

## Fact Sheet: President Obama's Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request and Links to Federal Agency Budget Information

### OVERVIEW

On Monday, February 2, President Obama unveiled his \$4.066 trillion FY 2016 Budget Request, which would end sequestration and provide nearly \$75 billion more for discretionary spending next year – \$530 billion for nondefense discretionary (an increase of \$37 billion) and \$561 billion for defense spending (an increase of \$38 billion). The increases would restore FY 2016 discretionary spending to the original levels established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 before the failure to reach a larger budget deal triggered additional sequestration cuts. The President proposes paying for the plan through a mix of spending cuts and revenue increases, including some tax changes affecting wealthy Americans and corporations. According to Administration officials, the Budget Request would also reduce the deficit by \$1.8 trillion over 10 years.

Below is an initial summary of the President's FY 2016 Budget Request for higher education, research and healthcare programs of importance to the University. As more details and information about the Budget Request becomes available, additional information will be provided.

### HIGHER EDUCATION AND STUDENT AID

The FY 2016 Budget Request focuses on four familiar priority areas for moving forward in education: expanding high-quality preschool and early learning programs; increasing equity and opportunity for all students at every level; improving access, affordability, and student completion in postsecondary education; and improving teacher preparation and support programs. The FY 2016 proposal requests \$70.7 billion in overall discretionary spending for the Department of Education, which is an increase of \$3.6 billion, or 5.4 percent, over the FY 2015 level. In higher education, a proposed combination of discretionary and mandatory funds would provide almost \$148 billion in grants, loans and work-study, to 13.2 million students. There are many programs with proposed discretionary increases, however, securing any of these increases is completely dependent on Congress agreeing to go above the discretionary cap from its current level. Further, there are also many proposed new programs funded with mandatory money, but spending for any of these initiatives would have to be offset from increases in revenue or cuts to other mandatory accounts.

#### Pell Grants

The President's Budget Request provides sufficient discretionary money to maintain the Pell Grant base award of \$4,860, which with the mandatory add-on funds and statutory inflation adjustment, would increase the maximum grant for the 2016-2017 academic year to \$5,915.

The mandatory funds that were set aside in the College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007, to index the annual maximum Pell to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), will expire in FY 2017, but the President's FY 2016 budget proposes to continue the inflation adjustment beyond FY 2017, at a cost of \$30 billion

over ten years. This amount for ongoing indexing would be offset from a number of changes in mandatory spending in the education budget.

In addition, the budget proposes other changes to the Pell Grant program, which would:

- Strengthen the academic progress requirements to encourage students to graduate and complete their studies on time.
- Partially restore the “ability to benefit” provision to allow adults without high school diplomas to receive the maximum Pell award if they are enrolled in eligible career pathways programs.
- Limit the receipt of Pell Grant disbursements to students who repeatedly enroll in postsecondary education programs but who do not earn any academic credit.
- Move the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Program into the Pell Grant program to assure that eligible children of veterans receive the full Pell award for which they qualify.

It is important to note, that even with these proposed changes and offsets, the Pell funding shortfall is projected to be \$29 billion over ten years.

#### Direct Loans

The Budget Request proposes once again to extend “Pay As You Earn” (PAYE) to all student borrowers and to improve the terms of the program. The Department of Education will engage in “negotiated rulemaking” on this topic very soon and by the end of 2015, all Direct Loan borrowers would be eligible for some type of income-driven repayment plans that would cap repayment at 10 percent of discretionary income and forgive any remaining balances after 20 years. In addition, student loan amounts forgiven under such income based repayment plans would be treated as exclusions from taxable income. The FY 2016 Budget Request includes many of the same proposals for student loan reform that were outlined in last year’s budget, which are targeted to reduce program complexity, target benefits to increase program effectiveness, and eliminate program abuses. These proposals include a 25-year forgiveness period for loan balances above \$57,500; elimination of the standard repayment cap for high-income, high-balance borrowers; and a cap on the amount of interest that could accrue when a borrower’s payment is insufficient to cover the interest costs.

#### Perkins Loans

Once again the President’s Budget Request proposes to revamp the Perkins Loan program to provide a significant new source of unsubsidized loans to low-income students enrolled at eligible institutions. This proposal is estimated to save \$6 billion over ten years, primarily from changes in the interest rate, and according to the budget, all the savings would be redirected to the Pell Grant program to continue the inflation indexing beyond 2017.

Essentially the Perkins proposal would create expanded borrowing authority in the Direct Loan program, and borrowers would have the same graduate and undergraduate loan limits that they had in the original Perkins Loans. Lending authority would be allocated among institutions in the same manner as the other campus-based programs. However, the proposal would reform the allocation formula to benefit institutions that enroll and graduate high numbers of Pell-eligible students and offer “an affordable and

quality education such that graduates can repay their educational debt.” This change in the allocation formula, if enacted, would apply to the SEOG and Federal Work-Study programs as well.

### Teacher Preparation Programs

The President’s budget proposes several new and expanded sources of funding for teacher preparation programs, including:

- Teaching for Tomorrow: \$1 billion per year for five years in mandatory funding for improving new-teacher preparation programs and increasing professional development support for current teachers.
- Excellent Educators Grants (formerly the Teacher Incentive Fund (TIF)): \$350 million for Excellent Educator Grants, an increase of \$120 million over the FY 2015 funding level for TIF.
- Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Title II): an existing program, would receive level funding compared to last year of \$2.35 billion, but the set-aside for the Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) program, which provides grants to national nonprofit organizations that support reforms that demonstrate effectiveness, would increase to 5%.
- Educational Technology State Grants: \$200 million for competitive grants to local school districts to ensure that teachers and leaders have the skills and tools to use technology effectively to improve instruction and personalize learning.
- Mathematics and Science Partnerships: \$202.7 million for Mathematics and Science Partnerships, an increase of \$50 million, to states to support comprehensive STEM education improvement plans in Pre-K through grade 12.

### Education Research

- The Institute of Education Sciences would receive \$22 million in research, development and dissemination, for new research and evaluation grant competitions, including to develop “low-cost quick turnaround randomized control trials;” \$22 million for statistics, including for developing a study on college loan performance; and \$35 million for statewide data systems, including efforts to link K-12, postsecondary, and workforce information.
- In addition, the budget requests \$30 million for Higher Education Act program evaluations, including collection and analysis of performance data for programs that lack funding for these activities.

### Program-Funding Changes

- Title VI, International Education and Foreign Language Studies would receive \$4 million above last year to fund new awards to help American students develop proficiency in critical languages.
- TRIO would receive an additional \$20 million for competitive funds to evaluate evidence-based strategies that improve college access and success, which can be effective for larger numbers of students.
- The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program (SEOG), Federal Work-Study (FWS), Developing HSIs, GEAR-UP, and Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) would all be level-funded at the FY 2015 level.

- The mandatory funds available for developing STEM and articulation programs at Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) would increase, and post-baccalaureate HSI programs would increase to \$10.6 million.

#### New and Expanded Programs

The President's Budget Request proposes a number of new and expanded programs that are designed to invest in evidence-based strategies that show promising results, and which would encourage states to re-invest in public institutions, and reward institutions offering increased access, quality education and student success, especially to low-income students. Many of the new programs and spending proposals would require congressional approval in authorization or appropriations legislation. These programs include:

- America's College Promise: a new initiative, would offer students a free community college education if they maintain a 2.5 GPA and make steady progress toward completing their program at eligible institutions. Community colleges would be eligible to receive federal funds if they offer academic programs that fully transfer to local, public 4-year institutions, providing students either with two year's toward a four-year degree or career training that leads to certificates or degrees that are in demand by employers. The \$1.3 billion proposed in the budget would be allocated to states to cover 75% of the average cost of community college and states would contribute the remaining 25%. The federal allocation formula would be based in part on student enrollment and completion or transfer rates, and states must maintain their higher education investments, reduce the need for remediation, and allocate a "significant" portion of funding based on performance. There are still many details that will have to be decided before the impact of this proposal on California and UC can be assessed, but UC's primary concern will be how states might benefit if they already have excellent records in this area.
- College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus: a new competitive grant program that would award \$647 million in grants to institutions that successfully enroll and graduate a significant number of low- and moderate-income students on time. The grants may be used to support reforms that further increase access and success based on the on-time graduation of Pell Grant recipients. There would be a formula for calculating annual grants, in proportion to the number of on-time Pell Grant graduates with a tiered bonus amount that would increase as institutions improve their performance, and would consider overall graduation rate and loan default rates as well. The projected \$7 billion over ten years in mandatory funding would reward institutions that enroll a significant number of low- and moderate-income students who graduate on time. The bonus would be tiered based on the type of institution and the program would reward schools for past performance and provide bonuses above the base to encourage all institutions to improve their performance.
- The Investing in Innovation (i3) Program: would receive a \$180 million increase. i3 grants fund scale-up, validation, and development projects that demonstrate sound evidence for what works in K-12 education, and promising efforts that undergo rigorous evaluation to see if they are sustainable over the long run. The increase in i3 is to expand the scale-up grants, based on the successful outcomes of recent development and validation grants. The request would also

allow the Department to reserve up to \$50 million for an ARPA-ED initiative that focuses on developing new educational technologies.

- The First in the World (FITW): a competitive grant program, which takes a similar approach to improving higher education, would be increased by \$140 million.

#### FASFA Simplification

The President's budget highlights the steps the Administration has taken in recent years to improve the need analysis and financial aid process. The online FAFSA uses skip-trace logic to allow students to avoid irrelevant and sometimes confusing questions; and more than 65 percent of students are now using the voluntary IRS data-retrieval tool to transfer their tax return data into the FAFSA. The Department is proposing additional ways to shorten the form and eliminate questions regarding untaxed income, savings, investments, and other assets. This proposal will require more analysis to assess the impact on California and UC, both which depend on information from the FAFSA for allocation of state and institutional aid.

#### 90/10 Rule

The Department of Education has proposed that the Department of Defense Tuition Assistance (TA) program and GI Bill benefits provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs, be considered "federal aid" for the purpose of calculating revenue that for-profit schools must consider in the "90-10 rule." This rule requires that no more than 90 percent of an institution's revenue can come from federal sources. In recent years, some proprietary schools have considered TA and GI funds as non-federal sources, creating an unhealthy focus on recruiting military personnel and veterans into poor academic programs.

#### Program Administration

- The Budget Request for program administration activities would be increased by \$63 million above the FY 2015 level for personnel, and by \$28 million for non-personnel costs. According to the budget request, these increases are needed for a number of activities, including for "enhancing and reengineering the Department's management of student privacy, including compliance with Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA).
- The Student Aid Administration account provides funds to administer the federal student financial aid programs, a critical role in ensuring that the complex programs are operated smoothly and efficiently. The Budget Request provides a \$185 million increase over FY 2015, to cover the increase in the number of borrowers and the higher servicing costs and systems updates that are needed.
- The Budget Request increases funding for the Department of Education Office of Civil Rights (OCR) by \$31 million, to hire additional staff needed to effectively respond to the complaints of sexual assault and discriminatory policies and practices.

#### National Endowment for the Humanities

The Budget Request also proposes that the National Endowment for the Humanities be funded at \$147.9 million, a \$1.9 million increase above FY 2015.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The FY 2016 Budget Request provides \$146 billion for federal research and development, a 5.5 percent increase above FY 2015 enacted levels for science, technology and innovation programs to expand knowledge, promote U.S. economic growth, job creation and technological leadership, ensure national security, improve Americans' health, maintain a safe and sufficient food supply, advance clean energy, and improve our environmental stewardship and resiliency to natural events and climate change.

Within this total, \$67 billion is proposed for basic and applied research – a 3 percent (\$2 billion) increase above FY 2015 levels. Most federally sponsored research at UC and other universities is provided through basic and applied research programs.

The Budget proposes several multi-agency research initiatives, including:

Advanced Manufacturing: \$2.4 billion is provided for advanced manufacturing initiatives at NSF, DOD, DOE, Commerce and USDA, including \$350 million in new discretionary funds for seven new institutes, in addition to the nine already funded. The President also proposes \$1.9 billion in mandatory spending to fund 29 more institutes for a total of 45, as originally envisioned for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI).

Clean Energy Technology: \$7.4 billion is proposed government-wide for clean energy technology programs, most notably at DOE, DOD, USDA and NSF. DOE would lead the effort with \$5.6 billion in discretionary funding, including \$2.7 billion for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) focused on energy efficiency and manufacturing activities, sustainable vehicle and fuel technologies and innovative renewable power projects. USDA would focus on development of next-generation biofuels.

Climate Change Action: \$2.7 billion for the coordinated and integrated research, observations, modeling, assessments, adaptation science and other activities of 13 federal agencies of the US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP).

## Research Budget Highlights

### National Institutes of Health (NIH):

The Budget Request provides \$31.3 billion to support biomedical research at the NIH, an increase of \$1 billion over the final FY 2015 budget. This includes an increased investment in Alzheimer's research, \$638 million, and \$135 million towards the multi-agency BRAIN (Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies) Initiative, an increase of \$70 million over 2015. The Budget Request will support a total of 35,447 research project grants, including over 10,000 new and competing awards. Included in the President's NIH Budget Request is \$660 million for the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences.



The President's FY 2016 Budget Request also proposes a cross-agency, Precision Medicine Initiative, funded primarily by the NIH. Precision Medicine refers to personalized, patient-powered research that allows clinicians to select which treatments will work best for each patient. The President's Budget Request includes \$215 million for the NIH, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC). The NIH will receive \$130 million for developing a voluntary national research cohort of individuals who will volunteer to share their genetic information in the context of other health data over time. The National Cancer Institute (part of the NIH) will receive \$70 million to identify genomic drivers in cancer to more effectively approach cancer treatments. The FDA will receive \$10 million to develop databases to support the structure necessary to advance the innovation in precision medicine and protect the public health. ONC will receive \$5 million to support interoperability standards and requirements that address privacy concerns and enable the secure exchange of data across systems.

National Science Foundation (NSF): \$7.72 billion, a \$379 million (5.2 percent) increase over the FY 2015 enacted level. Highlights include:

- Research and Related Activities: \$6.2 billion, a \$253 million (4.3 percent) increase
- Education and Human Resources: \$963 million, an 11.2 percent increase above FY 2015
- Major Research Equipment and Facilities: level-funded at \$200 million
- NSF Advanced Manufacturing activities: \$177 million, a 7.2 percent increase over FY 2015
- Cyberinfrastructure Framework for 21st Century Science, Engineering, and Education (CIF21): \$143 million, an 11 percent increase over FY 2015
- Innovation Corps (I-Corps): \$30 million, a 14.4 percent increase above FY 2015
- Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST): \$99.7 million, a \$20 million increase over FY 2015

NSF's Cross-Foundation Investment proposals include:

- Understanding the Brain (BRAIN Initiative): \$144 million, 35.2 percent above FY 2015
- Innovations at the Nexus of Food, Energy and Water Systems (INFEWS): \$75 million for an interdisciplinary research effort on the nexus between energy, water and food

Department of Energy (DOE): \$29.9 billion, a \$2.5 billion (9 percent) increase above the FY 2015 level. Continuing its "all-of-the-above" energy strategy, DOE proposes \$10.7 billion in science and technology programs. Highlights include:

- Office of Science: \$5.34 billion, a \$270 million (5.3 percent) increase over FY 2015. Most Office of Science programs are targeted for increases, including Basic Energy Sciences, Biological and Environmental Research; and the Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR) account, which at \$621 million represents a 17 percent increase for the development, maintenance, and operation of large high performance computing and network facilities, including NERSC at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: \$2.72 billion, \$809 million above the FY 2015 level, to continue development of sustainable transportation technologies (\$793 million), renewable energy generation technologies (\$645 million), and development of manufacturing technologies and enhanced energy efficiency in homes, buildings and industries (\$1.03 billion).
- ARPA-E: \$325 million, a \$45 million (16 percent) increase above FY 2015.

The Budget Request also provides \$12.6 billion for the National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), \$1.2 billion above the FY 2015 enacted level.

Department of Defense (DOD) Basic and Applied Research: Although a total of \$70 billion (a 9.8 percent increase) is proposed for Defense Research, Development Test and Evaluation, funding for 6.1 basic research programs important to UC are recommended for reductions:

- Science and Technology (6.1-6.3 programs): \$12.27 billion for basic and applied research and advanced technology development, a \$250 million increase above the FY 2015 enacted level. Within that total, however, the *6.1 basic research programs* would be funded at \$2.09 billion, a cut of \$189 million (8.3 percent) below FY 2015 enacted levels. Historically, UC research has largely been funded by the 6.1 basic accounts.
- DARPA: \$3 billion, a 2 percent increase above FY 2015.

The President's Budget Request also advances a new Defense Innovation Initiative and Long-Range Research and Development Planning Program.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): \$18.53 billion, a \$519 million increase over FY 2015. Highlights include:

- Science: \$5.3 billion, a \$44 million increase above FY 2015
- Aeronautics: \$571.4 million, a \$79.6 million cut below FY 2015
- Space Technology: \$724.8 million, a \$129 million increase above FY 2015
- Space Grant: \$24 million, a \$16 million cut below FY 2015

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Research and Extension: A total of \$2.9 billion is requested for agricultural research and extension activities, including \$1.5 billion (a \$213 million increase) for National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) programs. NIFA highlights include:

- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI): \$450 million for competitively awarded AFRI grants, a \$125 million (38 percent) increase above FY 2015
- Public-Private Innovation Institutes: \$80 million for two new multidisciplinary agricultural research institutes for biomanufacturing and nanocellulosic technologies
- Antimicrobial Resistance: \$57 million for USDA's role in a \$1.2 billion coordinated federal strategy to address antimicrobial resistance in humans and livestock
- Pollinator Research: \$79 million for research to address the decline of honey bee health
- Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4): is level-funded at \$12 million
- Capacity Grants programs (Formula) important to UC would be level-funded:
  - Hatch Act: \$244 million
  - Smith-Lever 3(b)-(c): \$300 million
  - McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry: \$34 million

The Budget Request also proposes to provide \$20 million for new competitive components for several of the capacity grant programs for 1862 and 1890 land-grant universities. UC would be eligible to compete for some of them.



## HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The President's FY 2016 Budget Request reflects funding priorities that impact UC Health's three part mission of providing clinical care, medical education training, and biomedical research. The Department of Health and Human Services would receive \$83.8 billion in discretionary budget authority to continue to make coverage affordable, drive down costs, improve care, train new health care providers, and support medical research.

The President's Budget Request includes several proposals that directly impact UC Health's clinical care activities:

- \$5.3 billion, over ten years, to fund a new competitive, value-based graduate medical education grant program to support 13,000 new medical residents. This is in addition to the request to reduce indirect graduate medical education payments by \$16.3 billion in order to "better align payments with patient care costs";
- Reduce Medicare coverage of bad debts by \$31.1 billion over ten years;
- Strengthen the Independent Payment Advisory Board for expected savings of \$20.9 billion over ten years; and,
- The Budget Request will lower payments for services provided in off-campus hospital outpatient departments to either the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule-based rate or the rate for surgical procedures covered under the Ambulatory Surgical Center payment system. This would be phased in over four years beginning in Calendar Year 2017 and would save \$29.5 billion over ten years.

In total, the President's Budget Request includes \$431 billion in Medicare savings to extend the solvency of the Hospital Insurance trust fund by approximately 5 years. The Budget Request also terminates the Sustainable Growth Rate formula for updating payments to physicians and replaces it with payments that promote participation in alternative payment models that encourage high quality efficient care. In addition to the recommended cuts to providers, the Budget Request also proposes several structural reforms to Medicare including increasing income-related Parts B and D premiums, modifying the Part B deductible for new enrollees, and introducing a new Part B premium surcharge for new beneficiaries who purchase near first dollar Medigap coverage.

## HIGHER EDUCATION RELATED TAX ISSUES

Included in the President's FY 2016 Budget Request are several tax proposals that would impact higher education. These proposals include consolidating education tax benefits, making the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC), which is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2017, permanent, as well as to provide college students with up to \$2,500 in AOTC assistance each year for five years, and to increase the refundable portion of the AOTC up to \$1,500, instead of \$1,000. The Lifetime Learning

Credit and Qualified Deduction for Tuition and Fees, as well as the student loan interest deduction for new borrowers, and the Coverdell education savings program, would be replaced by the expanded AOTC. In addition, eligibility to participate in the AOTC would be expanded to part-time students who would be eligible for a \$1,250 AOTC benefit (up to \$750 refundable). Colleges would also be required to provide students with the tuition and fee information needed to claim the AOTC. The Budget Request would also clarify the tax rules for Pell Grant recipients, to exempt Pell Grants from taxable income and clarify the rules for determining AOTC eligibility. The Administration was planning to propose limiting the tax incentives available for participating in Section 529 education savings plans for new contributions; however, the Administration announced the week before the Budget Request was released, that it will not pursue the 529 changes at this time.

The Budget Request also proposes limiting the value of certain tax expenditures and all itemized deductions to 28 percent for certain high income taxpayers, including the charitable deduction, which could impact donations to universities. Tax benefits such as tax-exempt interest, and tax exclusions for retirement contributions and employer sponsored health insurance would also be impacted.

The tax rates for individuals would also be changed in certain circumstances, such as by increasing the capital gains and dividend tax rates for certain taxpayers, and reducing the ability of certain taxpayers to use “stepped-up” basis calculations to avoid paying capital gains taxes on bequests of appreciated assets.

The Budget Request would also make permanent and expand the Research and Development Tax Credit.

### **CONGRESSIONAL REACTION**

Reaction to the President’s FY 2016 Budget Request was swift. Below are excerpts from congressional leadership:

#### **From House Speaker John Boehner’s (R-OH):**

*“Today President Obama laid out a plan for more taxes, more spending, and more of the Washington gridlock that has failed middle-class families. It may be Groundhog Day, but the American people can’t afford a repeat of the same old top-down policies of the past. Like the president’s previous budgets, this plan never balances – eve...Worse yet, President Obama would impose new taxes and more spending without a responsible plan to honestly address the big challenges facing our country.”*

#### **From Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-CA):**

*“The President’s forward-looking budget invests in middle-class families and puts forward a fiscally-responsible plan that reduces the ten-year deficit by nearly \$2 trillion. ....By ending the sequester, by addressing the wage stagnation that hinders growth, by strengthening our national defense, by investing in innovation and education, the President’s budget strengthens the financial security of working families who are the backbone of our country.”*

**From House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Paul Ryan (R-WI):**

*"For six years the President has pursued higher taxes and higher spending, and our economy has paid the price. This budget is simply more of the same. The American people are working harder than ever to get ahead, and this administration wants to put up yet another roadblock: \$2.1 trillion in new taxes. And despite this massive tax hike, the President's budget never balances, adding \$8.5 trillion in more debt. This is simply unacceptable."*

**From House Appropriations Committee Chairman Hal Rogers (R-KY)**

*"As he did in his budget request last year, the President is asking for billions in additional spending without any realistic way of paying for it. The White House knows that its proposed tax increases and other budget gimmicks will never be enacted into law, and it is playing an irresponsible shell game with the federal budget."*

**From House Democratic Whip Steny H. Hoyer (D-MD):**

*"In his Fiscal Year 2016 budget proposal, President Obama laid out a vision for investing in our nation's future and ensuring that working families have the economic security they need....Recognizing the need to get our nation's fiscal house in order, the President's proposal would end the arbitrary spending cuts under the sequester and instead responsibly pay for investments in our economy, national security, and a stronger middle class by fixing our broken immigration system, achieving hundreds of billions of dollars in health care savings, and closing inefficient tax loopholes."*

**From Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY):**

*"President Obama promised in the State of the Union to deliver a budget filled with 'ideas that are practical, not partisan.' Unfortunately, what we saw this morning was another top-down, backward-looking document that caters to powerful political bosses on the Left and never balances—ever."*

**From Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid (D-NV)**

*"President Obama's budget is a clear plan for strengthening America's middle class. It would put more money in the pockets of hard working Americans, invest in the future, and ask billionaires and special interests to pay their fair share. That's the best way to create more jobs and it's the right thing to do....The President presents a clear contrast to the special interest politics of this Republican Congress. Democrats want to help hardworking American families and invest in education, research, and the building blocks of our economic future."*

**From Senate Finance Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT)**

*"The President's budget is a retread of the same top-down redistributive policies that have failed to lift hard-working American families and promote a strong and healthy economy. A \$4 trillion government spending spree propped up by massive new take hikes, this budget blueprint shamelessly panders to the Democratic base and does nothing to put our nation back on a sound fiscal footing."*

**From Senate Appropriations Committee Vice Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski (D-MD)**

*"The President's budget proposes bold investments in physical infrastructure and our human infrastructure, while continuing to protect our national and homeland security....We must end the threat of arbitrary, damaging sequester cuts. This budget does that."*

## LINKS TO FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGET INFORMATION

### FY 2016 PRESIDENT BUDGET REQUEST GENERAL INFORMATION

White House/Office of Management and Budget Information: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>

- The FY 2016 Budget Request: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/overview>
- President Obama's prepared remarks: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/02/remarks-president-fy2016-budget>

### Cuts, Consolidations and Savings

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2016/assets/ccs.pdf>

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- Press Release: <http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/obama%E2%80%99s-2016-budget-seeks-expand-educational-opportunity-all-students>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget16/budget-factsheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget16/index.html>
- Summary and Background Information: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget16/summary/16summary.pdf>
- Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to Congress: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget16/justifications/index.html>

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Secretary Remarks on Budget: <http://www.hhs.gov/secretary/about/speeches/sp20150202.html>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/fy2016-budget-factsheet.html>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/>
- HHS Budget in Brief: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/fy2016/fy-2016-budget-in-brief.pdf>
- Budget Justifications to Congress: <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/index.html#justifications>

### OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/rdbudgets>
- Webcast of Budget Briefing: <http://www.tvworldwide.com/events/aaas/140304/>
- Fact Sheets:
  - [President's 2016 Budget Invests in America's Future: R&D, Innovation, and STEM Education](#)
  - [Investing in America's Future: Preparing Students With STEM Skills](#)
  - [President Obama's Precision Medicine Initiative](#)
  - [President's 2016 Budget Proposes Historic Investment to Combat Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria to Protect Public Health](#)
  - [Middle Class Economics: Investing in American Innovation](#)

- [Middle Class Economics: Building a Clean Energy Economy, Improving Energy Security, and Taking Action on Climate Change](#)
- [Research and Development: Chapter 19 in Analytical Perspectives volume of the Budget of the U.S. Government FY 2016](#)

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- Press Release <http://energy.gov/articles/energy-department-presents-fy16-budget-request>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/01/f19/DOE%20FY%202016%20Budget%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.energy.gov/budget-performance>
- DOE Budget in Brief: <http://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2015/02/f19/FY2016BudgetInBrief.pdf>
- Budget Justification to Congress: <http://energy.gov/cfo/downloads/fy-2016-budget-justification>

#### National Nuclear Security Administration

- Press Release: <http://www.nnsa.energy.gov/mediaroom/pressreleases/fy-2016-budget>

#### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION (NASA)

- Administrator Bolden's Remarks: [http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/15\\_0202\\_bolden\\_state\\_of\\_nasa.pdf](http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/15_0202_bolden_state_of_nasa.pdf)
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: [http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/FY16\\_White\\_House\\_NASA.pdf](http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/FY16_White_House_NASA.pdf)
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.nasa.gov/news/budget/#.VM-zBZ3F9KB>
- NASA FY 2016 Budget Fact Sheet: [http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/Agency\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_FY\\_2016.pdf](http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/Agency_Fact_Sheet_FY_2016.pdf)
- NASA Budget Summary Briefing Presentation: [http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/NASA\\_FY2016\\_Summary\\_Briefing.pdf](http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/NASA_FY2016_Summary_Briefing.pdf)
- Webcast of Budget Briefing: [http://www.nasa.gov/news/media/newsaudio/index.html#.VM\\_Pi53F9KA](http://www.nasa.gov/news/media/newsaudio/index.html#.VM_Pi53F9KA)

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- Press Release (Statement from Secretary Vilsack): <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentidonly=true&contentid=2015/02/0023.xml>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.usda.gov/documents/usda-fy16-budget-factsheet.pdf>
- Department Budget page: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?navid=BUDGET>
- Budget Highlights: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/2016budgethighlights.pdf>
- Budget Summary and Annual Performance Plan: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/fy16budsum.pdf>

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- Press Release: <http://www.transportation.gov/briefing-room/us-transportation-secretary-anthony-foxx-unveils-president%E2%80%99s-bold-947-billion>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.transportation.gov/mission/budget/fy-2016-budget-fact-sheet>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.transportation.gov/budget>

- Budget Highlights: <http://www.dot.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/FY16-BudgetHighlights.pdf>

#### THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

- Press Release: [http://www.nsf.gov/news/news\\_summ.jsp?cntn\\_id=134032](http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=134032)
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: [http://www.nsf.gov/news/news\\_summ.jsp?cntn\\_id=134034](http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=134034)
- Agency Budget Webpage: <http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2016/index.jsp>
- NSF FY 2016 Budget Request: <http://www.nsf.gov/about/budget/fy2016/pdf/fy2016budget.pdf>

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- Press Release: <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2015/02/02/us-secretary-commerce-penny-pritzker-announces-fiscal-year-2016-budge>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: [http://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015/february/omb\\_fact\\_sheet--fy16\\_doc\\_budget\\_chapter--1\\_30\\_final.pdf](http://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2015/february/omb_fact_sheet--fy16_doc_budget_chapter--1_30_final.pdf)

##### National Institute Of Standards And Technology

- NIST FY 2016 budget requests will be released in the coming weeks.

##### National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration

- NOAA Bluebook (Budget Summary): [http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~nbo/fy16\\_bluebook/FY2016BudgetSummary-web.pdf](http://www.corporateservices.noaa.gov/~nbo/fy16_bluebook/FY2016BudgetSummary-web.pdf)

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- Press Release: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/21b8983ffa5d0e4685257dd4006b85e2/0a7544f8c92993c285257de00064d0f2!OpenDocument>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy\\_2016\\_proposed\\_budget\\_fact\\_sheet.pdf](http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy_2016_proposed_budget_fact_sheet.pdf)
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2016>
- EPA Budget in Brief: [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy\\_2016\\_bib\\_combined\\_v4\\_0.pdf](http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy_2016_bib_combined_v4_0.pdf)
- EPA Justification of Appropriation Estimates: [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/epa\\_fy\\_2016\\_congressional\\_justification.pdf](http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/epa_fy_2016_congressional_justification.pdf)

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Press Release: <http://www.doi.gov/news/pressreleases/president-proposes-13-2-billion-budget-for-interior-department.cfm>
- White House Agency Fact Sheet: <http://www.doi.gov/news/loader.cfm?csModule=security/getfile&pageid=919256>
- Department Budget Webpage: <http://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2016/index.cfm>
- DOI Budget in Brief: [http://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2016/highlights/upload/2016\\_Highlights\\_Book.pdf](http://www.doi.gov/budget/appropriations/2016/highlights/upload/2016_Highlights_Book.pdf)



### WHITE HOUSE AND OMB FACT SHEETS ON KEY ISSUES

- [Advancing Economic Opportunity and Mobility](#)
- [Building a Clean Energy Economy, Improving Energy Security, and Taking Action on Climate Change](#)
- [Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Infrastructure](#)
- [Investing in American Innovation](#)
- [A Government of the Future](#)
- [Empowering All Americans with the Education and Skills They Need](#)
- [Building and Using Evidence to Strengthen Results in Government](#)
- [Smarter IT Delivery](#)
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- [Supporting Servicemembers, Veterans, and Military Families](#)
- [Supporting Older Americans](#)
- [Supporting the LGBT Community](#)
- [Supporting Women and Working Families](#)
- [Supporting Children and Youth](#)
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- [Standing with Indian Country](#)

### ADDITIONAL AGENCY FACT SHEETS

- [Corporation for National and Community Service](#)
- [Corps of Engineers-Civil Works](#)
- [Department of Defense](#)
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