Budget & Appropriations 101
Our big goal
Inspire Congress to take meaningful actions to fight poverty.

Our tools
Our stories, our stats, our voices.

Our FY22 priority issues
- Global Tuberculosis
- Global Nutrition
- Global Partnership for Education
Congress decides how to spend money during the *appropriations* process. This funding can support health, education, and economic opportunity for families around the world.
Important Terms

- **Fiscal Year (FY)** – the accounting period that runs Oct. 1-Sept. 30 of the following year. We’re currently in Fiscal Year 2021, which started October 1, 2020.

- **Continuing Resolution (CR)** – short-term piece of legislation to fund the government through a set period.

- **Omnibus** – single document that is accepted in a single vote by a legislature but packages together several measures into one or combines diverse subjects.
Authorization vs Appropriation Bills

• **Authorization:**
  - Establishes programs
  - House Foreign Affairs / Senate Foreign Relations Committees
  - Example: READ Act 2017

• **Appropriations:**
  - Outlines how federal money will be spent over fiscal year (Oct 1 – Sept 30)
  - State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee (SFOPs)
  - Example: Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021
How is the U.S. government funded?

Your federal taxes!

**BONUS:** with the Tax Reform bill that passed at the end of 2017, how much less per year does the fed expect in revenue?

On average $150 billion per year less for the next 10 years! (Adding $1.5 trill to deficit)

**Approximately how much is the annual U.S. budget?**

Total U.S. budget = about $4 trillion

**But funding for poverty-focused Global Development??**

Still less than 1% of the budget
Where RESULTS Advocacy Fits into the Budget

Discretionary spending is *optional spending* Congress decides on and funds through a yearly process known as appropriations.

- **Defense Discretionary**: DOD – U.S. military operations
- **Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD)**: education, scientific research, infrastructure, national parks, environmental protection, *AND foreign assistance/ international affairs*, etc...) funding.
Where RESULTS Advocacy Fits into the Budget

**Mandatory spending** is *required by law* and does not need to be approved every year

- Accounts for the biggest chunk of the budget.
- Examples: Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security as well as certain other programs including SNAP.
What's in the Budget?

- Interest on Federal Debt
- Everything Else
- Social Security & Labor
- Military
- Healthcare
Non-Defense Discretionary Spending, Fiscal Year 2019

- Diplomacy and international affairs: 8%
- Science, environment, and energy: 11%
- Law enforcement and governance: 12%
- Economic security: 13%
- Transportation and economic development: 19%
- Education and training: 14%
- Health care and health research: 23%

Note: Does not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: CBPP calculations using Office of Management and Budget data
“Budget” or “Budget Request”

- The administration, led by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) begin preparing 18 months in advance
- Often considered a policy document – part of the administration’s vision
- Executive and Legislative branches often negotiate together if the same party
Appropriations Timeline
Administration

**Summer**
Agencies prepare proposals

**Fall**
Agencies submit proposals to OMB*

**November**
President gives feedback to agencies (passback)

**December**
Agencies submit final proposals to OMB

**January**
President outlines priorities in State of the Union

**February**
President’s budget request released
Congressional Budget Office submits reports to congressional budget committees

**House Budget Committee** holds hearings, questions officials, and drafts a budget resolution

House budget resolution goes to the floor for a vote

**Senate Budget Committee** holds hearings, questions officials, and drafts a budget resolution

Senate budget resolution goes to the floor for a vote

Budget Resolution: What’s supposed to happen
Budget resolutions are supposed to pass both the House and Senate, then go to conference, and **set the funding allocations for all 12 sub-committees**.

**But in reality...**

This rarely happens on time and in 2019, Congress never even passed a budget resolution.
Appropriations: What’s supposed to happen

**House**
- 12 subcommittees hold public hearings and prepare bills
- Full House Appropriations Committee vote on twelve bills
- Full House votes on each appropriations bill

**Senate**
- 12 subcommittees hold public hearings and prepare bills
- Full Senate Appropriations Committee vote on twelve bills
- Full Senate votes on each appropriations bill

The bill or bills then go to the President’s desk to be signed or vetoed.
While the process may seem complex, in reality it is even more complicated!

The last time all of the appropriations bills were passed as stand-alone bills was in 1997, that’s only happened four times since 1977.
Where’d we leave off last year?

- Administration FY21 Budget in February requested a $43.9 billion cut to the International Affairs base funding (22% cut)
- There were four short-term continuing resolutions in FY21
- Final bill (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021) signed into law by President Trump on December 27, 2020.
### FY21 Appropriations Wins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>FY22 Enacted</th>
<th>Change from FY21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Education</td>
<td>$950 million</td>
<td>+ $75 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which, GPE</td>
<td>$125 million</td>
<td>+ $25 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>$319 million</td>
<td>+ $9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
<td>$855 million</td>
<td>+ $4.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of which, Gavi*</td>
<td>$290 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gavi also received $4 billion as part of COVID-19 emergency relief supplemental, outside of regular FY21 appropriations.*
Timing? Well...

Here’s what we know:

• CN fill in?
Our Focus: Senate and House State and Foreign Operations Sub-Committee Leadership

Chairman Chris Coons (D)  
Ranking Member Lindsay Graham (R)

Chairwoman Barbara Lee (D)  
Ranking Member Hal Rogers (R)

And the full appropriations committee members!

www.appropriations.senate.gov or
www.appropriations.house.gov
“Don’t play opossum, or you’ll be dead. Make some noise.”
– Hill staffer
Want To Be Heard? Show Up!

Influence on Washington D.C.-based congressional staffers by communication type.

- **In Person Visits From Constituents**
- **Contact from Constituents' Reps**
- **Individualized Emails**
- **Individualized Letters**
- **Local Editorial Referencing Pending Issue**
- **Comments During Telephone Town Hall**
- **Phone Calls**
- **Letter to the Editor Referencing Your Boss**
- **Lobbyist Visit**
- **Form Emails**

Source: Congressional Management Foundation

*Bars do not add up to 100 because not all surveyed categories are displayed*
Appropriations Action #1

Write letters/emails to your members of Congress urging them to write to and speak to State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee leaders who determine foreign aid funding priorities to support our issues.
Contact the Foreign Policy Aide and/or meet with your members of Congress personally to ask them to make a request to the Appropriations Committee Leadership.

- **Step 1:** Reach out to the Foreign Policy aides in your representative and senators and ask when and how they prefer to receive our appropriation requests.
- **Step 2:** If you need assistance in fulfilling their requirements contact RESULTS staff at cnicovich@results.org
- **Step 3:** Contact the scheduler for your representative and senators and ask for an in-person meeting with your members of Congress so you can make the requests in person.
What’s a Dear Colleague letter?

A “sign-on” letter, also known as a “Dear Colleague” letter, is circulated by members of Congress. It is like a petition sent to the Chair and Ranking Member of the SFOPS committee by their Congressional peers. The more signers on the letters, the more sway they have – especially if both Republicans and Democrats sign on! This can be an entry level action if your members of Congress have never taken an appropriations action before.
Appropriations Action #3

Ask your members of Congress to sign on to a “Dear Colleague Letter”:

• **Step 1:** Chose which sign-on letters you want to send to your representative or senator

• **Step 2:** Pay attention to timing – each sign-on letter varies on its deadline for closing.

• **Step 3:** Send an email to the Foreign Policy Aide with the letter(s) and appropriate RESULTS background document(s), asking them to sign onto it. Follow up with a phone call.
Support Robust Funding for International Basic Education and the Global Partnership for Education in FY2017

Please join Reps. Reichert (R-WA) and McDermott (D-WA) in the call for robust funding for international Basic Education and the Global Partnership for Education in fiscal year 2017.

For additional information, or to sign onto the letter, please contact Colin Swanson (Reichert) at 5-7761 or Colin.Swanson@mail.house.gov, or Laura Hughes (McDermott) at 5-0105 or Laura.Hughes@mail.house.gov.

**The closing date for this letter is COB March 16, 2016.**

Dear Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey,

We are writing to urge you to strongly support international basic education programs in the fiscal year 2017 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Through robust funding of global basic education, we can help reduce poverty through economic growth, build markets for U.S. exports, enhance stability and security, and promote effective development across sectors.

Unfortunately, education is increasingly under attack by extremists who feel threatened by the power of education. Attacks by Boko Haram in Nigeria and the Taliban in Pakistan are shocking examples of this. We must join with young people like Malala Yousafzai, the Pakistani girl who defied the Taliban and risked her life demanding the right to an education. Through quality basic education programs, we can help ensure all children are able to fulfill their potential and access to a better life.

Improving the education of the world’s poor is critical to breaking the cycle of poverty, violence, and to strengthening communities. Education equips millions with the tools needed to forge a path to self-sufficiency and better lives. Mounting evidence shows that educating girls is one of the most cost-effective ways to spur development and create a ripple effect throughout society.

In many countries, the school is the center of the community and can serve an important role in also facilitating health and food security. Today’s education is being used to support child and maternal health, nutrition, and basic health services.

Congress at the United States
Washington, DC 20515

Support Robust Funding for Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

DEADLINE: March 16, 2016

Dear Colleagues,

The biggest gains in global health have been made in just the last 25 years. With support from children under the age of five dying annually has fallen more than 60 times, and the global number of children has dropped from 80 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2015. This dramatic decrease in mortality rates has saved more children than died.

While progress has been made, over 16,000 children die each day mostly from treatable causes like diarrhea, pneumonia, or malnutrition. Over 800 women die daily from complications of child and maternal deaths globally. It is not too late for an aid organization to change the world.

As we consider this priority, we urge you to sign the below letter encouraging the Appropriations Committee to consider allocating robust resources for the Maternal and Child Health and Food Security Fiscal Year 2017. The MCH and Nutrition accounts together support the delivery of basic health and nutrition services to children and mothers throughout the developing world. The Vaccines for Children provide critical support to polio eradication efforts and to states to prevent malnutrition in particular in mothers and babies during the first 1,000 days of life.

As the most cost-effective and results-driven programs, it is critical that the MCH and Nutrition accounts have robust resources to directly impact some of the most vulnerable communities. In addition to the lives saved, these programs also serve long-term economic interests and national security.

For information, or to sign onto the letter, please contact Colin Swanson (Reichert) at 5-7761 or Colin.Swanson@mail.house.gov, or Anna Mellencamp (McDermott) at 5-6831 or.
When are the deadlines?

• **Individual office deadlines**
  o Many offices will start setting them soon.
  o **Ask your MoCs/staff when their deadlines are! Follow up!**

• **Sign-On letter deadlines (AKA “Dear Colleagues”)**
  o Coming soon – each letter may have a different deadline!

• **Testify for Member’s Day for SFOPS**

• **Sub-Committee deadlines**
  o These will dictate when sign-on letters close
  o Personal requests for all members are due to the committee chair and ranking member in an official request form.
  o **Committee members** can and should continue to weigh in **individually** after this deadline.
# RESULTS’ FY 2022 Requests

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Tuberculosis</strong></td>
<td>• Provide <strong>$1 billion</strong> for the Global Tuberculosis Account within USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>• Provide <strong>$300 million</strong> for Global Nutrition within USAID Global Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global Partnership for Education</strong></td>
<td>• Provide <strong>$150 million</strong>, as the first installment of a multi-year pledge of $1 billion over 5 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For up-to-date information:

APPROPRIATIONS BACKGROUND:
www.results.org/issues/appropriations

Email: cnicovich@results.org; dmonza@results.org
Any questions?