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
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
Senate Budget Committee

- 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

• 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
Pentagon & War Funding in Budget Proposals FY 2016

- President Obama: $561 billion
- House Budget Committee: $523 billion
- Senate Budget Committee: $523 billion
- House Congressional Progressive Caucus: $532 billion

Billions of Dollars

Source: President's budget, House Budget Committee, Senate Budget Committee, Congressional Progressive Caucus.
Non-Defense Discretionary Spending in Budget Proposals
FY 2016

Billions of Dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>President Obama</th>
<th>House Budget Committee</th>
<th>Senate Budget Committee</th>
<th>House Congressional Progressive Caucus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount (Billions)</td>
<td>$543</td>
<td>$493</td>
<td>$493</td>
<td>$689</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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<td><strong>Job Creation</strong> $</td>
<td>67 percent say improving the job situation is a key issue facing the president and Congress this year.</td>
<td>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&amp;D) tax credit to grow manufacturing and create jobs.</td>
<td>No new funding for job creation.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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</table>
67% of Americans say strengthening the education situation is a top priority.
## Education Spending

<table>
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<td>Education</td>
<td>67 percent say improving the education system in the U.S. is a top priority for the president and Congress this year.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>No new funding for education. Unspecified cuts to domestic discretionary spending could mean cuts to education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recap of Last Week's 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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