

CBO ESTIMATE FOR THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2019As posted on July 22, 2019 (<https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20190722/BILLS-116hrPIHbipartBudgetAct.pdf>).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars											2019-	2019-
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2024	2029
INCREASES OR DECREASES (-) IN DIRECT SPENDING													
Title IV—OFFSETS													
Sec. 401—Customs user fees													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-541	-6,951	-8,092	0	-15,584
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-541	-6,951	-8,092	0	-15,584
Sec. 402—Extension of direct spending reductions through fiscal year 2029													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,600	-32,793	-41,565	0	-61,758
Estimated Outlays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	-17,122	-28,718	0	-38,940
Total, Changes in Direct Spending													
Estimated Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,059	-39,744	-49,657	0	-77,342
Estimated Outlays ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,359	-24,073	-36,810	0	-54,524

Memorandum: Changes on Caps on Spending Subject to Appropriation

Sec. 101—Amendments to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985

Increased Limit	0	171,132	152,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324,016	324,016
Estimated Outlays	0	97,926	130,057	53,477	20,785	12,002	5,156	0	0	0	0	314,247	319,403

Source: Congressional Budget Office

Assumes enactment by October 2019; estimates are relative to CBO's May 2019 baseline.

Numbers may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Section 101 would revise the caps on defense and nondefense discretionary appropriations for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 to allow for higher amounts of funding than is permitted under current law caps and budget enforcement procedures. The total proposed caps for 2020 would be \$171 billion above the current law caps of \$1,119 billion. For 2021 the proposed caps would be \$153 billion above the current law caps of \$1,145 billion. There are no caps on discretionary funding after 2021. The proposed increase for 2020 includes a new maximum adjustment of \$2.5 billion to the nondefense cap for spending for the periodic census.

Title III would temporarily suspend the current debt limit through July 31, 2021. On the following day, the debt ceiling would be raised by the amount of obligations incurred up to that point. Enacting that title, by itself, would have no effect on the federal budget.

Section 401 would extend the authority to collect customs user fees that apply to vessels, vehicles, and passengers, and the merchandise processing fee through September 30, 2029. The bill also would maintain the current rate for the merchandise processing fee through September 30, 2029.

Section 402 would extend mandatory sequestration through fiscal year 2029. Compared to current law, the Medicare provision would increase spending for most Medicare benefits by about 2 percent for April through September 2027, reduce spending by 2 percent for October 2027 through March 2029, then reduce spending by 4 percent for April through September 2029.

Enacting the bill would not increase on-budget deficits in any decade after 2029.

a. Changes in outlays equal changes in the deficit.