Saving Our Future requires Tough Choices Today

The Heritage Foundation
Conservative Members Retreat
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The Honorable David M. Walker
Comptroller General of the United States
Composition of Federal Spending

1966
- Defense: 34%
- Social Security: 15%
- Net interest: 7%
- All other spending: 1%
- Medicare & Medicaid: 43%

1986
- Defense: 29%
- Social Security: 20%
- Net interest: 10%
- All other spending: 14%
- Medicare & Medicaid: 28%

2006
- Defense: 32%
- Social Security: 19%
- Net interest: 9%
- All other spending: 21%
- Medicare & Medicaid: 20%

Sources: Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury.
Note: Numbers may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
Federal Spending for Mandatory and Discretionary Programs

1966
- 26% Net Interest
- 67% Discretionary
- 7% Mandatory

1986
- 42% Net Interest
- 44% Discretionary
- 14% Mandatory

2006
- 53% Net Interest
- 38% Discretionary
- 9% Mandatory

Source: Office of Management and Budget.
### Fiscal Year 2006 and 2007 Deficits and Net Operating Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2006 ($ Billion)</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2007 ($ Billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On-Budget Deficit</td>
<td>(434)</td>
<td>(344)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unified Deficit&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(248)</td>
<td>(163)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Cost</td>
<td>(450)</td>
<td>(276)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Office of Management and Budget and Department of the Treasury.

<sup>a</sup>Includes $185 billion in Social Security surpluses for fiscal year 2006 and $186 billion for fiscal year 2007; $1 billion in Postal Service surpluses for fiscal year 2006 and a $5 billion deficit for fiscal year 2007.
## Major Fiscal Exposures
($ trillions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explicit liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Publicly held debt</td>
<td>$6.9</td>
<td>$10.8</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Military &amp; civilian pensions &amp; retiree health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commitments &amp; contingencies</strong></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- E.g., PBGC, undelivered orders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implicit exposures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Future Social Security benefits</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Future Medicare Part A benefits</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Future Medicare Part B benefits</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Future Medicare Part D benefits</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>$52.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: Totals and percent increases may not add due to rounding. Estimates for Social Security and Medicare are at present value as of January 1 of each year and all other data are as of September 30.
How Big is Our Growing Fiscal Burden?

This fiscal burden can be translated and compared as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total –major fiscal exposures</td>
<td>$52.7 trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total household net worth(^1)</td>
<td>$58.6 trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burden/Net worth ratio</td>
<td>90 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burden(^2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per person</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per full-time worker</td>
<td>$410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>$455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income(^3)</td>
<td>$48,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposable personal income per capita(^4)</td>
<td>$33,253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GAO analysis.

Potential Fiscal Outcomes
Under Baseline Extended (January 2001)
Revenues and Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP

Percent of GDP

Revenue

Source: GAO's January 2001 analysis.

*aAll other spending is net of offsetting interest receipts.
Potential Fiscal Outcomes
Under Alternative Simulation
Revenues and Composition of Spending as a Share of GDP

Source: GAO’s August 2007 analysis.

Notes: AMT exemption amount is retained at the 2006 level through 2017 and expiring tax provisions are extended. After 2017, revenue as a share of GDP returns to its historical level of 18.3 percent of GDP plus expected revenues from deferred taxes, i.e. taxes on withdrawals from retirement accounts. Medicare spending is based on the Trustees April 2007 projections adjusted for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services alternative assumption that physician payments are not reduced as specified under current law.
State and Local Governments Face Increasing Fiscal Challenges

Percent of GDP

Operating Surplus/Deficit Measure

Net-lending/Net-Borrowing

State and Local Fiscal Challenges Add to the Federal Government’s Fiscal Challenge

Source: Historical data from National Income and Product Accounts, GAO Analysis.

Note: Historical data from 2000 – 2006, projections from 2007 – 2050; state and local balance measure is similar to the federal unified budget measure. Federal Simulation Assumptions: Discretionary spending grows with GDP after 2007. AMT exemption amount is retained at the 2006 level through 2017 and expiring tax provisions are extended. After 2017, revenue as a share of GDP returns to its historical level of 18.3 percent of GDP plus expected revenues from deferred taxes, i.e. taxes on withdrawals from retirement accounts. Medicare spending is based on the Trustees’ April 2007 projections adjusted for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ alternative assumption that physician payments are not reduced as specified under current law.
The “Status Quo” is Not an Option

- We face large and growing structural deficits largely due to known demographic trends and rising health care costs
- GAO’s simulations show that balancing the budget in 2040 could require actions as large as
  - Cutting total federal spending by 60 percent or
  - Raising federal taxes to 2 times today’s level

Faster Economic Growth Can Help, but It Cannot Solve the Problem

- Closing the current long-term fiscal gap based on reasonable assumptions would require real average annual economic growth in the double digit range every year for the next 75 years
- During the 1990s, the economy grew at an average 3.2 percent per year
- As a result, we cannot simply grow our way out of this problem. Tough choices will be required
The Way Forward: A Three-Pronged Approach

1. Improve Financial Reporting, Public Education, and Performance Metrics

2. Strengthen Budget and Legislative Processes and Controls

3. Fundamentally Reexamine & Transform for the 21st Century (i.e., entitlement programs, other spending, and tax policy)

Solutions Require Active Involvement from both the Executive and Legislative Branches
Key National Indicators

• **WHAT**: A portfolio of economic, social, and environmental outcome-based measures that could be used to help assess the nation’s and other governmental jurisdictions’ position and progress

• **WHO**: Many countries and several states, regions, and localities have already undertaken related initiatives (e.g., Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Kingdom, Oregon, Silicon Valley (California) and Boston)

• **WHY**: Development of such a portfolio of indicators could have a number of possible benefits, including
  - Serving as a framework for related strategic planning efforts
  - Enhancing performance and accountability reporting
  - Informing public policy decisions, including much needed baseline reviews of existing government policies, programs, functions, and activities
  - Facilitating public education and debate as well as an informed electorate

• **WAY FORWARD**: Consortium of key players housed by the National Academies domestically and related efforts by the OECD and others internationally
The United States may be the only superpower, but compared to most other OECD countries on selected key economic, social, and environmental indicators, on average, the U.S. ranks

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>OECD Categories for Key Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Population/Migration</td>
<td>• Energy</td>
<td>• Environment</td>
<td>• Quality of Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Macroeconomic Trends</td>
<td>• Labor Market</td>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>• Economic Globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Prices</td>
<td>• Science &amp; Tech.</td>
<td>• Public Finance</td>
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Source: 2006 OECD Factbook.
Moving the Debate Forward

• **The Sooner We Get Started, the Better**
  • The miracle of compounding is currently working against us
  • Less change would be needed, and there would be more time to make adjustments
  • Our demographic changes will serve to make reform more difficult over time

• **Need Public Education, Discussion, and Debate**
  • The role of government in the 21st Century
  • Which programs and policies should be changed and how
  • How government should be financed
These Challenges Go Beyond Numbers and Dollars—at
It’s About VALUES & PEOPLE

Source: GAO.
United States Government Accountability Office

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