

§ 258(e)

(c) RESTORATION OF SEQUESTRATION<sup>1703</sup> PROCEDURES.

<sup>1702</sup> (...continued)			
306	-	-	-
310(d)(2)	X	-	X
310(f)	-	-	-
310(g)	-	-	-
311(a)	X	X	X
313	-	-	-
601(b)	-	-	X
606(c)	-	-	X
904(c)	-	-	-
904(d)	-	-	-
Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sections			
reports	X	X	X
orders	-	X	X
258(a)(4)(C)	-	X	-
258A(b)(3)(C)(i)	-	X	-
258B(f)(1)	-	X	-
258B(h)(1)	-	X	-
258B(h)(3)	-	X	-
258C(a)(5)	-	X	-
258C(b)(1)	-	X	-

Note that the Budget Enforcement Act changed the nature of the point of order provided by section 301(i) of the Congressional Budget Act, which has been on the list of sections requiring a supermajority to waive since the enactment of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and remains on the list. Whereas section 301(i) used to provide a point of order against a budget resolution violating the maximum deficit amount (much as section 606(c) of the Congressional Budget Act does now), section 301(i) now provides the Social Security "fire wall" point of order in the Senate, which prohibits the Senate Budget Committee from reporting budget resolutions that would decrease the surplus in the Social Security trust funds.

Note also that section 13112(a)(8) of the Budget Enforcement Act (*see infra* p. 709) repealed what used to be section 304(b), which used to require that revisions of budget resolutions remain within the maximum deficit amount and is on the old list of points of order requiring 60 Senators to waive under section 271(b). Consequently, while violating the maximum deficit amount in this context used to require a supermajority, it no longer does.

<sup>1703</sup> Section 250(c)(2) defines "sequestration." *See supra* p. 440.