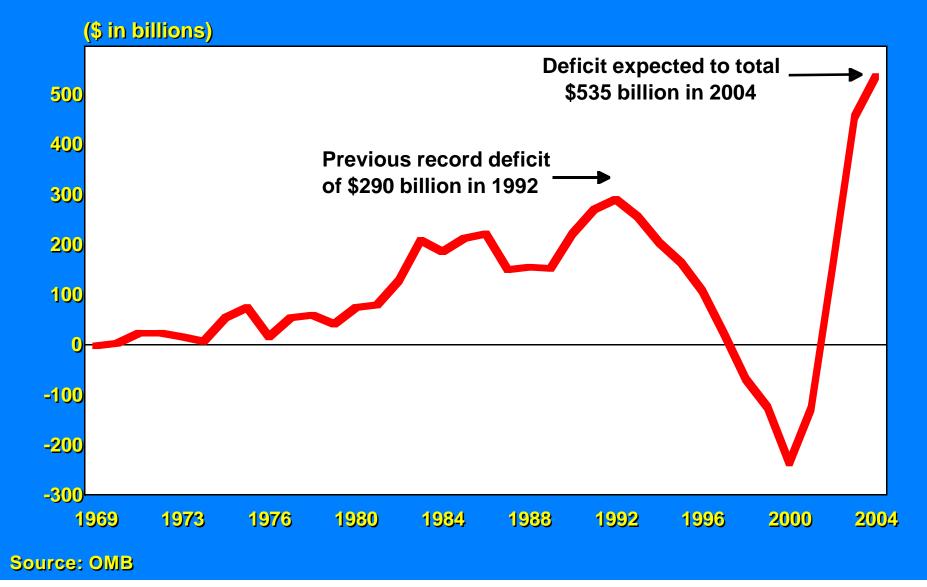
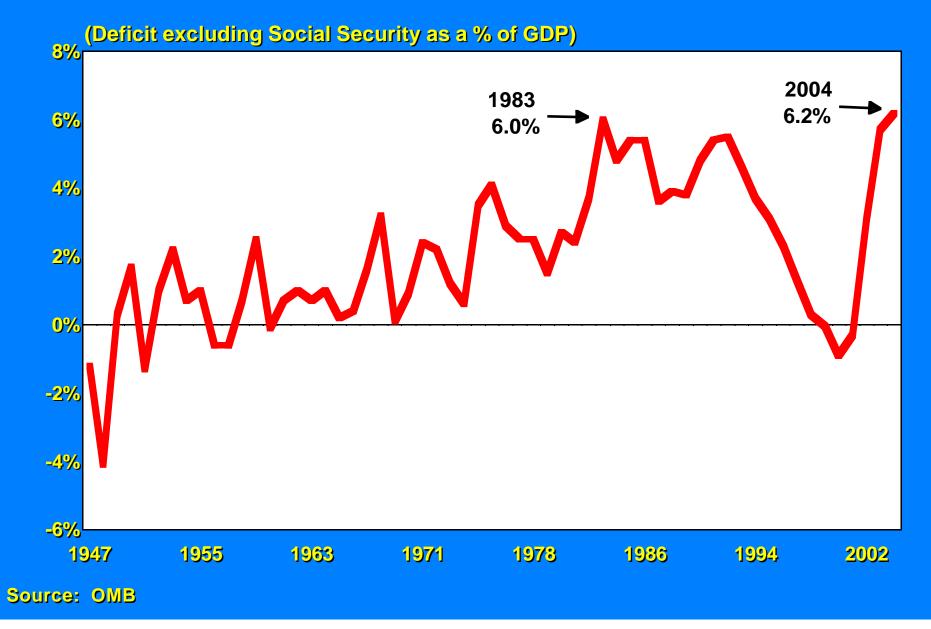
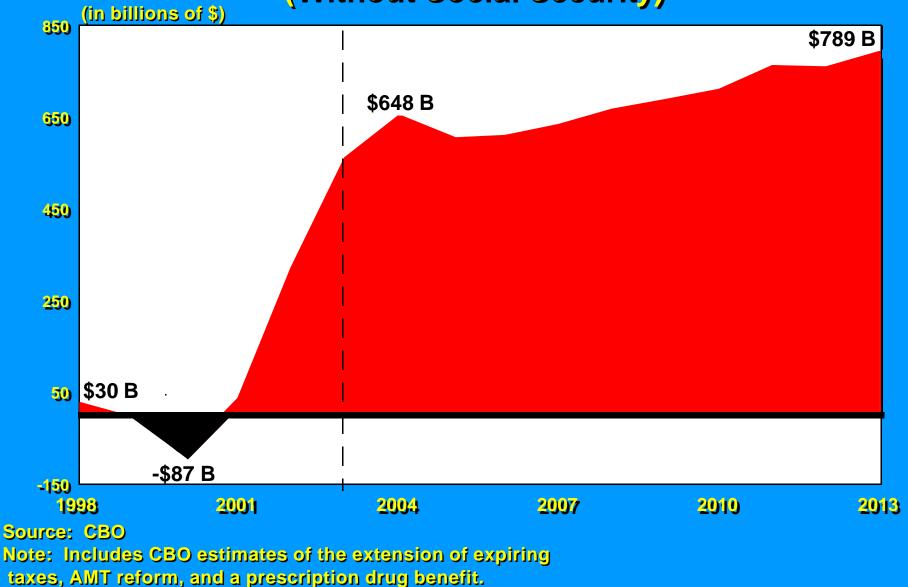
# Deficit This Year and Next Will Far Exceed Previous Record in Dollar Terms



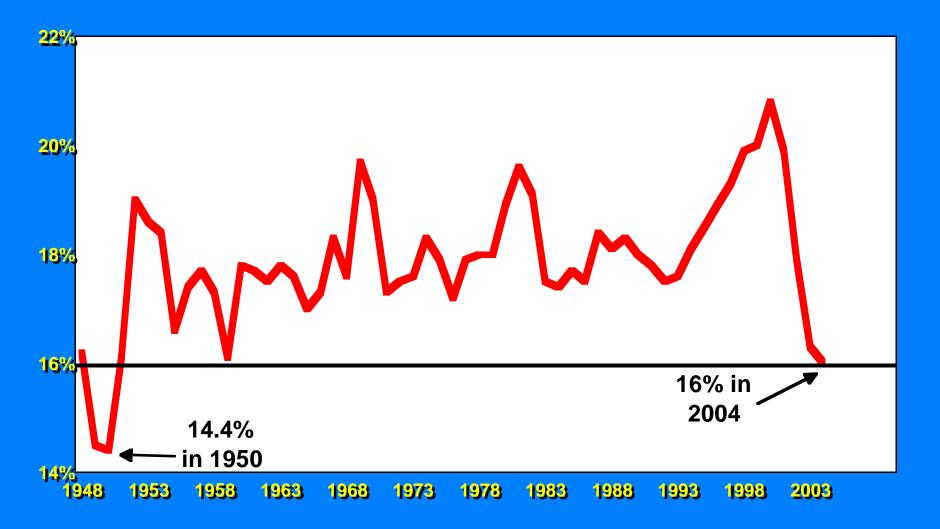
### Deficit as a Share of Economy Hits Highest Level Since End of World War II



### Skyrocketing Deficits, Including Additional Budget Policies (Without Social Security)



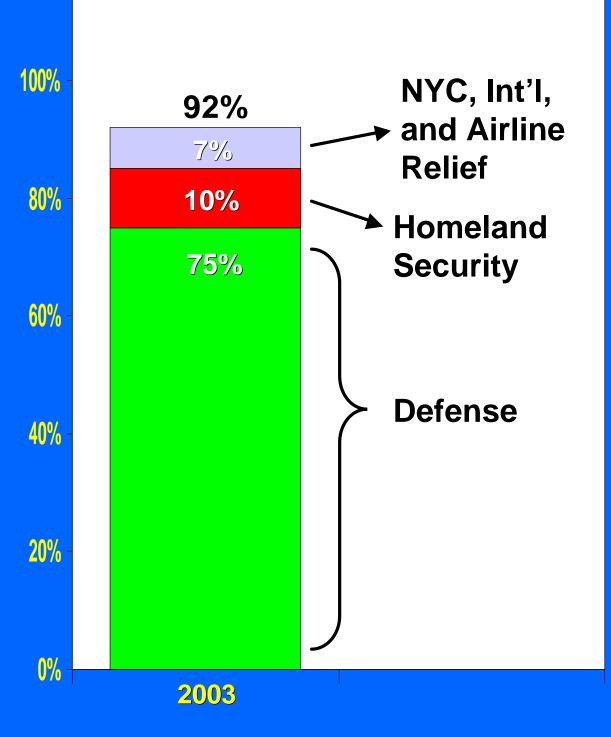
# Revenues as a Percent of GDP Lowest Level Since 1950



Source: OMB

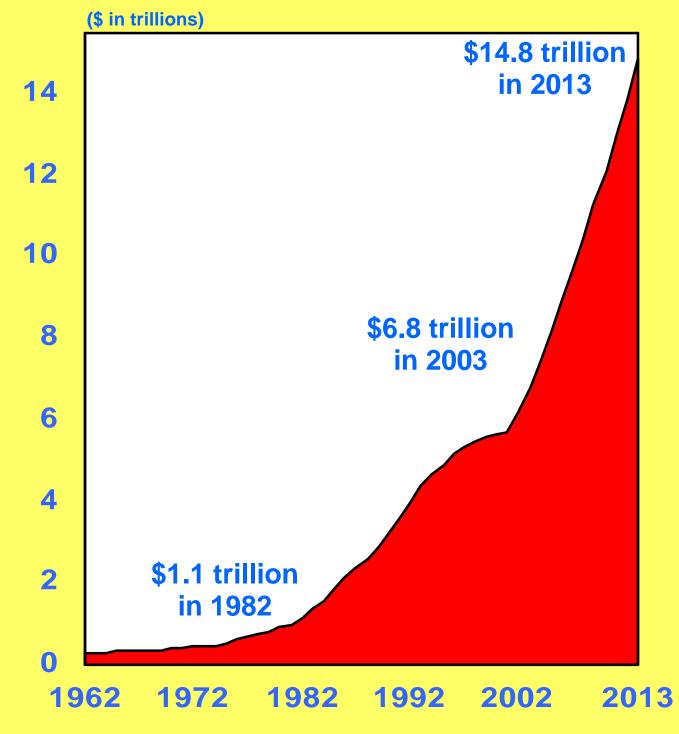
### Defense, Response to Attacks of Sept. 11, and War in Iraq Are Behind Increase in Discretionary Budget Authority in 2003

(percent of change in disc. BA)



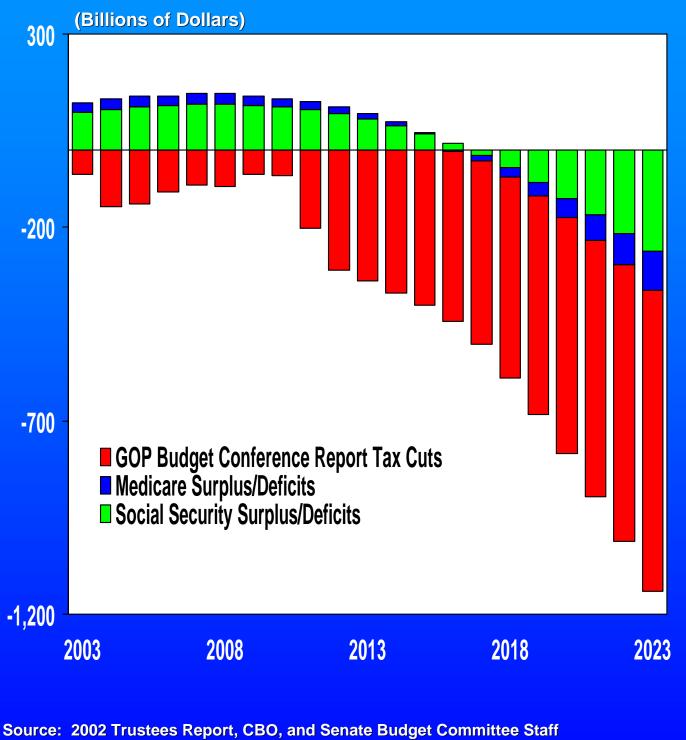
Note: Compares CBO's January 2001 and August 2003 baselines for 2003. Source: CBO and Senate Budget Committee, Democratic Staff.

# **Gross Federal Debt** With Additional Budget Policies

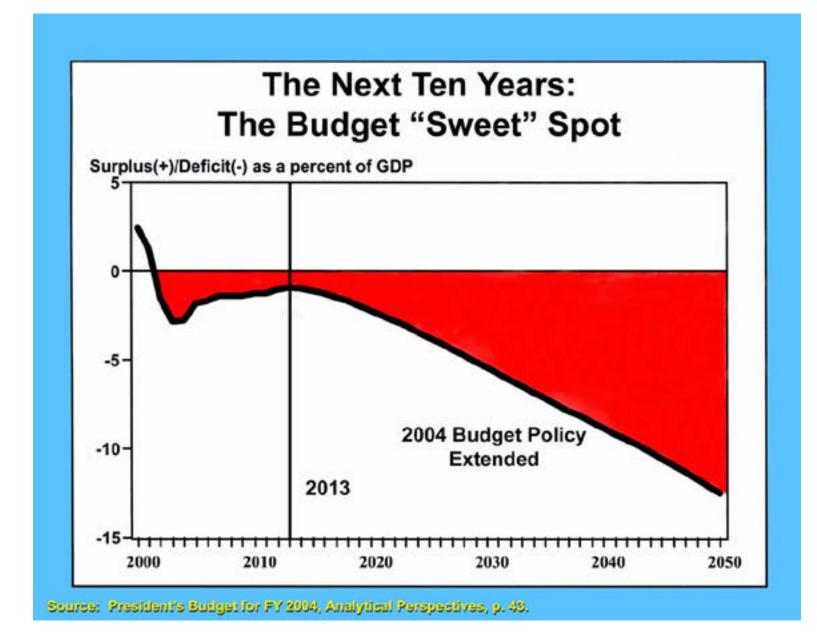


Source: CBO, Senate Budget Committee \*Additional policies include CBO estimates of the extension of expiring taxes, AMT reform, and a prescription drug benefit.

# Tax Cuts Explode as Trust Fund Cash Surpluses Become Deficits FY 2003-2023



Note: Tax cut includes associated interest costs.



# to error local Varns of Dangers of Current Fiscal Course

"This course prompted the Congressional Budget Office to issue an unusual warning in its forecast last month: If Congressional Republicans and the administration get their wish and extend all the tax cuts now scheduled to expire, and if they pass a limited prescription drug benefit for Medicare and keep spending at its current level, the deficit by 2013 will have built up to \$6.2 trillion. Once the baby boomers begin retiring at the end of this decade, the office said, that course will lead either to drastically higher taxes, severe spending cuts or 'unsustainable levels of debt."

> -New York Times, "Dizzying Dive to Red Ink Poses Stark Choices for Washington" By David Firestone September 14, 2003

## CED, Concord Coalition, and CBPP Warn of Dangers of Current Fiscal Course

"To get a sense of the magnitude of the deficits the nation is likely to face without a change in policies, consider that even with the full economic recovery that CBO forecasts and a decade of economic growth, balancing the budget by the end of the coming decade (i.e., in 2013) would entail such radical steps as:

- raising individual and corporate income taxes by 27 percent;
- or eliminating Medicare entirely;
- or cutting Social Security benefits by 60 percent;
- or shutting down three-fourths of the Defense Department;
- or cutting all expenditures other than Social Security, Medicare, defense, homeland security, and interest payments on the debt including expenditures for education, transportation, housing, the environment, law enforcement, national parks, research on diseases, and the rest - by 40 percent.

Beyond the next decade, the trade-offs become even more difficult."

 Joint Statement by Committee for Economic Development, Concord Coalition, and Center on Budget and Policy Priorities "The Developing Crisis - Deficits Matter" September 29, 2003

# Bush Administration Downplayed Cost of Iraq Reconstruction

"And Iraq, unlike Afghanistan, is a rather wealthy country. Iraq has tremendous resources that belong to the Iraqi people. And so there are a variety of means that Iraq has to be able to shoulder much of the burden for their own reconstruction."

> -White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer Press Briefing February 18, 2003

Bush Administration Downplayed Cost of Iraq Reconstruction

"The oil revenues of Iraq could bring between \$50 and \$100 billion over the course of the next two or three years...We're dealing with a country that can really finance its own reconstruction, and relatively soon."

> Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz Testimony Before House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense March 27, 2003

Bush Administration Downplayed Cost of Iraq Reconstruction

"That's correct. 1.7 billion [dollars] is the limit on reconstruction for Iraq.... In terms of the American taxpayer contribution, that is it for the US. The rest of the rebuilding of Iraq will be done by other countries and Iraqi oil revenues."

> -USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios ABC's "Nightline" with Ted Koppel April 23, 2003

# Bush Administration on Irag Reconstruction Funding Request

"What we're focused on in the \$20 billion is the urgent and essential things."

> -U.S. Administrator in Iraq Paul Bremer Pentagon Briefing September 26, 2003

# HERE AND THERE

A Comparison of the Bush Administration's Iraq Reconstruction Package

# IRAQ

#### \$6,000 per radio/telephone

The Bush Administration has requested \$3.6 million for 400 handheld radios and 200 satellite phones at an average cost of \$6,000 each.

# UNITED STATES



\$495 – Cost of satellite phone



\$54.99 – Cost of walkie-talkie radios

#### \$33,000 per pickup truck

The Bush Administration has requested \$2.64 million for 80 pick-up trucks at a cost of \$33,000 each.



\$15,454 – Cost of an award-winning American truck

#### \$50,000 per prison bed

course at a cost of \$10,000 per student.

The Bush Administration has requested \$400 million to build two 4,000 bed prisons for a cost of \$50,000 per prison bed.

\$10,000 per month for business school

Administration has requested \$20 million to teach a 4-week course business



\$14,000 – Rough cost per bed of building new prison



\$4,000 – Per month tuition at a top American business school

### \$200,000 per protected witness

The Bush Administration has requested \$100 million to protect 100 families with average of 5 members per family.



\$10,273 – Cost per witness for protection in the U.S. Federal Witness Protection

### \$333 for 30 half days of computer training

The Bush Administration requested \$40 million for a \$333per-person, permonth half day computer course.



\$200 – Cost of 6 month computer course at American community colleges