Summing Up Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Fiscal Policy.

		Expansionary Fiscal Policy	Contractionary Fiscal Policy
Discretionary	Taxes	Cut Taxes: Allows consumers to keep more money to increase C by T x MPC. Equilibrium GDP increases by $\frac{T \times MPC}{1-MPC}$	Increase Taxes: Takes money from consumers to decrease C by T x MPC. Equilibrium GDP decreases by $\frac{T \times MPC}{1-MPC}$
	Government	Increase Government Spending: Increase G by the amount of G to boost GDP. Equilibrium GDP increases by $\frac{G}{1-MPC}$.	Decrease Government Spending: Decrease G by the amount of G to slow GDP. Equilibrium GDP decreases by $\frac{G}{1-MPC}$.
Automatic (Built-in Stability)		When equilibrium GDP is less than expected, tax revenues is less than the budget. The gap between T and G represents an injection into the economy by the amount of G – T. Equilibrium GDP increases by $\frac{G - T}{1-MPC}$.	When equilibrium GDP is greater than expected, tax revenue is greater than the budget. The gap between G and T represents a leakage from the economy by the amount of T – G. Equilibrium GDP decreases by $\frac{T - G}{1-MPC}$.