

	PRESIDENT'S BUDGET	HOUSE REPUBLICAN BUDGET
Non-Security Discretionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforces historic cuts enacted in Budget Control Act (BCA), bringing non-security discretionary spending to the lowest levels since the Eisenhower administration. - Makes or protects key investments in research, education, clean energy, and other important ingredients of an economy that is built to last. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slashes non-security discretionary spending far below the levels agreed to in the BCA—by 5 percent in 2013 and by 19 percent in 2014 and beyond. - Fails to identify how vast savings would be achieved, including a magic asterisk that calls for almost \$900 billion in unallocated cuts. - Without specifics, cuts of this magnitude require deep across-the-board reductions. - For example, in 2014, more than 200,000 children would lose places in Head Start, there would be 1,600 fewer medical research grants for things like Alzheimer's, cancer, and AIDS, and investments in clean energy would be cut by a fifth. - Rejects separate funding for disaster victims agreed to in BCA. - By 2050, based on Ryan staff estimates, leaves only 0.35% of GDP for non-security discretionary and non-health/Social Security mandatory funding, compared to 8.0% today—a 95% cut.
Security Discretionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforces the discipline of cuts enacted in the BCA, consistent with the President's strategic plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ignores the discipline of the BCA by adding hundreds of billions of dollars in unrequested defense spending.
Health Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserves the basic compact of Medicare for current and future generations, while proposing reforms to rein in cost growth, improve care, and better target funds. - Includes long-term savings consistent with the President's recommendation to the Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction and the bipartisan Bowles-Simpson proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeals the Affordable Care Act, eliminating coverage for 33 million people. Retains the Medicare savings but repeals the coverage provisions. - Block grants Medicaid, cutting funding to states by over \$800 billion over a decade eliminating coverage for 19 million people. - Converts Medicare into a premium support, or voucher, program in 2023. Raises total health spending and only generates Federal savings by shifting costs to seniors, including growing the voucher more slowly than health costs.
Other Mandatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fully protects mandatory low-income programs. - Identifies significant other mandatory savings across the Budget, consistent with the President's recommendation to the Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction and the bipartisan Bowles-Simpson proposal. - Savings are net of critical investments in job training and education programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proposes almost four times the cuts to other mandatory programs than those proposed in the President's recommendation to the Joint Committee on Deficit Reduction or Bowles-Simpson, including cuts to basic safety-net programs. - Cuts over \$130 billion from SNAP, which provides nutrition assistance for low-income families, and block grants the program to states. - Reduces mandatory funding for education, training, and social services programs by more than \$165 billion. - Includes \$261 billion in additional unspecified savings.
Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raises more than \$1.5 trillion in new revenue through upper income tax provisions, including expiration of the 2001/2003 high-income tax cuts and limiting tax expenditures for high-income households. - Cuts taxes for millions of middle-class families and protects families under \$250,000 from tax increases. - Indexes the Alternative Minimum Tax to inflation to prevent a tax increase on millions of middle class families. - Calls for both individual and corporate tax reform and lays out principles for reform to promote fairness and economic growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extends 2001/2003 tax cuts for the wealthiest 2 percent. - Opposes the "Buffett Rule" to ensure millionaires pay their fair share. - Reduces the corporate tax rate to 25 percent while shifting to a territorial tax system. - Condenses the current progressive tax structure to two brackets of 10 and 25 percent. - Does not identify a single loophole that would be closed to pay for rate reductions. - As a result of these changes, millionaires will receive a tax cut of <u>at least</u> \$150,000.