Click to prove you're human

The Risks of Climate Change to the United States in the 21st CenturyCBO assesses how climate change will pose risks to the United States through its effects on economic activity, real estate and financial markets, human health, biodiversity, immigration, and national security. Federal Spending for Flood AdaptationsCBO provides information about the amount of damage that could be reduced through spending for flood adaptationsprojects aimed at preventing damage from flooding. Climate Change, Disaster Risk, and Homeowners InsuranceCBO analyzes recent changes in property insurance markets and considers alternative insurance products as well as policy approaches to increase the availability and affordability of insurance for homeowners and renters. Flood Insurance in Communities at Risk of FloodingCBO examines how the share of properties at risk of flooding that are covered by policies purchased through the National Flood Insurance Program varies across communities with different economic and demographic characteristics. Flood Damage and Federally Backed Mortgages in a Changing ClimateCBO estimates the flood damage homes with federally backed mortgages are expected to face in multiyear periods centered on 2020 and 2050, reflecting the effects of climate change. The agency also analyzes where that damage is concentrated. Army Corps of Engineers: Budgetary History and ProjectionsCBO examines trends in funding and spending for the Army Corps of Engineers and explains how CBO treats that agencys activities in its baseline and cost estimates. FEMAs Disaster Relief Fund: Budgetary History and ProjectionsCBO examines trends in funding and spending for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund and provides information about how CBO treats that program in its baseline and cost estimates. CBO analyzes trends in wildfire activity; considers the effects of wildfires on the federal budget, the environment, peoples health, and the economy; and reviews forest-management practices meant to reduce fire-related disasters. Expected Costs of Damage From Hurricane Winds and Storm-Related FloodingExpected annual economic losses from most types of damage caused by hurricane winds and storm-related flooding total $54 billion$34 billion in losses to households, $9 billion to commercial businesses, and $12 billion to the public sector. The share of international affairs funding that was provided outside of agencies base budget for ongoing activitiesthat is, nonbase fundingincreased markedly from 2014 to 2017, mostly for overseas contingency operations. CBO analyzes how the Defense Departments (DoDs) funding for military conflicts has changed over time and how the separate budgetary treatment of that funding affects perceptions of DoDs spending and the anticipated costs of DoDs plans. The National Flood Insurance Program: Financial Soundness and AffordabilityCBO finds that premiums collected by the National Flood Insurance Program for policies in effect in August 2016 fell short of the programs expected costs by $1.4 billion, mainly because of shortfalls in coastal counties. How much will hurricane damage increase in coming years because of climate change and coastal development? This report examines the implications for the federal budget and three approaches for decreasing the pressure for federal spending. The Risks of Climate Change to the United States in the 21st CenturyCBO assesses how climate change will pose risks to the United States through its effects on economic activity, real estate and financial markets, human health, biodiversity, immigration, and national security. Options for Reducing the Deficit: 2025 to 2034CBO periodically issues a compendium of policy options and their estimated effects on the federal budget. This report presents 76 options for altering spending or revenues to reduce federal budget deficits over the next decade. CBOs Benchmark Projection of Greenhouse Gas EmissionsCBO maintains a benchmark projection of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to estimate the effects of certain emissions policies. According to that projection, GHG emissions in the United States decline by about 8 percent from 2025 to 2034. Federal Spending for Flood AdaptationsCBO provides information about the amount of damage that could be reduced through spending for flood adaptationsprojects aimed at preventing damage from flooding. Climate Change, Disaster Risk, and Homeowners InsuranceCBO analyzes recent changes in property insurance markets and considers alternative insurance products as well as policy approaches to increase the availability and affordability of insurance for homeowners and renters. Flood Insurance in Communities at Risk of FloodingCBO examines how the share of properties at risk of flooding that are covered by policies purchased through the National Flood Insurance Program varies across communities with different economic and demographic characteristics. Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the Manufacturing SectorCBO provides an overview of greenhouse gas emissions in the manufacturing sector, presents projections of future emissions, and explains how uncertainty about economic conditions, fuel prices, and technology affects those projections. Carbon Capture and Storage in the United StatesCBO examines the status, federal support, and future potential of carbon capture and storagea process that removes carbon dioxide from the emissions of power plants and industrial facilities and stores it permanently underground. Flood Damage and Federally Backed Mortgages in a Changing ClimateCBO estimates the flood damage homes with federally backed mortgages are expected to face in multiyear periods centered on 2020 and 2050, reflecting the effects of climate change. The agency also analyzes where that damage is concentrated. Communities at Risk of FloodingCBO examines the variation in current and future flood risk across communities with different economic and demographic characteristics. A Call for New Research on Energy and the EnvironmentTo enhance its work for the Congress, CBO is looking for new research that illuminates the effects of federal regulations on energy markets and CO2 emissions, and the effects of federal spending on efforts to adapt to climate change. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in the Electric Power SectorCBO describes recent trends in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in the electric power sector, changes in how electric power is produced and the reasons for those changes, and expectations for future CO2 emissions in that sector. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in the Transportation SectorCBO provides an overview of emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2, the most common greenhouse gas) in the transportation sector, describing the sources of and trends in such emissions and projecting their future path. CBO describes how imposing a charge for methane emissions generally affects emissions, companies costs, and natural gas prices and discusses how the agency analyzes such a charge. CBO analyzes trends in wildfire activity; considers the effects of wildfires on the federal budget, the environment, peoples health, and the economy; and reviews forest-management practices meant to reduce fire-related disasters. PITTSBURG, Calif. On a hot afternoon in a suburb of San Francisco, Hugo Salas stands in the middle of the street looking up at the reason why his electric bills are so low. Salas has solar panels on his rooftop, which he got through a nonprofit program designed for low-income households. Salas, an ironworker, didnt pay anything for the panels except for the Peruvian food his wife made for the workers who installed the panels. It helps us a lot, those of us with solar, Salas says in Spanish, because you actually save a little money. The nonprofit that gave Salas the panels is called GRID Alternatives, and it, along with other awardees, is about to get a big boost from the federal government. Later this summer, the Environmental Protection Agency expects to begin distributing $7 billion through its Solar for All'' grants. By funding programs that provide rooftop solar panels, batteries to store solar energy, and community solar farms, the EPA expects to help more than 900,000 low-income households reduce pollution that drives climate change, and reduce bills. Across the world, from China to Brazil, solar energy is being used not just to cut planet-heating gases from fossil fuels, but also to alleviate poverty. This is increasingly also the case in the U.S. Electricity bills have risen in recent years including because utilities are passing along costs of growing climate-fueled disasters like wildfires to customers. And more frequent and intense heat waves mean more people need air conditioning, which also adds to bills. Solar programs can shield low-income customers from high electricity bills. But the new federal program faces challenges, including distrust from some low-income communities who think solar is a scam. And while the EPA aims to get this money out the door in the next few weeks, former President Donald Trump has attacked what he calls the green new scam and has campaigned on ending President Joe Bidens energy and climate policies. A future Trump administration could cut back the implementation of some current clean energy programs, says Costa Samaras, director of the Scott Institute for Energy Innovation at Carnegie Mellon University and a former senior energy adviser in the White House. Samaras says he thinks Solar for All will be harder to cut. Taking away the opportunity for people to save money on their electricity bills, I don't think it's going to be popular, he says. Saving money on electricity is popular. The Trump campaign did not respond to a request for comment. Rooftop solar, community solar, and batteries The way rooftop solar works, the solar energy you create can power your own homes electricity needs, and then any extra power you make goes back to the grid for a credit with your utility. Those credits can reduce a households energy bills, says Ben Inskeep, program director of Citizens Action Coalition, an Indiana nonprofit focused on energy and environmental policy. The bottom line is a lot of homeowners that have gone solar are now seeing very low utility bills, Inskeep says. Rooftop solar adopters still tend to be wealthier than their neighbors. Rooftop solar panels and installation have a median cost of around $30,000 before government incentives, according to Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL). But prices for panels and installation are falling, and with more leasing and loan financing programs, theres a slow but steady movement toward more low-income homes with rooftop solar, says Galen Barbose, staff scientist at LBNL. The Solar for All grants aim to speed up that shift, says David Widawsky, director of the EPAs Office of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which manages the program. But it isnt just rooftop solar. Widawsky says the money will also go toward batteries that allow solar customers to store their energy. And it will go toward community solar, which allows customers to tap into solar generated at a shared site, like a solar farm. Community solar is a key way for people who have too much shade or cant install rooftop solar for other reasons to participate in solar. Its also helpful for the more than a third of Americans who are renters. Customers typically receive monthly credits for the share of solar they help produce, which reduces their utility bills. Research suggests the Solar for All program could have an impact far beyond the projected 900,000 plus households, says Sanya Carley, professor of energy policy at the University of Pennsylvania. A lot of what inspires solar adoption regardless of income level is seeing your neighbors and friends have it. Solar as a poverty alleviation tool Most of the Solar for All money will go through state entities like the Michigan Department of Environment, the West Virginia Office of Energy and the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet. Those entities then give grants to lending institutions that fund solar and battery projects, and to installers and project developers themselves. Some funding will also go to organizations focused on expanding solar for tribal communities. And some money will go through multistate programs like GRID Alternatives, the solar nonprofit that helped Salas get solar in California. Since getting rooftop solar, Salas hasn't paid more than $165 a year to his utility, PG&E. California households pay about $147 per month on average to their utilities, according to the nonprofit National Energy Assistance Directors Association. Having solar also allows Salas to run his air conditioning in his increasingly hot neighborhood. You don't worry about saying Oh, I'm going to use a lot of electricity if I use the air conditioning, Salas says. Carley says this is a common scenario. Having solar that reduces energy bills means families put more money toward food, medicine and keeping air conditioning at a setting thats livable, she says. Also, rooftop and community solar can help households avoid power shutoffs, which are dangerous in extreme heat and cold. We know that households that have access to solar that can reduce their energy bills are able to avoid disconnections more often than those that don't, Carley says. The EPA estimates the program will produce over $350 million in annual savings on electric bills for low-income households. Wage requirements and solar scams Some solar installers working on Solar for All-funded projects will be subject to government requirements to pay prevailing wages," which may mean having to pay laborers more than they currently do. That may add significant costs for those project installers, and its still unclear how big they might be, Carley says. An EPA spokesperson writes in an email that Solar for All is providing explanation and guidance on the requirements to grant recipients, including helping them access web-based tools to calculate what they need to pay laborers where they operate. But Widawsky says there are other hurdles for this program, including predatory lenders that have made some communities wary. The fact is that there are some unscrupulous characters operating in the solar space, he says. The EPA funding will help local governments and communities create lists of reputable solar actors who can use the EPA funding and help build trust in solar, Widawsky says. As for Salas, he recently spoke with a neighbor about getting solar panels. She told him she didnt want to waste her time because solar panels were a scam. I told her, No. It isnt a scam. I have it, and it helped me, Salas says. CBO provides an overview of the channels through which the adoption of artificial intelligence could affect the U.S. economy and the federal budget. Alternative Approaches to Reducing Prescription Drug PricesCBO discusses prescription drug prices and approaches aimed at reducing those prices. Some of the approaches would cap prices or limit their growth, and other approaches would promote price competition or affect the flow of information. Carbon Capture and Storage in the United StatesCBO examines the status, federal support, and future potential of carbon capture and storagea process that removes carbon dioxide from the emissions of power plants and industrial facilities and stores it permanently underground. Large Constellations of Low-Altitude Satellites: A PrimerCBO provides an introduction to the basics of satellites and constellations, describes the reasons for and consequences of the projected growth in large constellations, and discusses the costs of fielding those constellations. Budgeting for Federal InvestmentThis report examines approaches to budgeting that would distinguish expenditures for investment in physical capital, education, and research and development from other expenditures. Research and Development in the Pharmaceutical IndustryCBO assesses trends in spending for prescription drug research and development (R&D) and the introduction of new prescription drugs. CBO also examines factors that determine how much drug companies spend on R&D. Federal Policies in Response to Declining EntrepreneurshipCBO examines the falloff in entrepreneurship, its potential economic consequences, factors that have contributed to it, and ways that federal policies could be changed to reverse the trend. Federal Investment, 1962 to 2018In 2018, the federal government spent $492 billion on investmentfor physical capital, education and training, and research and developmentwhich represented 12 percent of federal spending and 2 percent of GDP. This blog post explains how CBO assesses the macroeconomic effects of changes in federal spending for research and development. It also highlights areas in which additional research would enhance CBOs capacity to evaluate such spending. The federal government has been spending billions of dollars on climate change programs, with federal funding reaching $13. 2 billion across 19 agencies in 2017. However, the 2018 GAO report found that the government spent more than $154 billion on climate. Extreme weather events cost the US $150 billion per year, causing direct impacts such as infrastructure damage, worker injuries, and agricultural losses. The government also supports activities related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through investments in energy efficiency and clean energy. In fiscal year 2015, the federal government supported the development, production, and use of fuels and energy technologies through tax preferences totaling $15. 8 billion.A new report by the Institute for Energy and Climate Change (IEA) suggests that US government spending on climate technology and clean energy will more than triple in the next 10 years under three recently introduced laws. The IEA reports that government spending on clean energy has risen by more than $500 billion since March 2022, bringing the total amount allocated to clean energy since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic to more than $1. 2 billion.The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022, signed into law by US President Joe Biden, marks the largest climate and energy spending package in US history. The EPA awarded over $4. 3 billion in grants to help communities implement projects that reduce climate pollution, with $3 billion for community-led projects in areas experiencing disproportionate impacts of pollution and climate change.In 2022, US$1. 8 billion of the US ODA for climate change went to climate change mitigation, while US$3. 7 billion targeted adaptation. The Biden-Harris Administration announced nearly $1. 6 billion in Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants. The Impacts Of Climate Change Are Here, And The Government Needs To Take ActionNew York Times reporter Anne Barnard joins MSNBCs Yasmin Vossoughian to discuss how Americans across the country, (Image Source: Pixabay.com) What Country Spends The Most On Green Energy?In 2023, the largest investments in renewable energy were made by China and Europe, with China investing over $273 billion and Europe contributing around $134 billion. China holds the highest global clean energy investments, having dedicated approximately $83. 4 billion to clean energy R&D in 2019. Renewables generated 30% of electric power globally in 2023, comprising hydro (47%), wind (26%), solar (18%), biomass (8%), and geothermal (1%). China produced 32% of the world's renewable electricity, followed by the United States (11%), Brazil (7.0%), Canada (4. 7%), and India (4. 3%). The International Energy Agency (IEA) has highlighted the leading countries in the clean energy transition, including notable investments from European nations, with Spain investing more than $89 billion by mid-2023. Chinas renewable energy consumption reached 27. 6 exajoules, surpassing all countries. Austria, Bulgaria, and Finland have seen significant increases in their renewable energy share, while countries like Norway, Brazil, and Denmark lead in generation capacity. This progress is paving the way toward a more sustainable future, with a focus on fostering further investment and technological advancement in the renewable energy sector globally. (Image Source: Pixabay.com) Has Biden Done Anything For Climate Change?In August 2022, President Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, marking the largest federal investment in climate change in U. S. history. This act aims to generate $3 trillion in climate investments between 2022 and 2032 and $11 trillion in overall infrastructure investments by 2050. It represents the administration's most significant climate action thus far, embodying a comprehensive approach to combating climate change similar to previous efforts during the Obama administration.Read also: How Does Climate Change Affect Genetic Diversity?Biden's climate strategy emphasizes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and aims for net-zero emissions by 2050. He has intensified international efforts, notably hosting a climate summit on Earth Day and reversing the U. S.'s lack of engagement in global climate initiatives.Biden's policies, including executive orders that restrict certain energy drilling operations, reflect a commitment to phasing out fossil fuel reliance, a major contributor to climate change. His climate ambition calls for a 6% annual reduction in pollution from 2021 to 2030. Biden's historical connection to climate legislation dates back to the 1986 Global Climate Protection Act, and since then, his administration has pursued various measures to address climate change challenges.Despite widespread environmentalist support for his initiatives, critiques persist regarding the execution of climate justice policies. Nevertheless, Biden's actions have reintegrated the U. S. into the Paris Agreement and established targets aimed at future emissions reduction, including significant investments in renewable energy. The Biden administration continues to engage in further steps to tackle climate impacts amid global pressures for faster climate action. (Image Source: Pixabay.com) How Much Money Does The US Spend On Green Energy?The United States has prioritized small-scale solar and utility-scale renewable technologies, with clean energy investments reaching $495 billion in 2022. Countries like China and Europe also rank high in renewable investments, particularly in solar and wind technologies. The U. S. saw a notable rise in renewable energy investments over the last decades, culminating in $92. 9 billion in 2023, up from $29. 1 billion in 2013. The USAspending. gov platform provides searchable data on federal spending, revealing that U.S. subsidies for renewable producers more than doubled from 2016 to 2022, amounting to nearly half of all federal energy-related support during that time frame. Government spending on clean energy has surged by over $500 billion since March 2022, totaling more than $1. 2 trillion since the COVID-19 pandemic began. In 2023, approximately 8. 2 quadrillion British thermal units of renewable energy were consumed in the country. The share of electricity generated from renewables continues to grow.The Inflation Reduction Act, signed by President Biden, represents the largest climate investment in U. S. history, contributing to an overall clean energy investment of $141 billion in 2022a stark contrast to earlier figures from 2004. For 2024, renewables are projected to account for $771 billion of clean energy spending. Additionally, the U. S. Department of Energy announced $149. 87 million for clean energy projects, underscoring the commitment to expanding renewable resources, despite still being a major investor in oil and gas. (Image Source: Pixabay.com) What Did Trump Do For The Environment?The Trump administration prioritized energy development on federal land, promoting gas and oil drilling in national forests and around national parks. Shortly after taking office, Trump implemented his "America First Energy Plan," approving controversial oil pipelines and dismantling nearly 100 environmental protections concerning clean air, water, and wildlife. During his presidency, Trump labeled climate change a "hoax" and appointed fossil fuel executives to key positions, marking a significant shift from the environmental policies of President Obama, which aimed to reduce carbon emissions and promote renewable energy.Trump's actions included withdrawing from the Paris Agreement, which aimed at global cooperation to mitigate climate impacts, supported by substantial contributions from the fossil fuel industry. The administration's environmental policy favored energy independence through fossil fuel use, weakening regulations imposed by the previous administration that required businesses to adhere to environmental standards. This led to increased oil and gas exploration in sensitive areas, and an overall reduction in oversight of polluting industries, alongside diminished protections for endangered species.Despite natural disasters highlighting climate issues, Trump questioned climate science and revoked Obama-era regulations, including methane standards for the oil and gas sector. His administration focused on promoting new energy policies, including expedited permitting for energy projects. Trump's track record demonstrated a clear direction against climate-focused initiatives, with lasting implications for future U. S. environmental policies should he return to office.Read also: How Does Climate System Connect With Oceans? (Image Source: Pixabay.com) How Much Money Did Biden Spend On Climate Change?President Joe Biden's administration has initiated a historic climate investment, signing the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022 into law, which is touted as the largest climate and energy spending package in U. S. history, totaling $370 billion. Overall, Biden's leadership has resulted in $1. 1 trillion directed towards climate and infrastructure initiatives, including a recent announcement of $1. 4 billion for various climate change programs.However, two years after launching these ambitious financial efforts, a significant portion of the allocated funds remains unspent, causing concern among advocates about the lack of physical outcomes such as heat pumps and wind turbines.Despite the substantial bill, Biden's administration struggles to meet its targets, having only mobilized $74 billion of the climate funding before the previous administration's transition. Although $45 billion is earmarked in the 2023 budget for climate initiatives, questions linger regarding the effectiveness and execution of these funds. The Biden administration is attempting to restore U. S. credibility on the international stage while encouraging global participation in climate efforts.With $90 billion already awarded for projects linked to the IRA, and numerous plans in place, the uncertainty about the pace at which funds are deployed persists, complicating the vision for a greener future. Achieving the $11. 4 billion annual climate finance by 2024 remains a pressing challenge. (Image Source: Pixabay.com) How Much Does The US Contribute To Climate?The annual report measures greenhouse gas emissions and removals linked to human activities in the U. S., with total emissions in 2022 at 6, 343. 2 million metric tons of CO equivalenta 3. 0 percent decrease since 1990. This amount reflects 14. 0 trillion pounds of CO equivalents, signaling the U. S. is responsible for nearly 20 percent of global historical emissions from 1850 to 2021. In terms of global emissions, the North American region's top 20 emitters, primarily including China, India, and the EU, accounted for 83 percent of emissions in 2022.Among U. S. emissions sources in 2020, transportation contributed 27 percent, followed by electricity (25 percent), industry (24 percent), commercial/residential buildings (13 percent), and agriculture (11 percent). Despite being the second-largest emitter after China, the U. S. has overshot its carbon budget by approximately 346 billion metric tons. The emissions in 2022 increased by 0. 2 percent from the prior year after a sharp decline in 2020.Carbon dioxide represented the largest share of greenhouse gases emitted. Despite previous improvements in energy transition, the U. S. is lagging on its climate commitments, with only $1 billion allocated for climate finance by Congress in FY2023. Overall, the U. S. has generated 25 percent of global emissions since 1850, dramatically influencing climate change. (Image Source: Pixabay.com) What Is The Largest Climate Change Bill In History?Two years ago, President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), a groundbreaking $391 billion climate investment bill, marking the largest climate legislation in U. S. history. This pivotal act promises $369 billion in funding for climate solutions, aimed at significantly reducing carbon emissions and advancing clean energy initiatives. The IRA is considered a transformative step forward for the United States, aligning with global scientific consensus on the urgency of climate action.Alongside this, Biden's broader climate agenda aims to address global warming comprehensively. Prior to this, President Barack Obama had sought extensive climate and energy reforms, reflecting a longstanding congressional emphasis on addressing environmental issues. The IRA is expected to enable the U. S. to meet ambitious climate targets, with forecasts suggesting that it will substantially decrease greenhouse gas emissions over the next decade.By mobilizing nearly $400 billion toward sustainability, the IRA sets a historic precedent in climate policy. The legislation also highlights bipartisan efforts, evident in its support from various political figures, including US Senator Brian Schatz. Overall, with its unprecedented financial commitment, the Inflation Reduction Act is poised to represent the largest-ever federal effort to combat climate change, reinforcing the countrys commitment to a more sustainable future. This legislative milestone underscores the critical importance of continuing to invest in clean energy and innovative solutions for environmental protection. Trumps Budget Targets Climate Change Spending Across All Federal AgenciesCuts to block community grants that fund programs like Meals on Wheels are simply cruel because they dont amount to any real The US government has made a significant investment of $3.57 trillion during fiscal year 2025 to prioritize the welfare and prosperity of the American people. The fiscal year (2025) is updated monthly based on the Monthly Treasury Statement (MTS) dataset. Projected Spending for fiscal year 2025: $4,459,280,823,151 The graph features an interactive graph that shows year-wise US government spending by year. Find out year-wise trends and gain valuable insights into the nations fiscal history at a glance. Data after the fiscal year 2025 has been projected taking the last 5 years reference. The table below presents a detailed breakdown of key financial data in the United States, organized by fiscal year. It includes the record date and total spending, offering a comprehensive overview for analysis and reference. Fiscal Year Record Date Total Spending 2025-03-31 $4,459,280,823,151 2024 2024-09-30 $6,751,551,633,812 2023 2023-09-30 $6,134,432,040,451 2022 2022-09-30 $6,271,507,596,876 2021 2021-09-30 $6,818,157,647,017 2020 2020-09-30 $6,551,872,254,654 2019 2019-09-30 $4,446,583,636,481 2018 2018-09-30 $4,107,741,496,584 2017 2017-09-30 $3,980,605,417,586 2016 2016-09-30 $3,854,100,140,610 2015 2015-09-30 $3,687,622,059,038 The U.S. federal government allocates its budget to a variety of programs and services that directly impact the American public and maintain the nations infrastructure and security. The U.S. federal government allocates its budget to a variety of programs and services that directly impact the American public and maintain the nations infrastructure and security. In Fiscal Year 2024, federal spending reached $6.75 trillion, which exceeded its revenue, resulting in a significant budget deficit. Congress is responsible for drafting the federal budget and determining both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposed budget is then signed into law by the President. Discretionary spending is voted on annually, while mandatory spending is guided by existing laws and includes programs like Social Security and Medicare. Federal spending is primarily funded through tax revenue and borrowing. In Fiscal Year 2024, federal expenditures were equivalent to 23% of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), reflecting its substantial role in the nation's economy. Federal spending is essential for maintaining government operations, infrastructure, and public services. It supports programs like national defense, education, transportation, and healthcare while also covering interest payments on the national debt. When the government spends more than it collects in revenue, it creates a budget deficit. Conversely, spending less than the revenue results in a budget surplus. In Fiscal Year 2024, the budget deficit was a significant factor due to higher expenditures. Spending is measured in outlays, which represent actual payments made by the government. These differ from obligations, which are commitments to spend in the future. Mandatory spending, or direct spending, is determined by existing laws like the Social Security Act. This includes entitlement programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security, which account for nearly two-thirds of total federal expenditures. These payments are automatic unless laws are amended. Discretionary spending is approved by Congress and the President annually. Over half of the discretionary budget typically funds national defense, while the remaining portion supports programs like housing, education, transportation, and scientific research. Supplemental spending is enacted for urgent needs outside the regular budget process. For example, Congress passed multiple supplemental appropriations during the COVID-19 pandemic to address public health and economic recovery efforts. Congress plays a critical role in determining the discretionary budget. The process involves: Drafting an annual budget. Reviewing and adjusting allocations for various departments and programs. Securing approval from the President. The federal budget is organized into 20 budget functions, each serving a distinct purpose. These functions include: National Defense Health and Medicare Transportation and Infrastructure Education and Training Science and Research Federal spending covers everything from military equipment and highway maintenance to education initiatives and national park upkeep. In FY 2025, the top spending categories reflect a focus on defense, healthcare, and infrastructure. Federal spending trends fluctuate based on economic conditions, tax revenues, and national priorities. In periods of economic growth, tax revenue increases, potentially reducing the need for borrowing. However, during economic downturns or emergencies, spending often rises to support recovery efforts. In FY 2022, federal spending equaled 23% of GDP, providing a measure of the government's role in the national economy. Comparing spending to GDP helps evaluate the scale of government activity relative to the countrys economic output. Federal spending plays a pivotal role in sustaining the economy and supporting citizens through programs, infrastructure, and public services. By understanding the sources and categories of federal expenditures, Americans can gain insight into how their tax dollars are utilized. The cost incurred by the American federal government to acquire goods and services for its citizens and economic growth is known as federal spending. The cost of paying interest on the nation's outstanding debt is another expenditure for the federal government. Because of this, the cost of interest often rises in direct ratio to the debt load. The United States Congress is largely responsible for controlling federal spending. According to the Constitution, Congress has the privilege to claim and allot funds for government projects, programs, and services. The financial process involves both the House of Representatives and the Senate in a substantial way. Annual appropriations bills must be authorized by Congress in order to fund various departments and operations of the government. Even while he can veto bills and provide budget proposals, the President ultimately depends on Congress to authorize and approve funding for the federal government. Mandatory spending refers to government expenses that are determined by laws and entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. These programs provide benefits to eligible individuals, and the spending on them is required by law, without needing annual appropriations from Congress. Spending that is officially approved by Congress and the President each year during the budgetary process is known as discretionary spending. Congress typically invests more than 50 percent of the discretionary budget for national defense, leaving the remaining budgets to run other departments and programs. These initiatives include institutions dedicated to research and the environment as well as programs for housing, social services, education, and transportation. Supplemental spending refers to additional funding allocated by Congress outside of the regular budgetary process. It is typically used to address unforeseen or urgent needs, such as natural disasters, military operations, or economic stimulus measures. Supplemental spending is approved separately from the annual appropriations and is intended to supplement existing funding levels. As per the statistic for the fiscal year 2022, we can notice that $6.27 trillion was spent by the federal government. This shows that in that particular year, the federal expenditure made up 25% of the whole GDP, or economic activity, of the United States. One of the main objectives for comparing federal spending to GDP is to acquire a bar for the ratio of federal spending to the entire national economic growth. Health Care A Call for New Research in the Area of Nutritional Standards in SNAPCBO is looking for new research on how nutritional standards in SNAP would affect recipients food choices, health outcomes, and health care spending. Gene therapies replace or modify disease-causing genes in human cells. In this report, CBO discusses how it would estimate the budgetary effects of policies that sought to increase the use of gene therapy treatment for sickle cell disease. CBO estimates the budgetary effects of an illustrative policy that would authorize Medicare to cover anti-obesity medications. The policy would apply to all beneficiaries with obesity and some beneficiaries who are classified as overweight. A Call for New Research in the Area of Hepatitis CCBO is looking for new research on the effectiveness of efforts to increase hepatitis C treatment, the costs of such treatment with direct-acting antiviral medications, and the costs of treating complications if the disease is untreated. Budgetary Effects of Policies That Would Increase Hepatitis C TreatmentCBO describes its initial analysis of the potential federal budgetary effects of policies that would increase treatment of hepatitis C, focusing on two sample national policies that would increase treatment rates among Medicaid enrollees. A Call for New Research in the Area of ObesityTo enhance its work for the Congress, CBO is looking for new research on factors that affect the use of anti-obesity medications and the impact of that use on other health care spending. CBO estimates the budgetary effects of options for expanding federal Medicaid payments to states for services provided to Medicaid enrollees ages 21 to 64 who are in inpatient facilities known as institutions for mental diseases. The Opioid Crisis and Recent Federal Policy ResponsesCBO describes the effects and evolution of the opioid crisis in the United States, the factors that have contributed to it, the laws enacted to address it, and the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the crisis. How CBO Analyzes Approaches to Improve Health Through Disease PreventionPreventive medical care includes services that can prevent diseases from occurring and detect diseases before symptoms appear. This report describes how CBO estimates the effects on the federal budget of proposals to expand the use of such services. Given the high degree of interest in the relationship between peoples health and the federal budget, this post recaps some highlights from CBOs report titled Raising the Excise Tax on Cigarettes: Effects on Health and the Federal Budget. CBO has analyzed the impact of a hypothetical increase in the federal excise tax on cigarettes to demonstrate the complex links between policies that aim to improve health and effects on the federal budget. GAO-18-223 Published: Apr 30, 2018. Publicly Released: May 30, 2018. How much does the federal government really spend on climate change programs? According to Office of Management and Budget reports, federal climate change funding was $13.2 billion across 19 agencies in 2017. In the 6 agencies we reviewed, we found that 94% of their reported climate change funding went to programs that touch on, but arent dedicated to climate change, such as nuclear energy research. We also found that OMB reports should include information on programs with climate change-related financial risks, such as disaster relief. We recommended that OMB provide information on these risks and further analysis in future funding reports. Researchers in Alaska Use the Department of Energy's Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Climate Research Facility to Better Understand Temperature, Weather and Climate This photo shows researchers in cold weather gear working on a scientific instrument.Skip to Highlights In its reports to Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reported that annual federal climate change funding increased by $4.4 billion from fiscal years 2010 through 2017. For example, reported annual funding for technology to reduce emissions increased by about $3.5 billion, as seen in the figure below. Although OMB included information on federal fiscal exposure to climate change in the President's budgets for fiscal year 2016 and 2017, it did not provide this information in its most recent climate change funding reports. For example, the reports did not include information on programssuch as disaster assistancewhose costs were likely to increase due to climate change which would have provided more complete information for making spending trade-off decisions for climate activities. According to GAO's prior work, more complete information on fiscal exposures and the long-term effects of decisions would help policymakers make trade-offs between spending with long-term and short-term benefits. Reported Federal Climate Change Funding by Category- Fiscal Years 2010-2017 Note: The figure presents enacted budget authority except for fiscal years 2011, 2013, and 2017. For fiscal years 2011 and 2017, OMB reported proposed budget authority. For fiscal year 2013, OMB reported final operating level funding. Funding is reported in nominal dollars, which are not adjusted for inflation. Based on its review of the budget justifications of six agencies representing 89 percent of OMB-reported funding, GAO identified few programs (18 of 533) whose primary purpose is to address climate change. The remaining programs were multi-purposethe budget justifications included other program goals in addition to addressing climate change. The 18 programs represented about 6 percent of these agencies' reported climate change funding for fiscal year 2017. According to GAO's analysis, the 18 primary purpose climate change programs GAO identified are fragmented across four federal agencies, but the programs serve different purposes, target different audiences, or operate at different time periods and scales, which minimizes potential overlap or duplication. Additionally, agency program managers collaborate through the U.S. Global Change Research Programa coordinating entityto avoid potential negative effects from fragmentation. However, climate change programs outside GAO's review have not been analyzed for potential fragmentation, overlap, or duplication. Why GAO Did This Study Since 1993, OMB has reported over $154 billion in funding for federal climate change activities, spread across the governmentraising questions about fragmentation, overlap, or duplication. GAO was asked to review federal climate change funding. This report examines (1) reported federal funding from 2010 to 2017 and the extent to which reports on such funding are clearly linked to the federal fiscal exposure to climate change; (2) the extent to which selected agencies reported climate change funding that supports programs where addressing climate change is the primary purpose; and (3) the extent to which the primary purpose programs are fragmented, overlapping, or duplicative. GAO reviewed OMB climate change funding reports; analyzed budget justifications for six agenciesthe Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Energy; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundationrepresenting 89 percent of OMB-reported climate change funding in fiscal year 2014; analyzed documents on primary purpose programs against GAO's fragmentation, overlap, or duplication criteria; and reviewed GAO's prior work on fiscal exposures. GAO is making two recommendations to OMB for enhancing the information it provides to Congress, in conjunction with future funding reports. OMB agreed with the findings but disagreed with GAO's recommendations, which GAO continues to believe are valid as discussed in the report. For more information- contact Alfredo Gmez at (202) 512-3841 or gomezj@gao.gov. Agency Affected Recommendation Status Office of Management and Budget The Director of OMB should provide, concurrent with any future climate change funding reports to Congress, funding information for federal programs with fiscal exposure to climate change. This information should include costs to repair, replace, and improve the weather-related resilience of federally-funded property and resources; costs for federal flood and crop insurance programs; and costs for disaster assistance programs. (Recommendation 1) Office of Management and Budget The Director of OMB should provide, concurrent with any future climate change funding reports to Congress, a detailed analysis of federal climate change programs it considers to be fragmented, overlapping, or duplicative. (Recommendation 2) Skip to content Bold action to tackle the climate crisis is more urgent than ever. The record-breaking heat, floods, storms, drought, and wildfires devastating communities around the world underscore the grave risks we already face. Through our actions at home and our leadership abroad, the United States is doing its part to build a net zero-emission, resilient future that creates good jobs and ensures a healthy, livable planet for generations to come. Climate is not a trading card, its our future.Antony J. BlinkenSecretary of State No country can solve the climate crisis alone. Everyone must do their part. Shortly after taking office, President Biden called world leaders together and urged them to commit to take the steps needed to keep the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach. Many countries are strengthening their ambition, but stronger and more urgent efforts are needed to reduce emissions and to help the most vulnerable countries cope with devastating climate impacts.The United States is leading by the power of example. The Biden-Harris Administration is committed to mobilizing a whole-of-society approach that enlists states, cities, businesses, civil society groups, and others to create a resilient and net-zero economy that benefits all.The U.S. nationally determined contribution sets a target of reducing U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 61-66 percent below 2005 levels in 2035. The target includes trailblazing metrics for cutting methane emissions one of the fastest ways to reduce near-term warming and an essential complement to carbon dioxide mitigation. The target keeps the United States on a straight line or steeper path to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions, economy-wide, by no later than 2050.The United States also fulfilled President Bidens commitment to work with Congress to quadruple U.S. climate finance fordeveloping countries and enhance support for adaptation efforts six-fold by 2024.Whats in the Biggest U.S. Climate Legislation Ever Passed? President Biden and Congress made historic progress to meet the moment on climate by enacting the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), marking the most aggressive and enduring action ever by the U.S. government in combating the climate crisis while improving energy security. This legislation put the United States onto a path to achieve President Bidens bold goals of reaching net-zero emissions no later than 2050 and cutting emissions in half by 2030. AP imageUnited States Progress Toward Climate GoalsThe United States continues to meet its stated climate goals. The U.S. government is engaged in multiple sectors, including electricity, transportation, buildings, industry, and agriculture, forestry and land use to meet this ambitious target. For more, see the White Houses domestic long-term strategy to reach these goals. In addition, the fifth National Climate Assessment, published in Fall 2023, analyzed current trends in global change and projected major trends specific to the U.S. in the coming 25-100 years.Domestically, progress to date includes:Ambitious new targets to cut overall U.S. greenhouse gas emissions 61-66 percent by 2035 relative to 2005 levels, 50 percent electric vehicle sales share by 2030, 100 percent carbon pollution-free electricity by 2035, and a net-zero emissions economy by 2050. Passage of transformative laws the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law that are positioning the U.S. to cut emissions in half by 2030. The IRA is the largest ever investment in clean energy and climate action; it is projected to deliver 1 billion tons of greenhouse gas reductions by 2030. Release of the U.S. National Adaptation and Resilience Planning Strategy which outlines what the United States is doing to prepare for the effects of climate change within our borders. The strongest passenger vehicle standards in American history to increase average fuel economy to 49 miles per gallon by 2026 and triple electric vehicle sales since January 2021. Swift steps to cut methane emissions as the fastest and cheapest temperature reduction opportunity, including through strengthened EPA regulations on oil and gas methane mitigation and implementation of the $1.55 billion Methane Emissions Reduction Program and the methane emissions waste charge from

How much money does the us government spend on nasa. How much does the us spend on environmental protection. How much does the us spend on environment. How much does the us government spend on climate change.