

House Appropriations Committee Approves \$1.12 Trillion Spending Plan

This week, the House Appropriations Committee adopted the 302(b) allocations, which sets the spending level for each appropriations subcommittee as follows:

Democrat FY 2011 Appropriations Plan

In Millions of Dollars

	FY 08	FY 10	FY 11 Spending Allocation	% Increase from FY 08	% Increase from FY 10
Agriculture	18,093	23,304	23,100	27.7%	-0.9%
CJS	51,803	64,315	60,536	16.9%	-5.9%
Defense	459,332	508,122	523,870	14.1%	3.1%
Energy and Water	30,888	33,465	34,669	12.2%	3.6%
Financial Services	20,559	24,186	24,500	19.2%	1.3%
Homeland Security	34,852	42,534	43,636	25.2%	2.6%
Interior	26,555	32,240	32,240	21.4%	0.0%
Labor-HHS	144,841	163,727	176,412	21.8%	7.7%
Legislative Branch	3,970	4,656	4,656	17.3%	0.0%
Military Constr-VA	60,213	76,601	75,998	26.2%	-0.8%
State Foreign Ops	32,800	48,764	53,983	64.6%	10.7%
THUD	48,821	67,900	67,400	38.1%	-0.7%
Total	932,767	1,089,814	1,121,000	20.2%	2.9%

Nine of the twelve FY 2011 spending bills would receive a spending increase compared to last year. Overall, the plan would lead to a **\$31.2 billion** or **2.9% increase** compared to last year, and a **\$188 billion** or **20.2%** increase compared to FY 2008.

House to Vote on \$34 Billion Unemployment Compensation Extension Bill

This week, the House may vote on legislation to extend the “temporary” emergency unemployment compensation benefits program through November of this year. The program provides up to 73 weeks of benefits on top of the 26 weeks under the normal program (unaffected by the extension)—for a total of 99 weeks. Some conservatives may be concerned that the legislation increases the deficit by \$34 billion. Many economists argue that extending unemployment benefits creates incentives to delay returning to work, which has a negative effect on the economy.

Quote of the Week:

“The American people are tired of politicians who talk the talk but don’t walk the walk when it comes to fiscal responsibility.”

-President Obama, 2/13/2010

“Stimulus” Results in 10 Million Jobs Gap

According to conservative economist Charles Kadlec, the “stimulus” has produced ten million fewer jobs, over a comparable period, than the Reagan tax cuts. Specifically, in the 16 months after enactment of the “stimulus,” the economy *lost* 2.4 million jobs (not counting the increase in public-sector employment, job losses amount to 2.6 million). By contrast, over the 16 months following the Reagan tax cuts taking effect, 7.5 million new jobs were created. The Obama Administration’s deficit spending has led to 10 million fewer jobs, over a comparable period, than the Reagan Administration’s tax cuts.