The President's FY 2017 Budget

February 2016



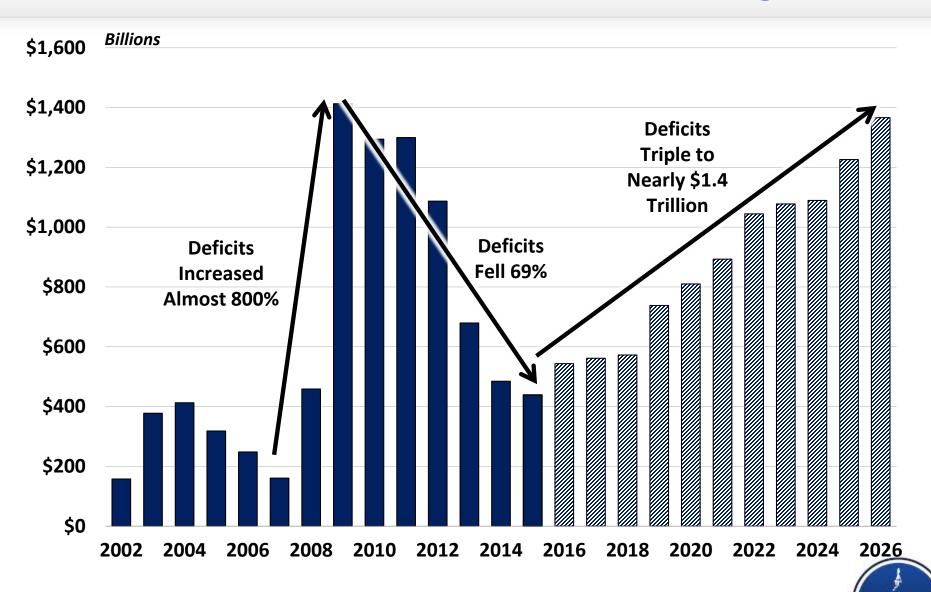
COMMITTEE FOR A
RESPONSIBLE FEDERAL BUDGET



CBO's January Baseline Sets the Stage

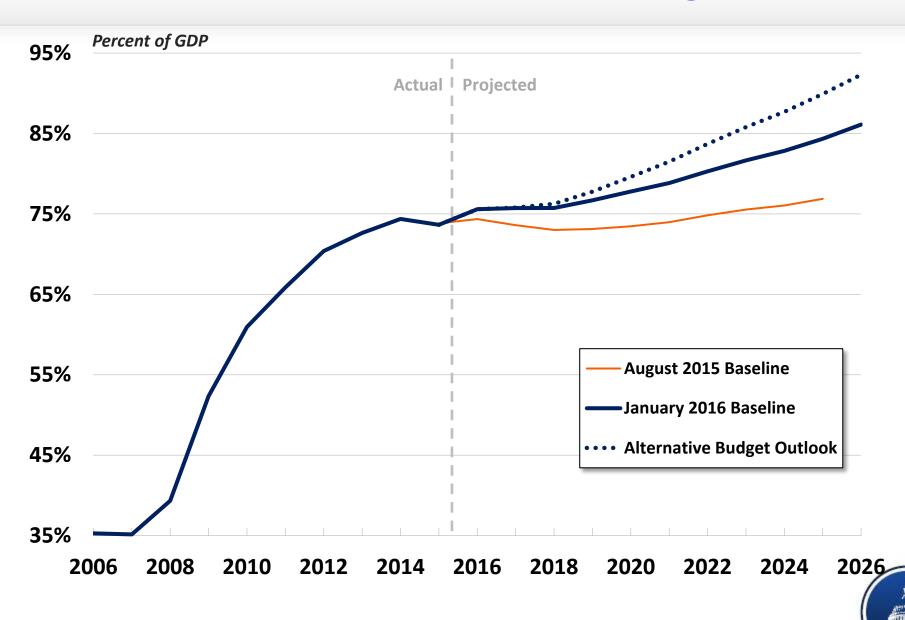


Trillion-Dollar Deficits Are Returning

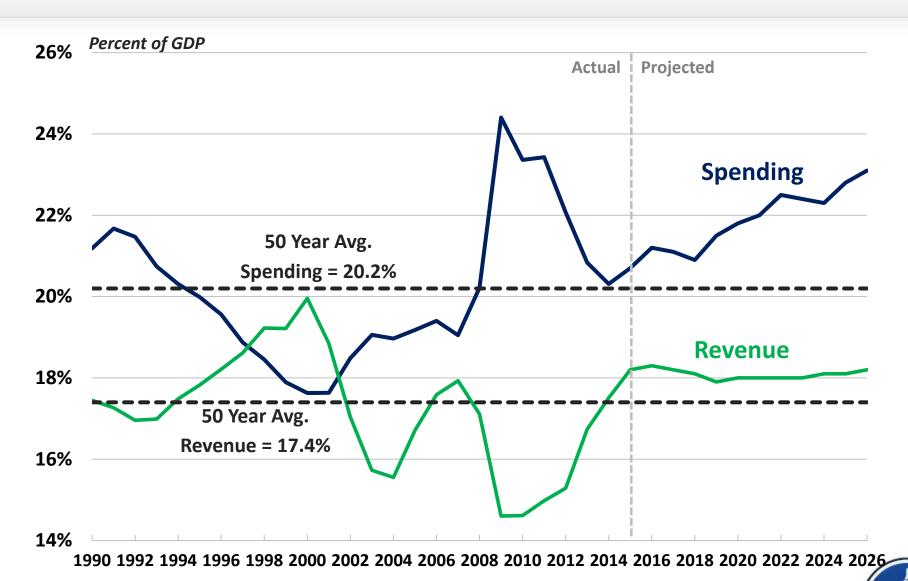


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The National Debt is Rising



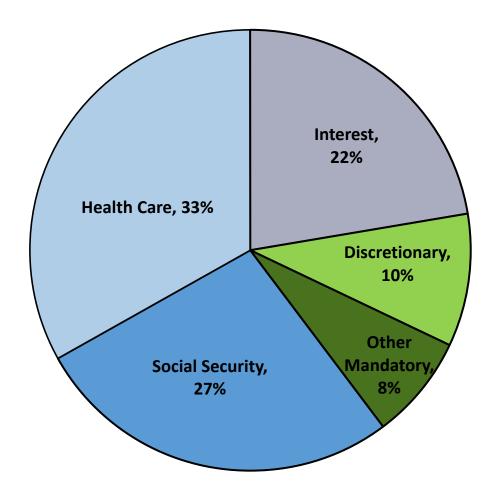
The Gap Between Revenue and Spending is Growing



Sources: CBO, CRFB Calculations

Social Security, Health, and Interest Explain the Growth

These 3 areas account for 83% of the \$2.7 trillion in nominal growth from 2015 to 2026

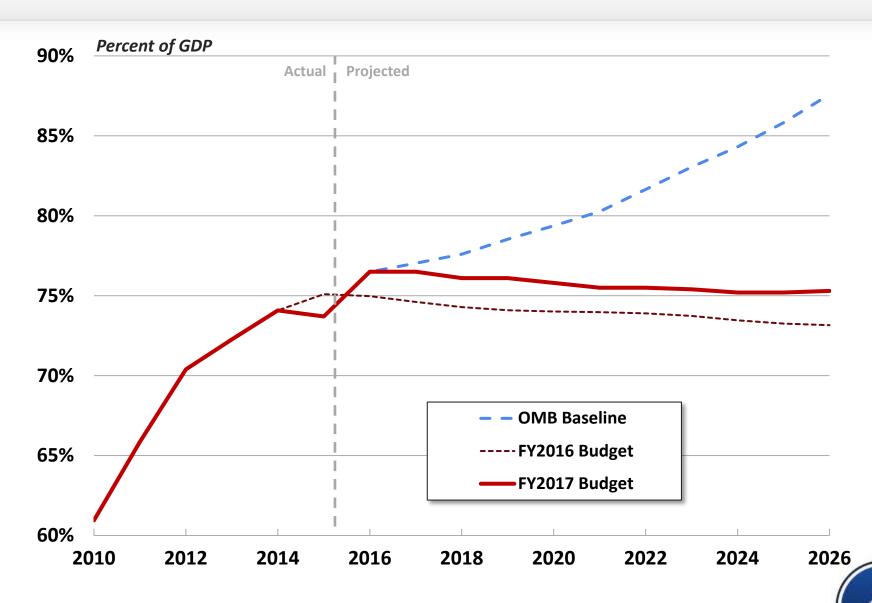




The President's FY 2017 Budget

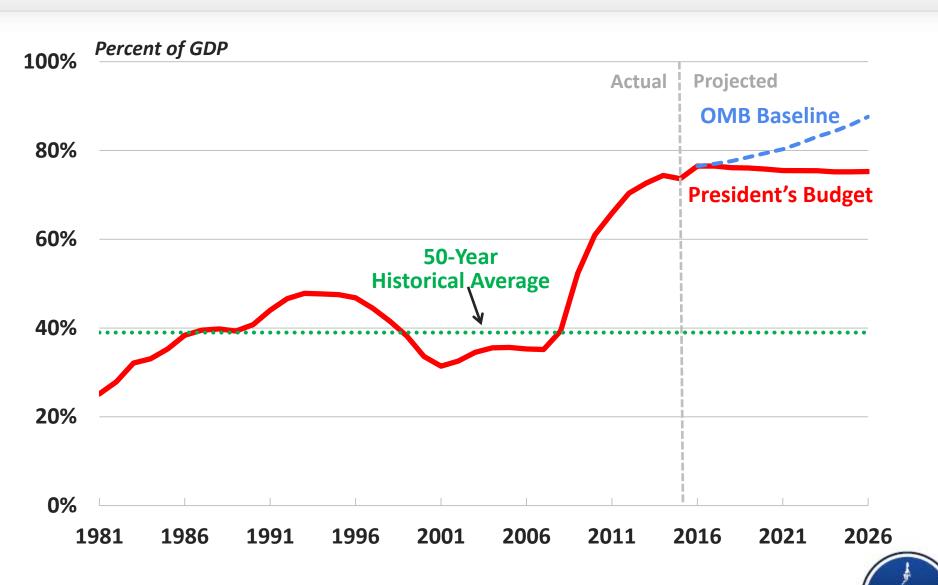


The President's Budget Stabilizes the Debt



Sources: OMB, CRFB Calculations

....But at Record-High Levels



Budget Projections in the President's Budget

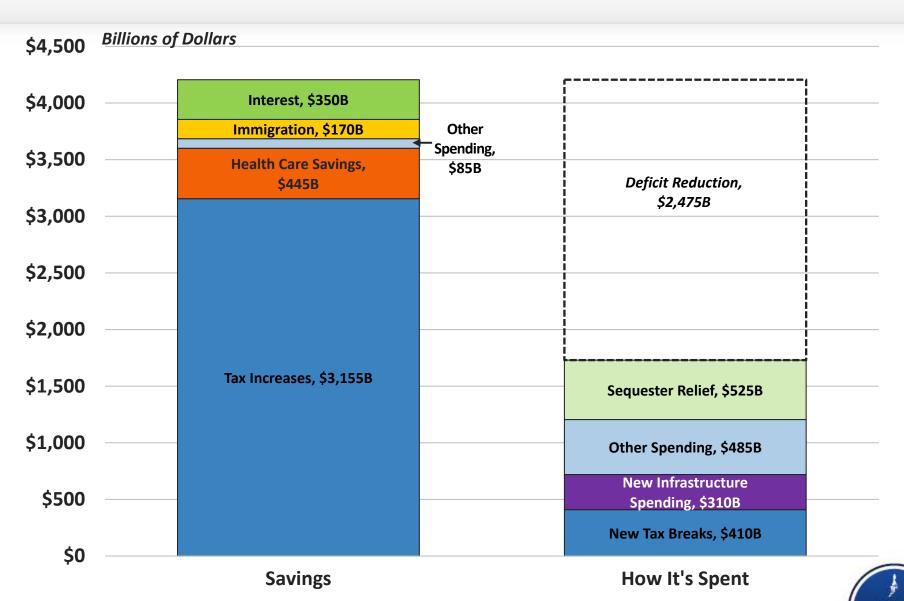
Fiscal Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Ten- Year^
					REVE	NUES							
FY 2017 Budget	18.3%	18.1%	18.9%	19.4%	19.5%	19.8%	20.0%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	20.0%	20.0%	19.7%
OMB Baseline	18.3%	18.1%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	18.3%
PAYGO Baseline*	18.3%	18.1%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.3%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.5%	18.5%	18.5%	18.3%
CBO Baseline	18.2%	18.3%	18.2%	18.1%	17.9%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.1%	18.1%	18.2%	18.1%
FY 2016 Budget	17.7%	18.7%	19.1%	19.1%	19.2%	19.3%	19.3%	19.4%	19.5%	19.6%	19.7%	N/A	19.3%
OUTLAYS													
FY 2017 Budget	20.7%	21.4%	21.5%	21.6%	22.1%	22.3%	22.4%	22.7%	22.6%	22.4%	22.7%	22.8%	22.3%
OMB Baseline	20.7%	21.4%	21.2%	21.2%	21.7%	22.0%	22.2%	22.9%	22.9%	22.9%	23.2%	23.5%	22.5%
PAYGO Baseline*	20.7%	21.4%	21.2%	21.0%	21.5%	21.7%	21.9%	22.3%	22.2%	22.1%	22.4%	22.7%	22.0%
CBO Baseline	20.7%	21.2%	21.1%	20.9%	21.5%	21.8%	22.0%	22.5%	22.4%	22.3%	22.8%	23.1%	22.1%
FY 2016 Budget	20.9%	21.3%	21.4%	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.9%	21.9%	22.0%	22.0%	22.2%	N/A	21.7%
					DEFI	CITS							
FY 2017 Budget	2.5%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%
OMB Baseline	2.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	5.0%	4.1%
PAYGO Baseline*	2.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%	3.6%
CBO Baseline	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	4.0%
FY 2016 Budget	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	N/A	2.5%
DEBT													
FY 2017 Budget	73.7%	76.5%	76.5%	76.1%	76.1%	75.8%	75.5%	75.5%	75.4%	75.2%	75.2%	75.3%	N/A
OMB Baseline	73.7%	76.5%	77.0%	77.6%	78.5%	79.4%	80.3%	81.6%	83.1%	84.3%	85.8%	87.6%	N/A
PAYGO Baseline*	73.7%	76.5%	77.0%	77.4%	78.0%	78.6%	79.2%	80.0%	80.8%	81.4%	82.3%	83.4%	N/A
CBO Baseline	73.6%	75.6%	75.7%	75.7%	76.7%	77.8%	78.8%	80.3%	81.7%	82.8%	84.3%	86.1%	N/A
FY 2016 Budget	75.1%	75.0%	74.6%	74.3%	74.1%	74.0%	74.0%	73.9%	73.7%	73.5%	73.3%	N/A	N/A

[^] Ten-year figures refer to 2017-2026 for all categories except FY 2016 Budget, which is 2016-2025.



^{*} CRFB's "PAYGO Baseline" adjusts OMB's baseline to remove claimed savings from a drawdown of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and to treat the so-called "sequester" under CBO's conventions by assuming discretionary levels continue at sequester-levels, adjusted for inflation, beyond 2021.

Where Does the Money Come From? Where Does It Go?



Sources: Office of Management and Budget, CRFB Calculations

Measured against a PAYGO baseline which assumes continuation of current law, including inflation adjustments of the 2021 post-sequester discretionary levels, along with a drawdown in war spending as in the President's budget.



New Spending and Sequester Relief in the President's Budget

	Costs
New Spending Initiatives	\$1,250 billion
Provide Mandatory and Discretionary Sequester Relief	\$525 billion (\$125b from OMB baseline)
Increase Transportation and Clean Energy Infrastructure	\$310 billion
Expand Access to Child Care	\$80 billion
Offer Universal Pre-K and Expand Home Visiting	\$75 billion
Expand College Grants	\$60 billion
Increase Clean Energy R&D Spending (Mission Innovation)	\$30 billion
Reform Unemployment Insurance Benefits and Establish Wage Insurance	\$60 billion
Other Spending Increases (net of certain savings)	\$105 billion

Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest \$5 billion and estimated roughly by CRFB staff. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

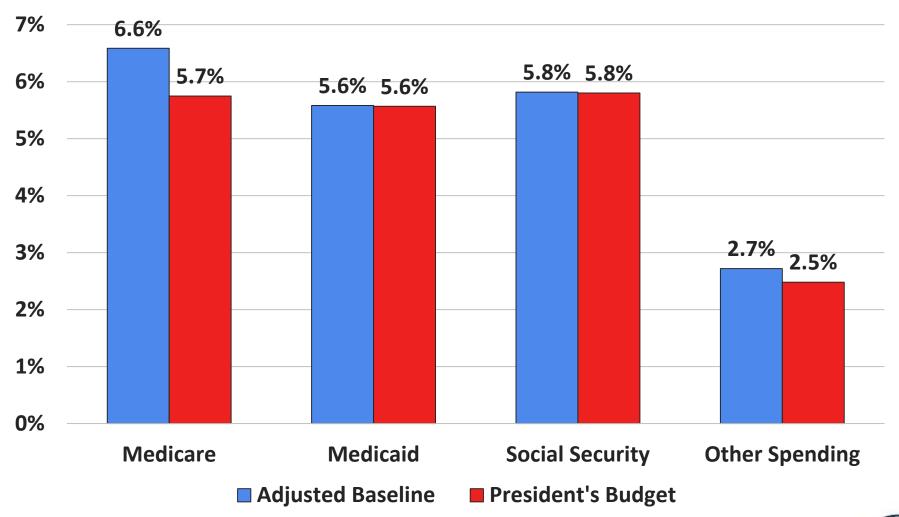


Mandatory and Health Savings in the President's Budget

	Savings
Other Mandatory Savings	-\$85 billion
Reduce Farm Subsidies	-\$20 billion
Increase PBGC premiums	-\$15 billion
Enact Postal Reform	-\$40 billion
Reduce Social Security and SSI costs	-\$10 billion
Health Care Savings (net)	-\$380 billion
Reduce Spending on Prescription Drugs	-\$170 billion
Reduce Spending on Post-Acute Care	-\$95 billion
Increase Income-Based Premiums and Expand Cost-Sharing	-\$55 billion
Reduce Medicare Advantage Payments	-\$75 billion
Reduce Other Medicaid Costs	-\$30 billion
Other Savings & Interactions	-\$15 billion
Medicaid and CHIP Spending	\$70 billion

Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest \$5 billion and estimated roughly by CRFB staff. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2016-2026 Annual Growth Rates by Spending Category



Sources: OMB, CRFB Calculations Note: Other Spending is non-interest



Revenue Provisions in the President's Budget

	Savings/Costs
Revenue Increases	-\$3,155 billion
Limit Value of Tax Preferences for High Earners, Enact "Buffett rule"	-\$685 billion
Tax Capital Gains and Dividends at Top Rate of 28 percent and Repeal Step-Up Basis	-\$235 billion
Rationalize Net Investment Income and SECA Taxes	-\$270 billion
Restore Estate Tax to 2009 Levels and Close Loopholes	-\$225 billion
Impose a Financial Fee	-\$110 billion
Increase Tobacco Tax	-\$115 billion
Repeal or Reform Various Corporate Tax Expenditures and Loopholes	-\$225 billion
Reform the International Tax System, including with a minimum tax	-\$485 billion
Enact One-Time "Deemed Repatriation" Tax on Income Held Overseas	-\$300 billion
Enact \$10-per-barrel Oil Tax	-\$320 billion
Other Revenue	-\$180 billion
New Tax Breaks	\$410 billion
Expand the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)	\$65 billion
Provide Second Earner Tax Credit	\$85 billion
Expand Tax Breaks for Child Care, Education, and Other Purposes	\$90 billion
Expand Business Tax Breaks, especially for Research, Energy, and Infrastructure	\$160 billion

Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest \$5 billion and estimated roughly by CRFB staff. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

What We Like in the President's Budget

- Abides by PAYGO by paying for all new initiatives
- Stabilizes the debt-to-GDP ratio
- Calls for business tax reform and Medicare reform
- Emphasizes pro-growth investments and includes policies to promote labor force participation



Our Concerns with the President's Budget

- Leaves debt levels at post-WWII record high levels
- Fails to put debt on a clear downward path relative to GDP
- Includes practically no reforms to Social Security, and insufficient health care savings
- Puts too little focus on long-term fiscal sustainability







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