



The Money Monitor

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

Week of March 29-April 2, 2004

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

\$176,088,000,000.00

H.R. 3036	Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2004 through 2006	\$58,462.0 million
H.R. 3550	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (TEA-LU)	\$117,626.0 million*

TOTAL FIVE-YEAR COST OF THIS WEEK'S AUTHORIZATIONS \$176,088.0 million

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

\$199,017,630,000.00**

*This figure represents contract authority—a mandatory form of budget authority to incur obligations in advance of appropriations—and does NOT include the authorizations added in the Rule (H.Res. 593) or by amendment on the House floor. No such estimate will be available.

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.

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

\$526,000,000.00

H.R. 3036	Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2004 through 2006	\$225.0 million
S. 2231	A bill to reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program through June 30, 2004	\$209.0 million
S. 2241	To reauthorize certain school lunch and child nutrition programs through June 30, 2004	\$6.0 million
S. 2057	To require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses incurred by the members in connection with leave under the Central Command Rest	

	and Recuperation Leave Program before the program was expanded to include domestic travel	\$13.0 million
H.R. 3550	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (TEA-LU)	\$73.0 million [#]

THIS WEEK'S NET FIVE-YEAR CHANGE IN MANDATORY SPENDING \$526.0 million

Year-to-date net five-year change in House-passed mandatory spending:
\$474,000,000.00

[#]This figure does NOT include any mandatory spending added in the Rule (H.Res. 593) or by amendment on the House floor. No such estimate will be available.

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 2nd Session of the 108th Congress:

Fiscal Year 2004: \$0.00

Fiscal Year 2005: \$0.00

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

-\$9,427,000,000.00

H.R. 3550	Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (TEA-LU)	-\$9,427.0 million
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THIS WEEK'S NET FIVE-YEAR CHANGE IN REVENUE -\$9,427.0 million

Year-to-date net five-year revenue change by House-passed bills:

-\$9,763,500,000.00

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 (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.**

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