Nuts and Bolts on the Congressional Budget Process

Plus

Landscape & History

Carl L. Moravitz
Retired, Budget Director
Department of the Treasury
“Don’t believe everything you read on the Internet just because there’s a picture with a quote next to it.”

—Abraham Lincoln
Focus of this Session

- Snapshot on Federal Funding & Long-Term Landscape
- Congressional Budget Process
  - Calendar
  - History
  - How it works
  - Budget Resolution & Reconciliation
  - Congressional Decision-making Process
- A Touch on FY 2016 Outcomes
Background to Take Home with You

Some Facts on the Federal Budget
2015 Federal Budget totals $3.8 Trillion

Where Does It Come From?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Revenue</th>
<th>Today</th>
<th>Sept ‘10</th>
<th>Mid ’08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxes on Citizens’ Cash Flow</strong> (income &amp; other taxes)</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxes on Citizens’ Payrolls</strong> (Social Sec. &amp; Medicare taxes)</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxes on Business Ops. (profits, excise, customs, other taxes)</strong></td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Borrowing</strong> ($578 Billion)</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Deficit ($485 billion)
2012 Deficit ($1.1 trillion)
2011 Deficit ($1.3 trillion)
2010 Deficit ($1.6 trillion)
How is $3.8 Trillion Distributed?

- **Entitlements/Mandatory**
  - Social Security $891
  - Medicare/Medicaid Entitlements, Welfare, Veteran’s, Benefits. . . 1,490
  - NET Interest on Public Debt . . . 229

- **Defense** 589
- **Other Gov’t Agencies** 544

$3,759
Federal Budget Shares (1960-2015)
(% of Total Government Spending)

Source: OMB Historical Tables
FYI: 2015 Budget ($3.759 Trillion Approx. Equal to 2010 Budget ($3.721 Trillion)

August 17, 2015 Congressional Process
Components of the Federal Budget

- Interest on the Debt (6%)
- Medicaid / Medicare and Other Mandatory (39%)
- Social security (24%)

- DoD (16%)
- All Other Agencies (15%)

69% and growing

31% and decreasing
Federal Budget Surplus/Deficits

(Dollars in Billions/Percent of GNP)


-14.0% -12.0% -10.0% -8.0% -6.0% -4.0% -2.0% 0.0% 2.0% 4.0%

$236 (2.4%) $459 (3.2%) $1,556 (10.6%) $1,267 (8.3%) $680 (4.1%) $578 (3.1%)

UR = Unemployment Rate (Est.)

SOURCE: Represents unified federal deficit, GDP projections, and unemployment levels reflected in the President’s FY 2016 Budget Request, Feb 2015, Tables S-1, S-12 of the Summary Tables, and Economic Report

August 17, 2015

Congressional Process
Dividing Lines

The ideological differences that once existed within each party now exist largely between them.

1982

Thirty years ago, National Journal’s vote ratings revealed a Congress in which both parties spanned the ideological spectrum. Conservative Democrats and liberal Republicans were common.

2013

Today, virtually all conservatives are Republicans and all liberals are Democrats. In the House last year, only two Republicans had scores more liberal than the most conservative Democrat, and only two Democrats had scores more conservative that the most liberal Republican.
**How Fast Can a Surplus Disappear?**

*A Look at How Fast a Surplus Can Disappear*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>($ in Billions)</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2002-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan ’01 Est.</td>
<td>+ 313</td>
<td>+ 163</td>
<td>+5,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Cut 2001</td>
<td>- 42</td>
<td>- 99</td>
<td>- 1,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Econ Slowdown</td>
<td>- 321</td>
<td>- 306</td>
<td>- 2,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Spending</td>
<td>- 108</td>
<td>- 153</td>
<td>- 1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan ’03 Est</td>
<td>- 158</td>
<td>- 395</td>
<td>+ 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congressional Process

August 17, 2015
Federal Profile Over Time

Revenues: 18.3% of GDP

Growing Entitlement Spending

Federal Spending and Revenues (Percent of GDP)

Note: Estimates based on CBO, Alternative Fiscal Scenario.

August 17, 2015
Looming Social Security Insolvency

Social Security Costs and Revenues (Percent of GDP)


August 17, 2015

Congressional Process
INSURANCE: Social Security & Medicare’s Trust Funds Face Cash Deficits as Baby Boomers Begin to Retire

BUT, Impact of Recession has advanced Social Security cash deficit by six years – from 2018 to 2012

Change in public-sector employment since the start of last four recoveries

Notes: Public data exclude temporary Census workers. The line for each recession begins at the official start of the recession, so the length of the line to the left of zero indicates the length of each recession.

Source: Authors’ analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics public data series
U.S. Federal Debt
% of GDP

Some Budget History
Evolution of Federal Budget Management

- Legislative Dominance (1789 - 1921)
- Presidential Budgeting (1921 - 1974)
- Shared – Congress/Presidential Leadership (1974 - Today) – *Varies w/ Alternative Power Settings*
1789 - 1921: Legislative Dominance

- Constitution gives Congress broad powers to tax & spend.
- Does not expressly provide any role for President in financial matters or federal budget process.
- All power rested with House Ways & Means & Senate Finance
- No Appropriations Committees until 1865-67
- Concept of budgeting imported from Europe, not independently derived.
Before 1870, no organized budget process

- Agencies could write contracts and obligate gov’t to payments not approved by Congress
- Legally, contracts were binding, but, constitutionally, no actual cash payments could be made w/o appropriations from Congress.

Anti-Deficiency Act in 1870

- No obligations in excess of Appropriations
- Practical Effect: Required Agencies, for the first time, to submit budgets to Congress for annual approval
- Budget still no major Presidential involvement
1913 Taft Commission . . .

- **Commission Noted:**
  - Agencies were submitting budgets directly to Congress *(most wish it were the same today)*
  - Met basic requirements, but with little information included
  - Failed to reflect full cost of long-term plans
  - Led to conflicts between President/Congress

- **In 1921:** Congress pushes through wide range of Wilson legislation (from Taft Commission) greatly expanding Government
  - Wilson's success broadens federal role and sets new standard for Presidential influence on Congress.
What Did the 1921 Legislation Do?

- 1921 -- Passage of Budget & Accounting Act

- President becomes an Agent in Congressional budget process
  [Creates OMB (BoB) & GAO]
- Congress coordinates revenues & spending decisions with overall recommendations of President.
- Agencies barred from submitting budgets directly to Congress
  [President & budget aides decide how much to request]
- Spending decisions in Congress returned to Appropriations Committees (Removed, 1897-1921)
- Congress adds teeth to the accountability of Gov’t operations
- Legislation puts in place operational guidelines for expenditure and reporting of government operations
Evolution of Federal Budget Management

- **1921 to Today:** Establishing the “Tool Kit”

- **1974-1985:** Process Management [Still the Framework for Congressional Process]

- **1985-1990:** Deficit Management – [Designed to Eliminate the Deficit by 1991 (1993)]

- **1991-Present:** Spending Management (plus “On-Budget” policy controls & Pay-As-You-Go)
Up to 1974: **ONE LAW . . . Since then -- Many**

New Legislation & Mandates

- **Legislative Changes:**
  - [1974] **CBA:** Congressional Budget Act (*Deferral/Rescissions*)
  - [1988] **FMFIA:** Federal Management Financial Integrity Act
  - [1990] **CFO Act I:** Chief Financial Officers Act
  - [1993] **GPRA:** Gov’t Performance & Results (*Results Act*)
  - [1994] **GMRA:** Gov’t Management & Reform Act
  - [1996] **FFMA I:** Federal Financial Management Act
  - [1996] **Debt Collection:** Federal Debt Collection Act
  - [1996] **ITRMA:** Information Tech. Reform Management (*Clinger Cohen*)
  - [1997] **FASA:** Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act
  - [1998] **FFMA II:** Federal Financial Management Act
New Legislation & Mandates [Con’t]

- **Legislative Changes:**
  - [1998] **GPEA:** Gov’t Paperwork Elimination Act
  - [2002] **ATDA:** Accountability of Tax Dollars Act
  - [2004] **CFO Act II:** DHS Financial Accountability Act
  - [2006] **FFARA:** Federal Funding Accountability & Transparency Act
  - [2010] **GPRA Modernization Act:** *GPRA II*

- **Recent Executive Mandates:**
  - [2001-2005] *President’s Management Agenda*
  - [2002-2008] **OMB PART:** Program Assessment Review Tool
  - [2005] **Fin Mgmt:** New OMB A-123/130
Runners
Move to the side of the road when a vehicle approaches
What is the Process and How Does it Work?
Budget Process Timeline

2013 BUDGET
Formulation
Congress
Planning
2014 BUDGET
Formulation
Congress
Planning
2015 BUDGET
Congress

2016 BUDGET
Congress

BUDGET FORMULATION
• Agency Budgets Prepared
• Dept. and OMB Review & Decide

BUDGET EXECUTION
• Apportionment & Allotment of
• Deferral or Rescission Messages
• Reports on Program/Financial Performance

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
• President’s Budget Presented to Congress
• Agency Presentation to Appropriations Comms.
• Congressional Enactment of Appropriations
• Congressional Budget Direction for Federal Spending

AUDIT AND REVIEW
• Agency Evaluation of Programs and Finances
• GAO Conducts Audits; Prepares Reports

August 17, 2015
Congressional Process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 25 - Feb. 1st</td>
<td>SOTU/Budget Committee/CBO Overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February – 1st Monday</td>
<td>President’s FY 2016 Budget Released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>HOUSE/SENATE: Appropriation &amp; Budget Committees Review of Total Fed Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOUSE: Agency-Level Appropriation Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1-Mid April</td>
<td>SENATE: Agency-Level Appropriation Hearings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOUSE: Budget Comm. Markup <em>(Mid-March)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Mid April</td>
<td>HOUSE/SENATE: Complete Budget Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May/June/July</td>
<td>HOUSE: Approp. Markup <em>(May Mark; June Floor)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SENATE: Approp. Markup <em>(June Mark; July Floor)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRE-CONFERENCE: Appropriations Bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During July</td>
<td>CONGRESS: Works Thru Other Auth. Legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARLY August</td>
<td>CONGRESS: Possible CONFERENCE on Approps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September/October</td>
<td>CONGRESS: <em>Recess Until After Labor Day</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November &amp; Dec (?)</td>
<td>CONGRESS: Some Approp &amp; CRs Approved <em>(9/30)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CONGRESS: Omnibus Approp.: Remaining Includes Uncompleted, Plus Other Issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

August 17, 2015  Congressional Process
Congressional Budget Process

*Intent is to complete all action on Appropriations by Oct 1*

**Budget Resolution**
House & Senate Budget Committee conduct hearings
Conference Committee held; Vote out Resolution Report
Complete by **April 15**

**Budget Reconciliation**
House & Senate Budget Committees set target limits for each appropriation bill
House initiates process; then to Senate; finally to Conference Committee; Vote out Bill
Complete by **June 15**

**Authorizations**
House & Senate Legislative Committees authorize programs/revenues for appropriations
House initiates process; then to Senate; finally to Conference Committee; Vote out Bills
Complete by before Appropriations Bills - need

**Appropriations**
House & Senate Appropriation Committees take action to fund 12 appropriations
House initiates process; then to Senate; finally to Conference Committee; Vote out Bills
House expected to complete action by **June 30**; Senate by early September; Conference by **September 30**
Continuing Resolution History – Not Good


• Between calendar 1976 and 2013, there have been numerous Government Shutdowns.
  • Between 1976 and 1980, there were six lapses, where NO furloughs were implemented
  • Most shutdowns have revolved around budget issues & debt ceilings, and have led to furloughs of certain 'non-essential' personnel
  • Majority of fights lasted 1–2 days; a few lasting more than a week; 1995 most significant
  • Long CRs: 2008, 227-day CR for remainder of year; 2012, 168-day CR, same purpose
  • In FY 2001, there were 21 CRs; 14 in 1996; Most other years are between 5-8 CRs

• 1995 Shutdown (FY1996 Appropriations) was the most significant.
  • Shutdown – a conflict between President & Republican-controlled House on entitlements & domestic allocations – resulted in two shutdowns of non-essential functions
  • Lasted 26 days -- one for 5 days, a second for 21 days due to lack of funds

• In 2013 (for FY2014) Congress failed to agree on any regular appropriations bills prior to the start of fiscal year 2014
  • Shutdowns occurred during October – December, primarily related to early implementation surrounding the Affordable Care Act – lasted 16 days
  • After agreements on numbers & policies, along with postponement of Sequestrations, Omnibus appropriations were finally enacted in February 2014

• In FY2014 (for FY2015), delays again occurred, with Omnibus Appropriations eventually being enacted in December 2014
Major Legislative Drivers for Budget Process

- **Process Mechanics**
  - A Set of Rules and Institutions for Making Tax and Spending Decisions

- **A Result of Many Different Laws**
  - Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 *(Core Legislation)*
  - Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974
  - Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 *(Gramm-Rudman-Hollings)*
  - Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 *(BEA)*
  - Budget Control Act of 2011 *(BCA) (Sequestration a Caps thru 2021)*
  - Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 *(BBA) (Revised Caps, Sequestration Modified for 2014 and 2015)*
Budget Approval

The Budget Resolution and Reconciliation

- **Development of Budget Resolution** *(Not Enacted Law)*
  - “Concurrent” resolution (set of rules to govern Congressional budget actions)
  - Under the jurisdiction of House and Senate Budget Committees
  - Congress focuses on the whole budget
  - Scheduled to be adopted by April 15 *(Rarely is)*
  - Two key components
    - Aggregate numbers
    - Committee allocations

- **The Reconciliation Process** *(Enacted Law)*
  - Optional process, covering taxes and mandatory spending
  - Has been used for recent major policy actions
Budget Resolution

- Jurisdiction of House and Senate Budget Committees (*Administration testifies here first on budget request*)
- Must pass House and Senate in identical form (*does not need POTUS signature*)
- Establishes Overall Budget Expectations – Spending, Revenue, Borrowing
- Includes spending limits for Appropriations (*discretionary spending*)
- Projection of the budget deficit (*and therefore agreement on tax revenues and any changes in mandatory spending*).
- Base for Budget Controls – Pay-Go
LET’S HOPE IT’S NOT ONE OF THOSE WEEKS WHEN I HAVE TO UNLEASH THE FLYING MONKEYS BECAUSE I WILL.
BUDGET PROCESS in Congress . . .

Overall Budget Responsibilities

- Manage Congressional Budget Process [Maintain]

  (BUDGET RESOLUTION)

- Oversee Deficit Reduction Process [Manage Change]

  (RECONCILIATION)
Congressional Budget Decision Framework

SPENDING MANAGEMENT

- Statutorily defined in law, adjusted for:
  -- Disaster Spending
  -- Inflation Impacts
  -- Special 1990 Rules (Expired)
- Non-entitlement spending for all Federal agencies
- Enacted Appropriations within Budget CAPS

REVENUE & ENTITLEMENTS MANAGEMENT

- Legislation/Executive actions must be revenue neutral (PAYGO)
- Economic impacts across economy automatic
- Legislation/Executive actions must be revenue neutral (PAYGO)
- Demographic adjustments (age, economic status, etc) automatic

August 17, 2015
Congressional Process
HOW IS IT MANAGED?

BUDGET RESOLUTION

Discretionary Spending
- Appropriations Committees
  - Appropriation Subcommittees
    - Presidential Signature

Tax Changes
- Authorizing Committee
  - Reconciliation (81,85,87,90,93,97)
    - Presidential Signature

Entitlement Changes
- Tax Cuts 2001 & 2003
- Health Care 2010
Federal Budget Decision Framework
[1991 – 1998]

**OBJECTIVE**
Protect Tax & Revenue Baseline

- **Discretionary Caps**
  - Pay As You Go (Neutral)

- **Revenue/Entitlements**
  - Pay As You Go (Neutral)

- **Surplus/Def (On-Budget)**

August 17, 2015

**OBJECTIVE**
Protect Social Security Trust Fund Balances

**OBJECTIVE**
Protect Tax and Revenue Baseline

Discretionary Caps
Pay As You Go (Neutral)

Revenue/Entitlements
Pay As You Go (Neutral)

Surplus/Def (On-Budget)
Federal Budget Decision Framework
[In Place 2003 - 2010]

OBJECTIVE
Protect balance of Social Security Trust Fund exclusively

Discretionary Caps
Pay As You Go (Neutral)

SPEND
(Politically Controlled)

OBJECTIVE
Protect Tax and Revenue Baseline

Revenue/Entitlements
Pay As You Go (Neutral)
Federal Budget Decision Framework
[2010 – Re-Instated]

Originally in Place 1991-2002

Outside: Iraq, Afgan and AMT

OBJECTIVE
Protect Tax & Revenue Baseline

Discretionary Caps
Pay As You Go (Neutral)

Revenue/Entitlements
Pay As You Go (Neutral)

SURPLUS (or)
DEFICIT

August 17, 2015
Congressional Process
Pay-As-You-Go

- Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 established PAYGO procedures
- Generally –Requires that new direct spending and revenue legislation be deficit neutral.
- Direct Spending is spending that does not require appropriations
- If proposed legislation causes an increase in direct spending or a reduction in revenue – then it must be offset by an equivalent amount of direct spending reductions, revenue increases, or both.
Congressional Review Process

**White House**
- Administration submits budget

**Cabinet Departments & Agencies**
- Detailed justification material provided to Congress

### Congressional Action

**HASC/SASC**
- Hearings
- Briefings

**HAC/SAC**
- Hearings
- Committee/Subcommittees
- Senate Floor
- House Floor

- Multiple Committees and subcommittees oversee Agency budgets
- Congress acts to approve, modify or disapprove
- House and Senate resolve differences
- House and Senate send bill to President

### White House

- If the President “Signs” it immediately becomes Law
- If the President “Vetoes” it returns back to Congress

### Public Law

- These Public Laws are then executed as the DoD Budget

August 17, 2015

Congressional Process
OK -- What’s the Story On FY 2016?
Summary of Relevant Current and Likely Future Appropriation Act

Several scenarios will likely govern FY 2016 appropriation action:

- Likely CR from October 1st, 2015 throughout the Fall, and maybe Dec. 31st, 2015
- Longer CR, extending the CR operations for Federal agencies until maybe mid-February 2016
- New Omnibus Appropriations Bill, including multiple appropriation bills (could a few, but highly likely that it includes all twelve appropriation bills):
  - Could be in the Fall 2015 . . .
  - Maybe not enacted until mid-February 2016 – Would be for the full year FY 2016
  - Trend in recent years has been an Omnibus budget bill of all appropriation bills
  - Individual appropriations bills appearing more and more a thing of the past
- Much of the core work still rests with the individual 12 appropriations subcommittees
  - Problem on individual passages rests with top level budget control decisions residing higher that appropriation committees.
Summary of Relevant Current and Likely Future Appropriation Act

- The new 2016 appropriations bill will have likely address following factors:
  - Start point of $1.014B in discretionary funds for FY 2015 appropriations, as enacted
  - Legislated Cap for FY 2016:
    - $1.107B in discretionary funds, PRE-Sequester;
    - $1.016B POST-Sequester for all agencies
  - Funding will likely remain same as FY 2015, even with legislated pay raises and workload demands of Federal agencies – equal to POST-Sequestered levels of $1.016B
  - Final enactment – either with Omnibus Appropriations, individual bills, or full-year CRs -- likely to have some funds, added or carved out, used for high priority investments in FY2016
## Regular Appropriations (Budget Authority)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>$20.4</td>
<td>$20.6</td>
<td>$20.7</td>
<td>$20.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>490.7</td>
<td>490.2</td>
<td>490.2</td>
<td>489.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services &amp; Gen Gov't</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior and Environment</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, HHS, Education</td>
<td>158.0</td>
<td>156.8</td>
<td>153.1</td>
<td>153.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction and VA</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, HUD</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>(Caps Law is $1,107 Trillion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,013.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,013.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,016.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,016.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,086.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outside the Caps</strong></td>
<td><strong>55.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>96.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>68.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,069.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,100.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,113.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,112.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,154.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sequester (Deferred in 2015)</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>(69.6)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,069.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,100.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,113.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,112.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,085.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: President Proposed $68.3 billion Outside the Caps in FY 2016 (Congress Recommends $96 Billion)
12 Appropriations Bills *(Subcommittees)*

- Agriculture, Rural Development, & Related Agencies
- Commerce, Justice, Science, & Related Agencies
- Defense
- Energy and Water
- Financial Services and General Government
- Homeland Security
- Interior, Environment, & Related Agencies
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, & Related Agencies
- Legislative Committee *(at Full Committee Level Only)*
- Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, & Related Agencies
- State, Foreign Operations, & Related Agencies
- Transportation, HUD, & Related Agencies
## Budget Functions of Congressional Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorizing Committees</th>
<th>Appropriations Committees</th>
<th>Revenue Committees</th>
<th>Budget Committees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report authorizing and direct spending legislation</td>
<td>Report appropriations bills</td>
<td>Report revenue legislation</td>
<td>Report budget resolution, including reconciliation instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submit views and estimates to budget committee</td>
<td>Submit views and estimates to budget committee</td>
<td>Report direct spending legislation</td>
<td>Allocate new budget authority, outlays, and other aggregates to committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommend changes in law pursuant to reconciliation instructions</td>
<td>Provide guidance to agencies on expenditure of funds</td>
<td>Submit views and estimates to budget committee</td>
<td>Monitor budget and budgetary legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review proposed rescissions; Establish account structure; Establish reprogramming rules</td>
<td>Recommend changes in laws pursuant to reconciliation instructions</td>
<td>Compile and report reconciliation legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Important Committees BEYOND Appropriations

- House Budget Committee – Leads Budget Resolution Process
- Senate Budget Committee – Leads Budget Resolution Process
- Joint Committee on Taxation – Technical Revenue Analysis Only
- Numerous Authorization Committees
  - *House Ways & Means*
  - *Senate Finance*
  - *Armed Services*
  - *Science & Technology*
  - *Judiciary*
  - *Agriculture*
  - *Oversight and Government Reform*
  - *Etc.*
Questions and Answers
Carl L. Moravitz

- Senior Managing Consultant, Fulcrum VETS L.L.C. [Also, supporting OMB’s Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business]


- Over 30 Years of Budget Experience
  - Budget & Policy Leader at Agency & Cabinet Department Levels
  - Operational experience in financial plan management


- Broad Knowledge of: Federal Government Budgeting and the Associated Fiscal Economic Landscape

- M.S. Degree in Economics from Virginia Tech

- Visiting Professor -- Graduate programs at Va Tech, George Washington Univ., Georgetown Univ., MBA/Washington Campus Consortium & CapitolNET