

And so how will they afford insurance? Well, they won't. And in many States where there are Federal exchanges—California not included, because California set up its own State exchange. But in those States that have a Federal exchange, it won't exist. The ability to shop for insurance will be diminished or eliminated and, along with it, the subsidies. So those people, some 9 million who now enjoy those subsidies, will not receive them.

It goes on and on.

Are you a senior? Are you on Medicaid? If so, you are in the last year in which the doughnut hole will no longer exist, beginning 4 years ago. The doughnut hole, the prescription drugs doughnut hole in which prior to the Affordable Care Act there was a subsidy, part D, for prescription drugs, that ended at about \$1,500 of prescription costs.

Then there was a doughnut hole in which the individual on Medicare would have to pay for insurance, and that was somewhere around \$4,000. And then above that, Medicare would once again pick up the cost or most of the cost.

In the Affordable Care Act, we specifically set up a system so that over a 4-year period, the doughnut hole would disappear. It would shrink each and every year. It would rise from \$1,500 to \$2,000, \$3,000, and so forth. And next year, it would be gone.

I am sorry for the seniors. The Affordable Care Act, if found by the court to no longer be constitutional, would reemerge immediately upon an action by either the appellate court or, I suppose, ultimately, the Supreme Court. So, welcome the doughnut hole back.

If someone happens to be a senior, they better start pocketing money—which I am sure they don't have, to begin with—to prepare for the day when the cynical action of these attorneys general—Republicans, every single one of them—and the President would once again reestablish the awesome, terrible prescription drugs doughnut hole.

How small-minded can you be? Apparently, there is no end to it. So here we are. Our effort on this Democratic side of the aisle is for the people, not for some ideological mumbo jumbo, but for the people. We want a healthcare program that provides solid benefits for Americans.

The Affordable Care Act takes us a long, long way toward that goal. It doesn't achieve it totally, and we have more to do. Many of us talk about Medicare for All, and we hope to get there some day. But in the meantime, we have the Affordable Care Act, and our Republican colleagues are doing everything they can since its institution in 2010 to do away with it, and they have never, ever provided a substitute.

Do you remember that repeal and replacement mantra? There has never been a replacement program that made any sense whatsoever.

So, we are for the people. We want to deal with the cost of prescription drugs, not to increase them for seniors, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do; not to put Americans out of the insurance market, as they are attempting to do, by eliminating the guaranteed coverage regardless of your healthcare status; not to put people out of insurance if they are 18 to 26 years of age, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do; not to eliminate the clinics that millions upon millions of Americans now depend on for their primary care, as our Republican colleagues are attempting to do.

□ 2000

We want it for the people. We want healthcare coverage for every American. We want it to be affordable, and we want it to be available.

So here we are on a day in which the appellate court in New Orleans is hearing from the President's lawyers in the Department of Justice that 13 million Americans should lose their health coverage and that 130 million Americans should be, once again, facing insurance discrimination because of an existing healthcare issue. We are hearing from the President's lawyers that it is good to eliminate the clinics, that it is good to eliminate the subsidies that some 9 million Americans are able to get to so that they can afford insurance, and that the exchanges that provide a marketplace for people to sort out what kind of an insurance policy they want should be eliminated.

The President's lawyers are out there purposely harming Americans all because the President has said we must repeal the ObamaCare program.

I am sorry. I disagree. I want Americans to have healthcare coverage. I was an insurance commissioner for years, and I fought the insurance companies every single day. Then I came here in 2009 and was able to vote, providing on this floor the vote that allowed the Affordable Care Act to move out of this House to the Senate and eventually become law—the 218th vote. I am proud of that vote because I know from my personal experience that the Affordable Care Act dealt with real problems that Americans had and gave Americans a real opportunity to get healthcare and to get healthcare services.

Here we are with the President of the United States actively this day doing everything he could not achieve in the Congress but rather now in the courts doing everything he can to harm Americans—how cynical, how terrible, and how harmful. But that is where we are.

We will see what the court does. Hopefully, they will be sympathetic to 130 million Americans, to 9 million Americans, to 15 million Americans, to children, and to young adults 18 to 25. Maybe they will be sympathetic. We will see what happens.

But if the Affordable Care Act is somehow through the courts repealed and there is no replacement, then I

want the American people to understand who is responsible for the harm that will immediately be inflicted upon Americans. It is our President and it is his colleagues who have aided and abetted and who today in-State attorneys general are arguing for the harm that will come to Americans.

We haven't given up the fight, and we will never give up the fight so that every American has affordable health insurance, whatever that may be.

We have come a long way with the Affordable Care Act, and we will fight all along the way. Should we lose this battle, we are never, ever going to give up our goal of providing quality, affordable healthcare to every American.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2348

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 11 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2500, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-143) on the resolution (H. Res. 476) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2019

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, July 9, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting

an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2019. This status report is current through July 1, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, for fiscal year 2019. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2019 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending in excess of the base discretionary spending limits allowed under section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Table 4 displays the current level of advance appropriations in fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills. All of the advance appropriations are for accounts identified pursuant to H. Res. 6 and the statement of the

Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019. This table is needed to enforce a rule against appropriations bills containing advance appropriations that: (i) are not identified in the statement of the Chairman published in the Congressional Record on January 8, 2019 or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in section 103(c) of H. Res. 6.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,  
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2019 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

		Fiscal Year 2019	
		BA	Outlays
Appropriate Level: <sup>1</sup>			
Budget Authority	3,752,421		
Outlays	3,551,738		
Revenues	2,590,496		
Current Level: <sup>1</sup>			
Budget Authority	3,641,063		
Outlays	3,547,252		
Revenues	2,590,070		
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	–111,358		
Outlays	–4,486		
Revenues	–426		

<sup>1</sup> The resolution includes emergencies enacted in 2018, adjusted for inflation. Current level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

		2019	
		BA	Outlays
Agriculture			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	2,414	1,401	
Difference	2,414	1,401	
Armed Services			
Allocation	0	0	

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS (in millions of dollars)

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of August 10, 2018 (H.Rpt. 115–897)		Current Status Reflecting Action Completed as of July 1, 2019		Current Status less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	23,242	24,677	23,042	24,491	–200	–186
Commerce, Justice, Science	62,520	72,145	64,118	70,889	1,598	–1,256
Defense	674,591	625,811	674,383	624,840	–208	–971
Energy and Water Development	44,700	44,476	44,640	44,335	–60	–141
Financial Services and General Government	23,423	24,045	23,423	24,085	0	40
Homeland Security	58,087	59,384	61,576	59,602	3,489	218
Interior, Environment	35,252	35,015	35,552	34,975	300	–40
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	178,997	184,114	179,973	185,820	976	1,706
Legislative Branch	4,880	4,770	4,836	4,720	–44	–50
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	98,057	90,691	98,057	90,809	0	118
State, Foreign Operations	54,018	50,280	54,218	49,957	200	–323
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	71,800	132,364	71,079	132,524	–721	160
Subtotal (Section 302(b) Allocations)	1,329,567	1,347,772	1,334,897	1,347,047	5,330	–725
Unallocated portion of Section 302(a) Allocation <sup>2</sup>	5,330	–8611	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (Section 302(a) Allocation)	1,334,897	1,339,161	1,334,897	1,347,047	0	7,886
Comparison of total appropriations and 302(a) allocation			General Purpose		OCO <sup>3</sup>	
			BA	OT	BA	OT
302(a) Allocation			1,257,897	1,299,110	77,000	40,051
Total Appropriation			1,257,897	1,306,996	77,000	40,051
			0	7,886	0	0

TABLE 4—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019—Continued

		2019	
		BA	Outlays
Education and Labor			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Energy and Commerce			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	386	173	
Difference	386	173	
Financial Services			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	23	22	
Difference	23	22	
Foreign Affairs			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Homeland Security			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
House Administration			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Judiciary			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Natural Resources			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Oversight and Reform			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	1	1	
Difference	1	1	
Science, Space, and Technology			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Small Business			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	0	0	
Difference	0	0	
Transportation and Infrastructure			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	42	55	
Difference	42	55	
Veterans’ Affairs			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	–1	4,397	
Difference	–1	4,397	
Ways and Means			
Allocation	0	0	
Current Level	13	7	
Difference	13	7	

Memorandum	Amounts Assumed in 302(b) <sup>4</sup>				Amounts enacted					
			OCO		Program Integrity		Emergency require-ments		Disaster Relief	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) designated Categories										
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,300	2,982	n.a.	n.a.
Commerce, Justice, Science	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,160	377	n.a.	n.a.
Defense	n.a.	n.a.	67,914	37,071	n.a.	n.a.	1,196	634	n.a.	n.a.
Energy and Water Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,274	114	n.a.	n.a.
Financial Services and General Government	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91	34	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	n.a.	n.a.	165	127	n.a.	n.a.	1,865	728	12,000	600
Interior, Environment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,581	1,001	n.a.	n.a.
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,897	1,573	3,493	346	n.a.	n.a.
Legislative Branch	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	5	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs	n.a.	n.a.	921	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,645	12	n.a.	n.a.
State, Foreign Operations	n.a.	n.a.	8,000	2,853	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation, Housing & Urban Development	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,772	204	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>92,557</b>	<b>42,259</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>25,387</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>600</b>

<sup>1</sup> Spending designated as emergency is not included in the current status of appropriations shown on this table.  
<sup>2</sup> Totals include 302(a) adjustments for Overseas Contingency Operations and General Purposes amounts that differ from amounts anticipated in the 302(b) suballocations.  
<sup>3</sup> Totals include an adjustment for Overseas Contingency Operations included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6).  
<sup>4</sup> Totals assume an allowable 302(b) adjustable for Disaster Relief, pursuant to a revised 302(a) allocation filed in the Congressional Record on February 14, 2019.

TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF JULY 1, 2019  
 (Budget authority in millions of dollars)

For 2020:	
Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations Appropriate Level	28,852
Enacted advances:	
Accounts identified for advances:	
Employment and Training Administration	1,772
Education for the Disadvantaged	10,841
School Improvement	1,681
Career, Technical, and Adult Education	791
Special Education	9,283
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	4,000
Project-based Rental Assistance	400
Subtotal, enacted advances	28,768
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(A) limit	-84
Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations Appropriate Level	75,551

TABLE 4—ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 103(c) OF H. RES. 6 AS OF JULY 1, 2019—Continued  
 (Budget authority in millions of dollars)

Enacted advances:	
Veterans accounts identified for advances:	
Veterans Medical Services	51,411
Veterans Medical Support and Compliance	7,239
Veterans Medical Facilities	6,142
Veterans Medical Community Care	10,758
Subtotal, enacted advances	75,551
Enacted Advances vs. Section 103(c)(2)(B) limit	0
For 2021:	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	445

U.S. CONGRESS,  
 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
 Washington, DC, July 8, 2019.  
 Hon. JOHN YARMUTH,  
 Chairman, Committee on the Budget,  
 House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget and is current through July 1, 2019. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311

of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018, pursuant to section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), and section 103(m) of House Resolution 6 of the 116th Congress.

Since our last letter dated February 27, 2019, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2019:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (Public Law 116-8);

Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-16);  
 Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-20);

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-26); and

A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (S. 2047).

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,  
 Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH JULY 1, 2019

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: a,b,c			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,590,496
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,341,676	2,236,400	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,884,827	1,949,095	-302
Offsetting receipts	-890,012	-890,015	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	3,336,491	3,295,480	2,590,194
Enacted Legislation			
Authorizing Legislation			
Medicaid Extenders Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-3)	120	8	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6, Division H) <sup>d</sup>	2	2	1
Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018 (P.L. 116-8)	0	-5	0
Medicaid Services Investment and Accountability Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-16)	52	32	0
A bill to provide for a 2-week extension of the Medicaid community mental health services demonstration program, and for other purposes (S. 2047)	5	5	0
Subtotal, Authorizing Legislation	179	42	1
Appropriation Legislation <sup>b,c,d,e</sup>			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A-G, P.L. 116-6) <sup>b,c,d,e</sup>	480,297	311,576	-125
Subtotal, Appropriation Legislation	480,297	311,576	-125
Total, Enacted Legislation	480,476	311,618	-124
Adjustments to Entitlements and Mandatories	-175,904	-59,846	0
Total Current Level <sup>c</sup>	3,641,063	3,547,252	2,590,070
Total House Resolution <sup>f</sup>	3,752,421	3,551,738	2,590,496
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	111,358	4,486	426

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

<sup>a</sup> Includes the budgetary effects of legislation enacted by Congress during the 115th Congress.

<sup>b</sup> Sections 1001-1004 of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) require that certain funding provided for 2017 through 2026 to the Department of Health and Human Services—in particular the Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—be excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act) or the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, the amounts shown in this report do not include \$781 million in budget authority and \$770 million in estimated outlays.

<sup>c</sup> For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

<sup>d</sup>The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–5), as amended, extended several immigration programs through February 15, 2019, that would otherwise have expired at the end of fiscal year 2018. The estimated budgetary effects of those previously enacted extensions are charged to the Committee on Appropriations, and are included in the budgetary effects of P.L. 116–6 shown in the “Appropriation Legislation” portion of this report. In addition, division H of P.L. 116–6 further extended those same programs through the end of fiscal year 2019. Consistent with the language in title III of division H of P.L. 116–6, and at the direction of the House Committee on the Budget, the budgetary effects of extending those immigration programs for the remainder of the fiscal year are charged to the relevant authorizing committees, and are shown in the “Authorizing Legislation” portion of this report.

<sup>e</sup>In the House of Representatives, and pursuant to section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement shall not count for purposes of title III and title IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and are excluded from current level totals. The table below displays emergency-designated funding enacted during the 116th Congress which are excluded from current level totals. (Those amounts do not include \$1,680 million in budget authority and \$25 million in outlays stemming from P.L. 115–254, which was enacted during the 115th Congress):

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Discretionary Emergency Requirements			
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Divisions A–G, P.L. 116–6)	0	10	0
Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–20)	19,121	5,364	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–26)	4,586	1,048	0
<b>Total, Discretionary Emergency Requirements</b>	<b>23,707</b>	<b>6,422</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>f</sup>Section 30104 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–123) required—in the absence of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019—that the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2019; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on May 10, 2018. P.L. 115–123 also allows the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget to revise the budgetary aggregates:

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on May 10, 2018:	3,747,016	3,551,514	2,590,496
Revision:			
Adjustment for H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	921	0	0
Adjustment for H.J. Res. 31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019	4,484	224	0
<b>Revised House Resolution</b>	<b>3,752,421</b>	<b>3,551,738</b>	<b>2,590,496</b>

**PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL**  
STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, July 9, 2019.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: To facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2020. This status report is current through July 1, 2019. The term “current level” refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President’s signature.

Table 1 compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues to the overall limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, as adjusted, for fiscal year 2020 and for the 10-year

period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to implement section 311(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which establishes a rule enforceable with a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution’s aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2020 because appropriations for those years have not yet been completed.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for legislative action completed by each authorizing committee with the limits filed in the Congressional Record on May 3, 2019, for fiscal year 2020, and for the 10-year period of fiscal years 2020 through 2029. These comparisons are needed to enforce the point of order under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which prohibits the consideration of measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(c), which provides an exception for

committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2020 with the section 302(b) suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation.

In addition, a letter from the Congressional Budget Office is attached that summarizes and compares the budget impact of legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution against the budget resolution aggregate in force.

If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Raquel Spencer.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,  
Chairman.

TABLE 1—REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2020, AND 2020–2029 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Years 2020–2029
Appropriate Level: <sup>1</sup>		
Budget Authority	3,798,577	n.a.
Outlays	3,726,329	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,533	34,847,515
Current Level: <sup>1</sup>		
Budget Authority	2,521,707	n.a.
Outlays	3,005,128	n.a.
Revenues	2,740,538	34,847,317
Current Level over(+)/under(-) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	-1,276,870	n.a.
Outlays	-721,201	n.a.
Revenues	5	-198

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2021 through 2029 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

<sup>1</sup> Current Level excludes all emergencies.

TABLE 2—DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION, COMPARISON OF AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE LEGISLATIVE ACTION WITH 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR BUDGET CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 1, 2019

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2020		2020–2029 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and Labor:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	-5	-5
Difference	0	0	-5	-5