

(5) Point of order

It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill or reconciliation resolution reported under paragraph (4) with respect to a fiscal year, any amendment thereto, or any conference report thereon if—

(A) the enactment of such bill or resolution as reported;

(B) the adoption and enactment of such amendment; or

(C) the enactment of such bill or resolution in the form recommended in such conference report,

would cause the amount of the deficit for such fiscal year to exceed the maximum deficit amount for such fiscal year, unless the low-growth report submitted under section 904 of this title projects negative real economic growth for such fiscal year, or for each of any two consecutive quarters during such fiscal year.

(6) Treatment of certain amendments

In the Senate, an amendment which adds to a resolution reported under paragraph (2) an instruction of the type referred to in such paragraph shall be in order during the consideration of such resolution if such amendment would be in order but for the fact that it would be held to be non-germane on the basis that the instruction constitutes new matter.

(7) “Day” defined

For purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), the term “day” shall mean any calendar day on which the Senate is in session.

(b) Procedures**(1) In general**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), in the Senate the provisions of sections 636 and 641 of this title for the consideration of concurrent resolutions on the budget and conference reports thereon shall also apply to the consideration of resolutions, and reconciliation bills and reconciliation resolutions reported under this paragraph and conference reports thereon.

(2) Limit on debate

Debate in the Senate on any resolution reported pursuant to subsection (a)(2), and all amendments thereto and debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to 10 hours.

(3) Limitation on amendments

Section 641(d)(2) of this title shall apply to reconciliation bills and reconciliation resolutions reported under this subsection.

(4) Bills and resolutions received from the House

Any bill or resolution received in the Senate from the House, which is a companion to a reconciliation bill or reconciliation resolution of the Senate for the purposes of this subsection, shall be considered in the Senate pursuant to the provisions of this subsection.

(5) “Resolution” defined

For purposes of this subsection, the term “resolution” means a simple, joint, or concurrent resolution.

(Pub. L. 99-177, title II, §258C, as added Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, §13101(g), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-600.)

§ 908. Repealed. Pub. L. 105-33, title X, § 10210, Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 711

Section, Pub. L. 99-177, title II, §258, as added Pub. L. 100-119, title I, §105(a), Sept. 29, 1987, 101 Stat. 778, related to modification of Presidential order.

§ 909. Repealed. Pub. L. 101-508, title XIII, § 13212, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-621

Section, Pub. L. 100-119, title II, §202, Sept. 29, 1987, 101 Stat. 784, prohibited counting as savings transfer of Government actions from one year to another.

SUBCHAPTER II—OPERATION AND REVIEW

§ 921. Transferred**Editorial Notes**

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 99-177, title II, §273, Dec. 12, 1985, 99 Stat. 1098, which related to revenue estimates, was redesignated as section 201(g) of Pub. L. 93-344 by section 13202(b) of Pub. L. 101-508 and is classified to section 601(f) of this title.

§ 922. Judicial review**(a) Expedited review**

(1) Any Member of Congress may bring an action, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief on the ground that any order that might be issued pursuant to section 904 of this title violates the Constitution.

(2) Any Member of Congress, or any other person adversely affected by any action taken under this title,¹ may bring an action, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief concerning the constitutionality of this title.¹

(3) Any Member of Congress may bring an action, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for declaratory and injunctive relief on the ground that the terms of an order issued under section 904 of this title do not comply with the requirements of this title.¹

(4) A copy of any complaint in an action brought under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall be promptly delivered to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and each House of Congress shall have the right to intervene in such action.

(5) Any action brought under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall be heard and determined by a three-judge court in accordance with section 2284 of title 28.

Nothing in this section or in any other law shall infringe upon the right of the House of Representatives to intervene in an action brought under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) without the necessity of adopting a resolution to authorize such intervention.

¹ See References in Text note below.

(b) Appeal to Supreme Court

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which is issued pursuant to an action brought under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) shall be reviewable by appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. Any such appeal shall be taken by a notice of appeal filed within 10 days after such order is entered; and the jurisdictional statement shall be filed within 30 days after such order is entered. No stay of an order issued pursuant to an action brought under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) shall be issued by a single Justice of the Supreme Court.

(c) Expedited consideration

It shall be the duty of the District Court for the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of any matter brought under subsection (a).

(d) Noncompliance with sequestration procedures

(1) If it is finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that an order issued by the President under section 904 of this title for any fiscal year—

(A) does not reduce automatic spending increases under any program specified in section 906(a)¹ of this title if such increases are required to be reduced by subchapter I of this chapter (or reduces such increases by a greater extent than is so required), or

(B) does not sequester the amount of budgetary resources which is required to be sequestered by such subchapter (or sequesters more than that amount) with respect to any program, project, activity, or account,

the President shall, within 20 days after such determination is made, revise the order in accordance with such determination.

(2) If the order issued by the President under section 904 of this title for any fiscal year—

(A) does not reduce any automatic spending increase to the extent that such increase is required to be reduced by subchapter I of this chapter,

(B) does not sequester any amount of new budget authority, new loan guarantee commitments, new direct loan obligations, or spending authority which is required to be sequestered by such subchapter I, or

(C) does not reduce any obligation limitation by the amount by which such limitation is required to be reduced under such subchapter,

on the claim or defense that the constitutional powers of the President prevent such sequestration or reduction or permit the avoidance of such sequestration or reduction, and such claim or defense is finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States to be valid, then the entire order issued pursuant to section 904 of this title for such fiscal year shall be null and void.

(e) Timing of relief

No order of any court granting declaratory or injunctive relief from the order of the President

issued under section 904 of this title, including but not limited to relief permitting or requiring the expenditure of funds sequestered by such order, shall take effect during the pendency of the action before such court, during the time appeal may be taken, or, if appeal is taken, during the period before the court to which such appeal is taken has entered its final order disposing of such action.

(f) Preservation of other rights

The rights created by this section are in addition to the rights of any person under law, subject to subsection (e).

(g) Economic data and assumptions

The economic data and economic assumptions used by the Director of OMB in computing the figures specified in any report issued by the Director of OMB under section 904 of this title, shall not be subject to review in any judicial or administrative proceeding.

(Pub. L. 99-177, title II, § 274, Dec. 12, 1985, 99 Stat. 1098; Pub. L. 100-119, title I, § 102(b)(9), (10), Sept. 29, 1987, 101 Stat. 774, 775; Pub. L. 105-33, title X, § 10211, Aug. 5, 1997, 111 Stat. 711.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This title, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), (3), means title II (§ 200 et seq.) of Pub. L. 99-177, Dec. 12, 1985, 99 Stat. 1038, known as the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 900 of this title and Tables.

Section 906(a) of this title, referred to in subsec. (d)(1)(A), was repealed by Pub. L. 111-139, title I, § 10(a), Feb. 12, 2010, 124 Stat. 21.

AMENDMENTS

1997—Subsec. (a)(1), (3). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(1), substituted “section 904” for “section 902”.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(1), substituted “section 904” for “section 902(b)” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (d)(1)(A). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(2), substituted “906(a) of this title if” for “907(1) of this title to the extent that” and inserted “or” at end.

Subsec. (d)(1)(B). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(3), substituted “budgetary resources” for “new budget authority, new loan guarantee commitments, new direct loan obligations, or spending authority”. Directory language directing the striking of “or” after the comma was executed by striking “or” after “account,” and not after “activity,” to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Subsec. (d)(1)(C). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(4), struck out subpar. (C) which read as follows: “does not reduce obligation limitations by the amount by which such limitations are required to be reduced under subchapter I of this chapter (or reduces such limitations by more than that amount) with respect to any program, project, activity, or account,”.

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(1), substituted “section 904” for “section 902(b)” in introductory and concluding provisions.

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(1), substituted “section 904” for “section 902”.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(5), redesignated subsec. (g) as (f) and struck out heading and text of former subsec. (f) consisting of pars. (1) to (5) relating to alternative procedures for joint reports of directors.

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 105-33, § 10211(6), substituted “figures” for “base levels of total revenues and total budget outlays, as” and “section 904 of this title” for “section 901(a)(2)(B) or (c)(2) of this title,”.

Pub. L. 105-33, §10211(5), redesignated subsec. (h) as (g). Former subsec. (g) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 105-33, §10211(5), redesignated subsec. (h) as (g).

1987—Subsec. (f)(1). Pub. L. 100-119, §102(b)(9)(A), added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: “In the event that any of the reporting procedures described in section 901 of this title are invalidated, then any report of the Directors referred to in section 901(a) or (c)(1) of this title shall be transmitted to the joint committee established under this subsection.”

Subsec. (f)(2), (3). Pub. L. 100-119, §102(b)(9)(B), substituted “Director of CBO” for “Directors” wherever appearing.

Subsec. (f)(5). Pub. L. 100-119, §102(b)(9)(C), substituted “section 901(a)(2)(B) or (c)(2)” for “section 901(b) or (c)(2)”.

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 100-119, §102(b)(10), substituted “and economic assumptions” for “, assumptions, and methodologies”, “Director of OMB” for “Comptroller General” in two places, and “section 901(a)(2)(B)” for “section 901(b)”.

CHAPTER 20A—STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO

Sec.	
931.	Purpose.
932.	Definitions and applications.
933.	PAYGO estimates and PAYGO scorecards.
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935.	Calculating a sequestration.
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937.	Application of BBEDCA.
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939.	Limitation on changes to the Social Security Act.

§ 931. Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to reestablish a statutory procedure to enforce a rule of budget neutrality on new revenue and direct spending legislation.

(Pub. L. 111-139, title I, §2, Feb. 12, 2010, 124 Stat. 8.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title I of Pub. L. 111-139, Feb. 12, 2010, 124 Stat. 8, which is classified principally to this chapter. For complete classification of title I to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 111-139, title I, §1, Feb. 12, 2010, 124 Stat. 8, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter and amending sections 639, 900, 905, and 906 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010’.”

§ 932. Definitions and applications

As used in this chapter—

(1) The term “BBEDCA” means the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(2) The definitions set forth in section 622 of this title and in section 250 of BBEDCA [2 U.S.C. 900] shall apply to this chapter, except to the extent that they are specifically modified as follows:

(A) The term “outyear” means a fiscal year one or more years after the budget year.

(B) In section 250(c)(8)(C) [2 U.S.C. 900(c)(8)(C)], the reference to the food stamp program shall be deemed to be a reference to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

(3) The term “AMT” means the Alternative Minimum Tax for individuals under sections 55-59 of title 26, the term “EGTRRA” means the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-16), and the term “JGTRRA” means the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief and¹ Reconciliation Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-27).

(4)(A) The term “budgetary effects” means the amount by which PAYGO legislation changes outlays flowing from direct spending or revenues relative to the baseline and shall be determined on the basis of estimates prepared under section 933 of this title. Budgetary effects that increase outlays flowing from direct spending or decrease revenues are termed “costs” and budgetary effects that increase revenues or decrease outlays flowing from direct spending are termed “savings”. Budgetary effects shall not include any costs associated with debt service.

(B) For purposes of these definitions, off-budget effects shall not be counted as budgetary effects.

(C) Solely for purposes of recording entries on a PAYGO scorecard, provisions in appropriation Acts are also considered to be budgetary effects for purposes of this chapter if such provisions make outyear modifications to substantive law, except that provisions for which the outlay effects net to zero over a period consisting of the current year, the budget year, and the 4 subsequent years shall not be considered budgetary effects. For purposes of this paragraph, the term, “modifications to substantive law” refers to changes to or restrictions on entitlement law or other mandatory spending contained in appropriations Acts, notwithstanding section 250(c)(8) of BBEDCA [2 U.S.C. 900(c)(8)]. Provisions in appropriations Acts that are neither outyear modifications to substantive law nor changes in revenues have no budgetary effects for purposes of this chapter.

(5) The term “debit” refers to the net total amount, when positive, by which costs recorded on the PAYGO scorecards for a fiscal year exceed savings recorded on those scorecards for that year.

(6) The term “entitlement law” refers to a section of law which provides entitlement authority.

(7) The term “PAYGO legislation” or a “PAYGO Act” refers to a bill or joint resolution that affects direct spending or revenue relative to the baseline. The budgetary effects of changes in revenues and outyear modifications to substantive law included in appropriation Acts as defined in paragraph (4) shall be treated as if they were contained in PAYGO legislation or a PAYGO Act.

(8) The term “timing shift” refers to a delay of the date on which outlays flowing from di-

¹ So in original. The word “and” probably should not appear.