

The President's Budget: National Impact



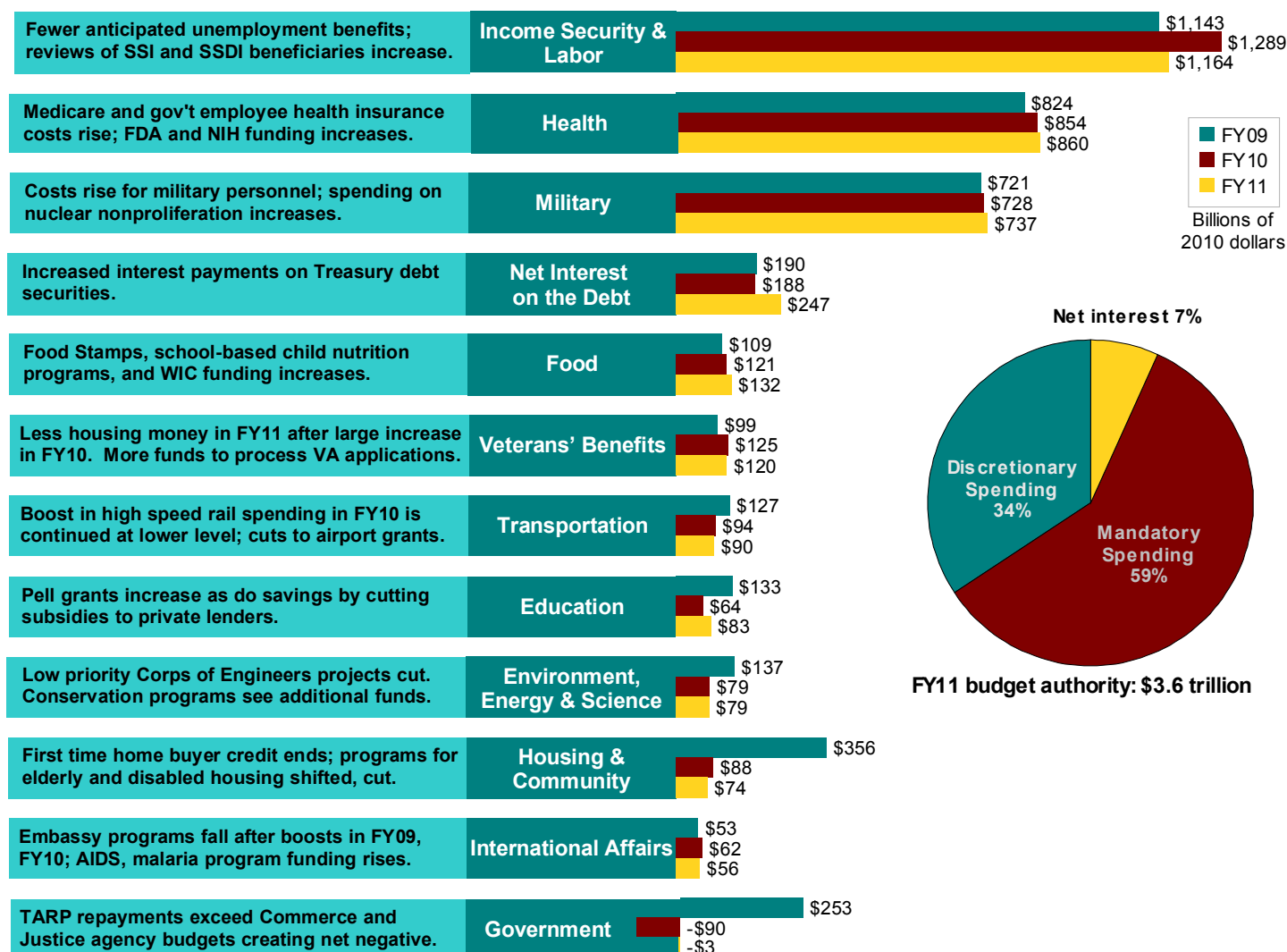
February 2010

The following chart reviews fiscal years 2009-2011 including the Bush/Obama transitional year budget (FY09) and two Obama administration budgets (FY10 and FY11). The FY09 budget includes the *Troubled Asset Relief Program* (TARP) for financial institutions as well as the *American Reinvestment and Recovery Act* (Recovery Act) which affects FY10 and FY11 as well.

The policy and fiscal goals embedded in the President's FY11 budget include saving and creating jobs for the many unemployed and underemployed; improving access to healthcare and education; promoting conservation efforts and decreasing dependency on fossil fuels; and containing and eventually reducing long-term debt.

Towards those ends, the FY11 request offers several program consolidations and potential efficiency gains. The consolidations and program terminations are proposed in concert with an announced 3-year freeze on non-security discretionary spending across agencies.

Notable changes in FY11



Numbers presented here are in billions of 2010 dollars and include both mandatory and discretionary spending. All numbers are Budget Authority which is the allowance given for spending in a particular category. Budget authority is much like your home budget allotted for heating expenses, for example. You expect to spend a certain amount for heating from September 2010 to March 2011, the total amount being your "budget authority," though the bills (obligations) may arrive in different months throughout that period and beyond.

The President's Budget: Federal Aid to Wisconsin - Selected Programs

February 2010



The following table outlines federal obligations for several programs and grants for states for fiscal years 2009-2011. Note that year-to-year changes may appear dramatic due to the significant injection of funds in FY09 from the Recovery Act.

The Obama administration continues to focus on rebuilding the economy and creating jobs for millions of unemployed and underemployed people. Also driving the budgetary agenda are proposed efforts to improve and expand healthcare and education access as well as efforts towards conservation and shifting to renewable sources of energy.

Like federal programs, state aid programs are being evaluated and consolidated. For the remainder of FY10 and into FY11, states face grave fiscal challenges with the end of state-level Recovery Act funds coupled with significant declines in tax revenues. Many states project drastic budget short-falls for FY11 and beyond, necessitating cuts in many highly valued programs.

Federal Aid to Wisconsin (in millions)			
	FY09	FY10	FY11
Healthcare			
Children's Health Insurance Program	\$208.0	\$213.9	\$210.9
Medicaid	\$4,654.7	\$4,585.7	\$4,020.1
Energy			
State Energy Program	\$57.1	\$0.6	\$0.8
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	\$159.4	\$6.7	\$9.8
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$132.5	\$130.1	\$69.6
Education			
Title I Grants	\$369.1	\$196.6	\$187.1
Head Start	\$95.7	\$95.7	\$107.3
Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants <i>(new in FY11)</i>	N/A	N/A	\$30.6
General			
Community Development Block Grant	\$133.9	\$146.2	\$71.4
Social Services Block Grant	\$32.0	\$31.4	\$31.0

Numbers presented here are in millions of 2010 dollars. All numbers are for federal obligations which are binding agreements that will require payment. An "obligation" is much like a bill for fuel received during the heating season which requires payment.

Analysis of the President's Budget is based on budget authority according to functions and subfunctions for fiscal years 2009-2011 found in the [Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2011, Analytical Perspectives](#) and [Public Budget Database Fiscal Year 2011](#). These numbers include both mandatory and discretionary spending. For more information including analysis of FY2008 and proposed FY2012 and complete Notes & Sources, please see http://nationalpriorities.org/Presidents_Budget_FY2011.