AMENDMENT NO._________ Calendar No.______

Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.


H.R.__________

To implement the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Budget and Appropriations Process Reform.

Referred to the Committee on ___________________________ and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended to be proposed by Mr. BENNET

Viz:

1 Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the follow-

2 ing:

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the

5 “Fiscal Reform Act of 2018”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

7 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—BUDGET REFORMS

Sec. 101. Elimination of concurrent resolution on the budget; establishment of
Joint Select Committee on Fiscal Responsibility; reconciliation resolution.

Sec. 102. Effective date.

TITLE II—CHANGE OF FISCAL YEAR

Sec. 201. Fiscal year to begin January 1.
Sec. 202. Transition to new fiscal year.
Sec. 203. Conversion of authorizations of appropriations.

TITLE III—PUBLIC DEBT

Sec. 301. Debt target report.
Sec. 302. Repeal of debt ceiling.

TITLE I—BUDGET REFORMS

SEC. 101. ELIMINATION OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET; ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY; RECONCILIATION RESOLUTION.

(a) In General.—Title III of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

“TITLE III—JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY; RECONCILIATION RESOLUTION

“SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

“In this title—

“(1) the term ‘10-year budget window’ means the period of the fiscal year after the fiscal year during which a recommendation or proposal is made and the ensuing 9 fiscal years;

“(2) the terms ‘baseline’, ‘budget authority’, ‘deficit’, ‘direct spending’, ‘discretionary appropriations’, ‘new budget authority’, and ‘outlays’ have the meanings given such terms in section 250 of the
Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900);

“(3) the term ‘Committee’ means the Joint Select Committee on Fiscal Responsibility established under section 302(a);

“(4) the term ‘fiscal bill’ means a bill—

“(A) consisting of the text of a proposed fiscal bill approved by the Committee by the majority required under section 303(b)(2)(A) on or before the deadline for submission of the proposed fiscal bill, as determined under section 303(b)(1); and

“(B) introduced under section 303(b)(3);

“(5) the term ‘gross domestic product’ means the gross domestic product of the United States, as determined by the Congressional Budget Office in the most recent baseline;

“(6) the term ‘public debt’ means the sum of the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury);
“(7) the term ‘reconciliation enrollment resolution’ means a concurrent resolution prepared pursuant to a reconciliation resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, to make specified changes in bills and resolutions which have not been enrolled;

“(8) the term ‘reconciliation resolution’ means a concurrent resolution described in section 305(a); and

“(9) the term ‘social security bill’ means a bill—

“(A) consisting of the text of a proposed social security bill approved by the Committee by the majority required under section 304(a)(2)(A); and

“(B) introduced under section 304(a)(3).

“SEC. 302. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY.

“(a) Establishment.—There is established a joint committee of Congress to be known as the ‘Joint Select Committee on Fiscal Responsibility’.

“(b) Membership.—

“(1) In general.—The members of the Committee shall be the following:
“(A) Four Members of the Senate who are members of or caucus with the party in the majority in the Senate, appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, at least 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

“(B) Four Members of the Senate who are members of or caucus with the party in the minority in the Senate, appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, at least 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

“(C) Four Members of the House of Representatives who are members of or caucus with the party in the majority in the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at least 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee
on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

“(D) Four Members of the House of Representatives who are members of or caucus with the party in the minority in the House of Representatives, appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, at least 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and 1 of whom shall be a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

“(E) As ex officio, nonvoting members, the following:

“(i) The Majority Leader of the Senate.

“(ii) The Minority Leader of the Senate.

“(iii) The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

“(iv) The Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

“(v) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of any Committee of the Senate designated jointly by the Majority
7
Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

“(vi) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of any Committee of the House of Representatives designated jointly by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

“(2) DEADLINE.—The members of the Committee shall be appointed not later than January 30 of the first year of each Congress.

“(3) TERM.—The term of a member of the Committee shall end on the last day of the Congress during which the member is appointed.

“(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Committee—

“(A) shall not affect the powers of the Committee; and

“(B) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

“(5) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Committee shall elect Co-Chairpersons, 1 of whom shall be a member of or caucuses with each of the 2 major political parties.

“(6) MEETINGS.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall meet at the joint call of the Co-Chairpersons.

“(B) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

“(c) PERSONNEL AND EXPENSES.—

“(1) EMPLOYEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee may appoint and fix the compensation of a chief of staff and such other employees determined appropriate by the Committee.

“(B) PAY AND BENEFITS.—The employees of the Committee shall be treated as employees of the Senate.

“(2) EXPENSES.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the rules and regulations of the Senate, to enable the Committee to exercise its powers, functions, and duties, there are authorized to be disbursed by the Senate the actual and necessary expenses of the Committee approved by the Co-Chairpersons.

“(3) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—

Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Committee without reimbursement, and such
detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil
service status, benefits, or privilege.

“(4) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Co-Chairpersons of the Committee may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

“(5) ETHICS RULES.—The Committee shall establish ethical rules for the members and employees of the Committee, which shall, to the extent practicable, be comparable to the ethical rules that apply to employees of the Senate.

“(d) RECORDS.—The records of the Committee shall be treated as records of the Senate.

“SEC. 303. FISCAL PLANS AND FISCAL BILLS.

“(a) FISCAL PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall develop a comprehensive fiscal plan to reduce the deficit, which shall include evaluation of, and recommended changes relating to revenues, tax expenditures, mandatory spending, and discretionary appropriations.
“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The fiscal plan developed under paragraph (1) shall include recommended changes that are projected to reduce the public debt by an amount equal to not less than 5 of the projected gross domestic product as of the end of the 10-year budget window, relative to the most recent baseline.

“(b) PREPARATION OF FISCAL BILL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) SUBMISSION.—During each Congress, not later than December 31 of the first year of such Congress, except as provided under subparagraph (B), the Committee shall submit to each House of Congress legislative language that will achieve the targets developed under subsection (a).

“(B) EXTENSIONS.—Upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Committee, the deadline described in subparagraph (A) may be extended by not more than 90 days.

“(2) APPROVAL OF LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE.—

The Committee may submit to Congress—

“(A) a proposed fiscal bill, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of
the Committee who are members of or caucus
with each of the 2 major political parties; and

“(B) other proposed legislative language,
which shall not be considered a fiscal bill under
this section, upon an affirmative vote of a ma-
jority of the members of the Committee.

“(3) INTRODUCTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A proposed fiscal bill
or other proposed legislative language submitted
under paragraph (2)—

“(i) shall be introduced in the Senate
(by request) on the next day on which the
Senate is in session by the Majority Lead-
er of the Senate or by a Member of the
Senate designated by the Majority Leader
of the Senate; and

“(ii) shall be introduced in the House
of Representatives (by request) on the next
legislative day by the Majority Leader of
the House of Representatives or by a
Member of the House of Representatives
designated by the Majority Leader of the
House of Representatives.

“(B) INTRODUCTION IN NEXT CON-
gress.—If a proposed fiscal bill or other pro-
posed legislative language submitted under paragraph (2) is not introduced in a House of Congress before the sine die adjournment of the House of Congress, the Majority Leader of the House of Congress shall introduce in that House of Congress the proposed fiscal bill or other proposed legislative language on the first day on which that House of Congress is in session in the next Congress.

“(4) Consideration of other proposed legislative language.—Proposed legislative language that is approved by the Committee as described in paragraph (2)(B) and introduced under paragraph (3) shall be considered in accordance with the procedures for the consideration of bills in the applicable House of Congress.

“(c) Consideration of fiscal bill.—

“(1) Limit on scope.—It shall not be in order in the Senate and the House of Representatives to consider a fiscal bill that contains any changes in law with respect to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act.

“(2) Expedited consideration in House of Representatives.—
“(A) Reporting and Discharge.—A fiscal bill shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives. Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a fiscal bill is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 3 days after the date of introduction of the fiscal bill. If a committee fails to report the fiscal bill within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the fiscal bill and the fiscal bill shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

“(B) Proceeding to Consideration.—After each committee authorized to consider a fiscal bill reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the fiscal bill in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a fiscal bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.
The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

“(C) CONSIDERATION.—A fiscal bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against the fiscal bill and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the fiscal bill to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the fiscal bill shall not be in order.

“(3) EXPEDITED PROCEDURE IN SENATE.—

“(A) COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.—A fiscal bill shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction in the Senate. Any committee of the Senate to which a fiscal bill is referred shall report it to the Senate without amendment not later than 3 days after the date of introduction of the fiscal bill. If a committee fails to report the fiscal bill within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the fiscal bill and the fiscal bill shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.
“(B) Floor consideration.—

“(i) Motion to proceed.—

“(I) In general.—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 2 days of session after the date on which a fiscal bill is reported or discharged from all committees to which it was referred, for the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Majority Leader’s designee to move to proceed to the consideration of the fiscal bill. It shall also be in order for any Member of the Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of a fiscal bill at any time after the conclusion of such 2-day period. A motion to proceed is in order even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion
to proceed to the consideration of the fiscal bill is agreed to, the fiscal bill shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

“(II) NO MOTION.—If a motion to proceed to consideration of a fiscal bill is not made within 7 calendar days after the date on which it was reported or discharged from all committees to which it was referred, 1 hour after the Senate next convenes, the Presiding Officer shall lay the fiscal bill before the Senate for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

“(ii) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration of a fiscal bill, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, which shall be divided equally between the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to
recommit the fiscal bill is not in order. Any debatable motion is debatable for not to exceed 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the motion or appeal. All time used for consideration of the fiscal bill, including time used for quorum calls and voting, shall be counted against the total 30 hours of consideration.

“(iii) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a fiscal bill, the vote on passage of the fiscal bill shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the fiscal bill, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the consideration if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

“(iv) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a fiscal bill shall be decided without debate.
“(4) Amendments not in order.—A fiscal bill shall not be subject to amendment in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

“(5) Consideration by the other house.—

“(A) In general.—If, before passing a fiscal bill, one House receives from the other the fiscal bill—

“(i) the fiscal bill of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

“(ii) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no fiscal bill had been received from the other House until the vote on passage, when the fiscal bill received from the other House shall supplant the fiscal bill of the receiving House.

“(B) Revenue measure.—This paragraph shall not apply to the House of Representatives if the fiscal bill received from the Senate is a revenue measure.

“(6) Rules to coordinate action with other house.—

“(A) Treatment of fiscal bill of other house.—If the Senate fails to introduce or consider a fiscal bill under this subsection,
the fiscal bill of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this subsection.

"(B) Treatment of companion measures in the Senate.—If following passage of a fiscal bill in the Senate, the Senate then receives the fiscal bill from the House of Representatives, the House-passed fiscal bill shall not be debatable. The vote on passage of the fiscal bill in the Senate shall be considered to be the vote on passage of the fiscal bill received from the House of Representatives.

"(C) Vetoes.—If the President vetoes a fiscal bill, debate on a veto message in the Senate under this subsection shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

"SEC. 304. SOCIAL SECURITY BILLS.

"(a) Preparation of Social Security Bill.—

"(1) In general.—During each Congress, the Committee may submit to each House of Congress legislative language that contains changes in law recommended by the Committee with respect to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act.
“(2) APPROVAL OF LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE.—

The Committee may submit to Congress—

“(A) a proposed social security bill, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee who are members of or caucus with each of the 2 major political parties; and

“(B) other proposed legislative language that contains changes in law recommended by the Committee with respect to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act, which shall not be considered a social security bill under this section, upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Committee.

“(3) INTRODUCTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A proposed social security bill or other proposed legislative language submitted under paragraph (2)—

“(i) shall be introduced in the Senate (by request) on the next day on which the Senate is in session by the Majority Leader of the Senate or by a Member of the Senate designated by the Majority Leader of the Senate; and
“(ii) shall be introduced in the House of Representatives (by request) on the next legislative day by the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives or by a Member of the House of Representatives designated by the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives.

“(B) INTRODUCTION IN NEXT CONGRESS.—If a proposed social security bill or other proposed legislative language submitted under paragraph (2) is not introduced in a House of Congress before the sine die adjournment of the House of Congress, the Majority Leader of the House of Congress shall introduce in that House of Congress the proposed social security bill or other proposed legislative language on the first day on which that House of Congress is in session in the next Congress.

“(4) CONSIDERATION OF OTHER PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE LANGUAGE.—Proposed legislative language that is approved by the Committee as described in paragraph (2)(B) and introduced under paragraph (3) shall be considered in accordance with the procedures for the consideration of bills in the applicable House of Congress.
“(b) Consideration of Social Security Bill.—

“(1) Expedited consideration in House of Representatives.—

“(A) Reporting and discharge.—A social security bill shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives. Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a social security bill is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 3 days after the date of introduction of the social security bill. If a committee fails to report the social security bill within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the social security bill and the social security bill shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

“(B) Proceeding to consideration.—After each committee authorized to consider a social security bill reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the social security bill in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion
shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed on a social security bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

“(C) CONSIDERATION.—A social security bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against the social security bill and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the social security bill to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the social security bill shall not be in order.

“(2) EXPEDITED PROCEDURE IN SENATE.—

“(A) COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.—A social security bill shall be jointly referred to the committee or committees of jurisdiction in the Senate. Any committee of the Senate to which a social security bill is referred shall report it
to the Senate without amendment not later than 3 days after the date of introduction of the social security bill. If a committee fails to report the social security bill within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the social security bill and the social security bill shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

“(B) Floor consideration.—

“(i) Motion to proceed.—

“(I) In general.—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order, not later than 2 days of session after the date on which a social security bill is reported or discharged from all committees to which it was referred, for the Majority Leader of the Senate or the Majority Leader’s designee to move to proceed to the consideration of the social security bill. It shall also be in order for any Member of the Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of a social security bill at any time after the conclusion of such
25-day period. A motion to proceed is
in order even though a previous mo-
tion to the same effect has been dis-
agreed to. The motion to proceed is
not debatable. The motion is not sub-
ject to a motion to postpone. A mo-
tion to reconsider the vote by which
the motion is agreed to or disagreed
to shall not be in order. A motion to
proceed to consideration of a social se-
curity bill shall only be agreed to upon
an affirmative vote of three-fifths of
the Members of the Senate, duly cho-
sen and sworn. If a motion to proceed
to the consideration of the social secu-
ity bill is agreed to, the social secu-
rity bill shall remain the unfinished
business until disposed of.

“(II) NO MOTION.—If a motion
to proceed to consideration of a social
security bill is not made within 7 cal-
endar days after the date on which it
was reported or discharged from all
committees to which it was referred, 1
hour after the Senate next convenes,
the Presiding Officer shall lay the social security bill before the Senate for consideration in accordance with this subsection.

“(ii) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration of a social security bill, and on all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 30 hours, which shall be divided equally between the Majority and Minority Leaders or their designees. A motion further to limit debate is in order and not debatable. A motion to postpone, a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business, or a motion to recommit the social security bill is not in order. Any debatable motion is debatable for not to exceed 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the motion or appeal. All time used for consideration of the social security bill, including time used for quorum calls and voting, shall be counted against the total 30 hours of consideration.
“(iii) Vote on Passage.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a social security bill, the vote on passage of the social security bill shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the social security bill, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the consideration if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate. A social security bill shall only be agreed to upon an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

“(iv) Rulings of the Chair on Procedure.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate to the procedure relating to a social security bill shall be decided without debate.

“(3) Amendment Not in Order.—A social security bill shall not be subject to amendment in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

“(4) Consideration by the Other House.—

“(A) In General.—If, before passing a social security bill, one House receives from the other the social security bill—
“(i) the social security bill of the other House shall not be referred to a committee; and

“(ii) the procedure in the receiving House shall be the same as if no social security bill had been received from the other House until the vote on passage, when the social security bill received from the other House shall supplant the social security bill of the receiving House.

“(B) Revenue Measure.—This paragraph shall not apply to the House of Representatives if the social security bill received from the Senate is a revenue measure.

“(5) Rules to Coordinate Action with Other House.—

“(A) Treatment of Social Security Bill of Other House.—If the Senate fails to introduce or consider a social security bill under this subsection, the social security bill of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to expedited floor procedures under this section.

“(B) Treatment of Companion Measures in the Senate.—If following passage of a social security bill in the Senate, the Senate
then receives the social security bill from the House of Representatives, the House-passed social security bill shall not be debatable. The vote on passage of the social security bill in the Senate shall be considered to be the vote on passage of the social security bill received from the House of Representatives.

“(C) VETOES.—If the President vetoes a social security bill, debate on a veto message in the Senate under this subsection shall be 1 hour equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

“SEC. 305. RECONCILIATION RESOLUTIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may each introduce in their House a concurrent resolution that, with respect to the next fiscal year—

“(1) specifies the total amount by which—

“(A) new budget authority for such fiscal year;

“(B) budget authority initially provided for prior fiscal years;

“(C) new entitlement authority which is to become effective during such fiscal year; and

“(D) credit authority for such fiscal year,
contained in laws, bills, and resolutions within the jurisdiction of a committee is to be changed and direct that committee to determine and recommend changes to accomplish a change of such total amount;

“(2) specifies the total amount by which revenues are to be changed and direct that the committees having jurisdiction to determine and recommend changes in the revenue laws, bills, and resolutions to accomplish a change of such total amount; or

“(3) specifies any combination of the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2)(including a direction to achieve deficit reduction).

“(b) NO REFERRAL.—A reconciliation resolution—

“(1) shall not be referred to committee in either House of Congress; and

“(2) upon introduction in a House of Congress, or receipt of a reconciliation resolution of the other House, shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

“(c) CONSIDERATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

“(1) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—After a reconciliation resolution has been placed on the calendar in the House of Representatives, it shall be in order to move to proceed to the consideration of
the reconciliation resolution. The motion is highly
privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to
the motion is not in order and it is not in order to
move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is
agreed to or disagreed to.

“(2) CONSIDERATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Debate of a reconcili-
ation resolution in the House of Representatives
shall be limited to not more than 10 hours,
which shall be divided equally between the ma-
jority and minority parties. A motion further to
limit debate is not debatable. A motion to re-
commit the reconciliation resolution is not in
order, and it is not in order to move to recon-
sider the vote by which the reconciliation reso-
lution is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(B) PROCEDURES.—Consideration of a
reconciliation resolution by the House of Rep-
resentatives shall be in the Committee of the
Whole, and the reconciliation resolution shall be
considered for amendment under the five-
minute rule in accordance with the applicable
provisions of rule XVIII of the Rules of the
House of Representatives. After the Committee
rises and reports the reconciliation resolution
back to the House, the previous question shall
be considered as ordered on the resolution and
any amendments thereto to final passage with-
out intervening motion.

“(C) CONFERENCE REPORT.—Debate in
the House of Representatives on the conference
report on a reconciliation resolution shall be
limited to not more than 5 hours, which shall
be divided equally between the majority and mi-
nority parties. A motion further to limit debate
is not debatable. A motion to recommit the con-
ference report is not in order, and it is not in
order to move to reconsider the vote by which
the conference report is agreed to or disagreed
to.

“(3) APPEALS.—Appeals from decisions of the
Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the
House of Representatives to the procedure relating
to a reconciliation resolution shall be decided without
debate.

“(d) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

“(1) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Not-
withstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the
Senate, it is in order for any Member of the Senate
to move to proceed to the consideration of a rec-
conciliation resolution. A motion to proceed is in order even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of a reconciliation resolution is agreed to, the reconciliation resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

“(2) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on a reconciliation resolution, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

“(3) AMENDMENTS.—

“(A) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on any amendment to a reconciliation resolution shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the reconciliation resolution, and debate on any amendment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal shall be lim-
ited to 10 minutes, to be equally divided be-
tween, and controlled by, the mover and the
manager of the reconciliation resolution, except
that in the event the manager of the reconcili-
ation resolution is in favor of any such amend-
ment, motion, or appeal, the time in opposition
thereof shall be controlled by the minority lead-
er or a designee. Such leaders, or either of
them, may, from the time under their control
on the passage of the reconciliation resolution,
allot additional time to any Senator during the
consideration of any amendment, debatable mo-
tion, or appeal.

“(B) LIMITS.—No amendment that is not
 germane to the provisions of a reconciliation
resolution shall be received.

“(4) MOTIONS.—A motion to further limit de-
bate is not debatable. A motion to recommit (except
a motion to recommit with instructions to report
back within a specified number of days, not to ex-
ceed 3, not counting any day on which the Senate
is not in session) is not in order. Debate on any
such motion to recommit shall be limited to 30 min-
utes, to be equally divided between, and controlled
by, the mover and the manager of the reconciliation resolution.

“(5) ACTION ON CONFERENCE REPORTS IN THE SENATE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of the conference report (or a message between Houses) on a reconciliation resolution may be made even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to.

“(B) DEBATE.—During the consideration in the Senate of the conference report (or a message between Houses) on a reconciliation resolution, and all amendments in disagreement, and all amendments thereto, and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, debate shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and minority leader or their designees. Debate on any debatable motion or appeal related to the conference report (or a message between Houses) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the
conference report (or a message between Houses).

“(C) Conference report defeated.— Should the conference report be defeated, debate on any request for a new conference and the appointment of conferees shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the manager of the conference report and the minority leader or his designee, and should any motion be made to instruct the conferees before the conferees are named, debate on such motion shall be limited to one-half hour, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the conference report. Debate on any amendment to any such instructions shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided between and controlled by the mover and the manager of the conference report. In all cases when the manager of the conference report is in favor of any motion, appeal, or amendment, the time in opposition shall be under the control of the minority leader or his designee.

“(D) Amendments in disagreement.— In any case in which there are amendments in
disagreement, time on each amendment shall be
limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided be-
tween, and controlled by, the manager of the
conference report and the minority leader or his
designee. No amendment that is not germane to
the provisions of such amendments shall be re-
ceived.

"SEC. 306. PREPARATION OF RECONCILIATION LEGISLA-
TION.

"(a) LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE.—If a reconciliation
resolution is agreed—

"(1) if only 1 committee of the House of Rep-
resentatives or the Senate is directed to determine
and recommend changes, that committee shall
promptly make such determination and rec-
ommendations and report to its House reconciliation
legislation containing such recommendations; or

"(2) more than 1 committee of the House of
Representatives or the Senate is directed to deter-
mine and recommend changes, each such committee
so directed shall promptly make such determination
and recommendations and submit such recommenda-
tions to the Committee on Ways and Means of the
House of Representatives or the Committee on Fi-
nance of the Senate, respectively, which upon receiv-
ing all such recommendations, shall report to its
House reconciliation legislation carrying out all such
recommendations without any substantive revision.
“(b) Compliance With Reconciliation Direc-
tions.—
“(1) In general.—Any committee of the
House of Representatives or the Senate that is di-
rected, pursuant to a reconciliation resolution, to de-
termine and recommend changes with respect to
laws within its jurisdiction, shall be deemed to have
complied with such directions—
“(A) if—
“(i) the amount of the changes of the
type described in paragraph (1) of section
305(a) recommended by such committee do
not exceed or fall below the amount of the
changes such committee was directed by
such reconciliation resolution to rec-
ommend under that paragraph by more
than—
“(I) in the Senate, 20 percent of
the total of the amounts of the
changes such committee was directed
to make under paragraphs (1) and (2)
of section 305(a); or
“(II) in the House of Represent-atives, 20 percent of the sum of the absolute value of the changes the committee was directed to make under paragraph (1) of section 305(a) and the absolute value of the changes the committee was directed to make under paragraph (2) of section 305(a); and

“(ii) the amount of the changes of the type described in paragraph (2) of section 305(a) recommended by such committee do not exceed or fall below the amount of the changes such committee was directed by such reconciliation resolution to recom-mend under that paragraph by more than—

“(I) in the Senate, 20 percent of the total of the amounts of the changes such committee was directed to make under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 305(a); or

“(II) in the House of Represent-atives, 20 percent of the sum of the absolute value of the changes the com-mittee was directed to make under
paragraph (1) of section 305(a) and
the absolute value of the changes the
committee was directed to make under
paragraph (2) of section 305(a); and
“(B) if the total amount of the changes
recommended by such committee is not less
than the total of the amounts of the changes
such committee was directed to make under
paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 305(a).
“(2) COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE IN THE SEN-
ATE.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon the reporting to
the Committee on Finance of the Senate of a
recommendation that shall be deemed to have
complied with such directions solely by virtue of
this subsection, the Chairman of the Committee
on Appropriations of the Senate may file with
the Senate appropriately revised allocations for
purposes of section 308.
“(B) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—Upon the
submission to the Senate of a conference report
recommending a reconciliation bill or reconcili-
ation enrollment resolution in which a com-
mittee shall be deemed to have complied with
such directions solely by virtue of this sub-
section, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate may file with the Senate appropriately revised allocations for purposes of section 308.

“(C) Revisions.—Allocations revised pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered to be allocations contained in a discretionary appropriations allocation under section 308.

“SEC. 307. CONSIDERATION OF RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

“(a) Limitation on Amendments to Reconciliation Bills and Reconciliation Enrollment Resolutions.—

“(1) House of Representatives.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider any amendment to a reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution if such amendment would have the effect of increasing any specific budget outlays above the level of such outlays provided in the bill or resolution (for the fiscal years covered by the reconciliation instructions set forth in the most recently agreed to reconciliation resolution), or would have the effect of reducing any specific Federal revenues below the level of such revenues provided in the bill or resolution (for such fis-
cal years), unless such amendment makes at least an equivalent reduction in other specific budget outlays, an equivalent increase in other specific Federal revenues, or an equivalent combination thereof (for such fiscal years), except that a motion to strike a provision providing new budget authority or new entitlement authority may be in order.

“(2) Senate.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any amendment to a reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution if such amendment would have the effect of decreasing any specific budget outlay reductions below the level of such outlay reductions provided (for the fiscal years covered) in the reconciliation instructions which relate to such bill or resolution set forth in the most recently agreed to reconciliation resolution, or would have the effect of reducing Federal revenue increases below the level of such revenue increases provided (for such fiscal years) in such instructions relating to such bill or resolution, unless such amendment makes a reduction in other specific budget outlays, an increase in other specific Federal revenues, or a combination thereof (for such fiscal years) at least equivalent to any increase in outlays or decrease in revenues provided by such amend-
ment, except that a motion to strike a provision shall always be in order.

“(3) Determination of levels.—For purposes of this section, the levels of budget outlays and Federal revenues for a fiscal year shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Finance of the Senate, as the case may be, based on estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation.

“(4) House rules.—The Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives may make in order amendments to achieve changes specified by reconciliation directives contained in a reconciliation resolution if a committee or committees of the House fail to submit recommended changes to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives pursuant to its instruction.

“(b) Procedure in the Senate.—

“(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the provisions of section 305 for the consideration in the Senate of reconciliation resolutions and conference reports thereon shall also apply to the consideration in the Senate of a reconciliation
bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution reported under section 306 and a conference report thereon.

“(2) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on any reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution reported under subsection (b), and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 20 hours.

“(e) LIMITATION ON CHANGES TO THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall not be in order in the Senate or the House of Representatives to consider any reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution reported pursuant to a reconciliation resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that contains recommendations with respect to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program established under title II of the Social Security Act.

“(d) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT WOULD INCREASE THE DEFICIT OR REDUCE A SURPLUS.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill, resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, motion, or conference report pursuant to this section that would cause
or increase a deficit or reduce a surplus in either of the following periods:

“(1) The current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 4 fiscal years following the budget year.

“(2) The current fiscal year, the budget year, and the ensuing 9 fiscal years following the budget year.

“(e) EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a reconciliation bill or a reconciliation enrollment resolution (whether that bill or resolution originated in the Senate or the House), upon a point of order being made by any Senator against material extraneous to the instructions to a committee which is contained in any title or provision of the bill or resolution or offered as an amendment to the bill or resolution, and the point of order is sustained by the Chair, any part of said title or provision that contains material extraneous to the instructions to said Committee shall be stricken from the bill and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

“(2) EXTRANEOUS PROVISIONS.—
“(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) a provision of a reconciliation bill
or reconciliation enrollment resolution shall
be considered extraneous if such provision
does not produce a change in outlays or
revenue, including changes in outlays and
revenues brought about by changes in the
terms and conditions under which outlays
are made or revenues are required to be
collected (but a provision in which outlay
decreases or revenue increases exactly off-
set outlay increases or revenue decreases
shall not be considered extraneous by vir-
tue of this clause);

“(ii) any provision producing an in-
crease in outlays or decrease in revenues
shall be considered extraneous if the net
effect of provisions reported by the Com-
mittee reporting the title containing the
provision is that the Committee fails to
achieve its reconciliation instructions;

“(iii) a provision that is not in the ju-
risdiction of the Committee with jurisdic-
tion over said title or provision shall be considered extraneous;

“(iv) a provision shall be considered extraneous if it produces changes in outlays or revenues which are merely incidental to the non-budgetary components of the provision;

“(v) a provision shall be considered to be extraneous if it increases, or would increase, net outlays, or if it decreases, or would decrease, revenues during a fiscal year after the fiscal years covered by such reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution, and such increases or decreases are greater than outlay reductions or revenue increases resulting from other provisions in such title in such year; and

“(vi) a provision shall be considered extraneous if it violates subsection (c).

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(i) NO CHANGE IN OUTLAYS OR REVENUES.—A Senate-originated provision shall not be considered extraneous under subparagraph (A)(i) if the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Com-
mittee on Finance, after consultation with the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation, and the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee which reported the provision, if a committee other than the Committee on Finance, certify that—

“(I) the provision mitigates direct effects clearly attributable to a provision changing outlays or revenue and both provisions together produce a net reduction in the deficit;

“(II) the provision will result in a substantial reduction in outlays or a substantial increase in revenues during fiscal years after the fiscal years covered by the reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution;

“(III) a reduction of outlays or an increase in revenues is likely to occur as a result of the provision, in the event of new regulations authorized by the provision or likely to be proposed, court rulings on pending litigation, or relationships between
economic indices and stipulated statutory triggers pertaining to the provision, other than the regulations, court rulings or relationships currently projected by the Congressional Budget Office for scorekeeping purposes; or

“(IV) such provision will be likely to produce a significant reduction in outlays or increase in revenues but, due to insufficient data, such reduction or increase cannot be reliably estimated.

“(ii) OUTSIDE JURISDICTION.—A provision reported by a committee shall not be considered extraneous under subparagraph (A)(iii) if—

“(I) the provision is an integral part of a provision or title, which if introduced as a bill or resolution would be referred to such committee, and the provision sets forth the procedure to carry out or implement the substantive provisions that were reported and which fall within the jurisdiction of such committee; or
“(II) the provision states an exception to, or a special application of, the general provision or title of which it is a part and such general provision or title if introduced as a bill or resolution would be referred to such committee.

“(3) EXTRANEOUS MATERIALS.—Upon the reporting or discharge of a reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution in the Senate, and again upon the submission of a conference report on such a reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution, the Committee on Finance of the Senate shall submit for the record a list of material considered to be extraneous under clause (i), (ii), or (v) of paragraph (2)(A) to the instructions of a committee as provided in this section. The inclusion or exclusion of a provision shall not constitute a determination of extraneousness by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

“(4) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a reconciliation bill or reconciliation enrollment resolution, upon—
“(A) a point of order being made by any Senator against extraneous material described in clauses (i), (ii), (iv), (v), or (vi) of paragraph (2)(A); and

“(B) such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report or amendment shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed, without intervening action or motion, to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken. Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable for 2 hours. In any case in which such point of order is sustained against a conference report (or Senate amendment derived from such conference report by operation of this subsection), no further amendment shall be in order.

“(5) GENERAL POINT OF ORDER.—Notwithstanding any other law or rule of the Senate, it shall be in order for a Senator to raise a single point of order that several provisions of a bill, resolution,
amendment, motion, or conference report violate this subsection. The Presiding Officer may sustain the point of order as to some or all of the provisions against which the Senator raised the point of order. If the Presiding Officer so sustains the point of order as to some of the provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Senator raised the point of order, then only those provisions (including provisions of an amendment, motion, or conference report) against which the Presiding Officer sustains the point of order shall be stricken pursuant to this subsection. Before the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may move to waive such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions against which the point of order was raised. Such a motion to waive is amendable in accordance with the rules and precedents of the Senate. After the Presiding Officer rules on such a point of order, any Senator may appeal the ruling of the Presiding Officer on such a point of order as it applies to some or all of the provisions on which the Presiding Officer ruled.
“SEC. 308. DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ALLOCATIONS.

“(a) ALLOCATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) TOTAL ALLOCATION.—On or before May 1 of each odd-numbered year, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may establish allocations of total new budget authority and total outlays for discretionary appropriations for their House for the next 2 full fiscal years.

“(2) SUBALLOCATIONS.—If the Committee on Appropriations of a House of Congress establishes allocations under paragraph (1) during an odd-numbered year, on or before June 1 of such year, the Committee may establish suballocations for each subcommittee of the Committee of total new budget authority and total outlays for discretionary appropriations for their House for the next full fiscal year or the next 2 full fiscal years.

“(3) STATEMENT.—If the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives establishes allocations in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2), the Chairman of the Committee shall submit a written statement for the Congressional Record reflecting the allocations.
“(b) No Allocation by Appropriations.—

“(1) Definition.—In this subsection, the term ‘allocation resolution’ means a resolution—

“(A) introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives after May 1 of an odd-numbered year if the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate or the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, respectively, has not established allocations under subsection (a)(1); and

“(B) that—

“(i) establishes allocations of total new budget authority and total outlays for discretionary appropriations in the Senate or House of Representatives, as applicable, for the next 2 full fiscal years;

“(ii) establishes suballocations for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of total new budget authority and total outlays for discretionary appropriations in the Senate or House of Representatives, as applicable, for the next full fiscal year; and

“(iii) may establish suballocations for each subcommittee of the Committee on

...
Appropriations of total new budget authority and total outlays for discretionary appropriations in the Senate or House of Representatives, as applicable, for the fiscal year after the next full fiscal year.

“(2) Consideration in the House of Representatives.—

“(A) Introduction.—Upon introduction in the House of Representatives, an allocation resolution shall be immediately placed on the appropriate calendar.

“(B) Proceeding to Consideration.—After an allocation resolution has been placed on the calendar in the House of Representatives, it shall be in order to move to proceed to the consideration of the allocation resolution. The motion is highly privileged and is not debatable. An amendment to the motion is not in order and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(C) Consideration.—

“(i) In general.—Debate of an allocation resolution in the House of Representatives shall be limited to not more
than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority parties. A motion further to limit debate is not debatable. A motion to recommit the allocation resolution is not in order, and it is not in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the allocation resolution is agreed to or disagreed to.

“(ii) PROCEDURES.—Consideration of an allocation resolution by the House of Representatives shall be in the Committee of the Whole, and the allocation resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule in accordance with the applicable provisions of rule XVIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. After the Committee rises and reports the allocation resolution back to the House, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the allocation resolution and any amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion.

“(D) APPEALS.—Appeals from decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the
procedure relating to an allocation resolution shall be decided without debate.

“(3) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

“(A) INTRODUCTION.—Upon introduction in the Senate, an allocation resolution shall be immediately placed on the calendar.

“(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order for any Member of the Senate to move to proceed to the consideration of an allocation resolution. A motion to proceed is in order even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. If a motion to proceed to the consideration of an allocation resolution is agreed to, the allocation resolution shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

“(C) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on an allocation resolution, and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not
more than 10 hours. The time shall be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

“(D) AMENDMENTS.—

“(i) DEBATE.—Debate in the Senate on any amendment to an allocation resolution shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the allocation resolution, and debate on any amendment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal shall be limited to 10 minutes, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the mover and the manager of the allocation resolution, except that in the event the manager of the allocation resolution is in favor of any such amendment, motion, or appeal, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or a designee. Such leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the allocation resolution, allot additional time to any Senator
during the consideration of any amend-
ment, debatable motion, or appeal.

“(ii) LIMITS.—No amendment that is
not germane to the provisions of an alloca-
tion resolution shall be received.

“(E) MOTIONS.—A motion to further limit
debate is not debatable. A motion to recommit
(except a motion to recommit with instructions
to report back within a specified number of
days, not to exceed 3, not counting any day on
which the Senate is not in session) is not in
order. Debate on any such motion to recommit
shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided
between, and controlled by, the mover and the
manager of the allocation resolution.

“(F) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—If the Senate
has voted to proceed to an allocation resolution,
the vote on passage of the allocation resolution
shall occur immediately following the conclusion
of consideration of the allocation resolution, and
a single quorum call at the conclusion of the
consideration if requested in accordance with
the rules of the Senate. An allocation resolution
shall only be agreed to upon an affirmative vote
of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

“(c) LEGISLATION SUBJECT TO POINT OF ORDER.—

“(1) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In
the House of Representatives, it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, or amendment providing new budget authority for any fiscal year, or any conference report on any such bill or joint resolution, that, if agreed to, would cause the amount of new budget authority for such fiscal year to deviate from the applicable allocation of new budget authority made under subsection (a) or (b) for such fiscal year by not less than 5 percent.

“(2) IN THE SENATE.—In the Senate, it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that, if agreed to, would cause the amount of new budget authority for such fiscal year to deviate from the applicable allocation of new budget authority made under subsection (a) or (b) for such fiscal year by not less than 5 percent.

“SEC. 309. EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If, for any fiscal year, appropriations for discretionary accounts are enacted that the Congress designates as emergency requirements in statute on
an account by account basis, the applicable allocations
under section 308 shall be adjusted by the total of such
appropriations in discretionary accounts designated as
emergency requirements.

“(b) EMERGENCIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Represent-
atives, if a reported bill or joint resolution, or
amendment thereto or conference report thereon,
contains a provision providing new budget authority
and outlays or reducing revenue, and a designation
of such provision as an emergency requirement pur-
suant to subsection (a), the Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Appropriations of the House of Represent-
atives shall not count the budgetary effects of such
provision for purposes of this title and title IV and
the Rules of the House of Representatives.

“(2) PROPOSAL TO STRIKE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Rep-
resentatives, a proposal to strike a designation
under subsection (a) shall be excluded from an
evaluation of budgetary effects for purposes of
this title and title IV and the Rules of the
House of Representatives.
“(B) INCLUDES REDUCTION.—An amendment offered under subparagraph (A) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure.

“(c) SENATE POINT OF ORDER AGAINST AN EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When the Senate is considering a bill, resolution, amendment, motion, amendment between the Houses, or conference report, if a point of order is made by a Senator against an emergency designation under subsection (a) in that measure, that provision making such a designation shall be stricken from the measure and may not be offered as an amendment from the floor.

“(2) SUPERMAJORITY WAIVER AND APPEALS.—

“(A) WAIVER.—Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn.

“(B) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to any
provision of this subsection shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between, and con-
trolled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or joint resolution, as the case may be. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this subsection.

“(3) FORM OF THE POINT OF ORDER.—A point of order under paragraph (1) may be raised by a Senator as provided in section 307(e)(5).

“(4) CONFERENCE REPORTS.—When the Senate is considering a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to, a bill, upon a point of order being made by any Senator pursuant to this section, and such point of order being sustained, such material contained in such conference report shall be stricken, and the Senate shall proceed to consider the question of whether the Senate shall recede from its amendment and concur with a further amendment, or concur in the House amendment with a further amendment, as the case may be, which further amendment shall consist of only that portion of the conference report or House
amendment, as the case may be, not so stricken.
Any such motion in the Senate shall be debatable.
In any case in which such point of order is sustained
against a conference report (or Senate amendment
derived from such conference report by operation of
this subsection), no further amendment shall be in
order.”.

(b) POINTS OF ORDER.—Section 904 of the Congress-
sional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2
U.S.C. 621 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking
“305(b)(2), 305(e)(4), 306, 310(d)(2), 313”
and inserting “305(d)(3)(B), 305(d)(5),
307(a)(2), 307(d), 307(e)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “301(i),
302(e), 302(f), 310(g), 311(a), 312(b), 312(c),
314(e), and 314(f)” and inserting “307(e),
308(e), 308(d), and 309(e)”;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking
“305(b)(2), 305(e)(4), 306, 310(d)(2), 313”
and inserting “305(d)(3)(B), 305(d)(5),
307(a)(2), 307(d), 307(e)”;

and
(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “301(i), 302(e), 302(f), 310(g), 311(a), 312(b), 312(c), 314(e), and 314(f)” and inserting “307(c), 308(e), 308(d), and 309(e)”.

(c) TRANSFER.—The employees employed by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the employees employed by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall be transferred to the Joint Select Committee on Fiscal Responsibility.

(d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 3 (2 U.S.C. 622)—

(i) by striking paragraph (4); and

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (5) through (11) as paragraphs (4) through (10), respectively;

(B) in section 401(b)(2) (2 U.S.C. 651(b)(2)), by striking “reported under section 302(a) in connection with the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for such fiscal year” and inserting “in effect under section 308”;
(C) in section 405(a) (2 U.S.C. 655(a)), by striking “and in a concurrent resolution on the budget reported pursuant to section 301 or section 304 of this Act”;

(D) in section 425(e) (2 U.S.C. 658d(e)), by striking “Committee on the Budget” and inserting “Committee on Finance”;

(E) in section 703 (2 U.S.C. 623)—

   (i) in subsection (a), by striking “The Committees on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate” and inserting “The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate”; and

   (ii) in subsection (b), by striking “The Committee on the Budget of each House shall, from time to time, report to its House” and inserting “The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall, from
time to time, report to the House of Rep-
resentatives and the Senate, respectively,”;

(F) in section 1024(d) (2 U.S.C. 691c(d)),
by striking “the Committees on the Budget of
the House of Representatives and the Senate”
and inserting “the Committee on Ways and
Means of the House of Representatives and the
Committee on Finance of the Senate”; and

(G) in section 1025(a) (2 U.S.C. 691d(a)),
by striking “Committee on the Budget” each
place it appears and inserting “Committee on
Appropriations”.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of the
Standing Rules of the Senate—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security
and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall
make continuing studies of the effect on budget
outlays of relevant existing and proposed legis-
lation and to report the results of such studies
to the Senate on a recurring basis;

(B) the Committee on Finance of the Sen-
ate shall request and evaluate continuing stud-
ies of tax expenditures, to devise methods of co-
ordinating tax expenditures, policies, and pro-
grams with direct budget outlays, and to report
the results of such studies to the Senate on a recurring basis; and

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall review, on a continuing basis, the conduct by the Congressional Budget Office of its functions and duties.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.—The Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall each submit to Congress proposed legislation to transfer the duties and authorities of the Committees on the Budget, including under the following provisions of law:


(2) Section 3(1)(A) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (12 U.S.C. 5202(1)(A)).

(3) Section 3002(1)(A) of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5701(1)(A)).

(4) Section 302(d) of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3132(d)).

(5) Section 9503(d)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to the Highway Trust Fund).
(6) Section 1104(c) of title 31, United States Code.

(7) Section 1105(a)(35)(B) of title 31, United States Code.

(8) Section 1109(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(9) Section 1112(c)(3) of title 31, United States Code.

(10) Section 1120(a)(3)(B) of title 31, United States Code.

(11) Section 3524(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(12) Section 6203(a)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code.

(13) Section 8163(c)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

(14) Section 8168 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 102. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

(b) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.—Section 101(e) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.
TITLE II—CHANGE OF FISCAL YEAR

SEC. 201. FISCAL YEAR TO BEGIN JANUARY 1.

(a) In General.—Section 1102 of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1102. Fiscal year

“(a) In General.—The fiscal year of the Treasury—

“(1) through September 30, 2020, begins on October 1 of each year and ends on September 30 of the following year; and

“(2) beginning on January 1, 2021, begins on January 1 of each year and ends on December 31 of that year.

“(b) Receipts and Expenditures.—Accounts of receipts and expenditures required under law to be published each year shall be published for the fiscal year.”.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—

(1) In General.—

(A) Section 105 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30” and inserting “December 31”.

(B) Section 202(e) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 602(e)) is amended—
(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “February 15” and inserting “May 15”; and

(II) by striking “October 1 of that year” and inserting “January 1 of the following year”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking “January 15” and inserting “April 15”; and

(II) by striking “September 30” each place it appears and inserting “December 31”; and

(III) by striking “October 1 of that calendar year” and inserting “January 1 of the following year”.

(C) The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.) is amended—

(i) in section 250(c)(12) (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(12)), by striking “October 1 of the calendar year in which that session begins” and inserting “January 1 of the year following the year in which that session begins”;
(ii) in section 251(a) (2 U.S.C. 901(a))—

(I) in paragraph (5), by striking “June 30” and inserting “September 30”; and

(II) in paragraph (6), by striking “July 1” and inserting “October 1”; and

(iii) in section 258C(a)(1) (2 U.S.C. 907d(a)(1)), by striking “October 10” and inserting “January 10”.

(D) Title 31 of the United States Code is amended—

(i) in section 1105—

(I) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “On or after the first Monday in January but not later than the first Monday in February of each year” and inserting “Not later than March 15 of each year”; and

(II) in subsection (b), by striking “October 16” and inserting “January 16”;
(ii) in section 1106, by striking “July 16” each place it appears and inserting “October 16”;

(iii) in section 1109—

(I) in subsection (a), by striking “the first Monday after January 3 of each year (on or before February 5 in 1986)” and inserting “the first Monday in April of each year”; and

(II) in subsection (b), by striking “March 1” and inserting “June 1”;  

(iv) in section 1110, by striking “May 16 of the year before the year in which the fiscal year begins” and inserting “August 16 of the second fiscal year before such fiscal year begins”;  

(v) in section 1113(e)—

(I) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “September 2” and inserting “December 2”; and

(II) in paragraph (3), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “March 2” and inserting “June 2”;
(vi) in section 1115(b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “February” and inserting “May”;

(vii) in section 1322(a), by striking “September 30” and inserting “December 31”;

(viii) in section 1353(d)(2), by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following:

“(B) be submitted not later than August 31 of each year with respect to payments in the preceding period beginning on January 1 and ending on June 30; and

“(C) be submitted not later than February 28 of each year with respect to payments in the preceding period beginning on July 1 and ending on December 31.”;

(ix) in section 1552(a), by striking “September 30” and inserting “December 31”;

(x) in section 3130(a), by striking “On or before June 1 of each calendar year after 1993” and inserting “Not later than September 1 of each year”;
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(I) in subsection (a)(4)(B)(i), by
striking “January 31 of each year
thereafter” and inserting “April 30,
2021, and April 30 of each year
thereafter”; and

(II) in subsection (d)(2), in the
matter preceding subparagraph (A),
by striking “December 31 of each
year (beginning in 1983)” and inserting “March 31 of each year”;  

(xii) in section 3515(a), by striking
“March 1 of 2003 and each year there-
after” and inserting “June 1 of each
year”;  

(xiii) in section 3524(b), by striking
“December 1” and inserting “March 1”;  

(xiv) in section 3711(g)(8)—

(I) by striking “January 1” and
inserting “April 1”; and

(II) by striking “September 30”
and inserting “December 31”; and

(xv) in section 3717(a)(1)—

(I) by striking “September 30”
and inserting “December 31”; and
(II) by striking “November 1 of that year” and inserting “February 1 of the following year”.

(2) Effective date.—

(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

(B) Appropriation acts.—The amendment made by paragraph (1)(A) shall apply with respect to Acts making appropriations for the support of the Government for any fiscal year commencing on or after January 1, 2021.

SEC. 202. Transition to New Fiscal Year.

(a) In general.—As soon as practicable, the President shall prepare and submit to Congress—

(1) after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, budget estimates for the United States Government for the period commencing October 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020 in such form and detail as the President may determine; and

(2) proposed legislation the President considers appropriate with respect to changes in law necessary
to provide authorizations of appropriations for that period.

(b) Transition.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

(1) provide by regulation, order, or otherwise for the orderly transition by all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia from the use of the fiscal year in effect on the date of enactment of this Act to the use of the new fiscal year prescribed by section 1102 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this Act; and

(2) shall prepare and submit to Congress such additional proposed legislation as the Director considers necessary to accomplish the orderly transition to the new fiscal year.

SEC. 203. CONVERSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Any law providing for an authorization of appropriations commencing on October 1 of a year shall, if that year is any year after 2020, be considered as meaning January 1 of the following year. Any law providing for an authorization of appropriations ending on September 30 of a year shall, if that year is any year after 2020,
be considered as meaning December 31 of that year. Any
law providing for an authorization of appropriations for
fiscal year 2021 or any fiscal year thereafter shall be con-
strued as referring to that fiscal year ending on December
31 of the calendar year having the same calendar year
number as the fiscal year number.

TITLE III—PUBLIC DEBT

SEC. 301. DEBT TARGET REPORT.

The Congressional Budget Office shall issue an an-
nual report providing an analysis of the annual and aggre-
gate deficit reductions needed to achieve a variety of dif-
ferent debt reduction targets.

SEC. 302. REPEAL OF DEBT CEILING.

(a) In General.—Section 3101 of title 31, United
States Code, is repealed.

(b) Technical and Conforming Amendments.—

(1) Section 301(b)(5) of the Congressional
Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(b)(5)) is amend-
ed by striking “debt subject to limit (in section 3101
of title 31 of the United States Code)”and inserting
“face value of obligations issued under chapter 31 of
title 31, United States Code, and the face amount
of obligations whose principal and interest are guar-
anteed by the United States Government (except
guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury’’.

(2) Section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (j), (k), and (l).

(3) Section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (g) and (h).

(4) Section 14(d)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1824(d)(2)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

(5) Section 3101A of title 31, United States Code, is repealed.

(6) Section 3130(e)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ‘‘total amount of the obligations subject to the public debt limit established in section 3101 of this title’’ and inserting ‘‘face value of obligations issued under this chapter and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury)’’.

(7) Section 1145(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b–15(b)) is amended by striking
“any obligation subject to the public debt limit established under section 3101 of title 31, United States Code” and inserting “any obligation issued under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, and any obligation whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury)”.

(8) The table of sections for chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to sections 3101 and 3101A.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by subsection (b), paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (j) and subsection (l)(1) of section 8348 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8348(j)(5) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) THRIFT SAVINGS FUND.—Notwithstanding the amendments made by subsection (b), paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (g) and subsection
(h)(1) of section 8438 of title 5, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall apply to any debt issuance suspension period (as defined under section 8438(g)(6) of such title) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.