

It is significant that tomorrow, Christmas Day, our plants and factories will be stilled. That is not true of the other holidays we have long been accustomed to celebrate. On all other holidays, work goes on gladly—for the winning of the war. So Christmas becomes the only holiday in all the year. I like to think that this is so because Christmas is a holy day. May all it stands for live and grow throughout the years.

It might be worth hearing from John Kennedy, December 1962, which was approximately a year before he was assassinated. John Kennedy said these words at this season, at this time:

With the lighting of this tree, which is an old ceremony in Washington and one which has been among the most important responsibilities of a good many Presidents of the United States, we initiate, in a formal way, the Christmas season. We mark the festival of Christmas, which is the most sacred and hopeful day in our civilization. For nearly 2,000 years, the message of Christmas, the message of peace and good will towards all men has been the guiding star of our endeavors . . . I had a meeting . . . which included some of our representatives from far off countries in Africa and Asia. They were returning to their posts for the Christmas holidays. Talking with them . . . I was struck by the fact that in the far-off continents, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, as well as Christians, pause from their labors on the 25th day of December to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Peace.

Kennedy went on and said:

There could be no more striking proof that Christmas is truly the universal holiday of all men. It is the day when all of us dedicate our thoughts to others; when all are reminded that mercy and compassion are the enduring virtues; when all show, by small deeds and large and by acts, that it is more blessed to give than to receive. It is the day when we remind ourselves that man can and must live in peace with his neighbors and that it is the peacemakers who are truly blessed. In this year of 1962, we greet each other at Christmas with some special sense of the blessings of peace.

This has been a year of peril, when the peace has been sorely threatened. But it has been a year when peril was faced and when reason ruled. As a result, we may talk at this Christmas just a little bit more confidently of peace on Earth, goodwill to men. As a result, the hopes of the American people are perhaps a little higher. We have much yet to do. We still need to ask God to bless everyone.

□ 1550

And then finally, I was asked last year to write a story, a personal story, about a previous Christmas season. I would like to share that. It can be found at Human Events, entitled, "Answered Prayer," from December 25, 2010.

Mother had become so very impulsive. You never knew what she might do next. This brilliant woman in her younger years had put herself through Baylor University in less than three years while working full-time, was a member of an Honor Society, and had spent most of her professional life as an eighth-grade English teacher.

She had prided herself on being able to solve almost any puzzle, answer most any question, and now it was she who was puzzled by lots of things. She got disoriented, and was going crazy thinking she might be going crazy. In fact, a local doctor in our small town in east Texas told Dad if she got much worse, she might need to be put in a home or institution. That drove her even crazier. Amidst the other perplexing conditions, she

thought she was not hearing out of one ear, but that was a minor thing so she did not pursue answers for a long time.

Eventually she decided to go the 60 miles to Longview, Texas, to have a hearing check-up with an ear, nose, and throat specialist named Dr. Norman, whose only other contact with our family was about 14 years earlier when he diagnosed a hearing problem for me when I was 8 years old. He ran tests and did x rays of Mother, but was baffled. He said she had lost most of her hearing in her right ear, and he expected to find a small tumor in her inner ear, but the x rays showed there was no tumor at the normal spot. She had a hearing loss, but he had no idea why. She went home feeling that at least there was something wrong with her that was not psychosomatic.

Nonetheless, her depression, anxiety, loss of balance, impetuosity all kept getting worse, and she knew it. As fall was heading toward Christmas, Mother was heading for disaster. That was what she feared most, as did my father, my older sister, Susan, my two younger brothers, David and Bill, along with me.

Several months after her office visit with Dr. Norman, my brilliant mother was overwhelmed in a way none of us could help. This smart woman who read all of us Bible stories from our earliest days, who loved to recite poetry from memory, jokes and stories, was now having trouble from time to time remembering some of those—and it was not just age taking its toll on this 50-year-old mother.

One night, my mother could not sleep, which was not unusual, but she got on her knees to pray. This was a regular habit for this staunch Christian, a Southern Baptist, in fact. But that night it was in complete desperation and hopelessness. She prayed in essence: 'Lord, You know I would not take my own life, but I cannot live another day like this. I cannot go on. You have to do something. Please help me!'

My youngest brother, Bill, was the only sibling still living at home. He said he awoke, got up, saw a light on, and went to the living room. He saw Mom and worriedly asked, 'Mother, are you all right?' She said, 'Yes, son. I'm fine. Go on back to bed.' He did. She prayed a while longer, eventually drifting down the hall to fall in bed beside our father.

The next morning, Mother, not having to teach that day, slept late until the phone rang. Since Dad was already at work, Mother answered. It was the ear doctor, Dr. Norman, who had seen her once many months before but with whom there had been no contact since. He said, 'Mrs. Gohmert, this is Dr. Norman over in Longview. I woke up in the middle of the night thinking about you, and just wanted to call and see if your problems had gotten any better.' Mother told him, no, she had actually thought she was worse. He said that is what he had awakened thinking, and he wanted to send her over to a neurologist friend of his at Baylor Hospital in Dallas and just let him run tests until he figured out what was wrong.

Mother and Dad did not have a lot of money then, but they readily agreed to do just that. Dr. Norman was not a friend of the family, had not seen Mother in many months, did not have common friends with our family, but he was provisionally usable and awoke with Mother on his mind!

Almost a week of testing, and nothing showed until they tried a new machine—new at that time—called a CT Scan. It revealed a small, walnut-sized tumor just inside the skull above her left ear. Mother was elated when she told us the results. We were all heartsick, but not Mother. She was so excited because she knew it was a physical problem; she wasn't just going crazy. What was more, she knew, as we all did—God had answered her prayer. From there, she could handle whatever happened.

The doctor at Baylor, concerned about the sensitive area of the brain in which the tumor was located, referred her to a neurosurgeon friend at the Mayo Clinic. Again, she and Dad did what they had to, with surgery scheduled shortly after Christmas. When the neurosurgeon went in, he found the tumor was more grapefruit size, involved a great deal of the brain, and could not be removed entirely. We were told later it would grow back in maybe a year, maybe 20, no one would know. Mom felt that was OK, too.

And through it all, she found her amazing sense of humor again as well. In fact, her surgeon was quite concerned that he had traumatized nerves or parts of her brain that could have materially affected her abilities. He told the nurses it was imperative that he watch her come out from under the anesthesia so he would have a better idea of the damage that might have occurred. He was alerted and was standing at the foot of Mother's bed when she opened her eyes, which then met his eyes. He asked, 'Do you know who I am?' Mother looked at him for a moment and then said, 'If you don't know who you are, you're worse off than I am!' Mother still had her sense of humor.

It took 15 years for the tumor to grow back big enough to take her life, and the last few years were tough. Half of her face did sag a bit, causing many to think Mother might have had a stroke. But that too did not matter as much as the fact that Mother's prayer had been answered. She, and we all, had a God who listened to our prayers, and answered them.

Christmas was rather special that year. It was before her surgery, so none of us knew what lay ahead for Mother or our family from there. But everyone seemed a little closer, loved a little deeper, hugged a little longer, had fewer squabbles, and appreciated everything a little more.

Two thousand years after God gave us Jesus, He was and is still in the business of answering prayer, just as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Presidents throughout our history—Abraham Lincoln on up to the present day—have acknowledged.

Mr. Speaker, as so often occurred in the first 100 years of this country's history in this building, I will close with a verse of scripture, as so many in Congress used to do.

□ 1600

Psalms 116:1-2:

I love the Lord, because He has heard my voice and my supplications; because He has inclined His ear to me, therefore I will call upon Him as long as I live.

Merry Christmas. Happy holidays to others who are offended by Merry Christmas. As Franklin Roosevelt said: God Bless Us Every One. Merry Christmas.

I yield back the balance of my time.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to make a few remarks about the 2012 omnibus appropriations conference report

just passed and about one part of that report that has no place in any conference report or in any House appropriations bill. I refer, of course, to the part of that report called the D.C. appropriations bill.

First, for all of the contention in this Congress, as we look at the 2012 omnibus appropriations, there is certainly much for Democrats to be relieved about. There was a wholesale attack in the beginning of this Congress on everything from education to clean energy. But in the end, because Democrats know how to fight for what the American people tell them to fight for, health care reform was saved. Wall Street reform was saved. Clean energy was saved. Job training was saved. NPR, National Public Radio, was not defunded. Planned Parenthood, which offers reproductive services throughout our country, was not defunded. And Title X family planning was not defunded. The National Labor Relations Board can continue on with its rules concerning union elections. And these are only some of the many ingredients in this omnibus report that led Democrats to vote for it because it contained much for them to be proud of.

Yes, in the give and take of appropriations, the kind of give and take there should have been more of during this Congress, there were some things in this appropriations bill for the Nation that I do not support and that generally Democrats do not support. Still, this bill was far more bipartisan than any other bill that has come before the 112th Congress.

Then, of course, there was the D.C. appropriations. From anywhere in America, the words "D.C. appropriations" do not sound right on the House floor. This is the place where we deal with the Nation's business, not the business of any local jurisdiction. But, of course, there are anachronisms here. There are intrusions here, and they go to matters affecting the District of Columbia.

To be sure, there is much to be relieved about in the D.C. bill. This was not a total loss for the District. The bill funded our top three priorities—the extraordinary D.C. Tuition Assistance Grant program; the Department of Homeland Security headquarters, now going up in Ward 8, a part of our city where there is great unemployment, and where this construction is doing a good deal of good; and funding for HIV/AIDS treatment in the District of Columbia.

I want to thank my good friends, Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. SERRANO, particularly for the funding for HIV/AIDS education and treatment. This funding was included in the President's budget, but it didn't have to be in our appropriations bill. And, indeed, it was in neither the initial House nor Senate appropriations bill.

I asked these two appropriators if they could possibly see to it that this funding was included because the Dis-

trict has the highest HIV/AIDS rate in the United States, in part because of the old needle exchange rider. Of course, this funding doesn't have to do with the needle exchange rider; this has to do with making sure that there is money for education and treatment. And so I want to thank Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. SERRANO because together they saw to it that this funding was in the bill, and I certainly want to thank Mrs. EMERSON for the bipartisanship she has shown ever since she has been on the committee that handles the D.C. appropriations. Even on those occasions where she and I are in disagreement, she is always open to hearing from us.

I am equally glad that the D.C. TAG program was funded by her subcommittee. Thousands of our children are going to colleges throughout the United States with funding from the Federal Government to make up for the fact that the District of Columbia does not have a State university system. If this funding had been shut off, it would have been a catastrophe for those in college and for those preparing to go to college.

And of course I mentioned the Department of Homeland Security headquarters construction project. The headquarters is a priority for this administration, as it was for the last administration, and is also a priority for the District of Columbia because so many of the jobs will go to those in this region and, of course, in the District of Columbia.

At the same time, we are justifiably angry about the D.C. abortion rider that was placed on our appropriations for the second year in a row, despite an energetic campaign from many of our allies and District residents to eliminate this rider.

I see that my good friend, Mr. HOYER, has come to the floor. While there is a great deal more I want to say about this bill and how it affects the District of Columbia, it is with pleasure to yield to my good friend, the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding. I want to join her in saying that there were some minuses in this bill, and the minuses in this bill historically have been, as it relates to the District of Columbia, that the Congress has treated the District of Columbia as its own possession as opposed to an independent political jurisdiction that has been granted home rule, and the Congress ought to honor that home rule.

As we urge democracies around the world or dictatorships around the world to honor the views of their people, the Congress of the United States ought to honor the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia. I always lament when we put in these individual provisions.

I also want to say to the gentlelady from the District of Columbia how outstanding a job she does representing this jurisdiction in which we have the

Capital of our country, the only capital of a free world country whose citizens do not have a representative in their parliament who has the authority and privilege of voting.

□ 1610

It's a lamentable fact that Mrs. NORTON, who is speaking to us this afternoon, does not have that vote, and all of us ought to recognize that it's a blight on our democracy. But I congratulate her on representing the District of Columbia in such an extraordinarily positive fashion even without the vote. And it would be awesome what she could do, in addition to that, with the vote.

And I rise, as well, to make a couple of comments, Mr. Speaker, about the business that is pending before this Congress. We have passed an omnibus appropriation bill, this bill that is on the desk here, 1,207 pages, reported out last night, a conference report. I urged support of that bill. But it was not, of course, consistent with the pledges that were made to do appropriations bills discretely, that is, one after another. It's difficult to do that, unfortunately. It's the way we should do it, but we didn't do it this year, and we haven't done it in years past under Democratic and Republican leadership.

But I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, that we have some critically unfinished business pending in the Congress of the United States. We passed a bill here through the House some days ago which provided for the extension of the payroll tax cut that we gave to 160 million Americans last year. Our economy is still not as robust as we want it to be, and the President of the United States has said let's continue that tax cut for middle-income Americans. We have not done that yet. And, unfortunately, the bill that we passed through the House had items in it that obviously the Senate did not agree with. The majority leader tried to put that bill on the floor for consideration by the Senate, and the minority leader objected to that consideration, so it has not moved.

In addition to the middle class tax cut, we must not leave Washington without providing for an extension of the unemployment insurance. This great Nation, this wealthy Nation, should not abandon those who cannot find work through no fault of their own. If we do not act, then a million Americans may go off unemployment insurance and not have money to feed themselves, to assist in feeding their families, pay their housing bills and continue to afford to look for work. In the month of February, another 2 million will find themselves similarly situated.

Lastly, we must pass an extension of the compensation of doctors who are serving Medicare patients. That is critical to do so that we can assure medical treatment for our seniors. There's not a Member of Congress who wants to see that happen, or at least none who say they want to see it happen.

So I want to join Ms. NORTON as we stand here today as we are leaving for the weekend, but I also want to call the House's attention to a concern that I have. The majority leader, ERIC CANTOR, announced to us the schedule this afternoon and said that we would not be meeting today, later in the day, after our business, which is now concluded, that we would not be meeting on Saturday or Sunday, and that we may come back on the 19th, which is Monday.

Now, one of the things I was concerned about is that he said on the floor that it is difficult to predict if or when we need to return. Now, he meant by that that he wasn't sure when the Senate was going to act. I understand his meaning. But I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I hope the American people will demand that we return and that they will demand that we act before we adjourn sine die, before we conclude this first session of the Congress.

Yes, Christmas is coming, Hanukkah, Kwanza and other celebrations, but there will be no celebration for those people who cannot find work and who believe that the support system that this country has extended to them will be ripped out from under them.

So I am here on the floor to join my colleague in talking about the omnibus appropriation bill to say that I'm pleased that we passed it. It will keep our government operating. It has not yet passed, but hopefully in the next 48 hours the Senate will have acted—hopefully in the next 24—on the conference report, and we'll get it ready to send it to the President.

I am very hopeful that all 435 Members of this House and that all 100 Members of the United States Senate are committed to the proposition that we will not leave this town and that we will not abandon our responsibilities to assure the adoption of the three measures which I have referenced.

The middle class tax cut will affect 160 Americans. I frankly think we should pay for that with a slight surcharge, not a sacrifice, just an additional contribution by some of the best off in America, not because of class warfare but because they want, I'm sure, to help their fellow citizens who need help.

We are committed to the proposition that we will not leave here without making sure that that middle class tax cut continues, that unemployment insurance is available and that doctors will be compensated.

So I thank the gentlelady for yielding for this comment. And in closing, let me say that I wear a yellow ribbon. There's a great song called "Tie a Yellow Ribbon 'Round the Ole Oak Tree." We wear that yellow ribbon for the troops that have been overseas defending freedom in harm's way. We wear that yellow ribbon to remind them of how pleased we are that so many of them are coming home.

The President has met his commitment to end our participation in the

war in Iraq and bringing our troops home. We welcome them home. We honor them for their service. And we pledge to them our continuing care for their needs resulting from their service.

And I thank the gentlelady for yielding this time to call our attention to the important work that is yet to be done in this first session of this Congress.

Ms. NORTON. Well, I thank you, Mr. HOYER. It was a very special pleasure to yield to the man who is second in the Democratic leadership here in the House. And I think that it was particularly appropriate, as we close out this session, for our Democratic Whip, a Democratic leader, to come to the floor to remind us of unfinished business.

It was a great pleasure to be able, therefore, to give time to Mr. HOYER, who speaks for us all. And I thank him for speaking not only to the Nation's business, but for speaking to the business of the District of Columbia. He never neglects the City. He has been a great champion of the District and for freedom for the people of the Nation's Capital.

Mr. HOYER essentially spoke about the unfinished business of the 112th Congress. I was relieved at what the Democrats were able to accomplish in this conference report, when you consider that almost everything of great priority for us was under attack. So, yes, we are relieved.

But what Mr. HOYER has reminded us about this evening is that there is unfinished business that should not allow Congress to go home to celebrate its own personal Christmas with a clear conscience until it deals with this part of the Nation's business—the payroll tax that will go up unless we extend it and unemployment benefits for 6 million people. These would have been routine ingredients, the payroll tax, for example, that economists tell us are ingredients essential to keep the economy from collapsing, because the money from the tax cut is going to be instantly spent by those who receive it.

□ 1620

And if the payroll tax goes up instead of staying put, there will be a full 1 percent decrease in the already shallow growth of the economy.

Unemployment benefits do precisely the same way. For every four people looking for a job, there's only one job available today. Who would want to deny unemployment benefits?

And as for Medicare physician reimbursements, we already have too many physicians unwilling to take Medicare patients. The last thing we want to do is to leave that situation, which would leave many of our seniors with nobody to go to.

Mr. Speaker, four D.C. residents were arrested this morning in front of the Longworth building to protest congressional action to keep the District from spending its own local funds as it sees fit—in this case, for abortion services

for low-income women. No one asked these residents to be arrested. There was a picket line. I went to Longworth, there on Independence Avenue, joined the picket line, left, and then was informed that four people had decided to engage in civil disobedience in order to send the Congress the message that we will never go away quietly so long as you treat the residents of the District of Columbia as second-class citizens.

These four joined 72 people who were arrested when Congress re-imposed this very rider in April. Our residents have been successful in this sense: While there is one rider, the abortion rider, there are no others. And yet there were attempts to put on more riders, more attachments—at odds with what the residents of the District of Columbia themselves have enacted—but those were not added. There were riders that would have kept the District from using needle exchange programs, indispensable to eliminating the spread of HIV/AIDS. There were promises of riders on the District's marriage equality law. And there was a promise of a rider to eliminate all of the District's gun safety laws. Because the District residents did not go silently the last time, we have been able to beat back those riders.

We are relieved that the Federal Government didn't shut down because the District government would have shut down on Friday had the Federal Government shut down, although the District of Columbia is no part of this fight. The District passed its local budget months ago. However, the Congress treats the District paternalistically and makes it bring its budget to people who know nothing about its budget and have contributed nothing to its budget in order for the Congress—people from other districts—to sign off on the local budget of a city not their own. So because the District of Columbia budget was locked within one of the appropriations that had not been passed—the District faced a possible shutdown.

I have had a bill here pending for many months to the effect that if the government shuts down, the District can continue to spend its own local funds. That bill has not passed. It is amazing to even contemplate the possibility that the local government would have been shut down over issues having nothing to do with the local government. Well, there is only one way to avoid that problem, and it is a way that we are making at least some progress on, and that is to give the city the right to pass its own budget and be done with it.

We are pleased that there is some interest in this issue, especially the bill Mr. ISSA of California has introduced to give the District budget autonomy, a bill that mirrors my own in many ways, with, of course, the deference his bill gives to the Congress. But it would go a long way toward avoiding shutdowns, toward allowing the District,

when it in fact passes its own budget, timely and balanced, to go forward, without coming to Congress, to have its budget done before school opens, to avoid having to pay a premium to Wall Street because the Congress forces the city to bring its budget to the Congress, thereby creating uncertainty for those who hold our bonds. So there is a way, and it is a way that we will never give up until we get that way.

May I ask how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. So as the residents of the District of Columbia look at the national appropriations, they will see the national conference report and they will have much to be grateful for because the wholesale attack on everything from education to health care reform did not succeed. Yes, there were also some extraordinary and important things in the D.C. appropriations, even as the city is in anguish that the Congress would dictate to the city how it must spend its own local funds. The city is justifiably angry that there was one rider, one amendment at odds with our own preferences, forced upon us in the way of authoritarian governments. At the same time, other riders that would have been terribly destructive, we were able to fight off.

The D.C. funding had in fact a salutary effect and we are mindful of the needs of the Nation and of the city, especially the funding for the Homeland Security headquarters in ward 8, a ward with a high unemployment rate. DC TAG, which is the program that allows our children to go to State colleges around the country because we do not have a State university system. And we are especially appreciative of the funding for HIV/AIDS, to engage in education and treatment in a city that has a high AIDS rate.

The Appropriations Committee has tried to overcome the partisanship of the 112th Congress. It did so to a fair extent in the general conference report, and it certainly did so on our appropriations, the D.C. appropriations, notwithstanding the issue that we will continue to take on with our appropriations until our appropriation is ours alone, our appropriation, our money.

My thanks to those who, in civil protest, civil disobedience were arrested this morning because of the abortion

rider on the D.C. appropriations. And my thanks as well to the hunger strikers, who for the first time in the 210-year history of the District of Columbia made a very special sacrifice to indicate how intolerable it is for the 600,000 residents of the Nation's capital to be treated as second-class citizens.

Happy holidays to all Members of the House. May we have a bipartisan year next year.

I yield back.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2012 AND THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2012 THROUGH FY 2021

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: To facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2012 and for the 10-year period fiscal year 2012 through fiscal year 2021. This status report is current through December 9, 2012.

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.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the overall limits set in H. Con. Res. 34, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates 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 2012 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for action completed by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 34 for fiscal year 2012 and fiscal years 2012 through 2021. "Action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against 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(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2012 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for fiscal year 2013 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 402 of H. Con. Res. 34. This list is needed to enforce section 402 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Restuccia at (202) 226-7270.

Sincerely,

PAUL RYAN,
Chairman.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 CONGRESSIONAL
BUDGET; ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 34; REFLECTING
ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 9, 2011

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years—	
	2012 ¹	2012–2021
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	2,858,503	(?)
Outlays	2,947,662	(?)
Revenues	1,890,365	30,278,654
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	2,970,326	(?)
Outlays	3,024,942	(?)
Revenues	1,889,846	30,251,129
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	+111,823	(?)
Outlays	+77,280	(?)
Revenues	– 519	– 27,525

¹ Notes for 2012: The appropriate level for FY2012 was established in H. Con. Res. 34, which was subsequently deemed to be in force in the House of Representatives pursuant to H. Res. 287. The current level for FY2012 starts with the baseline estimates contained in An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2012, published by the Congressional Budget Office, and makes adjustments to those levels for enacted legislation.

² Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2013 through 2021 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Budget authority for FY 2012 are above the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 34.

OUTLAYS

Outlays for FY 2012 are above the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 34.

REVENUE

Revenue for FY 2012 is below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 34.

Revenue for the period FY 2012 through FY2021 is below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 34.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF DECEMBER 9, 2011

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2012		2012–2021	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	– 2,315	– 2,228	– 177,866	– 176,005
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	+2,315	+2,228	+177,866	+176,005
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	– 4,994	– 2,522	– 149,437	– 133,808
Current Level	+8,690	+3,492	– 8,775	– 4,630
Difference	+13,684	+6,014	+140,662	+129,178
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	– 698	– 1,207	– 1,365,771	1,366,350