



## **The Money Monitor**

*...keeping track of how Washington wants to spend your money*

**Week of May 24-28, 2004**

The House was out of session this week.

Net five-year cost of House authorizations passed by the House *this week*:

**\$0.00**

*Year-to-date total* of net five-year costs of House-passed authorizations:

**\$649,168,230,000.00\***

\*This figure does not include the authorizations contained in the Child Nutrition Improvement and Integrity Act (H.R. 3873), which passed the House on March 24, 2004. When CBO completes its estimate of these authorizations, the RSC will update The Money Monitor accordingly.

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Net five-year change in House-passed mandatory spending *this week*:

**\$0.00**

*Year-to-date* net five-year change in House-passed mandatory spending:

**\$10,440,000,000.00**

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Net one-year cost of appropriations passed by the House *this week*:

**Fiscal Year 2004: \$0.00**

**Fiscal Year 2005: \$0.00**

*Year-to-date total* of net one-year costs of appropriations passed during the  
2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress:

**Fiscal Year 2004: \$0.00**

**Fiscal Year 2005: \$0.00**

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Net five-year revenue change by House bills passed *this week*:

**\$0.00**

*Year-to-date* net five-year revenue change by House-passed bills:  
**-\$118,375,500,000.00**

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An authorization (otherwise known as “discretionary spending”) explicitly allows funding for a certain program and / or directs a federal agency to take a certain action. Authorizations express the House's *intent* to spend, however, actual funding is provided through the annual appropriations process. **Authorizations with no net cost, bills that would result in no significant net change in mandatory spending or federal revenue, and private-sector costs from federal mandates are not reported here.**

Mandatory spending directly establishes an appropriation. No subsequent action is required for the money to be spent. The figures for revenue changes are from “**static**” estimates by the Joint Committee on Taxation or the Congressional Budget Office. That is, they do not take into account the stimulative effects that tax cuts and certain other revenue reductions have on the national economy.

Five-year scores are calculated starting with the first fiscal year in which a bill has a reasonable chance of becoming law. All numbers in “The Money Monitor” are positive unless otherwise indicated.

**Neither the costs of conference reports nor the costs of bills that have already been recorded under substantively similar House-passed legislation are recorded here. “The Money Monitor” only accounts for the costs of bills as they first pass the House (with the exception of bills that contain major cost-related changes upon subsequent House passage—yet BEFORE Senate passage). In short, “The Money Monitor” tracks the House’s original monetary intent.**

Most estimates are provided by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), though some are provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation, the referring House committee, or RSC staff calculations.

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