Budget Proposals vs. Americans’ Priorities

Learn how the major budget proposals stack up to what Americans want

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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

See Competing Visions at nationalpriorities.org
Where are we in the process?

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.
Current Federal Spending

Total Federal Spending 2015: $3.84 trillion

Discretionary Spending 2015: $1.11 trillion

Military $598.5 billion 54%

Source: OMB National Priorities Project

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Military and Non-Military Discretionary Spending (in billions of 2017 dollars)

- Military
- Non-Military

2009 Recovery Act
Est. $623 billion in 2017
Est. $527 billion in 2017

Source: OMB, National Priorities Project
Discretionary Defense Spending, 2015: $598 Billion

- Department of Defense base budget, $496 Billion (83%)
- Overseas Contingency Operations (War), $64 Billion (11%)
- Nuclear weapons and associated costs, $18 Billion (3%)
- International security assistance, $12 Billion (2%)
- Other defense (1%)

Source: OMB, National Priorities Project
President’s Budget

- Keeps to BBA spending caps in 2017 and eliminates caps after
- Invests in domestic initiatives
  - Education
  - Clean transportation package
- Invests in Pentagon spending
- Increases fairness in tax system & raises new revenue
- Reduces deficits by $2.9 trillion over 10 years
House Budget Committee

- Prioritizes deficit reduction
- Cuts domestic spending by $887 billion below BCA caps over 10 years
- Repeals the Affordable Care Act
- Converts Medicaid and food stamps to block grants administered at the state level
- Reduces tax rates for wealthy and corporations
- Invests in Pentagon spending
Congressional Progressive Caucus

- Repeals sequestration for non-defense discretionary spending
- Invests in domestic initiatives
  - Major job creation proposal
  - Education proposals
- Eliminates Pentagon slush fund
- Raises new tax revenue

**FIGURE 3**
Projected nondefense discretionary budget authority, excluding supplemental spending, FY2015-FY2026

* 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:** Supplemental spending includes war, disaster, emergency, and program integrity. For the president's budget, this figure uses CBO's projections of GDP and undoes reclassifications. Data for 2015 represent actual spending. Data for 2016 exclude CHIMPS.

**Source:** EPI Policy Center analysis of Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget data
Pentagon and War Funding in Budget Proposals FY 2017

- President Obama: $551 billion
- House Budget Committee: $551 billion
- House Congressional Progressive Caucus: $551 billion

Source: President’s budget, House Budget Committee, Congressional Progressive Caucus
Non-Defense Discretionary Spending in Budget Proposals
FY 2017

- President Obama: $519 billion
- House Budget Committee: $519 billion
- House Congressional Progressive Caucus: $599 billion

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

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Domestic Discretionary Spending over 10 Years Compared to Current Law

- President Obama: + $194 billion
- House Budget Committee: - $887 billion
- House Congressional Progressive Caucus: + $2.4 trillion

Source: President's Budget, House Budget Committee, Congressional Progressive Caucus
65% of Americans say jobs are a top issue this year.
Medicaid

63% say Medicaid is an important program
What’s Next?

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.
$6 billion
Average annual cost of Obama’s ‘free college’ proposal over the next 10 years

$139 billion
Average annual cost of U.S. wars in Iraq and Afghanistan over the last 10 years

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Where Your 2015 Tax Dollar Went

- Pentagon & Military: 25.4c
- Interest on Federal Debt: 13.7c
- Veterans Benefits: 5.9c
- Food & Agriculture: 4.6c
- Housing & Community: 1.9c
- Energy & Environment: 1.6c
- International Affairs: 1.5c
- Transportation: 1.2c
- Science: 1.1c
- Health: 28.7c
- Unemployment & Labor: 8c
- Education: 3.6c
- Government: 2.9c

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What Can You Do?

http://p2a.co/nppbudget
Questions?

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