

An earmark is a requirement that money approved by Congress be spent in a specific way at the request of a lawmaker. Critics have long argued that earmarks are likelier to serve the interest of a particular congressional district or constituent group than the national good.

On Nov. 16, 2010, after pressure from newly elected, tea party-backed Republican candidates as well as incumbents on the right flank of the GOP, Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., <u>blessed an earmark moratorium</u>, even though McConnell had been an active earmarker for much of his congressional career.

"Make no mistake, I know the good that has come from the projects I have helped support throughout my state," McConnell said. "I don't apologize for them. But there is simply no doubt that the abuse of this practice has caused Americans to view it as a symbol of the waste and the out-of-control spending that every Republican in Washington is determined to fight. And unless people like me show the American people that we're willing to follow through on small or even symbolic things, we risk losing them on our broader efforts to cut spending and rein in government."

Two days after McConnell's announcement, the new House Republican majority $\underline{voted \ to \ enact \ a}$ <u>ban on earmarks</u> in the 112th Congress as well.

Yet as popular as banning earmarks appears to be, a few lawmakers have urged caution. Some have argued that giving up Congress' right to direct where money goes effectively cedes those powers to the executive branch, centralizing more power than ever in the presidential administration. Some have argued that, in the context of the entire federal budget, the dollar amounts are trivial -- roughly \$15 billion out of a \$1.4 trillion deficit in 2009. Critics say that focusing on earmarks is a symbolic action that obscures the harder choices that will be needed to reduce the federal deficit and cut into the national debt.

One lawmaker, Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind., <u>made a stark point</u>: Cutting earmarks won't actually save money.

"I oppose the Senate Republican Conference voluntary moratorium on so-called 'earmarks,' " Lugar said in a prepared statement. "At a moment in which over-spending by the federal government perpetuates annual deficits of over \$1 trillion a year, the Congress is being asked to debate a congressional earmark spending resolution which will save no money, even while giving the impression that the Congress is attempting to meet the public demand to reduce spending. Instead of surrendering constitutional authority to Washington bureaucrats and the Obama Administration, Congress should focus on reducing spending on both entitlement and discretionary spending programs. Providing the Obama Administration with greater authority to direct spending does not accomplish this goal, and eliminating earmarks does not reduce spending."

It's the last part -- the notion that "eliminating earmarks does not reduce spending" -- that caught our eye. We wondered whether it's accurate.

Since earmarks are simply provisions of larger spending bills that direct where lawmakers want the money to go, earmarks, strictly speaking, do not increase the cost of a spending bill -- they only tell where portions of that spending should go. If Congress doesn't specify where the money should be spent, it would be up to executive branch officials to make the decision instead.

Joshua Gordon, policy director at the Concord Coalition, a group that favors balanced budgets and reducing the national debt, calls Lugar's statement "accurate."

"The moratoriums would not save any money," Gordon said. "They just change who is allowed to direct where money is spent."

Daniel Mitchell, a senior fellow with the libertarian Cato Institute, agrees that Lugar is right, though

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Sources:

Richard Lugar, "<u>Eliminating Earmarks Cuts No</u> <u>Spending</u>," Nov. 16, 2010

Washington Post, "<u>In sudden reversal, GOP leader</u> <u>McConnell will back ban on earmarks</u>," Nov. 16, 2010

CBS News, "<u>House Republicans Adopt Earmarks</u> Ban in New Congress," Nov. 18, 2010

Office of Management and Budget, "<u>Table</u> <u>1.1—Summary of Receipts, Outlays, and Surpluses</u> <u>or Deficits (-): 1789–2015</u>," accessed Nov. 18, 2010

PolitiFact, "<u>Barack Obama Campaign Promise No.</u> <u>431: Reduce Earmarks to 1994 Levels</u>," last updated Feb. 19, 2010

E-mail interview with Joshua Gordon, policy director of the Concord Coalition, Nov. 18, 2010

E-mail interview with Daniel Mitchell, senior fellow with the Cato Institute, Nov. 18, 2010

E-mail interview with Jim Horney, director of federal fiscal policy at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Nov. 18, 2010

E-mail interview with Dean Baker, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research, Nov. 18, 2010

Interview with Steve Ellis, vice president of Taxpayers for Common Sense, Nov. 18, 2010

E-mail interview with Mark Helmke, senior adviser to Sen. Richard Lugar, Nov. 18, 2010

Written by: Louis Jacobson Researched by: Morris Kennedy Edited by: Morris Kennedy

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Mitchell calls earmarks a "gateway drug" that "seduces members into treating the federal budget as a good thing that can be milked for home-state/district projects."

Meanwhile, Steve Ellis, vice president of Taxpayers for Common Sense, a group critical of earmarks, said Lugar is correct that, under the current budgeting process, eliminating earmarks won't save money. That's because when earmarks are stricken by congressional vote, the money is typically reallocated to other spending, rather than saved outright. But he added that it would be possible to devise a budgeting process in which spending goes down if an earmark is eliminated.

A Lugar spokesman, Mark Helmke, said that as long as the administration does not use money dedicated to earmarks for debt reduction, the moratorium would not reduce spending. "The only way that spending is reduced is to cut program spending, and Sen. Lugar is prepared to do that," Helmke said.

Indirectly, earmarks may have an I'll-scratch-your-back-if-you-scratch-mine effect that pushes spending upward. Under the status quo, however, our experts agreed that Lugar is largely correct -- ending earmarks won't directly reduce spending, only re-direct it. There are other plausible reasons to advocate for an earmark ban, such as ending unseemly horse-trading with taxpayer dollars. But without a thorough overhaul of the budgeting process, saving money directly isn't one of them. We rate Lugar's statement Mostly True.

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