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<sup>26</sup>(...continued)

During the debate on the amendment that would later become section 313, Senator Johnston asked the principal sponsor, Senator Byrd, what “extraneous” meant:

Mr. JOHNSTON. My final question has to do with the meaning of the word “extraneous” and what your intention is as to how that is interpreted. Frequently, in fact, usually directions are given by the Budget Committee in the very broadest of terms, and the authorizing committees report legislation which is detailed and which, in one sense, might contain matter that is extraneous. It might be germane to the instructions, but extraneous in the sense that it is not specifically called for within the four corners of the instructions from the Budget Committee to the authorizing committee. Could the Senator tell me what he means by “extraneous” in this context of that question?

. . . .

Mr. JOHNSTON. If I may repeat it. The question is as to the meaning of the word “extraneous,” as used in this amendment. . . .

. . . . But the question is: What is the meaning of the word “extraneous”? Do you mean that it must be contained within the four corners of the instructions from the Budget Committee, or may the Budget Committee supplement those instructions by filling out the spirit of the instructions within the jurisdiction of that committee and all within the germaneness rule, if the Senator understands the question?

Mr. BYRD. The word “extraneous” here would be interpreted in the future just as it is presently being interpreted. And I understand that, at the present time, “extraneous,” in the context, is determined by whether or not the language contributes to reducing the deficit and balancing the budget; otherwise, it is extraneous. So the same interpretation that is now given to the word “extraneous” would continue to be given.

Mr. JOHNSTON. So, for example, a committee would be able to go beyond the instructions and save more money?

Mr. BYRD. Well, if such language does not serve to balance the budget or to reduce the deficit, the language would be extraneous — then it would be up to the Chair to determine whether or not the point of order is well taken.

. . . .

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, will the distinguished minority leader [Senator Byrd] permit me to respond to what “extraneousness” means thus far in its evolution in the Senate? Let me suggest that, going back to 1981, we have evolved these four definitions, and I believe they are used by minority and majority members of the committee now. I would just read them quickly:

One, provisions that have no direct effect on spending and which are not essential to achieving the savings.

Two, provisions which increase spending and are not so closely related to saving provisions that they cannot be separated.

Three, provisions which extend authorizations without saving money, and which are not so closely related to saving provisions that they

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