

Budget Proposals vs. Americans' Priorities

How do competing budget proposals address what Americans want?

Presented by Jasmine Tucker

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How Do We Get a Federal Budget?

The 5 Step Federal Budget Process



1.

The President submits a **budget request** to Congress.



2.

Lawmakers release their own budget plans and set overall spending levels with a **budget resolution**.



3.

House and Senate subcommittees set funding for each program through **appropriations bills**.



4.

House and Senate members come together to **resolve differences** in their appropriations bills.



5.

The budget returns to the President for his signature before it **becomes law**.

NPP's Competing Visions Analysis

Budget Proposals vs Americans' Priorities:

How do competing budget proposals address what Americans want?



Job
Creation



SNAP
(Food Stamps)



Social
Security



Education



Affordable
Care Act
(Obamacare)



Taxes



Deficit
Reduction

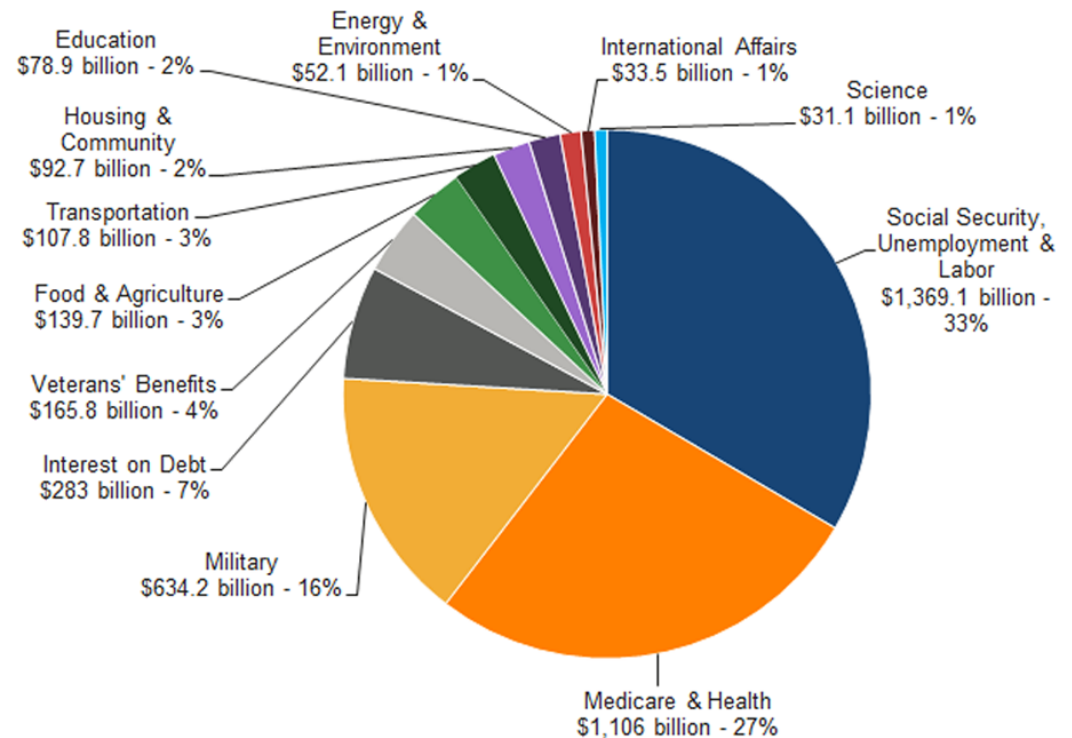


See Competing Visions at nationalpriorities.org

President's Budget

- Repeals sequestration
- Invests in domestic initiatives
 - Preschool for All
 - SNAP
 - Community college for all
- Raises new tax revenue
- Reduces deficits by \$1.8 trillion over 10 years

President's Proposed \$4.1 Trillion Total Spending Budget (FY 2016)



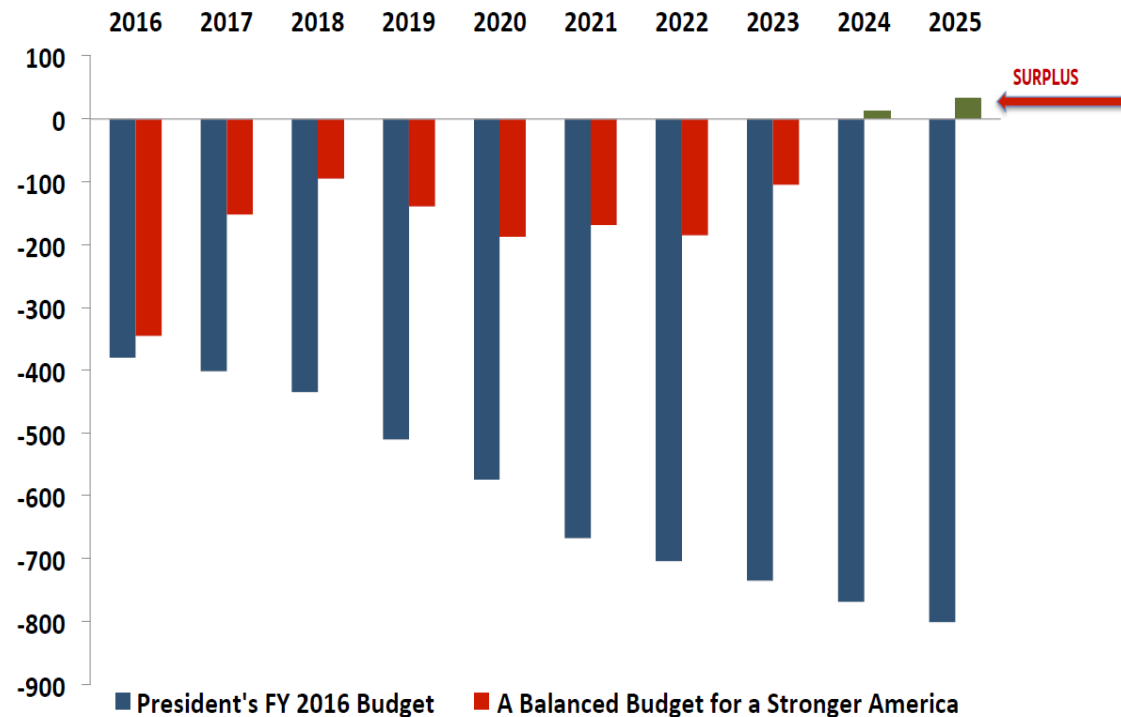
House Budget Committee

- Balances in less than 10 years
- Cuts spending by \$5.5 trillion over next decade
- Sidesteps sequester caps for defense with more than \$90 billion in war funds
- Cuts \$759 billion below caps for non-defense discretionary spending over 10 years
- Repeals the Affordable Care Act



A BALANCED BUDGET

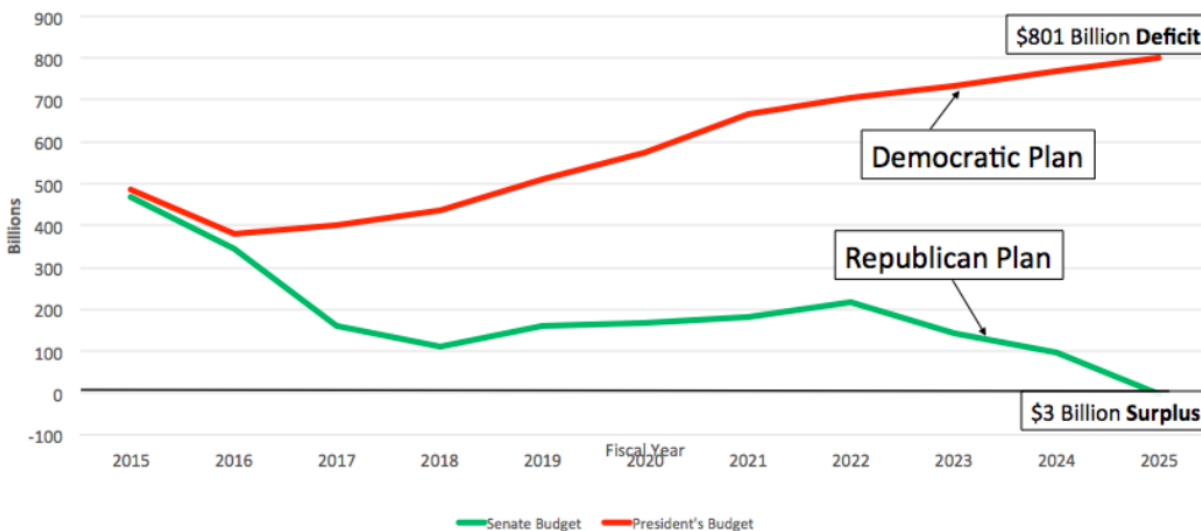
(Annual Deficits in the Billions)



Senate Budget Committee

Senate Budget Compared With President's Budget

Deficits \$4.4 Trillion Lower Than The President

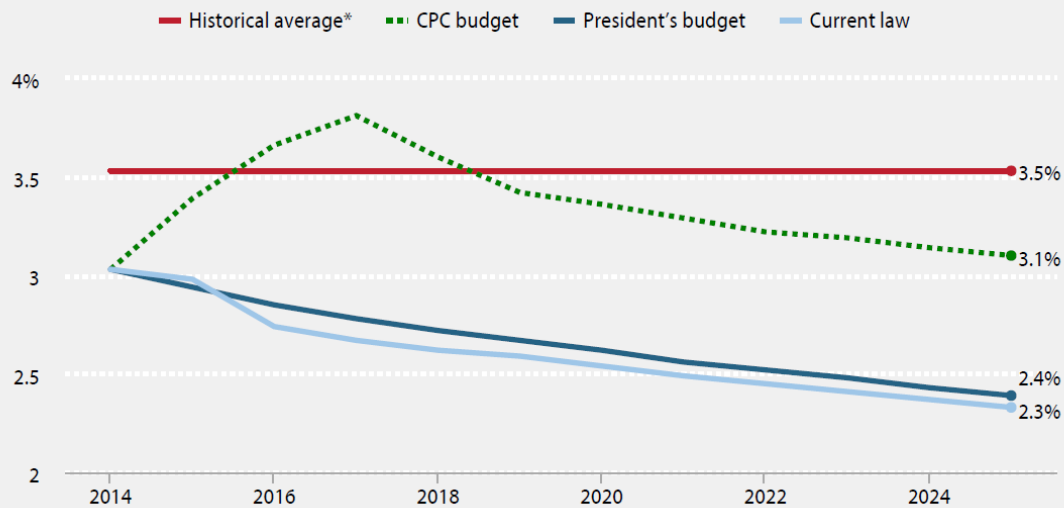


- **Balances in 10 years**
- Cuts spending by \$5.1 trillion over next decade
- Sidesteps sequester caps for defense with \$58 billion in war funds
- Cuts \$236 billion below caps for non-defense discretionary spending over 10 years
- Repeals the Affordable Care Act

Congressional Progressive Caucus

FIGURE C

Projected nondefense discretionary budget authority as a share of GDP, FY2014–FY2025



* Historical average reflects the average nondefense discretionary budget authority as a share of GDP between FY1980 and FY2007 (the last year before the onset of the Great Recession).

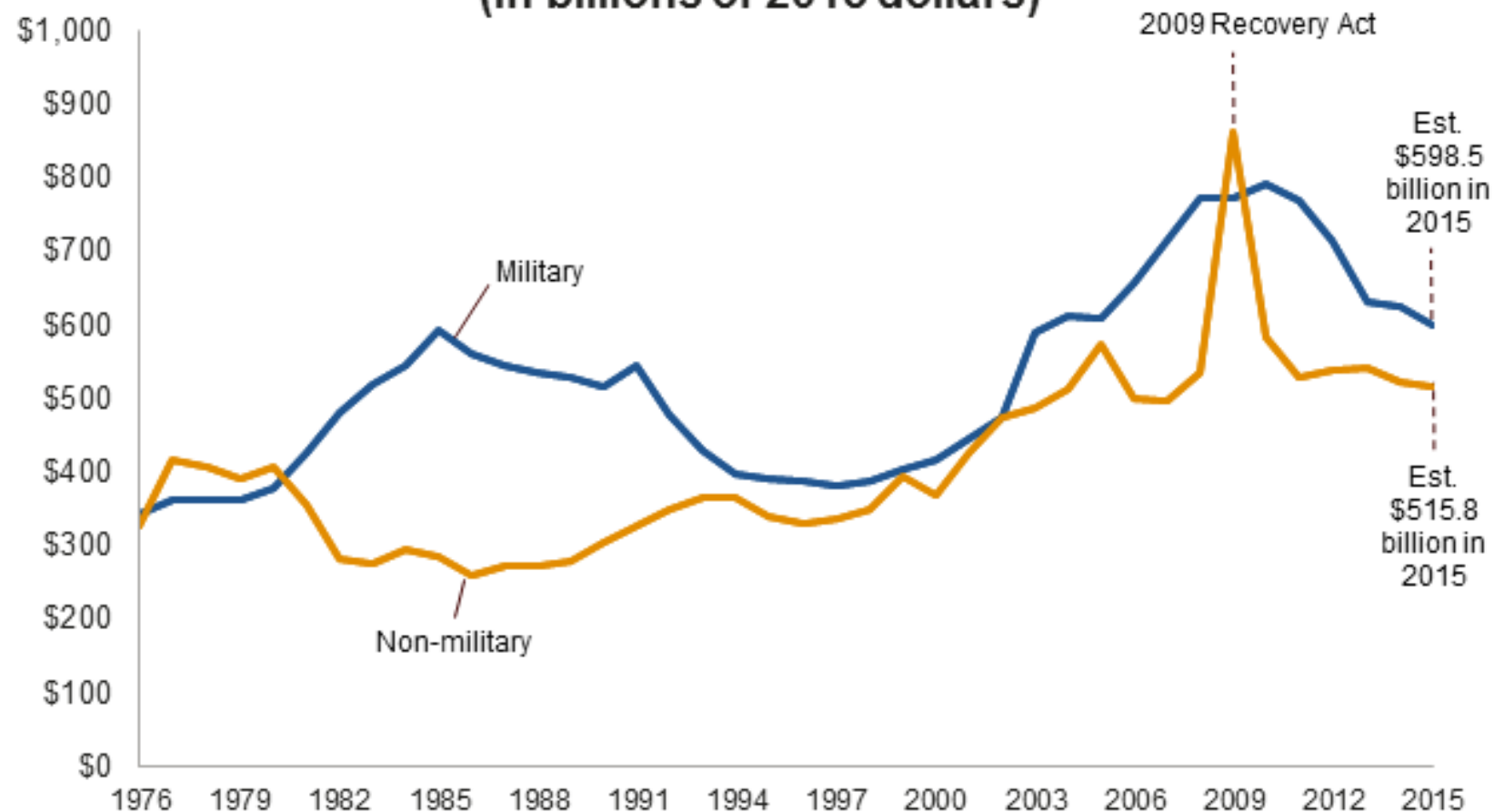
Note: For the president's budget, this figure uses CBO's projections of GDP. Data for 2014 represent actual spending.

Source: EPI Policy Center analysis of Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget data

ECONOMIC POLICY INSTITUTE

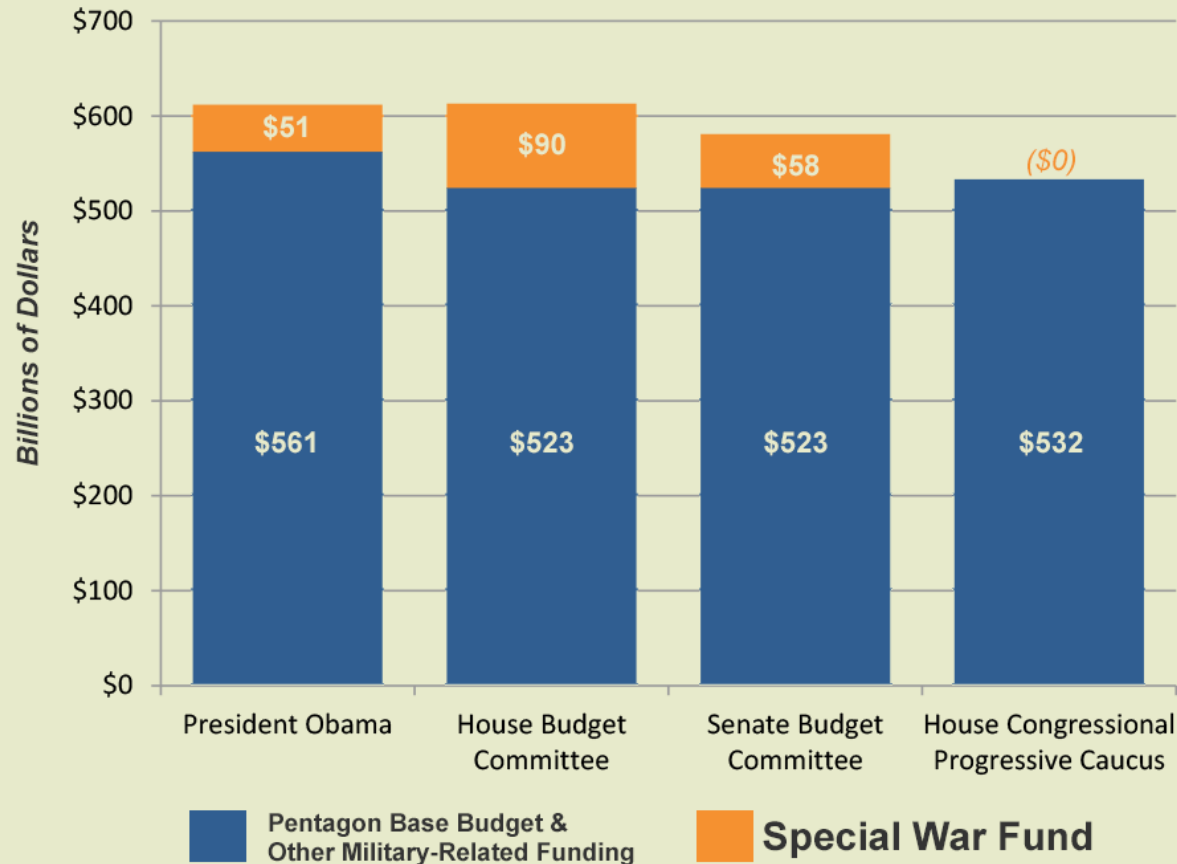
- Repeals sequestration for non-defense discretionary spending
- **Invests in domestic initiatives**
 - Preschool for All
 - SNAP
 - Job creation
- Raises new tax revenue
- Reduces deficits by \$3.4 trillion over 10 years

Military and Non-Military Discretionary Spending (in billions of 2015 dollars)



Source: OMB
National Priorities Project

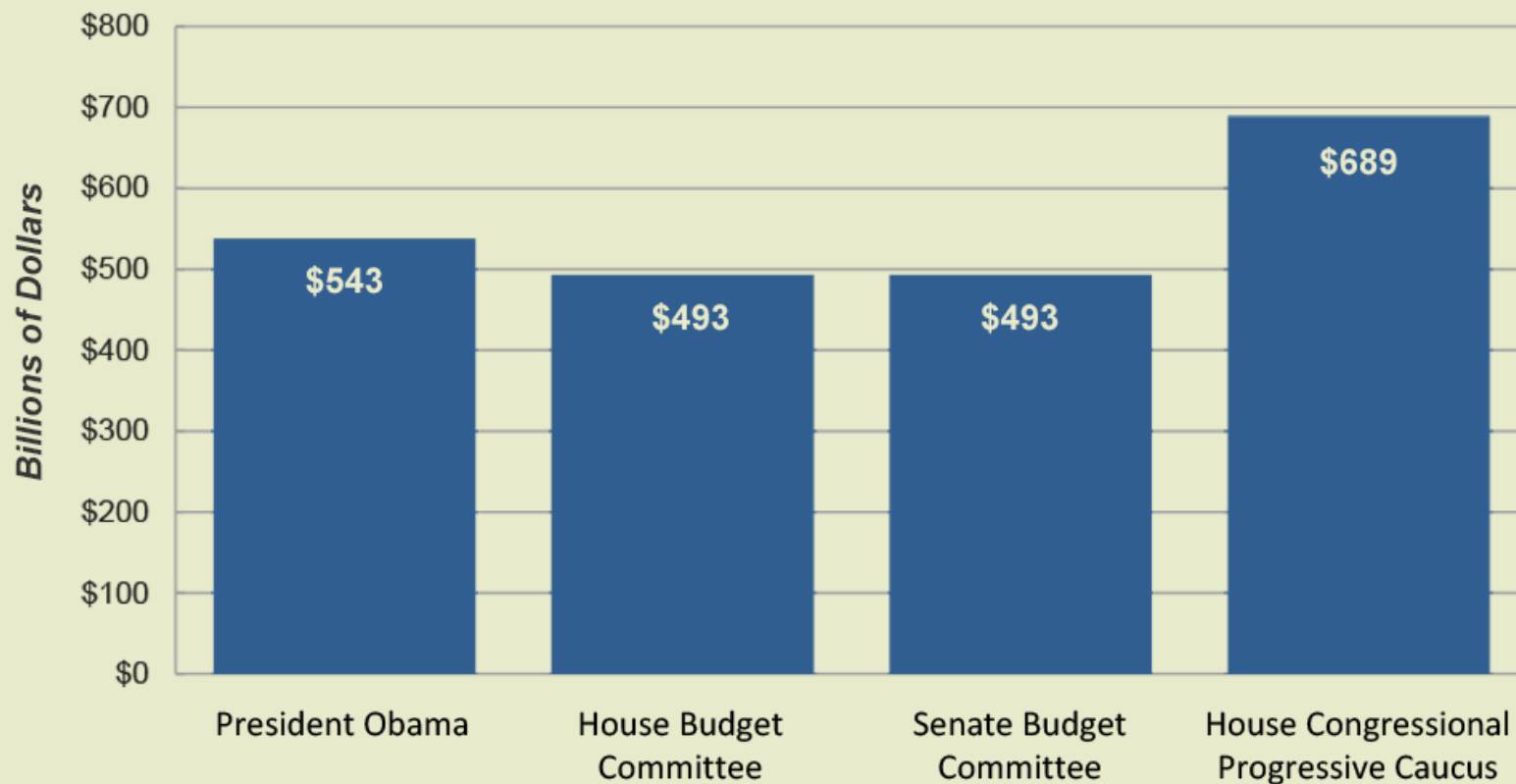
Pentagon & War Funding in Budget Proposals FY 2016



Source: President's budget, House Budget Committee, Senate Budget Committee, Congressional Progressive Caucus



Non-Defense Discretionary Spending in Budget Proposals FY 2016




Source: President's budget, House Budget Committee, Senate Budget Committee, Congressional Progressive Caucus



67% of Americans say improving the job situation is a key priority.




Job Creation

	Public Opinion: What Do Americans Want?	President Obama	House Budget Committee	Senate Budget Committee	House Congressional Progressive Caucus
Job Creation 	67 percent say improving the job situation is a key issue facing the president and Congress this year.	Invests \$478 billion over six years to create jobs in surface transportation repairs and includes \$146 billion in 2016 for expansion of research and development (R&D) tax credit to grow manufacturing and create jobs.	No new funding for job creation.	No new funding for job creation. Says reduced spending and regulation will indirectly lead to job creation.	Invests nearly \$1.3 trillion over 10 years in job creation measures such as aid to states to rehire police, fire fighters, teachers and other public employees, and in infrastructure spending.

67% of Americans say strengthening the education situation is a top priority.



Education Spending

	Public Opinion: What Do Americans Want?	President Obama	House Budget Committee	Senate Budget Committee	House Congressional Progressive Caucus
Education 	67 percent say improving the education system in the U.S. is a top priority for the president and Congress this year.	Provides \$66 billion over 10 years for federal share of Preschool for All Initiative. Increases funding for Head Start by \$1.5 billion and Title I by \$1 billion in 2016. Invests \$60 billion over 10 years to provide two years of community college for free.	Freezes the maximum Pell grant award at the same level for the next 10 years, provides financial aid to fewer families, and makes substantial cuts to domestic discretionary spending, including education.	No new funding for education. Unspecified cuts to domestic discretionary spending could mean cuts to education.	Provides Debt Free college to every student at a cost of \$29 billion per year. Provides \$66 billion over 10 years for federal share of Preschool for All Initiative. Invests \$47 billion over 10 years in teachers and K-12 schools. Allows refinancing of student loans at lower rates.

Recap of Last Weeks' Votes

❖ House of Representatives

- Rejected the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget
 - Vote: 96-330
- Adopted a version of the House Budget Committee proposal that ups OCO funding
 - Vote: 228-199

❖ Senate

- Adopted a version of the Senate Budget Committee proposal that ups OCO funding
 - Vote: 52-46

What's Next?

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Questions?

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