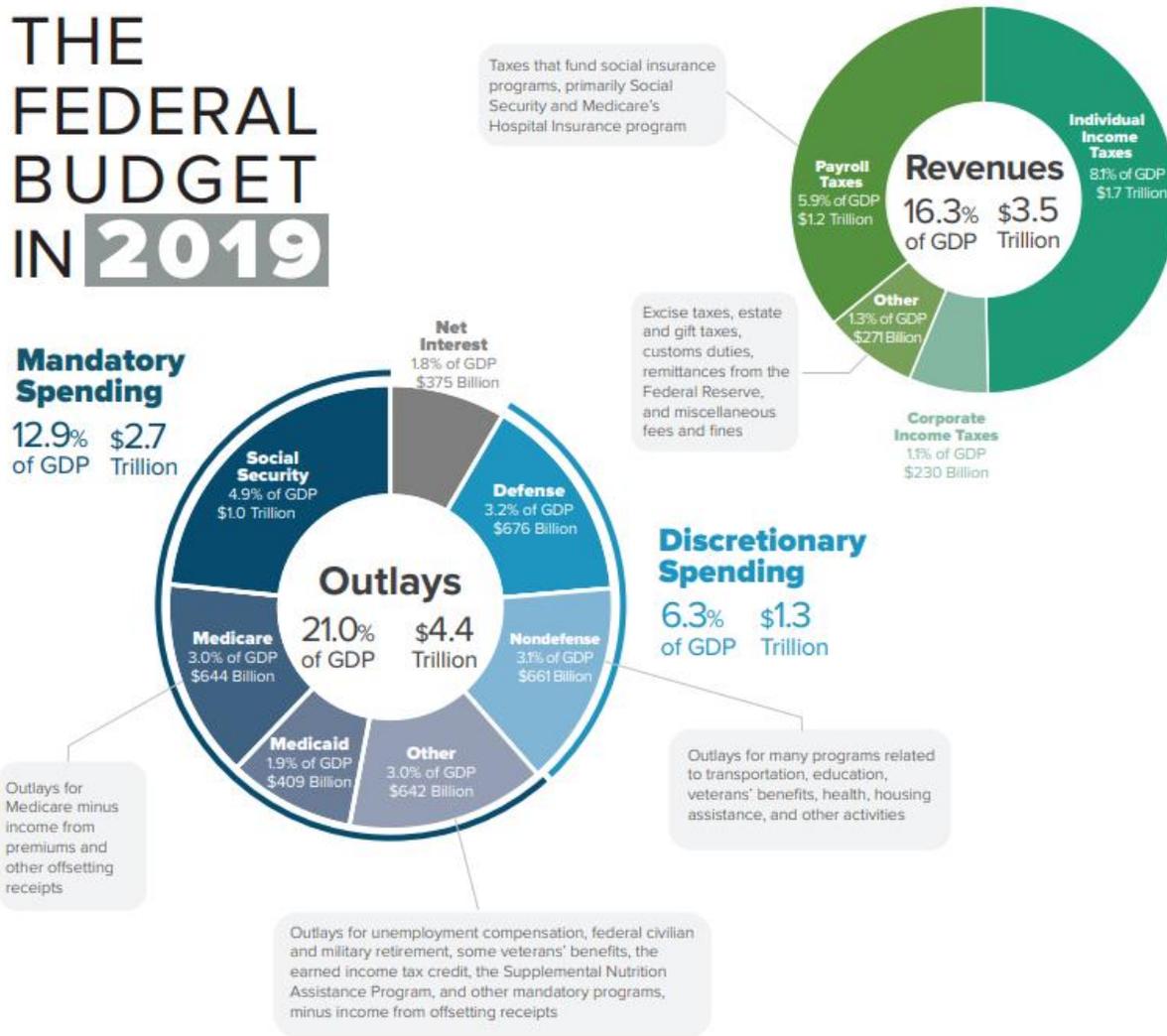
Questions

1. For which categories was spending greater than planned?
2. For which category was spending less than planned?
3. Which spending category was over budget by the greatest amount?
4. Which revenue categories were greater than expected?
5. Which revenue categories were less than expected?
6. What types of revenue might be included in the “other” category?
7. Overall, how does the financial report you reviewed compare to the budget?
8. Which do you think is easier, increasing federal revenue or decreasing federal spending? Why?
9. When the financial report is released for THIS fiscal year, how do you think the actual spending and revenue will compare to the budget? Why

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-1: Federal Budget of the U.S. Government 2019

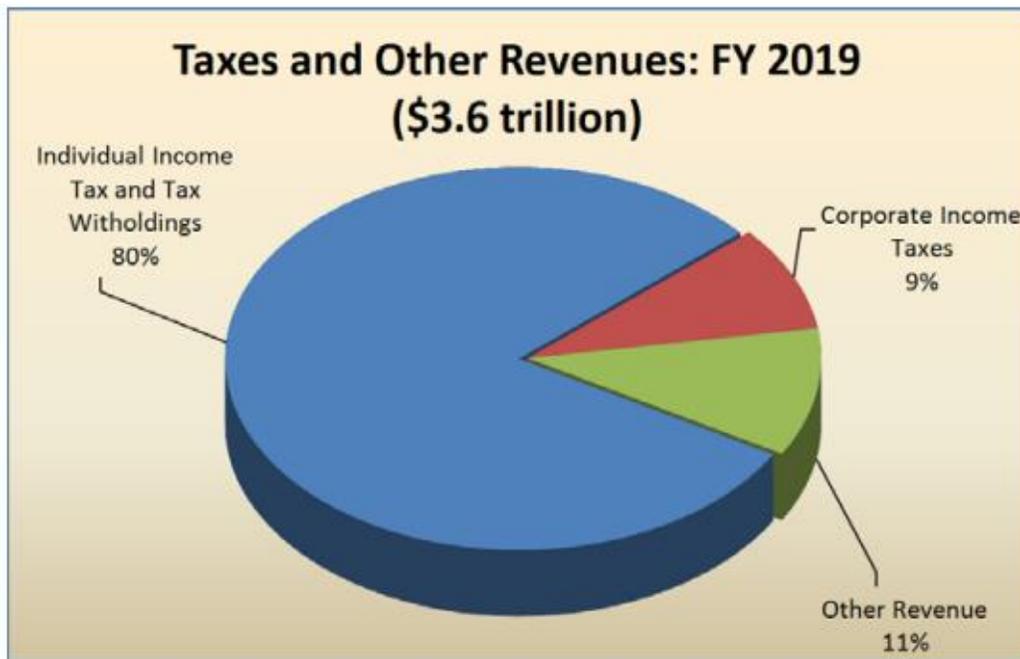
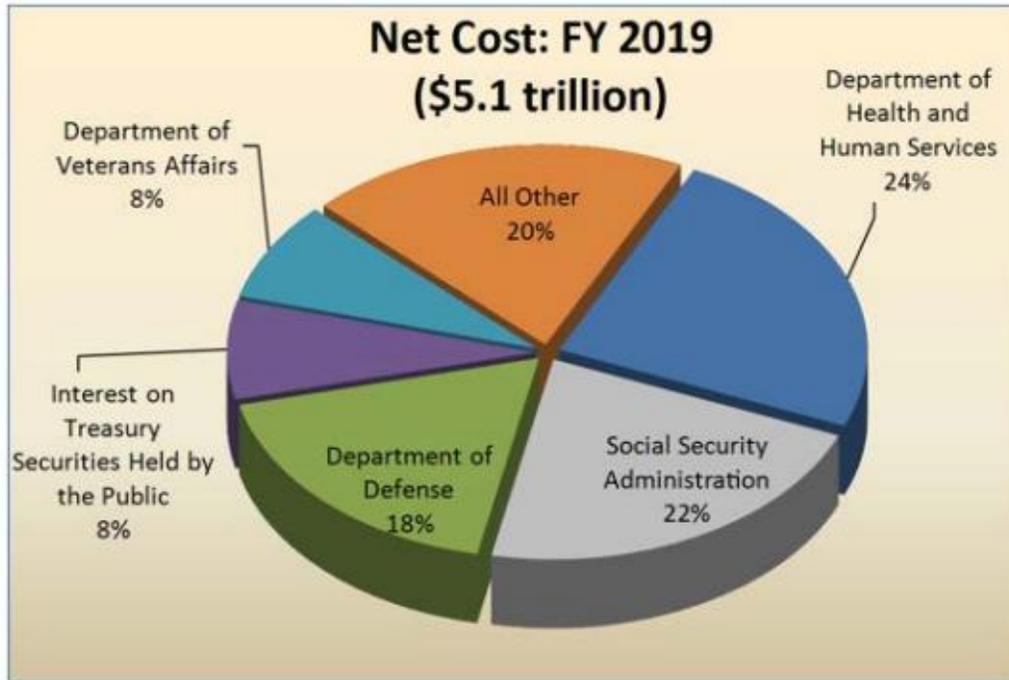
THE FEDERAL BUDGET IN 2019



Congressional Budget Office

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-2: Financial Report of the U.S. Government 2019

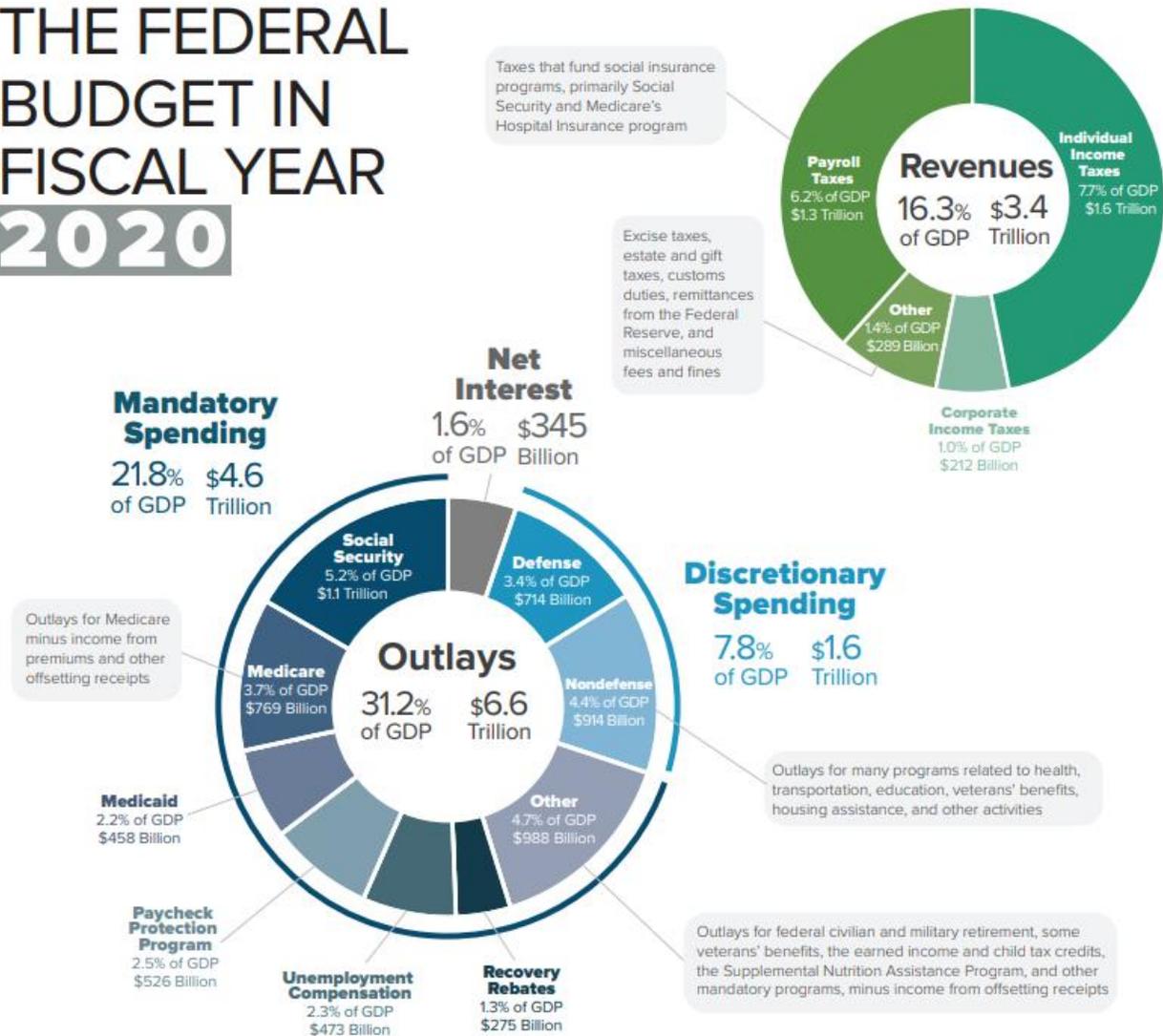


2019 Financial Report of the U.S. Government

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-3: Federal Budget of the U.S. Government 2020

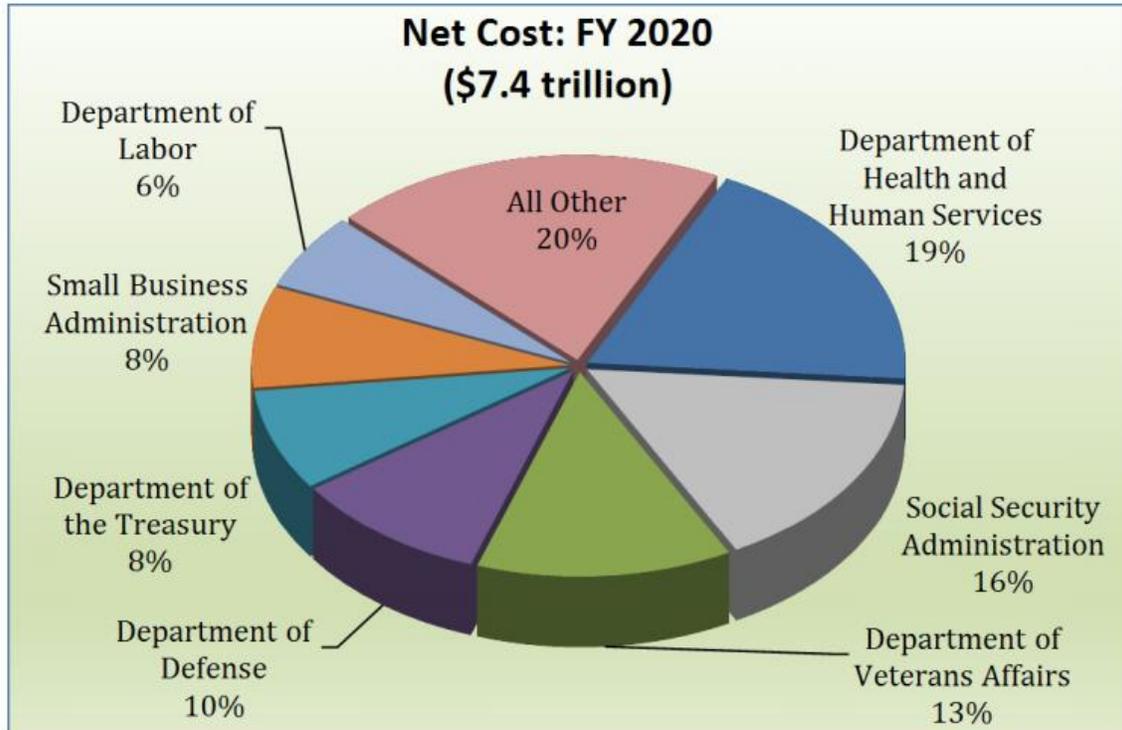
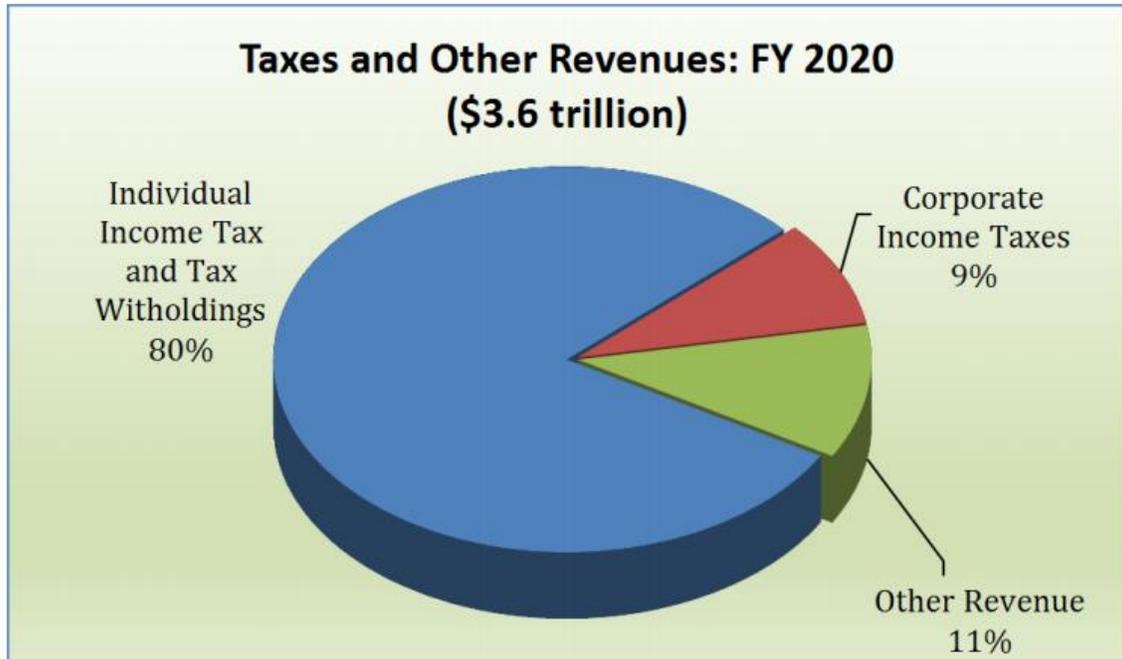
THE FEDERAL BUDGET IN FISCAL YEAR 2020



Congressional Budget Office

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-4: Financial Report of the U.S. Government 2020



2020 Financial Report of the U.S. Government

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-5: Federal Budget vs Financial Report in 2019

Spending

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Social Security	<i>\$1 Trillion</i>	<i>\$1.12 Trillion</i>
Medicare/Medicaid (Dept of Health and Human Services)	<i>\$1.05 Trillion</i>	<i>\$1.22 Trillion</i>
Defense	<i>\$676 Billion</i>	<i>\$918 Billion</i>
Interest on the Debt	<i>\$375 Billion</i>	<i>\$408 Billion</i>
Other	<i>\$1.30 Trillion</i>	<i>\$1.43 Trillion</i>
Total	<i>\$4.4 Trillion</i>	<i>\$5.1 Trillion</i>

Revenue

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Individual Income Taxes	<i>\$1,700 Billion</i>	<i>\$2,880 Billion</i>
Payroll Taxes (Tax Withholdings)	<i>\$1,200 Billion</i>	
Corporate Income Taxes	<i>\$230 Billion</i>	<i>\$324 Billion</i>
Other Revenue	<i>\$271 Billion</i>	<i>\$396 Billion</i>
Total	<i>\$3,500 Billion</i>	<i>\$3,600 Billion</i>

Deficit/Surplus

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Revenue	+ <i>3.5 Trillion</i>	+ <i>3.6 Trillion</i>
Spending	- <i>\$4.4 Trillion</i>	- <i>\$5.1 Trillion</i>
Total	- <i>\$0.9 Trillion</i>	- <i>\$1.5 Trillion</i>

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-6: Federal Budget vs Financial Report in 2020

Spending

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Social Security	\$1.09 Trillion	\$1.18 Trillion
Medicare/Medicaid (Dept of Health and Human Services)	\$1.38 Trillion	\$1.41 Trillion
Defense	\$714 Billion	\$740 Billion
Interest on the Debt	\$345 Billion	\$4.07 Trillion
Other	\$3.03 Trillion	
Total	\$6.6 Trillion	\$7.4 Trillion

Revenue

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Individual Income Taxes	\$1,609 Billion	\$2,880 Billion
Payroll Taxes (Tax Withholdings)	\$1,310 Billion	
Corporate Income Taxes	\$212 Billion	\$324 Billion
Other Revenue	\$289 Billion	\$396 Billion
Total	\$3.42 Trillion	\$3.6 Trillion

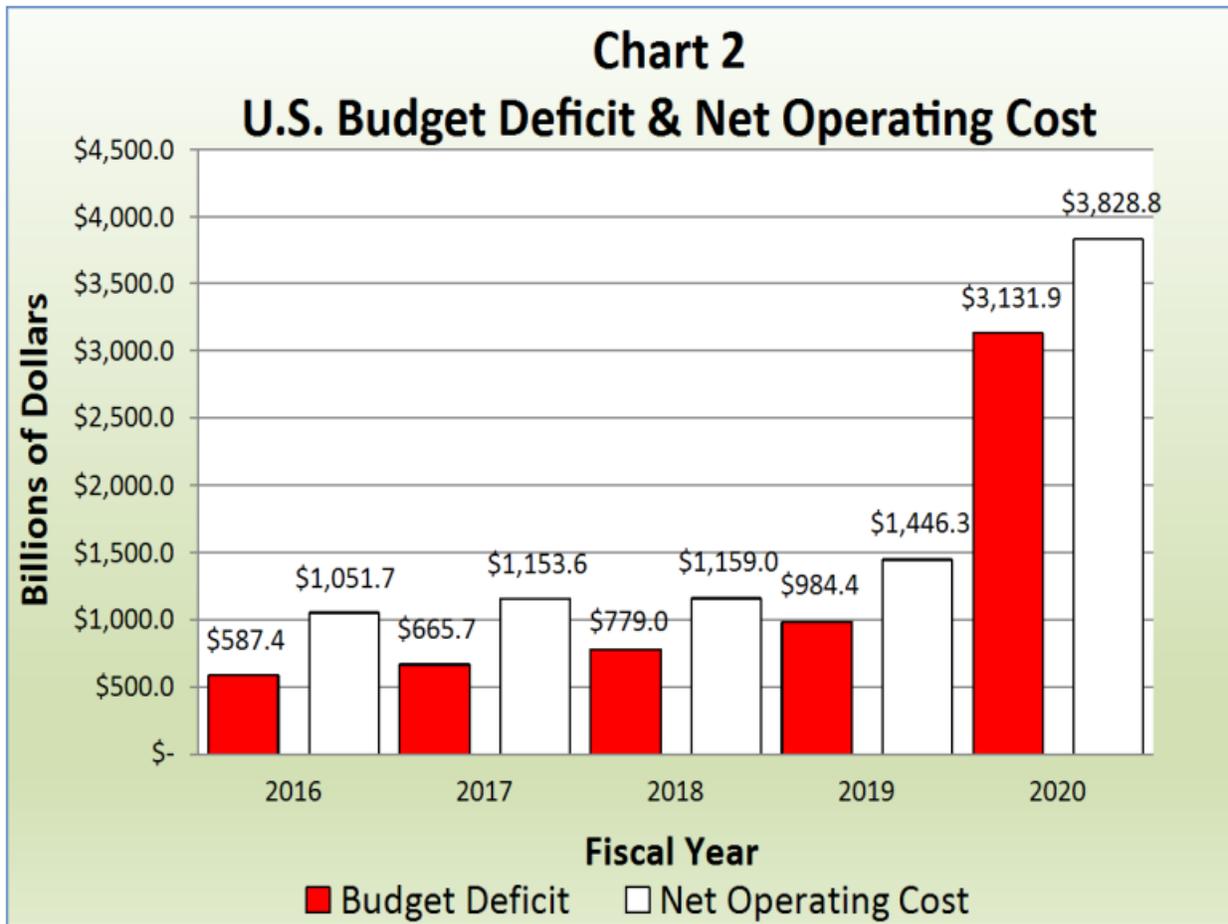
Deficit/Surplus

	Planned (Budget) Dollars	Actual (Financial Report) Dollars
Revenue	+ 3.42 Trillion	+ 3.6 Trillion
Spending	- \$6.6 Trillion	- \$7.4 Trillion
Total	- \$3.18 Trillion	- \$3.8 Trillion

Lesson 4 Activity: Tracking the Words & Deeds

Visual 4-7: U.S. Government Planned Deficit vs Actual Deficit

The chart below compares the government’s “planned” budget deficit (revenue - outlays) with the actual deficit or “net operating cost” (revenues - costs) for fiscal years 2016 - 2020. While these numbers may look positive, remember they represent the planned and actual shortfall each year so the numbers in white, are added to the National Debt.



2020 Financial Report of the U.S. Government