

## S 1996

Pro-Growth Budgeting Act of 2011

**Congress:** 112 (2011–2013, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** Economics and Public Finance

**Introduced:** Dec 15, 2011

**Current Status:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

**Latest Action:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget. (Dec 15, 2011)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/senate-bill/1996>

### Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Ayotte, Kelly [R-NH]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** NH • **Chamber:** Senate

### Cosponsors (2 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Johnson, Ron [R-WI]	R · WI		Dec 15, 2011
Sen. Rubio, Marco [R-FL]	R · FL		Dec 15, 2011

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Budget Committee	Senate	Referred To	Dec 15, 2011

### Subjects & Policy Tags

#### Policy Area:

Economics and Public Finance

### Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
112 HR 3582	Identical bill	Feb 6, 2012: Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget.

Pro-Growth Budgeting Act of 2011 - Amends the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to prepare for each major bill or resolution reported by any congressional committee (except the congressional appropriations committees), as a supplement to CBO cost estimates, a macroeconomic impact analysis of the costs of such legislation for: (1) the period for which the cost estimate is prepared, and (2) the 10-fiscal year period beginning with the first fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such estimate was prepared and each of the 2 next 10-fiscal year periods.

Defines "major bill or resolution" as any bill or resolution whose budgetary effects, for any fiscal year in the period for which a CBO cost estimate is prepared, is estimated to be greater than .25% of the current projected U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) for that fiscal year.

Requires the analysis to describe: (1) the potential economic impact of the bill or resolution on major economic variables, including real GDP, business investment, the capital stock, employment, and labor supply; and (2) the potential fiscal effects of the measure, including any estimates of revenue increases or decreases resulting from changes in GDP.

#### **Actions Timeline**

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