

CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2007

Updated November 16, 2006

Philip D. Winters
Analyst in Government Finance
Government and Finance Division

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2007

Summary

Congress adopted a continuing resolution on appropriations (CR) as part of the defense appropriations act (H.R. 5631; P.L.109-289) on September 28, 2006. It funded otherwise unfunded federal activities through November 17, 2006. A second CR (H.J.Res. 100), providing funding through December 8, 2006, cleared Congress on November 15, 2006.

The Administration's July 2006 *Mid-Session Review* and the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) August 2006 *Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update* both showed some minor improvement in the budget outlook for FY2007 (a modestly smaller deficit), but little improvement in the budget's long-term outlook.

The President's FY2007 budget, released in early February 2006, included proposals to make the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts permanent; slow the growth of Medicare spending; hold non-defense, non-homeland security funding to little if any increase; and introduce, in FY2010, private accounts for Social Security. The budget also assumed that relief from the expanding coverage of the alternative minimum tax (AMT) and funding for the war on terror would end after FY2007.

The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO's) January 2006 budget report provided baseline estimates and projections through FY2016. The baseline, following required guidelines, assumed that most current policies remain unchanged. The current law expiration of tax cuts in 2010 led to small surpluses beginning in FY2012. CBO's January 2006 report included estimates of policy alternatives to those in the baseline. They were used to illustrate how the use of different policy assumptions can change the baseline estimates. Two of the alternative assumptions would extend the tax cuts and maintain AMT relief; their effect would keep the budget in deficit. CBO's March 2006 estimates of the President's proposals (using CBO's underlying assumptions and budget estimating methods) produced deficits that, in most years, were somewhat smaller than those in the Administration's budget.

The Senate passed its version of the fiscal year (FY) 2007 budget resolution (S.Con.Res. 83) on March 16, 2006. After extended delays, the House passed its resolution (H.Con.Res. 376) on May 18. The extensive differences between the two versions resulted in no House-Senate agreement on the FY2007 budget resolution.

Over the longer term, the retirement of the baby boom generation will put enormous pressure on the federal budget and the economy. Neither the Administration nor CBO believes that current policies, particularly current federal policies for the elderly, can be sustained. Absent significant policy change, the effect of the growing numbers of recipients for federal programs will disrupt not only the programs themselves, but also the rest of the federal budget, the ability of the government to finance its obligations, and, possibly, the ability of the economy to support the expansion of government spending.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

Contents

Background and Analysis	1
The Current Situation	1
Budget Totals	2
Budget Estimates and Proposals	2
Uncertainty in Budget Projections	5
Budget Action	6
Outlays	7
Receipts	13
Deficits (and Surpluses)	16
The Longer Run	19
For Additional Reading	21
CRS Products	21

List of Figures

Figure 1. Outlays by Type, FY2000-FY2011	11
Figure 2. Outlays, FY2000-FY2016	12
Figure 3. Receipts by Type, FY2000-FY2011	14
Figure 4. Receipts, FY2000-FY2016	15
Figure 5. Deficits(-)/Surpluses, FY2000-FY2016	18

List of Tables

Table 1. Budget Estimates and Proposals for FY2007	2
Table 2. Outlays for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016	8
Table 3. Receipts for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016	13
Table 4. Surpluses/Deficits(-) for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016	17

The Budget for Fiscal Year 2007

Background and Analysis

Presidents submit their budget proposals for the upcoming fiscal year (FY) early in each calendar year. The Bush Administration released its FY2007 budget (*The Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2007*) on February 6, 2006. The multiple volumes contain both general and specific descriptions of the Administration's policy proposals and expectations for the budget for FY2006 (still underway) through FY2011. It includes a section on long-term fiscal issues facing the nation and provides limited information on the revenue and mandatory spending changes after 2011. The full set of budget documents (*Budget, Appendix, Analytical Perspectives, Historical Tables*, among several other supplemental budget documents) contains extensive and detailed budget information, including estimates of the budget without the proposed policy changes (current service baseline estimates), historical budget data, detailed budget authority, outlay and receipt data, selected analysis of specific budget related topics, and the Administration's economic forecast.¹ In addition to their presentation of the Administration's proposals, the budget documents are an annual reference source for federal budget information, including enacted appropriations.

The Administration's annual budget submission is followed by congressional action on the budget. This usually includes the annual budget resolution, appropriations, and, possibly, a reconciliation bill (or bills) as required by the budget resolution. Over the course of deliberation on the budget, the Administration often revises its original proposals as it interacts with Congress and as conditions change in the economy and the world.

The Current Situation

Congress returned in September with none of the regular appropriation bills for FY2007 having become law. The House had passed 10 of its 11 regular appropriations for FY2007. The Senate, starting later, had passed one of its 12 regular appropriations (all 12 have cleared the Committee on Appropriations). As September drew to a close, Congress passed the Homeland Security (H.R. 5441) and

¹ Current services baseline estimates, and baseline estimates in general, are not meant to be predictions of future budget outcomes, but instead are designed to provide a neutral measure against which to compare proposed policy changes. In general, they project current policy, which includes future changes in law, over the next 5 to 10 years. Their construction generally follows instructions provided in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (DCA) and the Congressional Control and Impoundment Act of 1974.

Defense (H.R. 5631) appropriations bills, but no others. The Defense bill contained a continuing resolution on appropriations (CR) to fund the activities in all the other appropriations that have yet to pass. The CR will expire on November 17, 2006, giving Congress a week after their return to pass the remaining appropriations or pass another CR.

When Congress returned in November, efforts to adopt additional appropriations in the Senate bogged down. On November 15, 2006, facing uncertainty about the adoption of the remaining regular appropriations by November 17, Congress adopted a second CR (H.J.Res. 100), funding activities through December 8, 2006.

Budget Totals

Table 1 contains budget estimates for FY2007 from the CBO and the Administration (the Office of Management and Budget, OMB). Differences in totals can result from differing underlying economic, technical, and budget-estimating assumptions and techniques, as well as differences in policy assumptions. At the outset, the *policy*-generated dollar differences for an upcoming fiscal year may be relatively small compared to the budget as a whole. These small differences, however, may grow over time — sometimes substantially — producing widely divergent future budget paths. Budget estimates generally should be expected to change over time from those originally proposed or estimated by the President, CBO, or Congress.

Table 1. Budget Estimates and Proposals for FY2007
(in billions of dollars)

	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit (-)/ Surplus
CBO, BEO Baseline, 1/06	2,461	2,732	-270
OMB, Budget Proposals, 2/06	2,416	2,770	-354
OMB, Budget, CSB, 2/06	2,444	2,701	-257
CBO Analysis of OMB, 3/06	2,431	2,766	-335
Senate Budget Res. (S.Con.Res. 83) 3/06	2,433	2,795	-363
House Budget Res. (H.Con.Res. 376) 5/06 . . .	2,422	2,771	-348
OMB MSR 7/06	2,459	2,798	-339
CBO Update Baseline 8/06	2,515	2,801	-286

BEO — The *Budget and Economic Outlook*, CBO.

CSB — The Administration's current services baseline.

MSR — *Mid-Session Review*, OMB

Update — *The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update*, CBO

Budget Estimates and Proposals

CBO's first budget report for FY2007, the *Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2007-2016* (January 2006), contained baseline and economic estimates and projections for FY2006 through FY2016. The report estimated an FY2007

baseline deficit of \$270 billion (down from the estimated FY2006 baseline deficit of \$337 billion). By FY2011, the CBO baseline deficit estimate had fallen to \$114 billion. The next year, FY2012, the increased receipts from the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts produce a small baseline surplus estimate of \$38 billion. The small surplus estimates (never exceeding \$75 billion, or 0.4% of GDP) persist through FY2016.

Under the baseline assumptions, CBO increases discretionary spending at the rate of inflation, assumes that the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts fully expire after 2010 (as required under current law), and allows the recently lapsed alternative minimum tax (AMT) relief to remain lapsed. The effects of these assumptions raise receipts in the near-term and increase receipts by substantial amounts after FY2010 when most of the tax cuts from 2001 and 2003 expire under current law. The declining deficit and appearance of small surpluses over the 10 years in the CBO baseline are largely explained by the baseline construction rules that CBO must follow. The results likely understate the future size and persistence of the deficit, as CBO acknowledges in its report.

CBO's budget reports generally include estimates of the effect on the deficit (or surplus) of selected policies not included in the baseline estimates. These policy alternatives usually reflect policies under discussion or of high interest, such as making the tax cuts permanent, addressing the expanding coverage of the AMT, or assuming a rate of growth other than the inflation rate for discretionary spending. In CBO's January 2006 report, making the tax cuts permanent increases the five-year (FY2007-FY2011) cumulative deficit (including higher debt-service costs) by \$372 billion, and by a cumulative \$2.3 trillion over the 10-year period (FY2007-FY2016). CBO's estimate of the revenue loss from reforming the AMT produces a \$317 billion five-year cumulative increase in the deficit and a \$691 billion increase over 10 years. If discretionary spending were to grow at the rate of GDP, rather than at the rate of inflation, the five-year cumulative deficit would increase by an estimated \$356 billion, and the 10-year cumulative deficit would increase by an estimated \$1.6 trillion. Freezing discretionary appropriations at the FY2006 level would *reduce* the five-year cumulative deficit by \$317 billion and the 10-year cumulative deficit by \$1.4 trillion.

President Bush's FY2007 budget called for extending and making permanent most of the tax cuts adopted in 2001 and 2003, as well as extending other expiring tax provisions. The budget showed extending the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts would reduce receipts by an estimated \$179 billion between FY2007 and FY2011, and by an estimated \$1.4 trillion between FY2007 and FY2016 (these estimates do not include the resulting higher debt-service costs resulting from the change).² The Administration's total receipt proposals would reduce five-year receipts by \$280 billion, and 10-year receipts by \$1.7 trillion. Cumulative receipts over the 5- and 10-

² The changes are measured from OMB's current services estimates, its baseline, excluding the proposals assumed in its revenue baseline. OMB included the assumption that the tax cuts would be extended in its baseline. This produces a current services revenue estimate substantially smaller than CBO's baseline revenue estimate, particularly in the second half of the 10-year period.

year periods total approximately \$13,823 billion and \$32,496 billion respectively, without the proposed changes.

The Administration's budget provided a limited amount of information for the years beyond FY2011. The budget did include estimates of the cumulative proposed revenue changes and proposed mandatory spending changes for the periods FY2007 through FY2011, and FY2007 through FY2016, but these projections contained no information for the individual years after FY2010. Nor were estimates provided for other components of the budget or for budget totals beyond FY2011.

Although not included in the budget documents (it was made available on February 9, 2006), the President proposed the elimination of, the reduction in, or the reform of approximately 141 discretionary programs. The Administration reports that these changes would produce an estimated \$20 billion in budget authority (not outlay) savings in FY2007 compared to FY2006. How much these savings would affect the FY2007 deficit was left unclear.

The budget also proposed reductions (mostly in the rates of increase) in mandatory programs over the next five years. The proposed net savings total \$71 billion over five years, but this is only a partial accounting of the President's mandatory proposals. The other proposals include user fee increases (\$3 billion in savings), program "augmentations" (\$9 billion in increases), Social Security personal accounts (\$82 billion in increases in FY2010 and FY2011), the outlay effects of extending the tax cuts (\$6 billion in increases), and other mandatory proposals (\$1 billion in savings). The net effect increases mandatory outlays by \$21 billion over five years. Over the same five years, cumulative mandatory spending, excluding the Administration's proposals, totals an estimated \$8,385 billion. The Administration's \$21 billion proposed increase raises mandatory spending 0.3% above its baseline estimates.

CBO released its analysis (with contributions from the Joint Committee on Taxation) of the President's budget proposal on March 15 (a preliminary analysis was published on March 3). The analysis involved plugging the Administration's policy proposals into CBO's underlying budget assumptions and budget estimating methods. The results produced smaller deficits in FY2006 and FY2007 than the President's budget, but the deficits were larger than CBO's baseline estimates (see **Table 1**). CBO's reestimates and the Administration's deficits were similar for the subsequent years through FY2011. (CBO extended its reestimates through FY2016, showing the deficit, under the Administration's policies, growing slightly as a percentage of GDP from FY2012 through FY2016.)

The Administration provided its annual *Mid-Session Review* (for the FY2007 budget; MSR) on July 11, 2006. The report updated the Administration's budget and economic estimates for the fiscal years 2006 through 2011. For FY2007, the changes from the February budget estimates were relatively small. The deficit fell by 4.2% (to \$339 billion), receipts grew by 1.8% (to \$2,459 billion), and outlays grew by 1.0% (to \$2,798 billion). As shares of GDP (the estimates of GDP also were revised), the deficit fell from 2.6% of GDP in February 2006 to 2.4% of GDP in July. Receipts fell by 0.1% of GDP to 17.6% of GDP. Outlays remained unchanged at 20.1% of GDP. The MSR's current services baseline estimates, which assume no

change in current policy, have a smaller deficit (\$266 billion) for FY2007 than does the Administration's deficit estimate including its policy proposals. (The MSR emphasized the revised estimates for FY2006, which were much larger — the OMB FY2006 deficit estimate fell from \$423 billion in February to \$296 billion in the MSR — than the changed estimates for FY2007.)

CBO's August release of *The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update* also showed fairly dramatic improvement in the deficit for one year, FY2006, but showed little change from its earlier budget reports (January and March 2006). The adoption of a FY2006 supplemental appropriation in the spring of 2006, which CBO must include in its baseline estimates for subsequent years, generated much of the outlay increase in the FY2007 baseline estimate. Expected higher receipts in FY2007 limited the effect of the increased outlays on the deficit, the combined changes raising the deficit by \$21 billion above CBO's March baseline estimate.

The somewhat improved short-term budget outlook in the Administration's MSR has little effect on the long-term budget imbalance facing the country. The rapid growth in receipts currently expected in FY2006 is not necessarily going to continue in future years. The Administration's assumption about future spending restraint is also not assured. Even if the Administration's short-term assumptions prove correct — without substantial changes to the programs that will expand rapidly as the baby boom retires or other large policy changes occur — the long-term budget imbalance remains in place.

CBO's August revisions showed a slightly worsened long-term budget outlook under its baseline assumptions, even with the improved expectations for FY2006. The cumulative deficit in CBO's August baseline (\$34.5 trillion) is \$1.3 trillion larger than CBO's March baseline estimates (\$33.2 trillion).

Uncertainty in Budget Projections

All budget estimates and projections are inherently uncertain. Their dependence on assumptions that are themselves subject to substantial variation over short time periods makes budget estimates and projections susceptible to fairly rapid and dramatic changes.³ Small changes in economic conditions, particularly the rate of GDP growth (from those assumed in the estimates) can produce large changes in the budget estimates. According to CBO, a persistent 0.1% increase in the real growth rate of real GDP would reduce the deficit (including interest costs) by \$58 billion cumulatively over a five-year period and by \$272 billion over the next 10 years. Reductions in the rate of GDP growth would increase the deficit by similar amounts over the same time periods. Policy changes that are likely, such as supplemental appropriations for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, but are not included in CBO's

³ Some of the underlying components of budget estimates are known with some certainty. Demographics are one known component. In the next decade, the expected retirements in the baby boom generation will rapidly increase the spending for Medicare and Social Security as well as other federal activities benefitting the elderly. Because virtually all those who will become eligible for these benefits are alive today, estimating the growth in the populations eligible for these programs is relatively straightforward.

baseline, can also change the budget outlook, both for the current budget year and for future years.

The President's (FY2007) budget included a chapter in the *Analytical Perspectives* volume titled "Comparison of Actual to Estimated Totals." The chapter examined the causes of the changes from the initial budget estimates for FY2005 (February 2004) through the actual results for that year. OMB extended its analysis to find upper and lower bounds to the deficit or surplus estimates over a five-year period, based on data going back to FY1982. It found that the upper and lower bounds ranged over \$1.1 trillion at the end of a five-year period. In other words, the Administration's deficit estimate for FY2011, \$205 billion, could range from a surplus of approximately \$300 billion to a deficit of approximately \$700 billion (with a 90% chance of the budget balance falling between those two numbers). Even the Administration's deficit estimate for FY2007 has a 90% chance of being as small as \$86 billion or as large as \$622 billion.

Budget projections are dependent on the underlying assumptions about the direction of the economy, expected policy and policy changes, and how these interact, along with other factors (such as changing demographics) that affect the budget. Any deviation from the assumptions used in the budget estimates, such as faster or slower economic growth, higher or lower inflation, differences from the expected or proposed spending and tax policies, or changes in the technical components of the budget models can have substantial effects on the budget estimates and projections, particularly over longer periods.

Budget Action

Congressional committees began hearings on the President's FY2007 budget shortly after it was released. The Senate Budget Committee reported its version of the congressional budget resolution for FY2007 (S.Con.Res. 83) on March 9. After amending the resolution, the Senate passed it on March 16. As passed, the resolution had higher outlays and a larger deficit for FY2007 than proposed by the President. It assumed the extension of numerous expiring tax cuts (but did not include a fix, temporary or otherwise, for the Alternative Minimum Tax beyond FY2006), and did not include reductions in mandatory spending.

The House Budget Committee passed its version of the FY2007 budget resolution (H.Con.Res. 376) on March 29. The House Budget Committee's resolution had smaller discretionary spending caps than the Senate-passed resolution, among other differences. The House, after an extended delay, passed the Budget Committee's version of the budget resolution on May 18. The House resolution had budget totals for FY2007 that were in most respects similar to those proposed in the President's budget.

The substantial differences between the House- and Senate-passed budget resolutions, along with the relatively late adoption of the House resolution in an election-year-shortened legislative session, reduced the chances of a successful conference. In the expectation of a very difficult-to-achieve House-Senate agreement

on a FY2007 budget resolution, both the House and Senate adopted deeming resolutions.⁴ The deeming resolutions established the discretionary spending levels for FY2007 (the House and Senate both used \$873 billion) for use by the Appropriation Committees in both chambers. The House adopted its deeming resolution shortly after it passed its version of the budget resolution; the Senate attached its deeming resolution to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for FY2006 (H.R. 4939), which became law (P.L.109-234) on June 15, 2006. The discretionary level in the Senate deeming resolution was almost \$16 billion below the discretionary level in the Senate-passed budget resolution.

Following the adoption of the deeming resolutions, the Appropriation Committees in the House and Senate began considering and reporting the annual appropriation bills for FY2007. When Congress left in August, no regular appropriation had passed. The House had passed 10 of its 11 appropriations; the House Committee on Appropriations had cleared all 11 of the appropriations. The Senate had yet to pass any of its 12 appropriations; the Senate Committee on Appropriations had cleared all 12. The new fiscal year begins on October 1, 2006, which left Congress little time to adopt all the regular appropriations for the year. This led to speculation that Congress would need a continuing resolution on appropriations (CR) to cover some or all of the regular appropriations as the new year began. As things turned out, Congress passed the Defense (H.R. 5631) and Homeland Security (H.R. 5441) appropriations at the end of September, but none of the others. The Defense appropriation included a CR that funded all the activities *not* in the two adopted appropriations, through November 17, 2006. Funding under the CR would be at either the House-passed, Senate-passed, or last year's (FY2006) funding levels, whichever is the lowest. (Because the Senate had only passed the Defense and Homeland Security appropriations, the funding level chosen will be the lower of the House-passed or FY2006 levels.)

Congress returned after the election on November 13, with little time to adopt the remaining appropriations for FY2007. Action on the remaining appropriations in the Senate bogged down quickly. To avoid a possible lapse in funding, Congress adopted a second CR (H.J.Res. 100) on November 15, 2006. The new CR provides funding through December 8, 2006, giving Congress another week when it returns after Thanksgiving to adopt appropriations. Some in Congress have indicated that an omnibus appropriation, or a series of combined appropriations, may be needed to complete action on appropriations for FY2007.

Outlays

The Administration's FY2007 budget proposed \$2,770 billion in outlays for FY2007, rising to \$3,240 billion in FY2011, the last year shown in the President's budget. The proposals would boost funding for defense and homeland security

⁴ The deeming resolutions serve as an annual budget resolution to establish enforceable budget levels in the absence of an actual congressionally adopted budget resolution.. For additional information, see the CRS report, *The "Deeming Resolution": A budget Enforcement Tool*, by Robert Keith (RL31443).

spending, restrain or cut most other discretionary spending, and make modest growth-slowing changes to Medicare. In FY2010 and FY2011, it would raise spending by tens of billions of dollars to fund private accounts for Social Security. The Administration's proposals, which the budget assumes are adopted, would raise outlays by \$61 billion (2.2%) above the Administration's revised FY2006 outlay estimate, and by 17.0% from FY2007 to FY2011.

Table 2. Outlays for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016
(in billions of dollars)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2016
CBO Baseline, 1/05	2,472 ^a	2,649	2,732	2,857	2,984	3,105	3,252	4,046
President's FY06 Budget, 2/05		2,709	2,770	2,814	2,922	3,061	3,240	—
President's FY06 CSB, 2/05		2,669	2,701	2,798	2,925	3,050	3,210	—
CBO Analysis of OMB, 3/06		2,675	2,766	2,820	2,906	3,017	3,167	4,044
CBO Revised Baseline, 3/06		2,648	2,726	2,849	2,968	3,099	3,256	3,822
S. Bud. Res. (S.Con.Res. 83) 3/06		2,675	2,795	2,843	2,923	3,030	3,164	—
H. Bud. Res. (H.Con.Res. 376) 5/06		2,675	2,771	2,825	2,914	3,022	3,157	—
OMB, MSR 7/06		2,696	2,798	2,847	2,929	3,053	3,224	—
CBO Update Baseline 8/06		2,663	2,801	2,945	3,079	3,217	3,382	4,211

a. Actual outlays for FY2005.

CSB — The Administration's current services baseline.

MSR — *Mid-Session Review*

Update — *The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update*, CBO

Measured against the Administration's FY2007 current services baseline outlay estimates, the proposed level of outlays grows by \$69 billion (2.6%).⁵ The difference between the current services baseline outlay estimate and proposed outlays for FY2007 indicates the "cost" of the Administration's proposed policies. The year-to-year change (the \$61 billion increase) combines the "costs" of proposed policy changes for FY2007 with the relatively automatic growth in large parts of the budget from FY2006 to FY2007. These relatively automatic increases include cost-of-living adjustments in many federal programs, growth in populations eligible for program benefits, and inflation-driven costs of goods and services bought by the government.

From FY2006 to FY2007, the Administration's budget made a number of assumptions, including the following: a \$19 billion increase in undistributed offsetting receipts (that reduce outlays) from proposed sales of a portion of the radio spectrum; a reduction (\$23 billion) in disaster and relief spending for hurricane relief efforts that the Administration expects to wind down in FY2007; a \$22 billion

⁵ The current services baseline estimates, like CBO's baseline estimates, are designed to provide "a neutral benchmark against which policy proposals can be measured." For outlays, the modified baseline used this year by OMB assumes emergencies are one-time only, that federal pay adjustment assumptions reflect the (usual) January 1 start of inflation-adjusted raises rather than October 1, and the debt service (interest payment) changes resulting from these (and revenue-related) modifications are included in the baseline. These modifications reduced the reported current services baseline outlay estimate by approximately \$45 billion in FY2007 and by \$86 billion in FY2011.

reduction in federal education funding, mostly for support of higher education; substantial increases in outlays in net interest (\$27 billion), as both the debt and interest rates rise; a rise in Social Security spending by an expected \$31 billion; and a rise in Medicare spending by an expected \$49 billion, including the Administration's proposals to slow its growth.

As shares of gross domestic product (GDP), the Administration's proposals would reduce outlays from 20.8% of GDP in FY2006 to 20.1% of GDP in FY2007. By FY2011, the Administration projects that outlays will have fallen to 19.1% of GDP. CBO's January 2006 baseline estimates showed outlays falling very slowly from 19.8% of GDP in FY2007 to 19.4% of GDP in FY2011 and, after falling slightly in the intervening years, returning to 19.4% of GDP in FY2016. Under a selection of CBO's alternative scenarios for spending — including the assumption that there is a phase-down in activities in Iraq and Afghanistan over a number of years, that total discretionary spending increases at the rate of nominal GDP growth (rather than the rate of inflation), and including higher interest costs from the larger deficits and debt resulting from these changes (and from extending the tax cuts) — outlays would fall from 20.1% of GDP in FY2007 to 20.0% of GDP in FY2011 before rising to 21.2% of GDP in FY2016.

The President's budget indicated that Department of Defense (DOD) spending would increase by 6.9% from FY2006 to FY2007. This increase (\$28 billion, from \$411 billion to \$439 billion) is based on *budget authority* (BA) for those two years and excluded enacted and proposed supplementals for the DOD. The President's budget showed outlays, the actual expenditures of the DOD, dropping from FY2006 (\$512 billion) to FY2007 (\$505 billion), a 1.4% reduction in spending.⁶ (Total outlays, not BA, and total revenues determine a year's surplus or deficit.) With the uncertainty surrounding the financing needs for the war on terror, FY2007 defense outlays seem likely to change. CBO's baseline estimates for defense spending (which include extending supplemental funding) increase BA (by 2.5%) and lower outlays (by less than 1%) between FY2006 and FY2007.⁷

Non-defense discretionary outlays in the President's budget would grow by just under 1% (\$5 billion) from FY2006 to FY2007, from \$500 billion in FY2006 to \$505 billion in FY2007. The President's budget showed non-defense discretionary BA falling by 4.2% (\$18 billion) between those two years. Most of that change resulted from the boost in FY2006 spending resulting from the Administration's proposed \$18 billion hurricane relief supplemental. Excluding that amount, non-defense discretionary BA, as a whole, barely changes from FY2006 to FY2007. CBO's January 2006 baseline non-defense discretionary outlay estimates grow by less than 1% between FY2006 and FY2007, from \$499 billion to \$502 billion, similar to the change in the President's budget. The President's budget left unspecified his called-for future year reductions in discretionary spending.

⁶ These outlay numbers include both discretionary and mandatory outlays for the DOD. Mandatory spending for the DOD is less than \$2 billion in both years.

⁷ CBO's defense category matches the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) defense category, a somewhat larger collection of defense related activities than is covered by the DOD alone.

Mandatory spending, federal activities that generally do not need an annual appropriation, grows by 3.9% (\$64 billion) from FY2006 to FY2007, including the Administration's proposed \$1.7 billion in mandatory spending reductions for FY2007 in the President's budget.⁸ This would raise mandatory spending, the largest category of federal spending, from \$1,457 billion in FY2006 to \$1,494 billion in FY2007. CBO's baseline estimates of mandatory spending showed it rising from \$1,432 billion in FY2006 to \$1,488 billion in FY2007, a 3.9% increase.

The Administration proposed \$36 billion in Medicare savings (from baseline levels) through FY2011, which would slow, slightly, the expected increase in Medicare spending. Medicare spending over the five years totals an estimated \$2,207 billion. The Administration's proposed Medicare reduction amounts to a 1.6% cut from total Medicare baseline spending over the five years. The budget also included in its mandatory proposals, personal accounts for Social Security (beginning in FY2010) that would increase spending by \$82 billion over the two years, FY2010 and FY2011. The net effect of the Administration's mandatory proposals would increase spending by \$21 billion over the five years, FY2007 through FY2011.⁹

The large deficits and rising interest rates have an effect on the interest payments the government must make on its growing debt. Both the President's budget and CBO's baseline estimates had net interest rising by 12% from FY2006 to FY2007. Continued large deficits that rapidly increase the debt, combined with expected higher interest rates, will continue to raise the government's annual interest payment. Net interest as a share of total outlays will have grown from 7.4% in FY2005 to an estimated 8.2% in FY2006, and to an estimated 8.9% of total outlays in FY2007.

The Administration's July 2006 MSR increased the FY2007 outlay estimate by \$28 billion. Most of the increase came from higher estimates for the global war on terror and the effect of the FY2006 supplemental (P.L. 109-234) on outlays in FY2007. Somewhat lower spending estimates in a variety of other programs moderated the overall increase. Over the five years covered in the MSR the changes in estimates between February 2006 and July 2006 would raise cumulative outlays by \$45 billion, a barely noticeable amount (total cumulative outlays over the five years approach \$12 trillion).

⁸ The Administration's reductions include increased user fee offsets as well as reductions in mandatory spending.

⁹ The mandatory proposals would increase spending by an estimated \$551 billion over the 10-year period, FY2007 through FY2016, according to the budget documents.

Figure 1. Outlays by Type, FY2000-FY2011

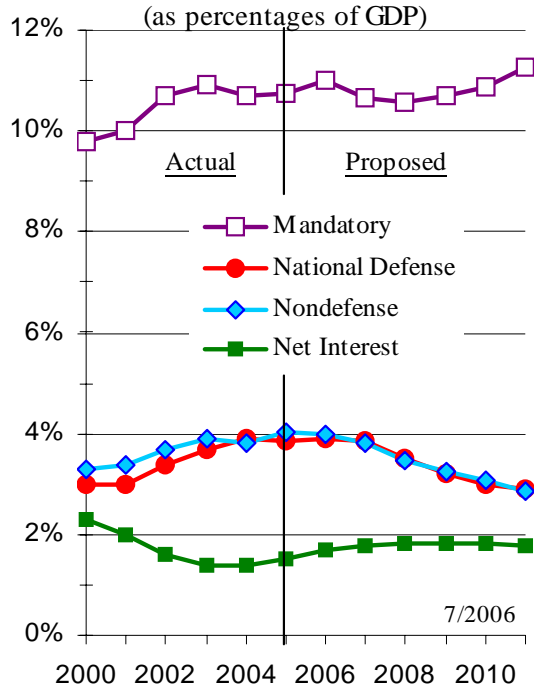


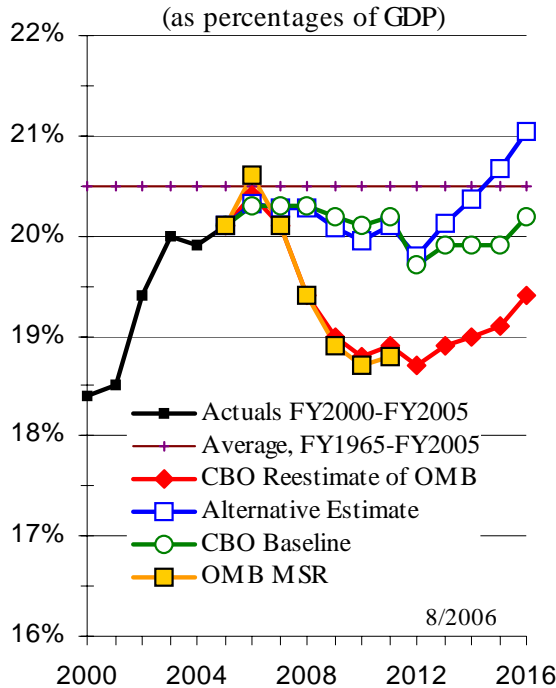
Figure 1 shows the Administration's July 2006 MSR estimates for spending by category. The data show actual outlays for defense, non-defense, mandatory, and net interest spending for the fiscal years 2000 through 2005 and the MSR estimates for the fiscal years 2006 through 2011, all as percentages of GDP. The slide in defense and non-defense discretionary spending as a share of GDP after FY2006 occurs in both the Administration's proposed and current service baseline estimates and projections. The reductions depend on the Administration's assumptions that non-defense discretionary spending falls by 2.0% annually (FY2007 through FY2011) and that there is limited additional funding for the war on terror (which means that DOD outlays fall by 1.5%

a year after FY2007). The President proposed some reduction in mandatory spending, from current service levels, but they do little to keep mandatory spending from rising later in the decade as a share of GDP.¹⁰ By FY2010 and FY2011, the President's proposed private accounts for Social Security raise mandatory spending as a percentage of GDP above the current services level. Mandatory spending grows at an annual rate of 6.8% in the MSR, after FY2007.

¹⁰ FY2006 mandatory spending was boosted, temporarily, by spending on hurricane recovery.

Figure 2 shows four possible paths for outlays as percentages of GDP through FY2016: the CBO August 2006 baseline, the President's proposal (as reestimated by CBO), OMB's MSR, and an alternative estimate derived from CBO data. CBO's baseline falls as a share of GDP through FY2012 before beginning to rise. CBO's

Figure 2. Outlays, FY2000-FY2016



reestimate of the President's proposed outlays fall sharply after FY2006, in part the result of the Administration's assumption of reductions in discretionary spending, before beginning a steady rise after FY2012 (it mirrors the estimates in the MSR closely through FY2011, when the MSR estimates end). Future outlays in all three estimates remain below the FY1965-FY2005 outlay average as a percentage of GDP. The alternative estimate is based on selected policy alternatives estimated by CBO that were not included in CBO's baseline. The alternative incorporates several assumptions. One, that discretionary spending grows at the rate of nominal GDP growth (a higher rate of growth than used in the baseline). Two, that instead of annually repeating the recent supplementals

for the war on terror and hurricane relief, funding for the military activities in Iraq and Afghanistan are phased down over several years and hurricane relief ends after FY2006. Three, that, because of larger deficits and debt, the government's interest costs are larger than in the baseline. And four, that, as in the baseline, mandatory spending is expected to grow faster than GDP. The lower outlays resulting from the change in the assumption about repeating the supplementals are overwhelmed by the higher outlays resulting from the faster rate of discretionary spending and additional interest costs. Outlays under the alternative estimate fall as a percentage of GDP in the near future (from 20.1% of GDP in FY2007 to 19.8% of GDP in FY2012) before rising fairly rapidly to 21.0% of GDP in FY2016.

The Senate-passed budget resolution (S.Con.Res. 83; March 16, 2006) increased outlays by \$120 billion (4.5%) between FY2006 and FY2007. The resolution's FY2007 outlays would be \$69 billion larger than CBO's FY2007 baseline outlay estimate and \$25 billion above the President's FY2007 outlay proposal. Under the Senate resolution, outlays would fall as a percentage of GDP, from 20.3% of GDP in FY2007 to 18.9% of GDP in FY2011.

The House-passed budget resolution (H.Con.Res. 376; May 18, 2006) follows most of the policies of the President's budget proposal. The resolution has a slightly smaller deficit and slightly higher outlays than in the President's proposal for FY2007. Outlays in the resolution increase by \$95 billion (3.6%) from FY2006 to FY2007. The outlays are \$45 billion higher than CBO's FY2007 baseline outlay

estimate and less than \$1 billion above the President's FY2007 outlay proposal. In the resolution, outlays would fall from 20.1% of GDP in FY2007 to 18.8% of GDP in FY2011.

Receipts

Receipts would rise by 5.7% from FY2006 to FY2007 under the Administration's FY2007 budget proposal, including the effect of extending the alternative minimum tax (AMT) relief through FY2007. Over the five years forecast in the President's budget, revenues would rise from \$2,416 billion in FY2007 to \$3,035 billion in FY2011, a 25.6% increase.

The Administration's proposal to extend and make permanent many of the tax cuts adopted in the Administration's first term has little effect on FY2007 revenues. Most of the budgetary effect of extending the tax cuts would occur after FY2010. (Because the Administration incorporated the effect of making the tax cuts permanent in both its proposed and current services baseline estimates, there is no upward bump in the current services receipt estimates in FY2010 or FY2011.)

Table 3. Receipts for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016

(in billions of dollars)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2016
CBO Baseline, 1/05	2,154 ^a	2,312	2,461	2,598	2,743	2,883	3,138	4,113
President's FY06 Budget, 2/05		2,285	2,416	2,590	2,714	2,878	3,035	—
President's FY06 CSB 2/05		2,301	2,444	2,597	2,729	2,901	3,064	—
CBO Analysis of OMB, 3/06		2,304	2,431	2,585	2,712	2,852	2,964	3,794
CBO Revised Baseline, 3/06		2,313	2,461	2,598	2,743	2,883	3,139	4,114
S. Bud. Res. (S.Con.Res. 83) 3/06		2,303	2,433	2,593	2,725	2,870	2,986	—
H. Bud. Res. (H.Con.Res. 376) 3/06		2,303	2,422	2,590	2,723	2,869	2,994	—
OMB, MSR 7/06		2,400	2,459	2,659	2,772	2,930	3,098	—
CBO Update Baseline, CBO 8/06		2,403	2,515	2,672	2,775	2,890	3,156	4,118

a. Actual receipts for FY2005.

CSB — The Administration's current services baseline.

MSR — *Mid-Session Review*

Update — *The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update*, CBO

The Administration estimated that making the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts permanent would reduce cumulative receipts by \$179 billion between FY2007 and FY2011 and by \$1.4 trillion between FY2007 and FY2016. The effect of these extensions and the Administration's other proposals for receipts would reduce receipts by \$280 billion in the first five years and by \$1,667 billion over 10 years.

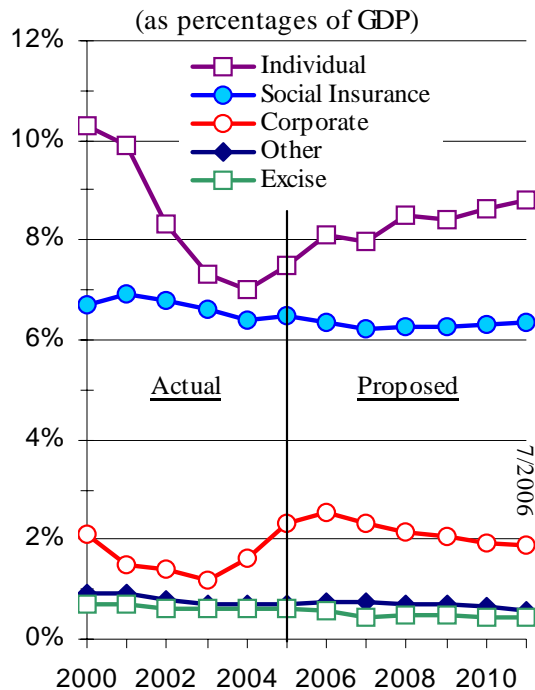
CBO's January 2006 budget report estimated that extending the expiring provisions of the major tax cuts passed in 2001 and 2003 would reduce revenues by an estimated \$346 billion over the first five years and by \$1,606 billion over 10 years. Extending *all* the tax cuts that expire over the 10-year period would reduce revenues (from CBO baseline levels) by \$582 billion in the first five years and by \$2,644

billion over the full 10 years of the forecast.¹¹ CBO's baseline estimates, following current law as required, assume that the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts expire in 2010 as scheduled.

The estimated reductions in revenues from extending tax cuts do not reduce year-to-year revenues. The Administration projected that receipts would rise from \$2,285 billion in FY2006, to \$2,416 billion in FY2007, and to \$3,035 billion in FY2011 (including the effect of the Administration's proposals). CBO's revised baseline estimates (March 2006) showed revenues increasing from an estimated \$2,312 billion in FY2006, to \$2,461 billion in FY2007, to \$3,139 billion in FY2011, and to \$4,114 billion in FY2016. The Administration's MSR (July 2006), with revised receipt estimates, also showed total receipts rising over this period, from \$2,400 billion in FY2006, to \$2,459 billion in FY2007, to \$3,098 billion in FY2011. (The Administration's FY2002 budget documents, published in April 2001, projected total receipts of \$2,643 billion for FY2007, almost \$200 billion more than estimated in the MSR.)

Figure 3 shows the President's July 2006 revised receipts (from the MSR) by type for the fiscal years 2005 through 2011. Actual receipts are shown through FY2005. All are shown as percentages of GDP. In the MSR, as in the original budget, excise and other receipts remain at or below 1% of GDP. Corporate income taxes, after rising through FY2006, decline slowly and steadily as a share of GDP under the Administration's projection. Social Insurance receipts remain fairly steady throughout the period shown. Individual income taxes, having fallen over 3.3% of GDP between FY2000 and FY2004, regain some of their lost share under the Administration's proposals, but remain 1.5% points of GDP below their FY2000 level.

Figure 3. Receipts by Type, FY2000-FY2011



The Administration's proposals included extending the current relief from the alternative minimum tax (AMT) for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Without further extensions of or a permanent fix to the AMT, a growing number of middle-class taxpayers will find themselves subject to the AMT.¹² CBO estimated (August 2006)

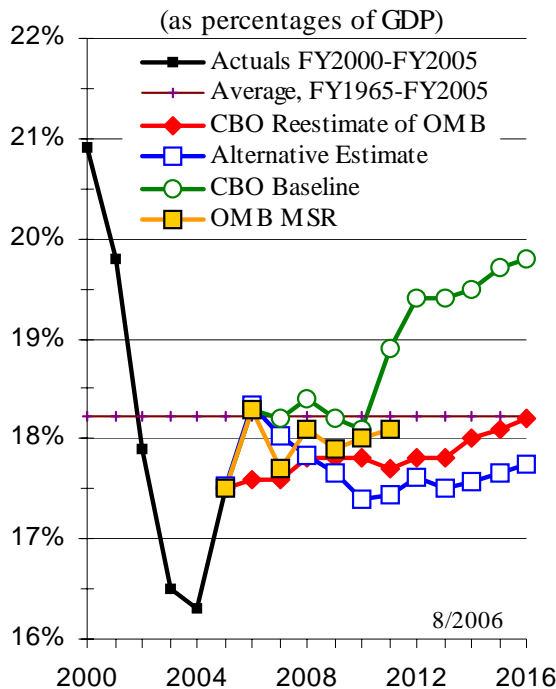
¹¹ These amounts from CBO do not include the outlay effects (usually interest costs associated with larger deficits and debt) of the extensions.

¹² For discussions of the AMT issue, see CRS Report RL30149, *The Alternative Minimum* (continued...)

that providing annual AMT relief would reduce receipts by \$260 billion between FY2007 and FY2011, and by \$513 billion between FY2007 and FY2016. Without some adjustment to the AMT, it will eventually recapture much of the tax reduction provided in the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts.¹³

As shares of GDP, total receipts are expected to remain near or below their average of 18.2% (between FY1965 and FY2005) throughout the period covered in

Figure 4. Receipts, FY2000-FY2016



OMB's MSR. CBO's estimates of the Administration's February 2006 budget proposals showed receipts rising slowly from 17.6% of GDP in FY2007, to 17.8% of GDP in FY2011, and to 18.2% of GDP in FY2016 (CBO extended the Administration's policies through FY2016). As one would expect, CBO's revised baseline estimates (August 2006), which exclude the extension of the tax cuts, are larger, rising from 18.3% of GDP in FY2007 to 18.9% of GDP in FY2011. By FY2016, CBO's baseline revenue forecast reaches 19.8% of GDP.¹⁴

The Administration's MSR (July 2006) showed a jump in receipts as a share of GDP in FY2006 (to 18.3% of GDP from 17.5% of GDP in the President's

February 2006 budget), but the two sets of estimates are relatively close in the other years. The large increase in receipts expected in FY2006 (mostly from corporate income and non-withheld individual income taxes) appears to be limited and has little effect on receipts in subsequent years.

The CBO Update also reflected the jump in FY2006 receipts (from 17.7% of GDP in CBO's March 2006 budget report to 18.3% of GDP in its August report), an increase that dissipates over the 10-year forecast. By FY2011, the August baseline receipt estimate is 0.2% of GDP larger than CBO's March 2006 receipts baseline receipt estimate (18.9% of GDP versus 18.7% of GDP).

¹² (...continued)

Tax for Individuals; and CRS Report RS22100, *The Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals: Legislative Initiatives and Their Revenue Effects*, both by Gregg A. Esenwein.

¹³ See CRS Report RS21817, *The Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT): Income Entry Points and "Take Back" Effects*, by Gregg A. Esenwein, for more information on the interaction of the AMT and the tax cuts.

¹⁴ The CBO baseline incorporates the assumption of a substantial tax increase after FY2010 when the large 2001 and 2003 tax cuts expire under current law.

Modifying CBO's baseline revenue estimates and projections by using its alternative policy estimates produces slower growth in receipts, both in dollars and as shares of GDP, than in CBO's baseline.¹⁵ And although receipts still rise as a percentage of GDP, they do so more slowly than in the President's proposal and much more slowly than in CBO's baseline. By FY2011, the alternative estimates of receipts would rise to \$2,918 billion, or 17.4% of GDP. By FY2016, the alternative estimated receipts rise to \$3,696 billion, or 17.7% of GDP. This is \$420 billion and 2% of GDP below the baseline projections for FY2016.

Figure 4 uses data from the March 2006 CBO budget report analyzing the President's proposed policies, from CBO's August 2006 budget report, and from the Administration's July 2006 MSR. The figure shows receipts as percentages of GDP for fiscal years 2000 through 2016 (projected). Actual receipts are shown for fiscal years 2000 through 2005. CBO's August baseline and its March reestimate of the Administration proposals follow similar patterns through FY2010. In CBO's baseline, receipt estimates are larger as shares of GDP than those of the reestimates of the Administration's proposals. The CBO baseline does not assume the FY2006 and FY2007 AMT relief that is included in the Administration estimate. The similarity in the patterns ends in FY2011 when the Administration proposals assume the permanency of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts and CBO's baseline does not. CBO's revised baseline shows the big jump in receipts in FY2011, as its baseline assumptions include the tax increases resulting from the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts. CBO's reestimates of the President's tax proposals assumes that the tax cuts are made permanent. Both the reestimates and the alternative estimates in **Figure 4** display a similar pattern, with receipts as a smaller percentage of GDP in the alternative estimate. The alternative estimates show receipts staying between 17.4% and 17.8% of GDP following the 18.0% of GDP in FY2007. The receipt estimates from the MSR show the big bump in expected FY2006 receipts and the subsequent settling of total receipts near 18% of GDP in the following years.

The Senate-passed budget resolution accommodated over \$200 billion in unspecified tax cut extensions over five years. The House-passed budget resolution included a similar value for tax reductions.

Deficits (and Surpluses)

Deficits and surpluses are the residuals left after Congress and the President set policies for spending and receipts. Surpluses, in which receipts are greater than outlays, reduce federal debt held by the public, which can lead to lower net interest payments (among other effects). Deficits, in which outlays exceed receipts, increase government debt held by the public, generally increasing net interest payments. The government had its last surplus in FY2001 (\$128 billion and 1.3% of GDP).

¹⁵ CBO indicates that combining the reform of the AMT and the tax extenders produces an interactive effect that makes the combined loss greater than the sum of the two estimates separately.

Table 4. Surpluses/Deficits(-) for FY2005-FY2011 and FY2016
(in billions of dollars)

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2016
CBO Baseline, 1/05	-318 ^a	-337	-270	-259	-241	-222	-114	67
President's FY06 Budget, 2/05		-423	-354	-223	-208	-183	-205	—
President's FY06 CSB 2/05		-367	-257	-201	-196	-149	-146	—
CBO Analysis of OMB, 3/06		-371	-335	-236	-194	-165	-204	-250
CBO Revised Baseline, 3/06		-336	-265	-250	-224	-216	-117	70
S. Budget Res. (S.Con.Res. 83) 3/06		-372	-363	-250	-197	-160	-178	—
H. Budg. Res. (H.Con.Res. 376) 5/06 . . .		-372	-348	-235	-191	-153	-164	—
OMB, MSR 7/06		-296	-339	-188	-157	-123	-127	—
CBO, Update Baseline 8/06		-260	-286	-273	-304	-328	-227	-93

a. Actual deficit for FY2005.

CSB — The Administration's current services baseline.

HBC — House Budget Committee

MSR — Mid-Session Review

Update — *The Budget and Economic Outlook: An Update*, CBO

The President's budget proposed a FY2007 deficit of \$354 billion (2.6% of GDP). The Administration's budget showed the deficit shrinking in dollars and as a share of GDP through FY2010 before rising slightly in FY2011. Without policy changes, the deficit is likely to begin rising in the years after FY2011 as the baby boom generation retires in large numbers and raises the demand for federal spending on the elderly, even as revenues remain near (or possibly below) historical levels.

The Administration asserted that the FY2007 budget will further the President's oft-repeated goal of cutting the deficit in half by FY2009. To achieve this goal, the Administration reaches back to its February 2004 deficit estimate for FY2004 (4.5% of GDP) as the starting point, which was when it first articulated this goal.¹⁶ The FY2007 budget showed the deficit falling below 2% of GDP by FY2008 and to 1.4% of GDP in FY2009. The goal may be difficult to reach if Congress does not fully adopt the Administration's proposals, if additional AMT relief is implemented beyond FY2007, if additional defense supplementals for the war on terror are adopted after FY2007, or if any number of budget-related events occur over the next several years that raise outlays or reduce receipts.

Achieving the Administration's deficit reduction goals would require, during the next five years, strict limits on the growth in domestic discretionary spending (if not actual reductions), a slowing in the growth rate of some entitlements, and letting AMT relief lapse after 2007. Some of the President's proposals would increase spending or reduce receipts, requiring larger spending reductions in other areas of the budget, since the Administration has steadfastly opposed any tax increases to reduce

¹⁶ The actual deficit for FY2004 was 3.6% of GDP. Since 2002, the Administration has consistently overestimated the size of the current or the next year's deficit in each year's budget.

the deficit.¹⁷ Holding to these spending and revenue levels may prove difficult. Higher than proposed spending or lower than proposed revenues, would result in deficits larger than those shown in the President's February 2006 budget.

CBO's baseline estimates and projections showed the deficit steadily falling in dollars and as a percentage of GDP through FY2011, after which small surpluses appear over the remaining years of the forecast. The requirements and assumptions that CBO must follow in producing the baseline estimates accounts for almost all of this improvement in the deficit/surplus outlook. Under a selection of alternative

policies not included in the baseline (as shown in CBO's August 2006 budget report) that may better forecast the future path of fiscal policy, the deficit does not shrink and become a surplus. Instead, it grows throughout the 10-year period in dollars and, after FY2012, grows as a share of GDP (see the CBO-based alternative estimate in **Figure 5**).

Figure 5. Deficits(-)/Surpluses, FY2000-FY2016

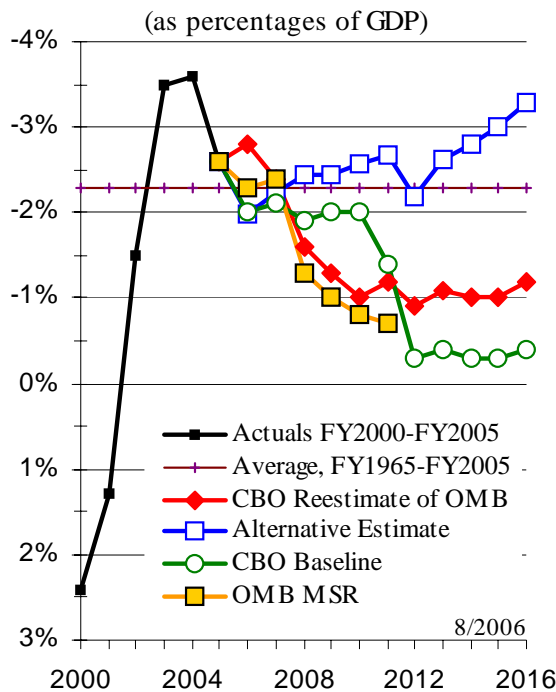


Figure 5 shows deficit estimates as shares of GDP for FY2000 through FY2016.¹⁸ The actual amounts for the surpluses and deficits are shown for FY2000 through FY2005. Subsequent years are based on data from the CBO's March 2006 and August 2006 budget reports and from the Administration's July 2006 MSR. The average deficit for FY1965 through FY2005 is also included.

The CBO baseline deficit estimate assumes the expiration of the 2001 and 2003 tax cuts in 2010, no future adjustments to lessen the expanding coverage of the AMT, the adjustment of discretionary spending for inflation, and an annual repetition of the 2005 funding supplemental for the military activities in Iraq and Afghanistan and hurricane relief efforts. The result of these baseline assumptions, as percentages of GDP, is growing receipts, falling outlays, and a rapid fall in the deficit as a share of GDP after FY2010 that almost reaches a balance in FY2012. The CBO estimate of the President's policy proposals assumes additional spending for defense in FY2006 and FY2007, additional hurricane relief in FY2006, very tight controls on domestic discretionary spending, a slight slowing in the growth of Medicare, and the creation

¹⁷ The Administration's current services baseline estimate, which assumes current policy, has smaller deficits throughout the five-year period than the deficits in the President's proposed budget. The cumulative five-year deficit would be smaller without the President's proposed policy changes than with them.

¹⁸ Note that in the chart, deficits are at the top and surpluses are at the bottom.

of personal accounts for Social Security in FY2010 and FY2011. The result is a decline in the deficit as a percentage of GDP through FY2012, after which the deficit remains near 1% of GDP through FY2016.¹⁹

The alternative estimate in **Figure 5** used selected estimates of alternative policies estimated by CBO (that reflected faster discretionary spending growth, extending the expiring tax cuts, retaining relief from the AMT, and incorporating increased debt servicing costs). Under these assumptions, the deficit estimates, after an upward bump in FY2006, fall slightly through FY2012. By FY2016, the alternative estimate produces a deficit equal to 3.3% of GDP, a percentage point of GDP larger than the FY1965 through FY2005 deficit average.

The revised deficit numbers in the MSR were an improvement over the Administration's original estimates from February 2006. The newer estimates included many of the Administration's assumptions from February. The MSR deficit estimates (see **Figure 5**) were slightly smaller (as a percentage of GDP) than CBO's reestimates of the Administration's earlier estimates (and smaller than in the original FY2007 budget). Larger GDP estimates in the MSR, as well as larger receipt estimates, contributed to the decline in the deficit estimates as shares of GDP.

The baseline deficit estimates in CBO's Update (August 2006) were generally larger than in its March 2006 estimates. Where the March baseline deficit estimates moved into a small surplus in FY2012 and stayed there, the August baseline estimates and projections remained in deficit throughout the period. The FY2007 deficit grew from 1.9% of GDP in March to 2.1% of GDP in August (higher outlays accounted for most of the change).

The Senate budget resolution contained a slightly larger deficit in FY2007 than in the President's budget and is almost \$30 billion larger than CBO's reestimate of the President's proposed deficit. Compared with CBO's revised baseline, the Senate's budget resolution deficit is almost \$100 billion larger. As shares of GDP, the deficits in the Senate budget resolution fall from 2.6% in FY2007 to 1.0% of GDP in FY2010 before rising to 1.1% of GDP in FY2011.

The House budget resolution for FY2007 had a slightly smaller deficit than the President proposed for FY2007 (by \$6 billion) and generally smaller deficits in subsequent years. The House budget resolution deficit is over \$80 billion larger than the March 2006 CBO baseline deficit for FY2007 and almost \$15 billion larger than CBO's deficit estimate of the President's FY2007 proposal.

The Longer Run

Both OMB and CBO agree that over a longer time period, one beginning in the next decade and lasting for decades, demographic pressure will so badly distort

¹⁹ The CBO reestimate of the Administration's policies was based on budget estimates (the President's budget proposals) before the large increase in 2006 receipts were recognized in the spring of 2006 and incorporated into the summer budget estimates from OMB and CBO..

current policies as to make them unsustainable. The future, under current policies, will lead to growing and persistent deficits. A CBO report on *The Long-Term Budget Outlook* (December 2005) states

Over the next half-century, the United States will confront the challenge of conducting its fiscal policy in the face of the retirement of the baby-boom generation.... Under current policies, the aging of the population is likely to combine with rapidly rising health care costs to create an ever-growing demand for resources to finance federal spending for mandatory programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.... [A]ttaining fiscal stability in the coming decades will probably require substantial reductions in the projected growth of spending and perhaps also a sizable increase in taxes as a share of the economy.²⁰

The Administration indicated similar concerns about the outlook for the budget over the long term in the President's FY2007 budget (February 2006).

...the long-term picture presents a major challenge due to the expected growth in spending for major entitlement programs. In only two years, the leading edge of the baby boom generation will become eligible for early retirement under Social Security. In 5 years, these retirees will be eligible for Medicare. The budgetary effects ... will be muted at first. But if we do not take action soon to reform both Social Security and Medicare, the coming demographic bulge will drive Federal spending to unprecedented levels and threaten the Nation's future prosperity.

No plausible amount of cuts to discretionary programs or tax increases can help us avert this major fiscal challenge.... By 2070, if we do not reform entitlement programs to slow their growth, the rate of taxation on the overall economy would need to be more than doubled....²¹

The short-term budget outlook can change when it is buffeted by all types of unexpected events, such as the hurricanes last year or deteriorating economic conditions. The long-term budget outlook, although susceptible to these types of events, will largely be determined by the interplay of current policy and demographics. The retirement of the baby boom generation, rapidly expanding the population eligible for federal programs serving the elderly, will put enormous pressure on the federal budget. Without policy changes, these programs could overwhelm the rest of the budget. Not only will the programs themselves be stressed, but their growth would be likely to impede the government's ability to meet its obligations and the ability of the economy to provide the resources needed.

²⁰ CBO, *The Long-Term Budget Outlook*, Dec., 2005, p.1.

²¹ OMB, *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2007*, Feb. 2006, p.18.

For Additional Reading

U.S. Congressional Budget Office. *The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2007-2016*. Washington, January 27, 2006.

———. *The Long-Term Budget Outlook*. Washington, December 2005.

U.S. Council of Economic Advisors. *The Economic Report of the President*. Washington, GPO, February 2006.

U.S. Office of Management and Budget. *The Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2007*. Washington, GPO, February 6, 2006.

CRS Products

CRS Report RL32791, *Congressional Budget Actions in 2005*, by Bill Heniff, Jr.

CRS Report RL33132, *Budget Reconciliation Legislation in 2005*, by Robert Keith.

CRS Report RS22322, *Taxes and Fiscal Year 2006 Budget Reconciliation: A Brief Summary*, by David Brumbaugh.

CRS Report RS21992, *Extending the 2001, 2003, and 2004 Tax Cuts*, by Gregg Esenwein.

CRS Report RL30149, *The Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals*, by Gregg Esenwein.

CRS Report RS22100, *The Alternative Minimum Tax for Individuals: Legislative Initiatives and Their Revenue Effects*, by Gregg Esenwein.

CRS Report RL30839, *Tax Cuts, the Business Cycle, and Economic Growth: A Macroeconomic Analysis*, by Marc Labonte and Gail Makinen.

CRS Report RS21756, *The Option of Freezing Non-defense Discretionary Spending to Reduce the Budget Deficit*, by Gregg Esenwein and Philip Winters.

CRS Report RL30239, *Economic Forecasts and the Budget*, by Brian W. Cashell.

CRS Report RL31235, *The Economics of the Federal Budget Deficit*, by Brian W. Cashell.

CRS Report RL31414, *Baseline Budget Projections: A Discussion of Issues*, by Marc Labonte.

CRS Report 98-560, *Baselines and Scorekeeping in the Federal Budget Process*, by Bill Heniff, Jr.

CRS Report RS20095, *The Congressional Budget Process: A Brief Overview*, by James V. Saturno.

CRS Report RL30297, *Congressional Budget Resolutions: Selected Statistics and Information Guide*, by Bill Heniff Jr.

CRS Report RS21752, *Federal Budget Process Reform: A Brief Overview*, by Bill Heniff, Jr. and Robert Keith.

CRS Report 98-720, *Manual on the Federal Budget Process*, by Robert Keith and Allen Schick.

CRS Report RL30708, *Social Security, Saving, and the Economy*, by Brian W. Cashell.

crsphpgw