



COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Majority Caucus
U.S. House of Representatives
Jim Nussle, *Chairman*

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HOUSE RECONCILIATION GUIDELINES

22 June 2005

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RECONCILIATION GUIDELINES

SCHEDULE

The conference report on the budget, H. Con. Res. 95, establishes a process for consideration of three separate reconciliation bills. The submission deadlines, subject matter, and reconciled committees are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 16 – *Spending Reduction Bill*. Committees Reconciled: Agriculture, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Judiciary, Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means. This measure is to be submitted to the Committee on the Budget.

SEPTEMBER 23 – *Tax Relief*. Committees Reconciled: Ways and Means. This bill is to be reported to the House.

SEPTEMBER 30 – *Public Debt*. Committees Reconciled: Ways and Means. This bill is to be reported to the House.

- The legislation submitted to the Budget Committee – the spending reduction bill – must meet its specified deadline.
- Due to the prohibition on proxy voting, committees should coordinate their markups with the Majority Leader’s office.
- Committees should similarly coordinate with the Senate, because it is assumed that differences between the two chambers will be rapidly resolved.

RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES FOR THE SPENDING REDUCTION BILL

It is through reconciliation that committees comply with the reconciliation instructions set forth in the budget resolution. (By contrast, savings in programs subject to discretionary appropriations are implemented through the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations.) The explanations below apply to the instructions in the reconciliation bill called for in H.Con.Res. 95.

- The instructions direct each reconciled committee to submit changes to programs within its primary jurisdiction that will achieve a specific amount of savings.
- While the required amount of savings may assume certain policies, committees have full discretion to determine their own policies as long as they achieve the savings specified in the budget resolution.

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- Changes must be exclusively in programs that provide *direct spending*. “Direct spending” is budget authority not subject to the control of the annual appropriations process.

MARKUP PROCEDURES

- Committees are not required to markup from previously introduced legislation. Committees may work from legislative language proposed at the time of markup, and make that language available for amendment. When the legislative language from all reconciled committees is submitted to the Budget Committee, it is bound into a single bill, which is then introduced.
- Committees should comply with House Rules, as well as their own rules, when marking up reconciliation legislation.
- Amendments may not be ruled out of order in committee because they increase the deficit. Although this is a deficit-reduction bill, there is simply no such point of order applicable in committees.
- Committees should be aware that extraneous provisions may be subject to the Senate’s Byrd Rule – under section 313 of the Budget Act – and therefore stricken from reconciliation during conference with the Senate. (See further discussion below.)
- Committees may markup and submit their recommendations in stages, as long as they adhere to the reconciliation markup procedures and submission requirements.
- Pursuant to section 310(g) of the Budget Act, committees should not consider any recommendation or amendment with respect to Social Security.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Committees’ submissions to the Budget Committee should include the following:

- Legislative text.
- Transmittal letter signed by the chairman of the committee making the submission.
- Summary of the major policy decisions in the legislation.
- Section-by-section description.
- Committee oversight findings.
- Constitutional authority statement.

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- Committee votes.
 - Ramsayer submission.
 - Performance goals.
 - Supplemental, additional, and minority views.

Submissions should be transmitted to:

The House Budget Committee
309 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Attention: Paul Restuccia

COMPLIANCE WITH RECONCILIATION DIRECTIVES

- Committees' compliance with reconciliation instructions is required under section 310 of the Budget Act. If a committee fails to meet its reconciliation instructions, substitute language may be written for that committee before the reconciliation bill is considered on the floor.
- Committees must achieve savings through changes in direct spending programs. They may not substitute changes in authorization levels for programs subject to appropriations. For direct spending programs, only substantive changes in the programs (e.g. modification of eligibility requirements or benefit formulas) qualify. A simple change in the authorization level for a program receiving annual appropriations does not qualify. It is also permissible to increase mandatory fees (categorized as "offsetting receipts") and to sell government assets.
- Committees must meet their specified direct spending targets for fiscal year 2006, and for the fiscal year 2006-10 total.
- The Budget Committee will determine whether a committee is in compliance with the reconciliation directives and will rely *solely* on Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimates when determining compliance with reconciliation instructions. *This must be an estimate of the actual legislative submissions, and it must come from CBO.* Projections based on generic or conceptual proposals – or estimates from organizations other than CBO, however reputable – cannot be substituted for CBO scores. (Also see the discussion of scoring conventions below.)

THE BYRD RULE

Committees are advised that provisions in a reconciliation bill determined to be “extraneous” are subject to a point of order in the Senate under section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act, commonly known as the Byrd Rule. Section 313 of the Budget Act also provides the following definitions of “extraneous”:

- Provisions that do not produce a change in revenue or outlays.
- Provisions that produce changes in outlays or revenue that are incidental to the non-budgetary components of the provision.
- Provisions that would increase net outlays during or after fiscal year 2011.
- Provisions affecting Social Security.

The Byrd Rule applies to reconciliation bills in the Senate and conference reports. If a point of order is raised under the Byrd Rule, it can be waived by a three-fifths vote in the Senate. Among items that have been subject to the Byrd Rule are the following:

- Authorizations of discretionary appropriations.
- Commissions.
- Provisions with no scoreable effects.
- Report requirements.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE’S ROLE

- Once the authorizing committees have submitted their recommendations for the spending reduction bill, the Budget Committee will combine the legislation into a single measure.
- Under Section 310(b)(2), the Budget Committee is required to report the bill to the House without substantive change.

FLOOR CONSIDERATION

- In the past, the House has conducted debate on reconciliation measures under modified closed rules. At certain times, only complete substitutes have been made in order as amendments to reconciliation legislation.

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- The Budget Act stipulates that floor amendments to a reconciliation bill must be deficit-neutral; an amendment may increase spending or reduce revenue if it is offset in that same amendment by an increase in revenue or a reduction in spending.
 - A motion to recommit a reconciliation bill is always in order.
 - These requirements, other than the motion to recommit, may be waived or modified by the rule providing for consideration of the reconciliation bill.

SCORING CONVENTIONS

Scoring conventions have been developed to determine whether a committee's submission complies with its reconciliation instruction.

The general rule is that the committee that submits the legislation gets credit for the savings, but the legislative language must make changes only in programs within that committee's jurisdiction. A committee may have secondary jurisdiction over a program for which a different committee has primary jurisdiction. The budget resolution provides each committee with an allocation reflecting the spending associated with its primary jurisdiction. Still, this does not mean a committee may not make changes to programs in its secondary jurisdiction.

Because of these complications, the following procedures apply:

- If a committee submits changes to a program outside its jurisdiction, the committee receives no credit toward its reconciliation directives for those savings.
- If a committee submits changes to a program within its jurisdiction, but savings come indirectly from programs outside its jurisdiction, it does receive credit for those savings.
- If a committee submits changes to a program in its secondary jurisdiction, and the committee of primary jurisdiction makes no changes to that program, the committee of secondary jurisdiction receives credit for those savings.
- If two committees submit changes to a program within both of their jurisdictions, the committee with primary jurisdiction receives credit for the savings relative to current law, and the changes made by the committee of secondary jurisdiction will be scored relative to the primary committee's changes, not current law. Put another way, the committee of secondary jurisdiction is credited only for the increment of savings beyond those achieved (in the specific program involved) by the committee of primary jurisdiction. This is the case regardless of the level of savings produced by each committee.
- If two committees submit changes to a program within both their jurisdictions, and the changes proposed are mutually exclusive, only the committee with primary jurisdiction receives credit for savings.

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- Committees are advised that interactions may occur between their recommendations and those of other committees. Committees should ask CBO expressly for an explanation of any such interactions. Authorizing committees should consult with the Budget Committee over the application of rules to specific problems.

CBO's estimate must be of the actual legislative language; it cannot be based on generic or conceptual proposals.

**RECONCILIATION FOR SPENDING REDUCTION BILL
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

RECONCILIATION GENERALLY

Q: *How many reconciliation bills are included in the budget resolution?*

A: The budget resolution provides for three reconciliation bills: a spending reduction bill, a tax bill, and public debt bill. The discussion below applies only to the spending reduction bill. The tax and debt bills are directed to the Ways and Means Committee only and are considered in much the same way as any other reported bill. The House has not considered a multi-jurisdictional reconciliation bill – one that has special procedures associated with it – since 1997.

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Q: *How many committees have been reconciled?*

A: Eight committees must submit recommendations to change direct spending in laws within their jurisdictions. Those committees are:

<u>Committee</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2006-10</u>
Agriculture	\$173 million	\$3 billion
Education & Workforce	\$992 million	\$12.651 billion
Energy & Commerce	\$2 million	\$14.734 billion
Financial Services	\$30 million	\$470 million
Judiciary	\$60 million	\$300 million
Resources	–	\$2.4 billion
Transportation & Infrastructure	\$12 million	\$103 million
Ways & Means	\$250 million	\$1 billion

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Q: *When must submissions be transmitted to the Budget Committee?*

A: All submissions must be received by Budget Committee counsel by midnight, Friday, September 16, 2005.

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COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Q: *How does the reconciliation process work?*

A: The budget resolution includes “reconciliation instructions” to eight authorizing committees. These instructions direct the committees to transmit to the Budget Committee changes in laws within their jurisdictions that achieve their respective shares of savings called for by the budget resolution. The Budget Committee then combines these transmissions into one bill, which is given privileged status and expedited consideration in both the House and the Senate.

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Q: *Must a committee markup the submission?*

A: Yes. A committee must present legislative language for markup, and it must be open for amendment. A vote to transmit the legislative language to the Budget Committee – pursuant to the reconciliation instructions included in section 201 of H.Con.Res. 95, the concurrent resolution on the budget – also is required.

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Q: *What specific material must be transmitted to the Budget Committee?*

A: The following items must be included in every reconciliation submission:

1. Legislative Text
2. Transmittal Letter Signed by the Committee Chairman
3. Summary of the Major Policy Decisions in the Legislation
4. Section by Section
5. Committee Oversight Findings
6. Constitutional Authority Statement
7. Committee Votes
8. Ramsayer Submission
9. Performance Goals
10. Supplemental, Additional, and Minority Views

* * * *

Q: *Can a committee transmit more than one submission to the Budget Committee?*

A: Yes, but each separate submission must have the elements above, and must follow the same procedure: a markup and vote of the authorizing committee, and then transmission to the Budget Committee. Legislative text not voted on by the authorizing committee cannot be accepted by the Budget Committee for inclusion in the reconciliation bill. The

net cumulative savings of the multiple submissions must meet the reconciliation instruction included in the budget resolution.

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Q: *Are reconciliation submissions to the Budget Committee bills?*

A: No. Though a committee may, if it wishes, introduce its submission as a bill, there is no requirement to do so. In addition, if a committee wishes to publish the document as a committee print, it may do so, but there is no requirement. The only requirement of a committee is that it must markup legislative language in committee, and then, after voting on it, transmit it with the associated material to the Budget Committee.

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SCOREKEEPING

Q: *Who determines whether a committee has complied with its reconciliation directives?*

A: The Budget Act specifies that the Budget Committees determine whether a committee complies with the reconciliation instructions. The Budget Committees rely on estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

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Q: *What kinds of changes must be made to achieve the savings?*

A: The legislation must produce savings in *direct spending* – spending not subject to the annual appropriations process – and must be within a committee’s jurisdiction. A committee may also increase mandatory fees (categorized as “offsetting receipts”) and sell government assets.

But changes in current law that do not yield outlay savings – though they may be included in the submission – do not count toward the reconciliation target. For instance, changes in authorization of appropriation levels are not recognized. It is also important to remember items with no direct spending impact may be subject to the Byrd Rule (see the discussion below).

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Q: *May a committee include provisions that increase spending?*

A: Yes. Reconciliation is intended to expedite the consideration of “changes” in spending, not just reductions. Hence a committee may have a variety of provisions within its bill – some increasing spending, some reducing it – as long as the net effect is to meet the

savings target. It should be remembered that spending provisions, under certain circumstances, may be subject to the Byrd Rule in the Senate.

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Q: *May a committee change revenue in order to comply with its reconciliation instruction?*

A: No. Committees are specifically reconciled, with the exception of Ways and Means, to reduce outlays in programs within their jurisdiction. Nevertheless, offsetting receipts, often in the form of fees or premiums, may be changed and are considered tantamount to outlay reductions. If a committee is in doubt as to whether a receipt is a form of outlay or revenue, it should confer with the Budget Committee.

This is important because, though reconciliation does not prohibit changes in revenue, in the Senate there may be only one bill that affects spending and one that affects revenue; there may not be two revenue bills or two spending bills. It is the intention of the leadership of both the House and the Senate to consider a revenue bill subsequent to the spending reduction bill. If revenue provisions are included in the spending bill, it could deprive any subsequent tax bill the benefits of the reconciliation process in the Senate.

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Q: *What happens if a committee will not or cannot comply with the directive, or fails to achieve the required savings?*

A: In consultation with the House leadership, alternative legislative text will be prepared to achieve the required savings and included in the reconciliation measure.

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MARKING UP THE RECONCILIATION BILL

Q: *What happens to the submissions once they are received by the Budget Committee?*

A: The Budget Committee will combine each submission into one bill and report it to the House. The Budget Committee may not make *any* substantive changes.

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FLOOR CONSIDERATION

Q: *When will the reconciliation bill go to the floor?*

A: The leadership will determine the scheduling of floor consideration, but it is expected to reach the floor the week of September 26th, which would be the week following an expected Budget Committee markup.

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Q: *Who controls the floor time when the reconciliation bill is considered on the floor?*

A: The Chairman of the Budget Committee usually controls the time in support of the measure; the Budget Committee's ranking member controls time in opposition. The chairmen of each of the reconciled authorizing committees are expected to have opportunities to speak on their respective portions of the reconciliation bill, or on the bill as a whole.

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Q: *How long will there be for general debate?*

A: As with any other bill considered in the House, a special rule first will be considered to provide structure for debate on the bill. In times past, general debate on reconciliation has ranged from 1 hour to 10 hours. The Rules Committee, in consultation with the leadership and the Budget Committee Chairman, will determine the amount of time for debate.

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Q: *Can the reconciliation bill be amended on the floor?*

A: As with time for general debate, the Rule providing for consideration will determine whether amendments are made in order. This will be determined by the Rules Committee, in consultation with the leadership and the Budget Committee Chairman. According to the Budget Act, amendments are not in order if they increase the deficit relative to the underlying reconciliation bill.

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Q: *Is a motion to recommit in order with or without instructions?*

A: Yes. Though a motion to recommit is not in order when considering a budget resolution, the Budget Act is silent as to such a motion for a reconciliation bill. Therefore, in terms of a motion to recommit, it is considered in the same manner as with other bills.

Those opposing the measure will be allowed to offer a motion to recommit with instructions, which is tantamount to an amendment – but the motion must comply with all provisions of the Budget Act, and with the Rules of the House (e.g. a motion to recommit must be germane to the underlying bill).

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Q: *Can a motion to recommit increase outlays or decrease revenue?*

A: Not if such an amendment would increase the deficit. Section 310(d)(1) prohibits the consideration of amendments – and hence motions to recommit with instructions – that would increase outlays or reduce revenue, unless they also contain offsets (in either outlays or revenue, or a combination of the two) such that the deficit is no higher than the underlying bill. Nevertheless, an amendment striking a provision in the measure that increases new budget authority would be in order, unless the rule providing for consideration of the measure prohibits it.

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CONFERENCE

Q: *What happens to the reconciliation bill after it passes the House?*

A: Because reconciliation bills commonly include revenue provisions, such bills have usually originated in the House (per the constitutional requirement that revenue bills must start in the House of Representatives). Reconciliation does not require this, though; and because this bill will only apply to spending, the Senate need not wait to take up the House bill and amend it by inserting a substitute.

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Q: *What happens after the Senate passes its reconciliation bill?*

A: There are a number of scenarios, but a possibility is the following: After House passage, the reconciliation bill is sent to the Senate, which will “strike all after the enacting clause” of the House bill, insert its own substitute, pass it, insist on the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the House. The Senate may appoint conferees after this request. The Chairman of the House Budget Committee will then (on the same day or shortly thereafter) ask the House unanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to a conference. By tradition, and as with other legislation, these unanimous consent requests usually are agreed to. The minority will likely offer a “motion to instruct” conferees. After the vote on that motion, the Speaker will appoint House conferees.

All of this is essentially the same as with most other legislation.

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Q: *How are conferees named?*

A: The Speaker of the House will name conferees. Conferees typically have been senior Budget Committee members, members of the leadership, and senior members of the reconciled authorizing committees. The conferees from the authorizing committees are

typically named to “sub-conferences.” Sub-conferees negotiate the disposition of the programs within their jurisdiction. The organization of the sub-conferences depends on three factors: the Speaker’s decisions, how the reconciliation bill is organized, and the subject matter of each submission.

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Q: *How many conferees are appointed for each sub-conference?*

A: The number of House conferees is determined by the Speaker. There may be several leadership conferees, general Budget Committee conferees and then a number of conferees named to each sub-conference.

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Q: *What does the Budget Committee do during a conference?*

A: In past reconciliation bills, the Budget Committee conferees have been members of each sub-conference, along with the general leadership conferees. The Budget Committee staff will monitor the progress of each sub-conference. These staff members also will help coordinate meetings and will attend all sub-conferences.

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THE BYRD RULE

Q: *What is the Byrd Rule and how does it affect a conference?*

A: The Byrd Rule is set forth in Section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act. It applies to the Senate only, but applies to both Senate and House provisions. It requires, among other things, that every provision in a reconciliation bill have a direct effect on spending or revenue. Provisions that do not fit this description – often as determined by the Senate Parliamentarian – are designated “extraneous” and may be excised from the bill. Extraneous provisions have been retained in the past under two circumstances: they receive 60-votes in the Senate to waive the Byrd Rule point of order, or no one raises the Byrd Rule point of order.

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Q: *Are there any exceptions to the Byrd Rule?*

A: Yes. The chairmen and ranking members of the Senate Budget Committee and the applicable authorizing committee certify that one or more of the following applies:

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- The provision in question reduces the direct effects of another provision that changes outlays or revenue and both provisions together produce a net reduction in the deficit.
 - The provision will (or is likely to) reduce outlays or increase revenue in one or more fiscal years beyond those covered by the reconciliation measure.
 - The provision will (or is likely to) reduce outlays or increase revenue on the basis of new regulations, court rulings on pending legislation, or relationships between economic indices and stipulated statutory triggers pertaining to the provision.
 - The provision will (or is likely to) reduce outlays or increase revenue, but reliable estimates cannot be made due to insufficient data.

If a provision does not change net outlays or revenue, but includes outlay decreases or revenue increases that exactly offset outlay increases or revenue decreases, the provision is not considered to be extraneous.

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Q: *What provisions are considered extraneous?*

A: The determination of extraneousness is highly subjective. Examples of provisions considered extraneous are: Any sort of senses of Congress; findings; definitions; usually reports; frequently commissions (because they usually are funded from discretionary appropriations); any sort of authorizing language that is subject to appropriations; any specific appropriations that would normally be carried in an appropriations bill. In theory, even a table of contents could be struck as extraneous. A provision may be designated as “extraneous” if it:

- Does not produce a change in outlays or revenue.
- Produces an outlay increase or revenue decrease when the instructed committee is not in compliance with its instructions.
- Is outside of the jurisdiction of the committee that submitted the title or provision.
- Produces a change in outlays or revenue that is merely incidental to the non-budgetary components of the provision.
- Increases the deficit for a fiscal year beyond those covered by the reconciliation measure.
- Recommends changes in Social Security.

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Q: *What about provisions that increase the deficit in years subsequent to the reconciliation window?*

A: Any provision that increases the deficit in a year following the period covered by the budget resolution – and hence reconciliation – is considered extraneous. This application, however, is made against a provision as it affects an entire title. Such a provision might escape being declared extraneous if it is combined, within a title, with other provisions that will reduce the deficit in those years.

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Q: *Should a provision be dropped out because it may be subject to the Byrd Rule?*

A: Not necessarily. For House originated provisions, the Byrd Rule is only relevant in conference – it is a rule that applies in the Senate only. Hence the leadership of both Houses must make a decision as to whether provisions that may be subject to the Byrd Rule are to be excised during conference committee, or left in, though they may be subject to a point of order on the Senate floor. The Byrd Rule may be waived by 60 votes in the Senate. Also, historically, a number of non-controversial extraneous provisions have been retained and no point of order was brought against them. House committees should try to avoid controversial provisions that may be subject to the Byrd Rule.

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ENACTING THE RECONCILIATION BILL

Q: *What happens when the conference concludes?*

A: Once a conference reaches agreement, and the legislative language is drafted (by House Legislative Counsel), the House and Senate Budget Committees again will oversee the compilation of each sub-conference product into one bill. Staff from each sub-conference will prepare joint-statement-of-managers language, and transmit it to the House Budget Committee, along with a hard copy of the legislative language. When completed, the conference report will be considered on the floor pursuant to a rule. Once approved by both the House and the Senate, it will be sent to the President for his signature.

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ATTACHMENT #1
SUMMARY OF THE BYRD RULE

Under the Byrd Rule, the Senate is prohibited from considering extraneous matter as part of reconciliation. The definition of what constitutes an extraneous provision is set forth in the Budget Act, but is subject to considerable interpretation by the presiding officer (who relies on the Senate Parliamentarian).

Byrd Rule Tests

Section 313(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act sets forth six definitions of what is extraneous under the Byrd Rule.

A provision may be considered extraneous if it:

- Does not produce a change in outlays or revenue.
- Increases outlays or decreases revenue such that the effect is that a committee fails to comply with its reconciliation instructions.
- Falls outside a committee's jurisdiction.
- Produces changes in outlays or revenue which are merely incidental to the non-budgetary components of the bill.
- Increases spending or decreases revenue during a year after the fiscal year covered by the reconciliation bill (in this case, fiscal year 2011 or later).
- Violates Section 310(g) which prohibits recommendations to a reconciliation bill regarding the Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance [OASDI] trust funds (Social Security).

Points of Order

The Byrd Rule is not self-enforcing: A point of order must be raised at the appropriate time to enforce the rule. Many extraneous provisions are routinely included in reconciliation bills, and no points of order are raised. If an extraneous provision is included in the bill, and a point of order against it is sustained, then the provision is dropped (it does not threaten consideration of the entire bill).

If that occurs with respect to a conference report, the conference report is sent back to the House with the stricken provision or provisions removed. The House may then pass the amended conference report, amend it and send it back to the Senate, or decline to consider it.

Waivers

The Byrd Rule may only be waived by 3/5 of the Senate (60 votes).

Exceptions

Section 313(b)(2) allows the Senate Budget Committee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member to certify certain exceptions to the Byrd Rule. The exceptions apply to provisions if those members certify that:

- The effects are clearly attributable to a provision changing outlays or revenue, and both provisions together produce a net reduction in outlays.
- It will result in a substantial reduction in outlays or a substantial increase in revenue during fiscal years after the fiscal years covered by the reconciliation bill.
- It will likely reduce outlays or increase revenue based on actions that are not currently projected by CBO for scorekeeping purposes.
- It will likely produce significant reduction in outlays or increase in revenue, but due to insufficient data such a reduction or increase cannot be reliably estimated.

ATTACHMENT #2
ILLUSTRATIVE MOTION TO TRANSMIT
RECONCILIATION SUBMISSIONS TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

“I move the committee do now transmit the recommendations of this committee, and all appropriate accompanying material including additional, supplemental or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget, in order to comply with the reconciliation directive included in section 201(a) of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, H.Con.Res. 95, and consistent with section 310 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.”

ATTACHMENT #3
ILLUSTRATIVE TRANSMITTAL LETTER

_____, 2005

The Honorable Jim Nussle
Chairman
The Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
309 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to section 201(a) of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, I hereby transmit these recommendations which have been approved by vote of the Committee on _____, and the appropriate accompanying material including additional, supplemental or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget. This submission is for the purpose of complying with reconciliation directives included in H. Con. Res. 95, the fiscal year 2006 budget resolution and is consistent with section 310 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Sincerely,

Chairman

ATTACHMENT #4
BUDGET COMMITTEE CONTACTS

[NOTE: All Budget Committee staff members can be reached at 6-7270.]

POLICY

1. General Questions James T. Bates, Chief of Staff
2. Scoring Daniel J. Kowalski, Director of Budget Review
3. Procedure Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel
4. Agriculture Jeffrey W. Hopkins, Budget Analyst
5. Financial Services Roger Mahan, Budget Analyst
6. Energy and Commerce
Spectrum and FCC Jeffrey W. Hopkins, Budget Analyst
Medicaid Jim Cantwell, Budget Analyst
7. Education and the Workforce
Student Loans/other education and labor issues . . . Jimmy Christopolous, Budget Analyst
Pensions Roger Mahan, Budget Analyst
8. Judiciary Otto J. Mucklo, Budget Analyst
9. Resources Jeffrey W. Hopkins, Budget Analyst
10. Transportation Jimmy Christopolous, Budget Analyst
11. Ways and Means Roger Mahan, Budget Analyst

GENERAL TOPICS AND PROCEDURES

- Legislative language Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel
- Committee report mechanics Dick Magee, Editor/Printer