

Trump plans to ask for \$716 billion for national defense in 2019 — a major increase

By [Greg Jaffe](#) and [Damian Paletta](#) January 26 at 1:38 PM Washington Post

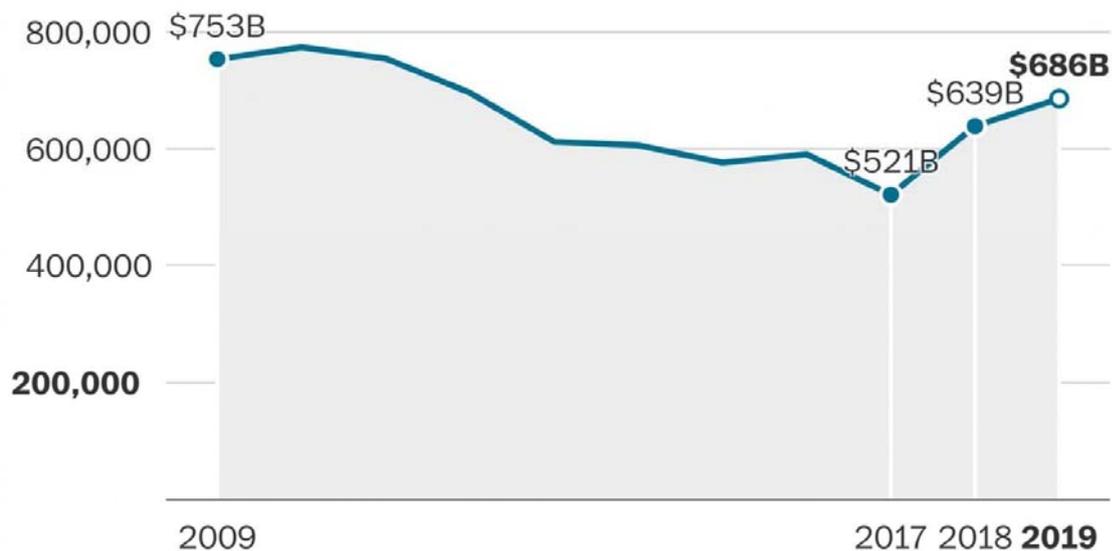
The \$716 billion figure for 2019 would cover the Pentagon's annual budget as well as spending on ongoing wars and the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. (Bill Clark/CQ-Roll Call)

President Trump is expected to ask for \$716 billion in defense spending when he unveils his 2019 budget next month, a major increase that signals a shift away from concerns about rising deficits, U.S. officials said. The proposed budget is a victory for Defense Secretary Jim Mattis, who recently unveiled a strategy that proposes retooling the military to deter and, if necessary, fight a potential conflict with major powers such as [China and Russia](#). And it represents a setback for deficit hawks such as Mick Mulvaney, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who last year pressed for an increase in defense spending that could be offset by cuts to domestic programs. The \$716 billion figure for 2019 would cover the Pentagon's annual budget as well as spending on ongoing wars and the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. It would increase Pentagon spending by more than 7 percent over the 2018 budget, which still has not passed through Congress.

The proposed budget would be a 13 percent increase over 2017, when the United States spent about \$634 billion on defense. In the absence of a budget, spending continues at 2017 levels.

Proposed defense spending over the past decade

The Trump administration's 2019 budget will include a big increase in military spending. This data shows Pentagon and war spending and excludes much of the nuclear-weapons spending. The overall proposed national defense budget in 2019 is expected to be \$716 billion.



The proposed budgets for 2018 and 2019 have not passed Congress.

Source: The Office of Management and Budget

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The proposed increase is “a huge deal,” said Mark Cancian, a defense analyst with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). “It’s a big jump in defense and means that the Trump administration is putting resources against an extremely aggressive defense strategy.”

The Pentagon and the White House declined to comment on the president’s proposal, which has been circulating among the military services and in Congress. Trump touted his 2018 defense budget as one of the largest in U.S. history, but the proposal was seen as something of a disappointment inside the Pentagon and among defense hawks in Congress.

Many lawmakers have pushed for the military budget to increase far beyond what Trump proposed last year. Trump sought \$668 billion in spending for national defense in 2018, but [Congress passed](#) a bipartisan defense authorization bill late last year that would direct roughly \$700 billion to military spending. That bill authorizes military spending but does not actually appropriate it, which would have to be done through a different act of Congress.

A senior U.S. official said that \$716 billion is the target the White House provided to lawmakers as they make plans to adjust congressionally mandated caps on spending.

Last week, [Mattis said political dysfunction in Washington](#), congressionally mandated spending caps and lawmakers' inability to pass a budget were eroding the military's ability to retool and prepare for future threats. "As hard as the last 16 years have been, no enemy in the field has done more to harm the readiness of the U.S. military than the combined impact of the Budget Control Act, defense spending cuts and operating in nine of the last 10 years under continuing resolutions," Mattis said.

18:07

Mattis outlines Trump administration's plan to 'build a more lethal force'

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Here is the full speech Defense Secretary Jim Mattis gave on the Trump administration's plans for the Pentagon on Jan. 19. (The Washington Post)

As the Pentagon was finalizing its new defense strategy late last year, Mattis began making the case to Trump for a big increase in defense spending. The Trump administration's proposed 2018 budget set aside large sums of money to boost training and the overall readiness of the existing force.

Pentagon officials said the 2019 budget would focus on modernizing the military's aging weapons systems and preparing it for a potential conflict with major world powers after a long emphasis on counterterrorism and insurgencies in Iraq and Afghanistan. Mattis faced some resistance from White House officials, such as Mulvaney, who worried that the deficit would explode with a large increase in military spending, combined with Republican tax cuts.

Mulvaney joined the Trump administration after spending six years in the House as one of its most conservative members, an outspoken deficit hawk who pushed for lower spending. Since taking over the White House's budget office, Mulvaney has agreed publicly with Trump's push to expand the military budget, but he did not incorporate a long-term increase in military spending into his budget plan last year, as it would have dramatically expanded the deficit over time.

"If this is the number, then the battle between Mattis and Mulvaney is over and Mattis won," Todd Harrison, director of defense budget analysis at CSIS, said of the \$716 billion figure. The Trump administration's 2018 budget paid for increases in defense spending by making big cuts to domestic spending and the State Department that drew heavy resistance from Democrats and some Republicans in Congress.

The proposed increase for 2019 is so large that it is "even more unrealistic" that the White House will be able to offset it with cuts, Harrison said. The increase is likely to please defense hawks such as Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), who has assured the White House that there is support among lawmakers for major increases to Pentagon spending, said Mackenzie Eaglen, a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute.

The proposed increase also reflects Mattis's contention in his new defense strategy that the United States is "emerging from a period of strategic atrophy" during which China, Russia, Iran, North Korea and other rivals have extended their influence and military capabilities. It also emphasizes that military dominance of the sort that the United States has maintained since the end of the Cold War is becoming more costly. "What Mattis is saying is that you can't have the best military in the world on an Obama budget," Cancian said.



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