OFFICE OF SPEAKER NANCY PELOSI

Two Budgets for America: A New Direction vs. Wrong Priorities

	Democratic Budget/Conference Rpt.	President's Budget
	Balances the budget in five years.	In deficit as far as the eye can see.
Fiscal Responsibility	Lower deficits over five years, relative to the President.	Increases the deficit by \$507 billion over the next five years.
	Imposes Pay-As-You-Go budget discipline rules in both Houses of Congress, to end new deficit spending.	The White House refuses to make tough Pay-As-You-Go budget discipline the law of the land.
	Includes a new requirement in the House to ensure that tax cuts are fiscally responsible.	
Priorities for America's Future	Strengthens our national security with a commitment to military readiness, historic investments in veterans' health care (\$3.6 billion more than the President), better homeland security, and ending waste, fraud and abuse at the Defense Department.	Does not adequately prioritize military readiness, increases health care <u>costs</u> for veterans and military retirees, and cuts funding for first responders and state and local law enforcement.
	Provides health care for millions of additional uninsured children, as requested by governors from both parties.	Cuts 1 million children off of S- Chip health insurance coverage in 2012.
	Makes college more affordable by providing reconciliation protection to legislation that could cut subsidies for lenders in order to pay for reducing the costs of student loans.	Cuts college affordability programs.
	Increases education funding by 7 percent and spurs innovation by putting us on a path to double funding for the National Science Foundation.	Cuts education and job training by 5 percent.
	Expands renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce global warming and dependence on foreign oil.	Holds renewable energy and energy efficiency at the 2001 funding level.
Middle- Income Tax Cuts	Protects 20 million middle-income American fam- ilies this year from a tax increase which President Bush failed to fix, and makes way for a long-term fix for the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).	After 2007, fails to do anything about the AMT, which by 2017 could increase middle-income taxes by more than \$200 billion.
	Accommodates fiscally responsible middle-class tax cuts, including the child tax credit, the 10 percent rate, and marriage penalty relief.	