REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

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TWO BUDGETS: A COMPARISON

1 April 2009

Obama/Democratic Budget	House Republican Budget
- \$1.8 trillion in 2009; \$9.3 trillion over 10 years.	- \$1.7 trillion in 2009 (\$100 billion lower than the President).
- Deficit equals 5.7 percent of GDP by 2019.	- Deficits are \$3.3 trillion lower for the 10-year period.
	- Deficits fall below 3.0 percent of GDP over the 10-year period.
- Doubles the debt in just over 5 years; triples in just over 10 years	- Borrows \$3.6 trillion less, resulting in a 65.1-percent debt-to-GDP ratio.
- Debt equals \$17.3 trillion by 2019, or 82.4 percent of GDP.	
- Spending nearly doubles, rising from \$2.983 trillion in 2008 to \$5.1 trillion in	 Spends \$4.8 trillion less than the President over 10 years (through 2019). Spending falls to 20.7 percent of GDP, about the historical average.
- Spending rises to 24.5 percent of GDP by 2019, 4 percentage points higher than the historical average.	
ng 6.5 percent in 2010. veterans) in 20	- Freezes nondefense (excluding veterans) in 2010-14, then allows
- Increases nondefense spending by 9 percent in 2010.	moderate increases through 2019.
- In contrast, family income increases by 1.3 percent this year and inflation is projected to be 1.2 percent in 2010.	
- Increases by \$1.4 trillion over 10 years.	- Slows the average annual growth in mandatory spending from 5.3 percent to 3.9 percent.
	- \$1.8 trillion in 2009; \$9.3 trillion over 10 years. - Deficit equals 5.7 percent of GDP by 2019. - Doubles the debt in just over 5 years; triples in just over 10 years - Debt equals \$17.3 trillion by 2019, or 82.4 percent of GDP. - Spending nearly doubles, rising from \$2.983 trillion in 2008 to \$5.1 trillion in 2019. - Spending rises to 24.5 percent of GDP by 2019, 4 percentage points higher than the historical average. - Increases total discretionary spending by 6.5 percent in 2010. - Increases nondefense spending by 9 percent in 2010. - In contrast, family income increases by 1.3 percent this year and inflation is projected to be 1.2 percent in 2010.

Long Term	- Increases Medicare's unfunded liabilities from \$36 trillion to \$50 trillion. - Does nothing to address insolvency of Medicare and Social Security. - Spending, deficits, and debt begin to spiral out of control by 2030 and eventually drag down the U.S. economy by 2060.	- Begins reforms to ensure the Federal Government can meet the mission of health and retirement security. - Gains control of debt, which never exceeds 75 percent of GDP over the next 75 years. - Extends the American legacy of leaving the next generation better off.
	- Debt exceeds 100 percent of GDP in 2030.	and noting generation series.
Taxes	- Increases taxes by \$1.5 trillion, including taxes on investors, small business, and energy.	- Provides tax incentives to use private capital, not taxpayer dollars, to unlock credit markets and encourage private sector investment and job growth.
		- Suspends capital gains tax through 2010.
		- Reduces corporate tax rate from second highest in the industrialized world to 25 percent.
		- Produces 2.1 million more jobs than the President in the fifth year of the budget.
Energy	- Imposes a national energy tax through a cap-and-trade proposal that will cost the average family \$1,600 annually.	- Reduces U.S. dependence on Foreign oil by opening domestic resources to environmentally sound exploration and development, and encourages the development of carbon-free nuclear energy.
Defense and Veterans	- Increases Department of Defense funding by 3.9 percent in 2010, and Veterans by 10.25 percent.	- Increases the President's request for defense by \$5 billion; reserves \$50 billion placeholder for unmet needs in DoD.
		- Fully funds the House-reported level for the VA (\$540-million increase over the President).