The President's Budget

The story of \$3.7 trillion

The Process The Numbers – Spending & Revenue The Impact & Five Budget Stories

Budget Process



Budget Process

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The House & Senate vote on Appropriation Bills and reconcile differences.





President signs the bill approved by Congress and the Senate, and the budget is *enacted*.

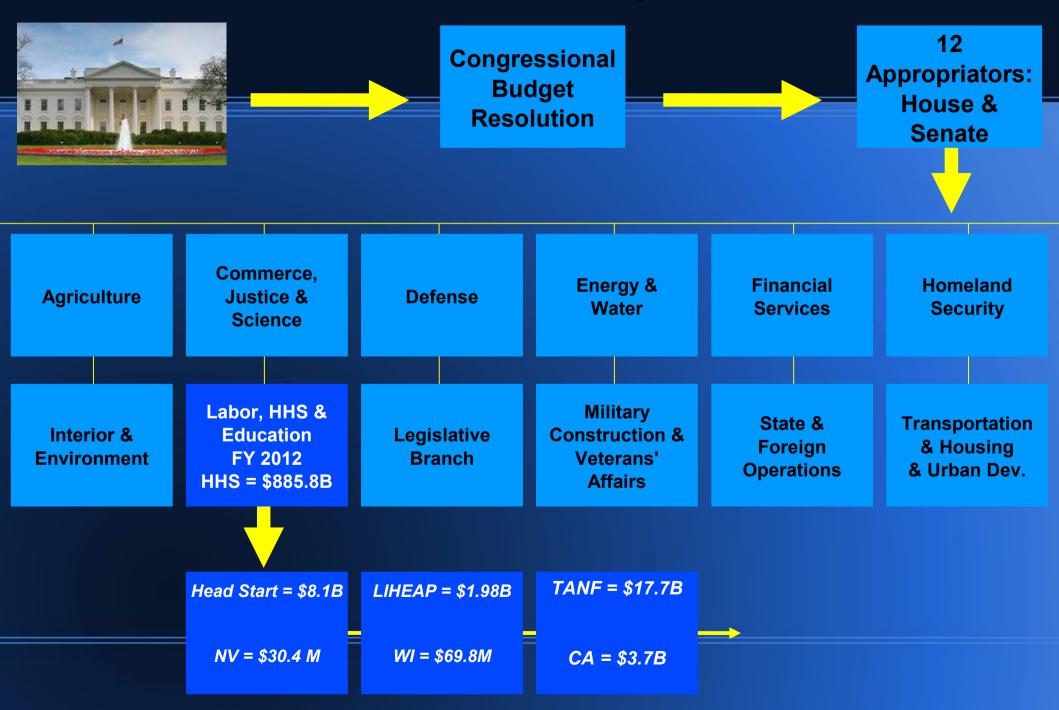


Late Spring

Early Fall

Sept. 30th

What does this really mean?

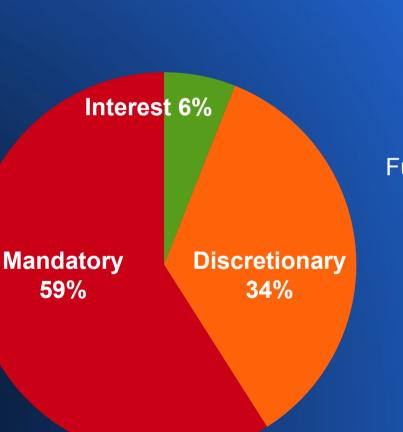


The Whole \$3.7 Trillion Pie

Mandatory Spending

Includes: Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, Food Stamps, CHIP

Funding is need-based & non-negotiable

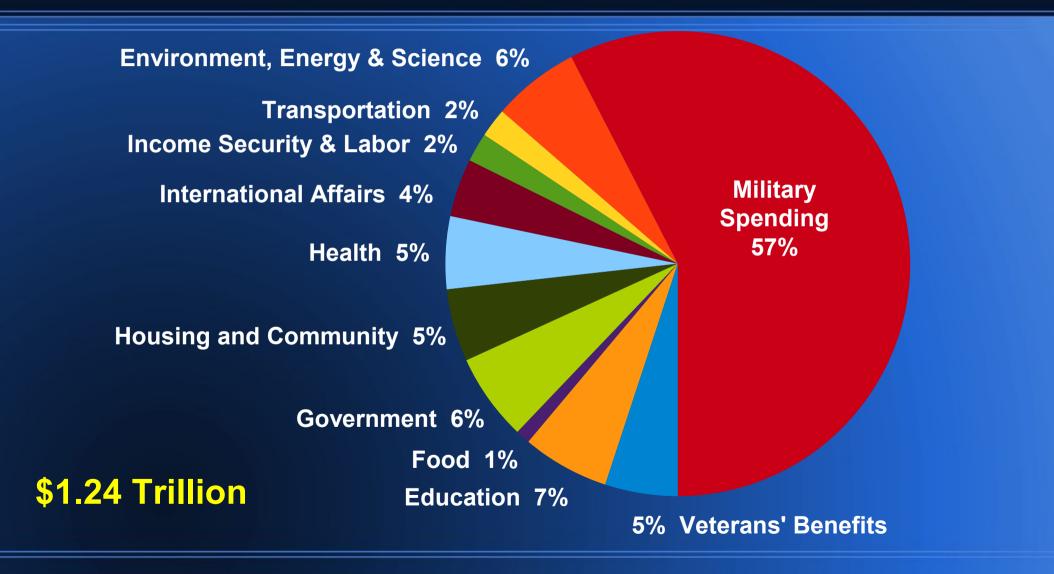


Discretionary Spending

Includes: Energy, Environment, Science, Military, Education

Funding determined on an annual basis

The FY2012 Discretionary Budget



Our relationship to federal spending

Flow of most federal funds and cuts

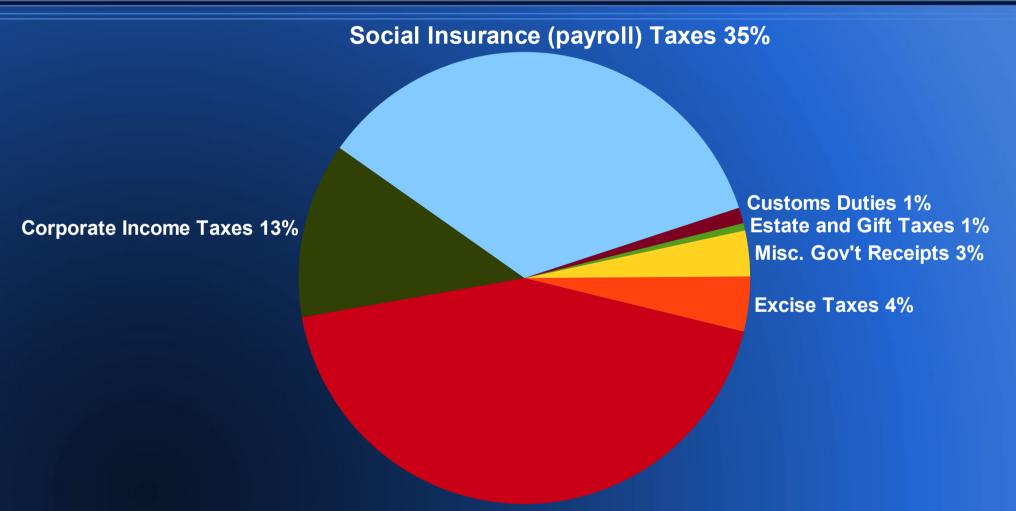
Federal Agency / Department

State Agency / Department

County, City, Town

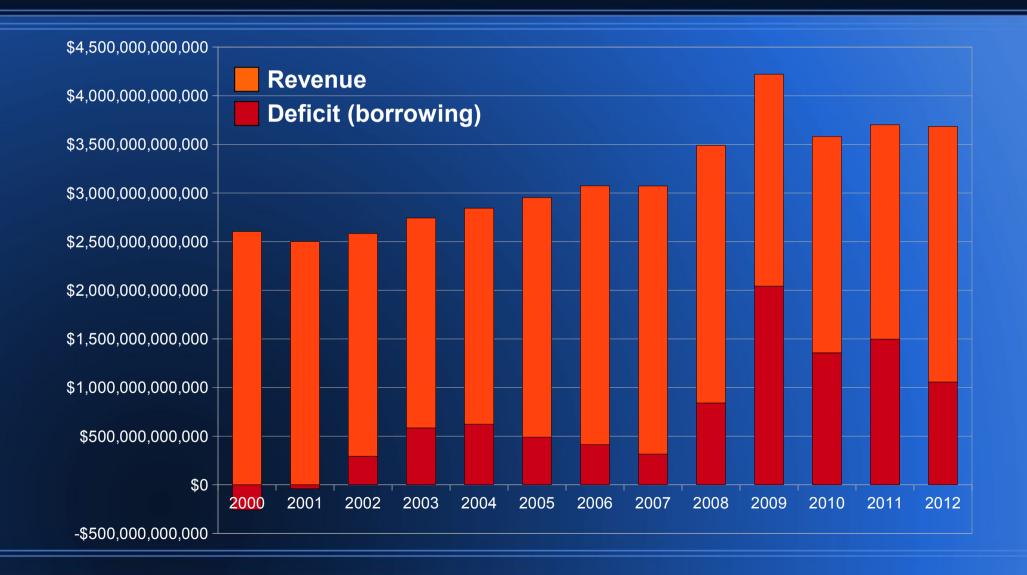
Individual Taxpayer

Revenues by Source



Individual Income Taxes 43%

Revenues and Deficits



Impact: Where Federal Funds Land in Our Communities

<u>Where</u>

Schools City Hall Housing Authority Community/Antipoverty

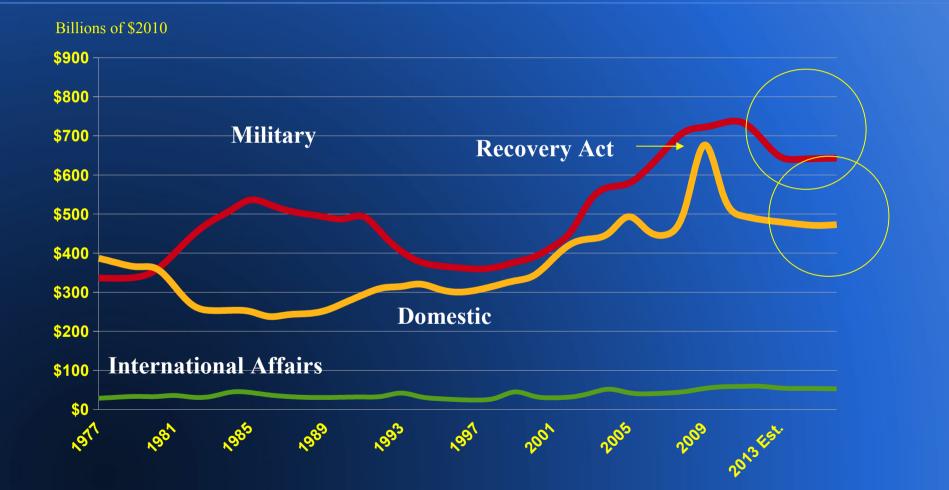
State Agencies

Employment agencies Colleges

Federal programs

Head Start, Title I Infrastructure (water, transit, roads, bridges) Housing assistance Early childhood, economic development, social services block grant, weatherization, LIHEAP, youth programs, food and hunger programs Medicare, Medicaid, TANF, SNAP, CHIP, Jobs programs Unemployment benefits, job training, jobs Pell grants, student loans, grants to schools

Impact: How Discretionary \$ Land in Our Communities



Impact: The Winners and Losers

Child Care and Development Block Grant

State Children's Health Insurance Program

Federal Transit Formula Grants Program

Airport Improvement Program

Highway Planning and Construction Program

CDBG

Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income

LIHEAP

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

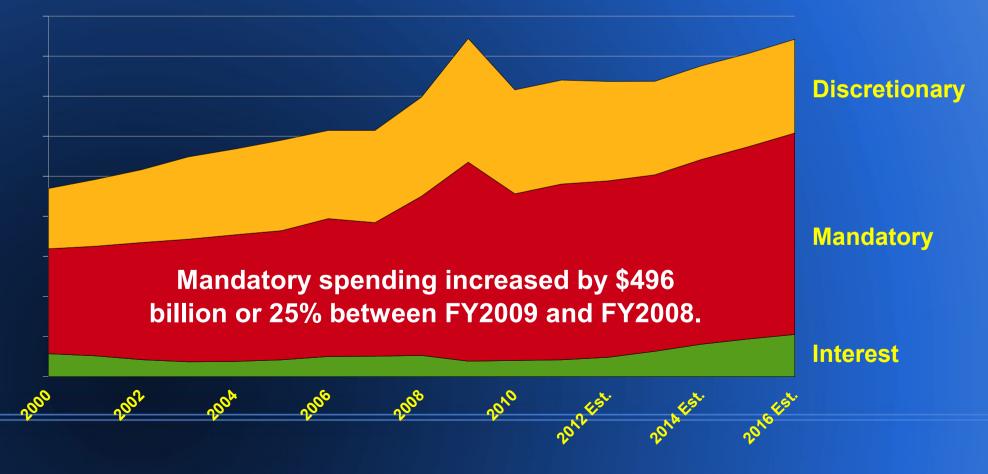
Child Support Enforcement

Deficits are more about revenue than spending

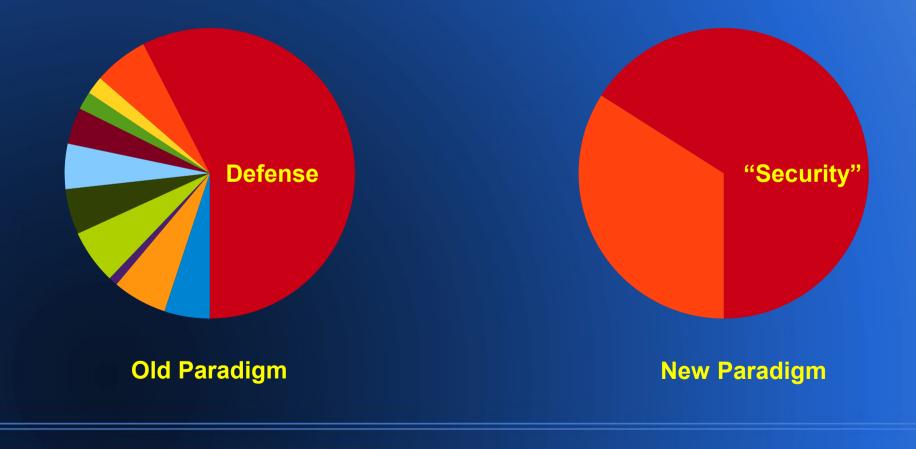
In FY2009, the real deficit grew to \$2.04 trillion (in 2012 dollars). This was an increase of \$1.2 trillion or 140% from FY2008.

Individual Income Tax
Corporate Income Tax
Tax Cuts

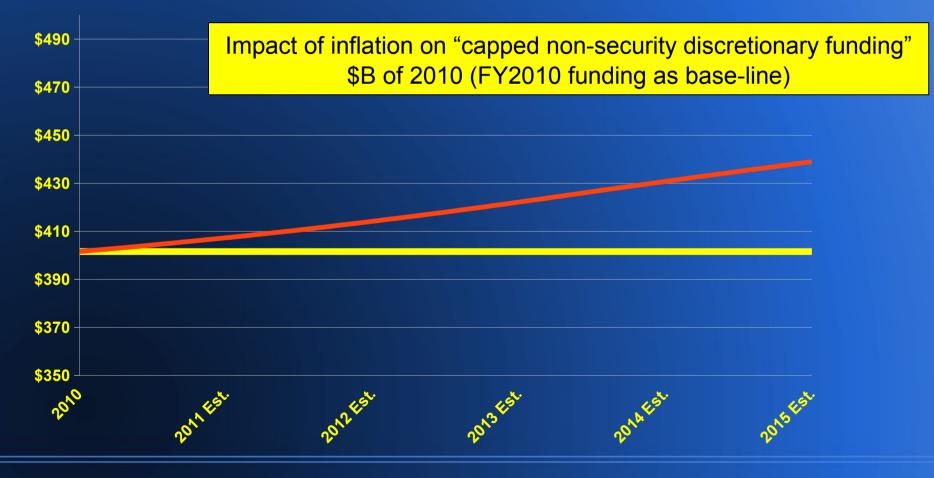
The recession is a major contributor to the nearterm growth of mandatory spending



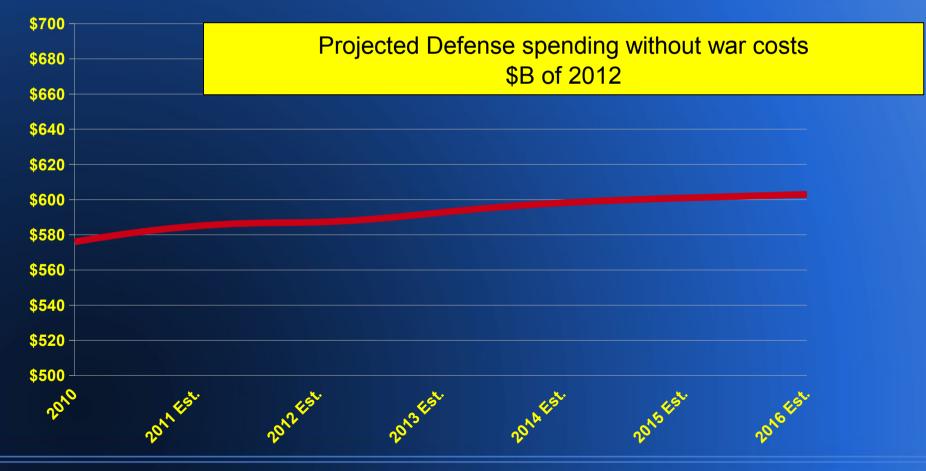
The new Security v. Non-Security Paradigm



Domestic Programs Capped and Cut



Defense spending sees slowed growth



NPP Tools for Engagement

ONLINE RESOURCES

Federal Priorities Database Federal Budget 101-Charts & Budget Briefs

NATIONAL PRIORITIES PROJECT

PUBLICATIONS

Tax Day Report President's Budget Jobs Report Bringing the Federal Budget Home **INTERACTIVE TOOLS**

Tax Chart Data for Democracy Webinars Trade Offs

Stay in touch!

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