Where did your 2014 federal income tax dollars go?
The Annual Federal Budget Process

President submits budget request to Congress

Dept. of Defense
Dept. of Agriculture
Dept. of Education
& others

Federal agencies submit budgets for review

House review & budget resolution
Senate review & budget resolution

Conference committee budget resolution

12 House Appropriations subcommittee markups & votes

House Appropriations Committee markup
House floor vote

12 Senate Appropriations subcommittee markups & votes

Senate Appropriations Committee markup
Senate floor vote

Conference Committee

President vetoes or signs into law

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2016 Federal Budget

What’s happening?

What’s at stake?
How do we make the $?
How do we spend the $?
Who’s winning?
Who’s losing?

What can we do?

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United States 2015 Budget

Where The Money Comes From
($3.8 trillion in revenue and borrowing)

Tax Revenue:
Federal Funds
$2.05 trillion

- Individual Income Taxes $1.48 trillion
- Corporate Income Taxes $342 billion
- Other $156 billion
- Customs Duties $35 billion
- Excise Taxes $38 billion

30% of revenue

Tax Revenue:
Trust Funds
$1.13 trillion

- Social Security & Medicare Taxes $1.07 trillion
- Excise Taxes $58 billion
- Customs Duties $1.7 billion
- Other $2 billion

16% of revenue

Borrowing
$583 billion

Where The Money Goes
($3.8 trillion in spending)

Mandatory Spending
$2.45 trillion

- Medicare & Health $986 billion
- Social Security $895 billion
- Other $433 billion
- Food Assistance $104 billion
- Unemployment $36 billion

65% of spending

Interest on Debt
$229 billion

- 6% of spending

Discretionary Spending
$1.11 trillion

- Military $598 billion
- Other $276 billion
- Education $70 billion
- Housing & Community $63 billion
- International Affairs $41 billion
- Energy & Environment $39 billion
- Transportation $26 billion

29% of spending

Source: OMB
National Priorities Project
You and me

Federal Budget

State Budget

Cities & Towns

Businesses
Federal Dollars in New Hampshire

State Government: $1.7 billion, 21% of the state’s budget

State Residents: $7.7 billion, includes Medicare, Social Security, etc.

Federal Contracts: $1.8 billion, 82% of total for defense contracts

Federal Employees: $965.2 million, 17.4% of total for military personnel

Total: $12.1 billion in total from the federal budget

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What’s at stake?

How do we spend the $ in 2015?
FY 2015 Mandatory and Discretionary Spending and Interest on Federal Debt (in 2015 Dollars)

- Mandatory Spending: $2.45 trillion - 65%
- Discretionary Spending: $1.11 trillion - 29%
- Interest on Debt: $229.2 billion - 6%
Discretionary Spending 2015: $1.11 Trillion

- Military: $598.5 billion - 54%
- Government: $72.9 billion - 6%
- Education: $70 billion - 6%
- Medicare & Health: $66 billion - 6%
- Veterans' Benefits: $65.3 billion - 6%
- Housing & Community: $63.2 billion - 6%
- International Affairs: $40.9 billion - 4%
- Energy & Environment: $39.1 billion - 3%
- Social Security, Unemployment & Labor: $29.1 billion - 3%
- Transportation: $26.3 billion - 2%
- Science: $29.7 billion - 3%
- Food & Agriculture: $13.1 billion - 1%

Source: OMB, National Priorities Project

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

Source: OMB, National Priorities Project
Top 10 Countries Ranked by Military Spending, 2014
(dollars in billions)

Source: SIPRI
National Priorities Project
Jobs Created Per $1 Billion in Federal Investment

- Military: 11,200
- Tax Cuts for Personal Consumption: 15,100
- Clean Energy Technology: 16,800
- Health Care: 17,200
- Education: 26,700

Source: PERI, 2011 National Priorities Project
Homeland Security Funding 2001-2015
(in billions of FY 2015 dollars)

National Priorities Project
3 tracks: local, state, federal

- Organize grassroots coalitions to pass *local* resolutions to press your Congressional delegations to change national spending priorities and *Move the Money!*
- Work with state legislators to pass *state* legislation to create defense industry transition commissions
- Congressional pressure surrounding legislation
3 tracks: local, state, federal

- Office of Economic Adjustment
  - 2%-3% of city economy dependent on defense contracts
  - Plan "B" $ available to support advanced planning
- National Emergency Grants (Dept. of Labor)
  - Assist in retraining and placement of laid-off defense workers