

## The Money Monitor

*The only document that tracks the costs of bills as they pass the House*

**Weeks of December 12-December 23, 2011**



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

**\$690,857,000,000.00**

H.R. 1905	Iran Threat Reduction Act	\$195.0 million
H.R. 2845	Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act	\$72.0 million
H.R. 1540	Fiscal Year 2012 National Defense Authorization Act	\$690,000.0 million
H.R. 1892	Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012	\$590.0 million
<b>TOTAL FIVE-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S AUTHORIZATIONS</b>		<b>\$690,857.0 million</b>

Five-year cost of authorizations passed by the House *this year*:

**\$641,077,800,000.00\***

\*This figure does not include the potential authorizations contained in **H.R. 1249** (America Invents Act) for which a final score is unavailable. Should this information become available the Money Monitor will be updated accordingly. This figure also does not double count previously-passed authorizations that were part of earlier legislation (H.R. 1540 and H.R. 1892).

Ten-year change in mandatory spending passed by the House *this week*:

**-\$62,936,000,000.00<sup>#</sup>**

H.R. 3630	Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act	-\$62,936.0 million
H.R. 3765	Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act	-\$23,195.0 million

TOTAL TEN-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S DIRECT SPENDING      -\$62,936.0 million<sup>#</sup>

<sup>#</sup>This figure does not double count the spending cuts included in both versions of the bills above.

Ten-year change in mandatory spending passed by the House *this year*:  
**-\$722,611,000,000.00**

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Cost of appropriations passed by the House *this week*:

**Fiscal Year 2011: \$0.00**  
**Fiscal Year 2012: \$1,030,035,000,000.00**  
**Fiscal Year 2013: \$0.00**

One-year cost of appropriations passed by the House *this year*:

H.R. 2055	FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act	\$1,021,435.0 million
H.R. 3672	Disaster Relief Act	\$8,600.0 million
TOTAL COST OF THIS WEEK'S FY 12 APPROPRIATIONS		\$1,030,035.0 million

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One-year cost of appropriations passed by the House *this year*:

**Fiscal Year 2011: \$1,207,600,000,000.00**  
**Fiscal Year 2012: \$1,160,435,000,000.00\*\***  
**Fiscal Year 2013: \$52,500,000,000.00**

\*\*This figure does not double count spending from previous House-passed FY 2012 appropriations bills.

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Ten-year change in Spending Caps passed by the House *this week*:  
**-\$29,000,000,000.00**

H.R. 3630	Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act	-\$29,000.0 million
TOTAL TEN-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S CAPS		-\$29,000.0 million

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Ten-year change in Spending Caps passed by the House *this year*:  
**-\$5,761,000,000,000.00\*\*\***

\*\*\***H.R. 2560** (the Cut, Cap, and Balance Act) included a total cap on federal spending that required lower spending totals. Therefore, the savings from H.R. 3630 is not added to the total for the year to avoid double-counting.

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Ten-year change in revenue passed by the House *this week*:  
**-\$88,346,000,000.00<sup>##</sup>**

H.R. 3630	Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act	-\$88,346.0 million
H.R. 3765	Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act	-\$20,227.0 million
TOTAL TEN-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S DIRECT SPENDING		-\$88,346.0 million <sup>##</sup>

<sup>##</sup>This figure does not double count the spending cuts included in both versions of the bills above.

Ten-year change in revenue passed by the House *this year*:  
**-\$890,163,000,000.00**

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### **GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS IN THE MONEY MONITOR**

**Authorization:** An authorization (otherwise known as “discretionary spending”) explicitly allows, but does not actually provide, 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. Think of an authorization like your credit card’s credit limit. If it’s \$10,000, that doesn’t mean you’ve spent \$10,000, but it does mean that you’re *allowed* to spend \$10,000. Further action by you is needed for the money to actually be spent.

**Mandatory Spending:** Mandatory spending (otherwise known as “direct spending”) directly provides for funding. No subsequent action is required for the money to be spent. Think of mandatory spending like signing up for an automatic-bill-payment program. The very act of signing up provides for the payments from your credit card or bank account without further action from you.

**Appropriation:** An appropriation is an amount of money that Congress orders to be set aside for a certain purpose, function, or entity. The “appropriations process” commonly refers to passing the composite bills that provide discretionary funds to various federal agencies (see “Authorization” above). Think of an appropriation like an individual purchase on your credit card.

**Revenue:** Revenue refers to the amount of money that the federal government receives in taxes, fees, sales of property, and other sources of *incoming* funds. Think of revenue like the income from your job, the sale of your car, etc. Note: not all revenues are taxes.

### **NOTES ON PROCEDURES & ASSUMPTIONS IN THE MONEY MONITOR**

Neither the costs of conference reports nor the costs of bills that have already been recorded under substantively similar House-passed legislation this year are recorded here. “The Money Monitor,” which operates as an annual document, 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.**

The figures do not include interest or other debt service costs.

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.

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 certain tax cuts and certain other revenue reductions have on the national economy.

All numbers in “The Money Monitor” are positive unless otherwise indicated.

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

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