



The Money Monitor

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

Week of July 11-15, 2005



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

\$4,456,000,000.00*

H.R. 740	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission Efficiency Act	\$5.0 million
H.R. 742	Occupational Safety and Health Small Employer Access to Justice Act	\$46.0 million
H.R. 1220	Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act	\$10.0 million
H.R. 2385	To make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to conduct the quarterly financial report program	\$26.0 million
H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act	\$4,369.0 million*

TOTAL FIVE-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S AUTHORIZATIONS \$4,456.0 million*

Cost Estimates from Earlier Bills

H.R. 3104	Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2005, Part II (19 days of additional contract authority)	\$205.0 million
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TOTAL FIVE-YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS IN EARLIER BILLS \$205.0 million

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

\$724,416,530,000.00*#

*Excludes the authorizations contained in the amendments to the Water Resources Development Act (**H.R. 2864**), passed on the House floor on July 14, 2005, for which a cost estimate will not become available.

#Excludes the authorizations contained in the Energy Policy Act (**H.R. 6**), which passed the House on April 21, 2005. CBO is not likely to do a cost estimate for the authorizations in H.R. 6, as it passed the House.

Net five-year change in House-passed mandatory spending *this week*:
\$27,500,000.00

H.R. 804	To exclude from consideration as income certain payments under the national flood insurance program	\$2.5 million
H.R. 1220	Veterans' Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act	\$2.5 million
H.R. 2864	Water Resources Development Act	\$22.5 million

TOTAL FIVE-YEAR CHANGE IN MANDATORY SPENDING \$27.5 million

Year-to-date net five-year change in House-passed mandatory spending:
-\$1,262,500,000.00

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

Fiscal Year 2004: \$0.00

Fiscal Year 2005: \$0.00

Fiscal Year 2006: \$0.00

Fiscal Year 2007: \$0.00

Year-to-date total of net one-year costs of appropriations passed during the 1st Session of the 109th Congress:

Fiscal Year 2004: \$0.00

Fiscal Year 2005: \$82,345,000,000.00

Fiscal Year 2006: \$887,426,000,000.00

Fiscal Year 2007: \$23,158,000,000.00

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:
-\$12,986,000,000.00

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.

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 (unless the prior bills related to such reports and bills have not come to the floor during this calendar year or unless they contain significant cost changes BEFORE going to the Senate). In short, “The Money Monitor” primarily tracks the House’s original monetary intent each calendar year.

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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