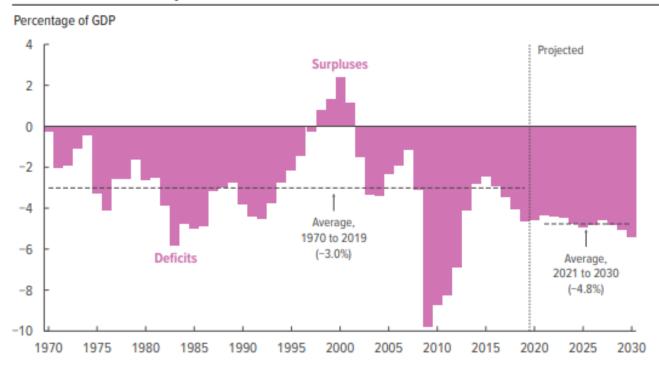
Congressional Briefing on the Budget Dilemma

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Presented by
Mark Harkins, Senior Fellow
Government Affairs Institute
at Georgetown University
Mark.Harkins@georgetown.edu

Figure 1-1.

Total Deficits and Surpluses



Deficits as a percentage of GDP are projected to rise from 4.6 percent in 2020 to 5.4 percent in 2030. They exceed their 50-year average throughout that period.

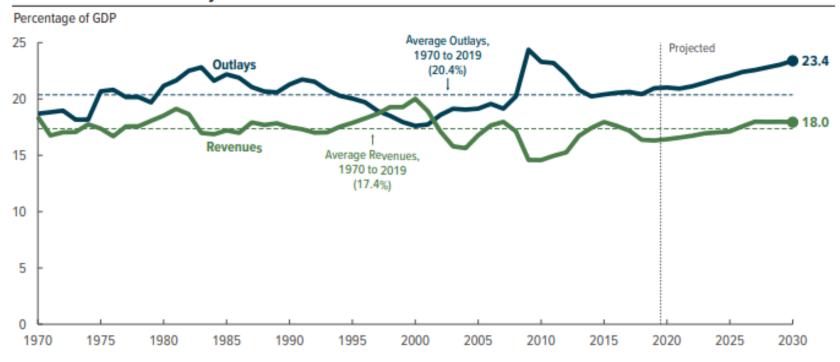
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

When October 1 (the first day of the fiscal year) falls on a weekend, certain payments that would have ordinarily been made on that day are instead made at the end of September and thus are shifted into the previous fiscal year. All projections presented here have been adjusted to exclude the effects of those timing shifts. Historical amounts have been adjusted as far back as the available data will allow.

GDP = gross domestic product.

Figure 1-2.

Total Revenues and Outlays



Source: Congressional Budget Office.

When October 1 (the first day of the fiscal year) falls on a weekend, certain payments that would have ordinarily been made on that day are instead made at the end of September and thus are shifted into the previous fiscal year. All projections presented here have been adjusted to exclude the effects of those timing shifts. Historical amounts have been adjusted as far back as the available data will allow.

GDP = gross domestic product.

Figure 1-7.

Changes in Projected Outlays From 2020 to 2030

Percentage of GDP



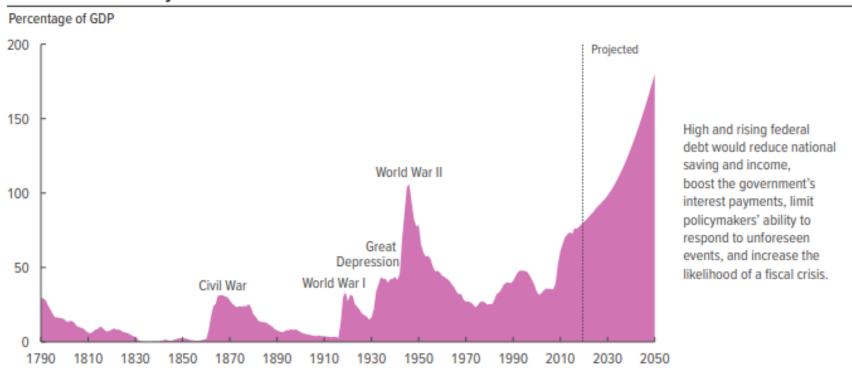
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

GDP = gross domestic product.

 a. Consists of outlays for Medicare (net of premiums and other offsetting receipts), Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, premium tax credits, and related spending.

Figure 1-4.

Federal Debt Held by the Public



Source: Congressional Budget Office.

GDP = gross domestic product.

In 2034 debt would exceed record of 106% set in 1946.

Figure 2-2.

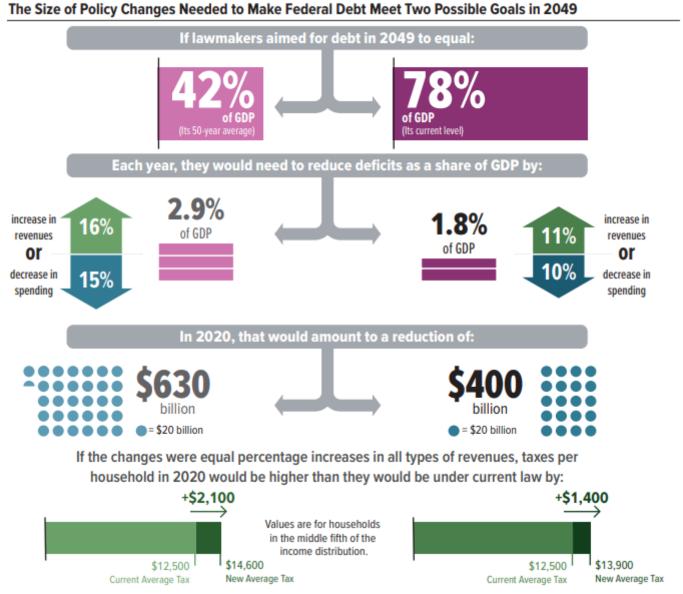


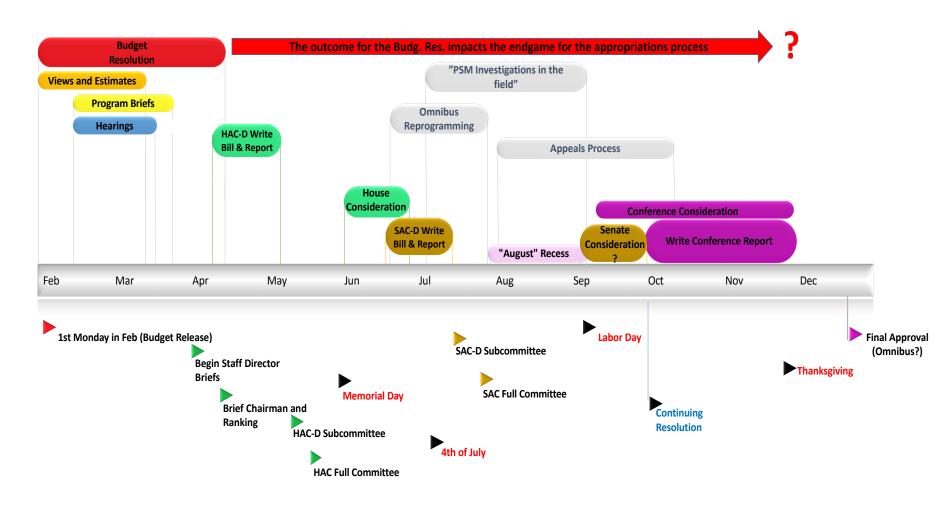
Table I. Discretionary Budget Authority Limits Under the BCA as Amended, August 2011-Present

(in billions of nominal dollars)

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BCA	Aug. 2011	Defense	555	546	556	566	577	590	603	616	630	644
		Non- defense	507	501	510	520	530	541	553	566	578	590
Auto. Enforce- ment	Jan. 2012	Defense	555	492	501	511	522	535	548	561	575	589
		Non- defense	507	458	472	483	493	505	517	531	545	557
ATRA	Jan. 2013	Defense	555	518	497	511	522	535	548	561	575	589
		Non- defense	507	484	469	483	494	505	518	532	545	558
BBA 2013	Dec. 2013	Defense	555	518	520	521	523	536	549	562	576	590
		Non- defense	507	484	492	492	493	504	516	530	543	556
BBA 2015	Nov. 2015	Defense	555	518	520	521	548	551	549	562	576	590
		Non- defense	507	484	492	492	518	519	516	530	543	555
BBA 2018	Feb. 2018	Defense	555	518	520	521	548	551	629	647	576	590
		Non- defense	507	484	492	492	518	519	579	597	543	555
BBA 2019 (Current)	Aug. 2019	Defense	555	518	520	521	548	551	629	647	667	672
		Non- defense	507	484	492	492	518	519	579	597	622	627

Source: CRS Report R44874 Oct. 1, 2019

Timeline for Consideration of the Defense Appropriations Bill



Key:

▶ House

Senate