
Revolving Fund

A fund established by Congress to finance a cycle of businesslike operations through amounts received by the fund. A revolving fund charges for the sale of products or services and uses the proceeds to finance its spending, usually on a self-sustaining basis. Instead of recording the collections in receipt accounts, the budget records the collections and the outlays of revolving funds in the same account. A revolving fund is a form of permanent appropriation. (*See also* Account.)

Rollover

Instead of paying off a loan when due, the principal and sometimes accrued interest outstanding of a borrower is refinanced (rolled over) as a new loan with a new maturity date. (*See also* Federal Credit.)

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Scorekeeping

The process of estimating the budgetary effects of pending legislation and comparing them to a baseline, such as a budget resolution, or to any limits that may be set in law. Scorekeeping tracks data such as budget authority, receipts, outlays, the surplus or deficit, and the public debt limit. The process allows Congress to compare the cost of proposed budget policy changes to existing law and to enforce spending and revenue levels agreed upon in the budget resolution. Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) score legislation in relation to the levels set by Congress in concurrent budget resolutions.

Scorekeeping Rules

Guidelines established for use by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and the Committees on Budget and Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate in measuring compliance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Enforcement Act (BEA), and with the congressional budget