Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch

Updated January 16, 2004

name redacted
Specialist in American National Government
Government and Finance Division
Appropriations are one part of a complex federal budget process that includes budget resolutions, appropriations (regular, supplemental, and continuing) bills, rescissions, and budget reconciliation bills. The process begins with the President’s budget request and is bounded by the rules of the House and Senate, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (as amended), the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and current program authorizations.

This report is a guide to one of the 13 regular appropriations bills that Congress considers each year. It is designed to supplement the information provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations. It summarizes the current legislative status of the bill, its scope, major issues, funding levels, and related legislative activity. The report lists the key CRS staff relevant to the issues covered and related CRS products.

This report is updated as soon as possible after major legislative developments, especially following legislative action in the committees and on the floor of the House and Senate.

NOTE: A Web version of this document with active links is available to congressional staff at: [http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml].
Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch

Summary

On September 30, 2003, the President signed into law H.R. 2657, the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-83). The Act contains $3.548 billion for FY2004 legislative branch activities, and $937.6 million for FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations (for executive and judicial programs).

During markup on July 9, 2003, the Senate Committee on Appropriations added $1.989 billion in FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations to its version of the FY2004 legislative branch funding bill, S. 1383. It placed the funds in Title III of the bill. The Senate amended the supplemental to contain $2.0 billion, and conferees reduced the funding level to $937.6 million.

Among elements considered during discussions on the FY2004 budget were

- the level of additional funds necessary to complete construction and furnishing of the Capitol Visitors’ Center;
- additional security enhancements within and around the Capitol complex;
- the level of funding for activities of the Capitol Police; and
- requests of the Capitol Police to expand their physical jurisdiction, establish a mounted police unit, authorize officers to carry guns (other than those used for official duty) when off-duty, and expand the law enforcement duties of officers outside the physical jurisdiction of the Capitol Police, including Members’ home districts and states.
# Key Policy Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Division abbreviations: GOV/FIN = Government and Finance
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Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch

Most Recent Developments


Introduction to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

The annual legislative branch appropriations bill contains two titles. Appropriations for legislative branch agencies are contained in Title I. Title II contains general administrative provisions, and from time to time appropriations for legislative branch entities. For example, in the FY2003 Act Title II contained funding for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development and the Congressional Award Act.

Congress changed the structure of the annual legislative branch appropriations bill effective in FY2003. Prior to enactment of the FY2003 bill, and effective in FY1978, the legislative branch appropriations bill was divided into two titles. Title I, Congressional Operations, contained budget authorities for activities directly serving Congress. Included in this title were the budgets of the House, the Senate, Joint Items (joint House and Senate activities), the Office of Compliance, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) (except the Library of Congress (LOC) buildings and grounds), the Congressional Research Service (CRS) within the Library of Congress, and congressional printing and binding activities of the Government Printing Office (GPO).

Title II, Related Agencies, contained budgets for activities not directly supporting Congress. Included in this title were budgets of the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress (except the Congressional Research Service), the Library buildings and grounds maintained by the Architect of the Capitol, the Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding costs), and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Periodically since FY1978, the bill contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions.
In addition to activities funded in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, there are legislative budget authorities that include permanent budget authority for both federal funds and trust funds, and non-legislative entities.

*Permanent federal funds* are available as the result of previously enacted legislation and do not require annual action.¹

*Permanent trust funds* are monies held in accounts credited with collections from specific sources earmarked by law for a defined purpose. Trust funds do not appear in the annual legislative bill since they are not budget authority. They are included in the *U.S. Budget* either as budget receipts or offsetting collections.²

The *Budget* also contains non-legislative entities within the legislative branch budget. They are funded in other appropriation bills, but are placed in the legislative section by the Office of Management and Budget for bookkeeping purposes.³

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¹ FY2004 estimated legislative branch permanent federal fund authority was $351 million, comprised of House and Senate Member pay ($109 million); House and Senate use of foreign currencies ($8 million); and Library of Congress payments to copyright owners ($234 million). Source is the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* (with figures rounded to the nearest million).

² FY2004 estimated permanent trust fund authority was $37 million, comprised of Library of Congress gift and trust fund accounts ($16 million); U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission trust funds ($1 million); Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Botanic Garden, gifts and donations ($2 million); John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development trust funds ($3 million), and the Russian Leadership Development trust funds ($15 million). Source is the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* (which contains figures rounded to the nearest million).

³ The FY2004 *U.S. Budget* contains $80 million in federal funds for non-legislative entities, with one exception, under two headings: (1) “U.S. Tax Court” ($40 million), and (2) “other legislative branch agencies - legislative branch boards and commissions” ($19 million), which includes the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom ($3 million); a subcategory titled “other legislative branch boards and commissions” ($3 million); and payment to the Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund ($15 million).

For a more accurate picture of the legislative branch budget, as contained in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, the total FY2004 legislative branch appropriation figure in the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* must be adjusted. This is accomplished by subtracting non-legislative funds and permanent federal and trust funds. Non-legislative funds are those for entities that are funded in other appropriations bills, but for bookkeeping purposes are counted as legislative branch funds by the Office of Management and Budget. The FY2004 *U.S. Budget* contains a legislative budget authority request of $4.2 billion. After subtracting non-legislative entities ($80 million), permanent federal funds ($351 million), and permanent trust funds ($37 million), the total is $3.7 billion.
Table 1. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY1995 to FY2004
(budget authority in billions of current dollars)a

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a. These figures represent current dollars, exclude permanent budget authorities, and contain supplemenals and rescissions. Permanent budget authorities are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill but, rather, are automatically funded annually.

b. Includes budget authority contained in the FY1999 regular annual Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-275), the FY1999 emergency supplemental appropriation (P.L. 105-277), and the FY1999 supplemental appropriation (P.L. 106-31).

c. Includes budget authority contained in the FY2000 regular annual Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-57); a supplemental and a 0.38% rescission in P.L. 106-113; and supplemenals in P.L. 106-246 and P.L. 106-554.

d. This figure contains: (1) FY2001 regular annual appropriations contained in H.R. 5657, legislative branch appropriations bill; (2) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $118 million and a 0.22% across-the-board rescission contained in H.R. 5666, miscellaneous appropriations bill; and (3) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $79.5 million contained in H.R. 2216 (P.L. 107-20). H.R. 5657 and H.R. 5666 were incorporated by reference in P.L. 106-554, FY2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The first FY2001legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 4516, was vetoed Oct. 30, 2000. The second legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 5657, was introduced Dec. 14 and incorporated in P.L. 106-554. This figure does not reflect any terrorism supplementals funds released pursuant to P.L. 107-38.

e. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 107-68; transfers from the legislative branch emergency response fund pursuant to P.L. 107-117; and FY2002 supplemental appropriations in P.L. 107-206.


g. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-83.

Status of FY2004 Appropriations

Table 2. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (H.R. 2657)

<table>
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<th>Committee Markup</th>
<th>House Report</th>
<th>House Passage</th>
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<th>Conference Report</th>
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<td>07/01/03 H.Rept. 108-186</td>
<td>07/09/03</td>
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<td>07/11/03</td>
<td>09/18/03 H.Rept. 108-279</td>
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<td>Senate</td>
<td>06/26/03</td>
<td>07/01/03 S.Rept. 108-88</td>
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<td>09/18/03 H.Rept. 108-279</td>
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| Public Law       | 09/30/03 P.L. 108-83 |

Action on the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

Submission of FY2004 Budget Request by the President. On February 3, 2003, President Bush issued the FY2004 U.S. Budget containing an estimate of $3.76 billion for operations of the legislative branch. Subsequently, the request was later revised to $3.78 billion due to modifications by legislative branch agencies,
which reflected an increase of 9.1% ($315.5 million) over the FY2003 appropriation of $3.46 billion. A substantial part of the increase was to meet mandatory expenses required by law, including additional funding for salaries and related expenses and increased costs of goods and services for internal operations of legislative branch agencies.

**Hearings on FY2004 Budget Requests.** The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations held most of their hearings on FY2004 legislative branch agency requests in March, April, and May 2003. An additional hearing is to be held on the Capitol Visitors’ Center as announced by the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative, Committee on Appropriations indicated on May 20, 2003. The most recent hearings were held May 20 and 21, 2003, by the House Subcommittee on Legislative during which Members heard testimony and questioned the Capitol Police Board and Architect of the Capitol.

**Report of FY2004 Bill By House Committee on Appropriations (H.R. 2657).** As reported by the House Appropriations Committee on July 1, 2003, the House bill contained:

- an overall reduction of 1.2% from the FY2003 appropriation for legislative branch activities, except those of the Senate, to $2.70 billion from $2.73 billion;
- a reduction of 11.8% in the budget of the Capitol Police, to $211.8 million from $240.2 million; and
- a reduction of 24.8% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, excluding funds for Senate Office Buildings, to $294.9 million from $392.3 million;

The Committee marked up the bill and ordered it reported on June 26.

**Passage of FY2004 Bill by the House (H.R. 2657).** On July 9, the House passed a scaled down bill, H.R. 2657 (394-26), containing an overall decrease of 1.2%, excluding funds for Senate operations, and freezing funding for the Capitol Police, by reducing the expenses account and increasing the salaries account by 8.8%. New funding was withheld pending completion of a master plan for the police force. Funds for the Architect of the Capitol were increased slightly, with additional funds to be considered as Congress determined were needed for the Capitol Visitors’ Center and other pending construction projects. The House bill did not contain funds for the center.

H.R. 2657 passed with an amendment prohibiting the use of funds in the bill for supplemental dental and vision health insurance benefits for House Members and employees. This language was contained as an amendment to H.R. 2657 in the nature

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of a substitute to the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2657 (H.Res. 311). The rule was agreed to by a vote of 411-13.

Report of FY2004 Bill by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S. 1383). As reported in the Senate on July 10, S. 1383 contained

- an overall increase of 2.7%, for legislative branch operations, excluding funds for the House, to $2.51 billion from $2.44 billion;

- a slight decrease in the budget for the Capitol Police, to $240.0 million from $240.2 million, which included a reduction in general expenses account and an 18.6% increase in the salaries account; and

- a reduction of 9.6% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, excluding funds for House office buildings, $357.8 million from $396.2 million; the FY2004 Architect’s figure contains a one-time appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors’ Center. Absent the $47.8 million appropriation, the Architect’s budget would reflect a decrease of 21.7%, to $310.0 million from $396.2 million in FY2003.

During markup on July 9, the Senate Committee on Appropriations added $2.044 billion in FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations in a new title, Title III, of S. 1383. This funding included

- $1.55 billion for disaster relief, $50 million for NASA;
- $314 million for wildfire suppression;
- $10 million for flood control;
- $100 million for AmeriCorps; and
- $20 million for activities funded in the general provisions section of Title III.

Passage of FY2004 Bill by the Senate (S. 1383; H.R. 2657). On July 11, the Senate passed H.R. 2657, which was amended to contain the language of S. 1383, by a vote of 85-7. As passed by the Senate, H.R. 2657 contained a 2.7% increase, not including appropriations for House operations. Like the House, the Senate version contained a reduction in the police expenses account, but provided an 18.6% increase in the police salaries account. The Senate reduced the Architect’s budget by 9.6%. The reduction from FY2003 was greater if the one-time appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors’ Center contained in the Architect’s FY2004 appropriation is not counted.

The Senate did not consider amendments relating to funding for the legislative branch; it did consider amendments relating to programs funded in the FY2003 emergency supplemental which was added in Title III of H.R. 2657 by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

legislative branch activities, contained in Titles I and II. As reported from conference, Titles I and II contained

- an overall increase of 2.5% in legislative branch appropriations, to $3.548 million from $3.461 million in FY2003;
- a reduction of 8.0% in the budget of the Capitol Police, to $221.1 million from $240.2 million;
- a reduction of 11.3% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, to $405.4 million from $456.8 million; and
- an appropriation of $36.839 million and a transfer of $12.0 million for completion of the Capitol Visitors’ Center.

Pending FY2004 Legislative Branch Language and Supplemental Appropriations in the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriation Bill (H.R. 2673)

Legislative branch administrative and funding language is contained in H.R. 2673, the FY2004 consolidated appropriation bill. The conference report on H.R. 2673 was agreed to by the House on December 8; the report is scheduled for Senate consideration on January 20, 2004. Provisions relating to legislative branch activities are contained in Division H of the bill. These provisions

- give the Attending Physician authority and responsibility for oversight and coordination of the use of “medical assets” to respond to bioterrorist incidents and other public health emergencies that occur within the Capitol building and grounds; authorize the Attending Physician to impose a quarantine and to declared deaths (Section 151; for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12442);
- authorize the Architect of the Capitol to enter into an agreement to “acquire by lease” any part of the property at 499 South Capitol Street, SW, Washington, DC, for use by the Capitol Police; specify that such property be considered within the definition of the Capitol grounds (Section 152; for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12442);
- establish a “United States Group,” composed of 12 Senators, to meet annually with representatives of China to discuss “common problems in the interest of relations” between the two countries that would be known as the “United States-China Interparliamentary Group”; direct the President pro tempore to appoint Senators to the group upon

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5 This summary does not address provisions in other divisions of the bill directing the General Accounting Office to audit or otherwise review executive branch programs.
Section 168(a) also requires a rescission of $1.8 billion in unobligated balances of amounts made available in appropriations for the Department of Defense, and in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117, both of which contained emergency terrorism funding for the federal government, some of which was released to the legislative branch for security enhancements. Any unobligated amounts made available in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117 might be subject to this particular rescission. The Office of Management and Budget is to determine the accounts, programs, projects, and activities from which funds will be rescinded. P.L. 107-38 (continued...)

• establish a “United States Group,” composed of 12 Senators, to meet annually with representatives of Russia to discuss “common problems in the interest of relations” between the two countries that would be known as the “United States-Russia Interparliamentary Group”; direct the President pro tempore to appoint Senators to the group upon recommendations of the Senate majority and minority leaders; authorize $100,000 to be appropriated for expenses for each fiscal year in which Congress makes an appropriation; authorize the use of $75,000 from the Senate contingent fund in FY2004 for specified official expenses; and appropriate $100,000 for expenses of the Interparliamentary Group in FY2004 (Section 153; for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443);

• authorize a maximum of $50,000 in the Senate contingent fund to be used each fiscal year for reimbursement to the Senate chaplain for expenses incurred in the purchase of food and food-related items while performing the duties of office; repeal the chaplain expense revolving fund (Section 155; for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443);

• establish a House of Representatives revolving fund containing appropriations and donations made to the fund, and interest on its balance; require the House Chief Administrative Officer to authorize expenditures from the fund, upon notification to the House Committee on Appropriations (Section 156; for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443); and

• require a 0.59% across the board rescission in FY2004 legislative branch appropriations (contained in P.L. 108-83) to be applied proportionately to each account, and to programs, projects, and activities within each account; require the Office of Management and

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6 Section 168(a) also requires a rescission of $1.8 billion in unobligated balances of amounts made available in appropriations for the Department of Defense, and in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117, both of which contained emergency terrorism funding for the federal government, some of which was released to the legislative branch for security enhancements. Any unobligated amounts made available in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117 might be subject to this particular rescission. The Office of Management and Budget is to determine the accounts, programs, projects, and activities from which funds will be rescinded. P.L. 107-38 (continued...
Budget to submit within 30 days of enactment of H.R. 2673 a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that specifies “the account and amount of each rescission” (Section 168(b)(c); for bill text see Congressional Record, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12445).

Action on FY2003 Supplemental Appropriations for the Legislative Branch (P.L. 108-11;H.R. 1559)

Soon after approving the FY2003 regular annual legislative branch appropriations (P.L. 108-7), and prior to consideration of the FY2004 legislative branch budget, Congress cleared an FY2003 supplemental (H.R. 1559, P.L. 108-11) containing $125 million for the legislative branch emergency response fund. Appropriations were made available as follows:

- $11.0 million — House of Representatives, committee employees (standing committees, special and select), for salaries and expenses;
- $37.8 million — Capitol Police, general expenses, “for increasing emergency costs of the security requirements for the United States Capitol Complex related to protecting the occupants and visitors;”
- $111,000 — Office of Compliance, salaries and expenses, “to cover contracted services of hearings officers and mediators for the increasing number of hearings;”
- $63.9 million — Architect of the Capitol, Capitol police buildings and grounds, “for the property purchase, design, and the beginning of construction for a new Capitol Police headquarters,”
- $5.5 million — Library of Congress, salaries and expenses, “to implement a public address system for the Library’s buildings to assure effective communications in all emergency situations;”
- $1.9 million — Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, “to support the planning, design, and implementation of the Congressional Research Service portion of the alternate computer facilities;”
- $4.9 million — General Accounting Office, salaries and expenses, “to support the implementation of important security enhancements required within the GAO facility.”

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6 (...continued) contained $40 billion in emergency terrorism appropriations, $376.9 million of which was released by the President for legislative branch security enhancements. P.L. 107-117 authorized the transfer of an additional $256.1 million from funds made available in P.L. 107-38 for additional legislative branch security enhancements.


FY2004 Legislative Branch Funding Issues

Capitol Complex Security — U.S. Capitol Police

Funding Issues. In recent years, Congress has undertaken to strengthen the capabilities of the Capitol Police by providing increased funding; the FY2002 budget was increased by 47.1%, and the FY2003 budget by 38.6%.

The Capitol Police requested a 20.9% increase of $50.3 million for FY2004.9 Conferees, however, agreed to withhold additional funds and actually reduce the Capitol Police appropriation by 8.0%, to $221.1 million from $240.2 million in FY2003.10 The conference figure reflects an increase of 4.4% from the appropriation contained in the House bill, and a decrease of 7.9% from that contained in the Senate bill.

The FY2004 Capitol Police appropriation funds 1,993 positions, including 1,592 sworn staff and 401 civilian employees. Language authorizes 30 positions to be converted from sworn to civilian positions. Conferees also directed the Capitol Police to recruit 75 new personnel as follows: five positions for the chief, three of which are to be mid-level attorneys in the Office of General Counsel; 33 positions, three of which are to be intelligence analysts and 13 positions for the Security Services Bureau; and 37 positions for the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

Conferees noted “that should the Capitol Police strategic plan, and associated staffing plan, be completed and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, during fiscal year 2004, there is ample funding from the Emergency Response Fund for new sworn positions.”11

The Capitol Police appropriation is contained in two accounts.12

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9 The FY2004 request of the Capitol Police for $290.5 million reflected additional funds for Capitol complex security enhancements including $61 million for an alternate computer facility as a backup during an emergency, and funds for 301 additional sworn officers and 346 professionals to “staff all law enforcement areas around the Capitol complex” and “provide sufficient intelligence capabilities, robust physical security and response functions as well as adequate administrative and logistical support services within the Police Department.”(Written testimony of Terrance Gainer, Chief, U.S. Capitol Police, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 1, 2003 (not yet published).

10 The FY2003 appropriation reflects a one-time wartime supplemental appropriation of $37.8 million which was contained in P.L. 108-11.


12 Effective in FY2003, appropriations for Capitol Police salaries and expenses accounts in the annual legislative branch appropriation bill are contained in a stand-alone account. (continued...)
Previously, the appropriation was contained within the joint items account. Also effective in FY2003, a new account was created for Capitol Police buildings and grounds within the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol.

13 The FY2003 appropriation contains a regular annual appropriation of $23.9 million and a supplemental appropriation of $40 million.

A separate appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol account contains $3.3 million for Capitol Police buildings and grounds, the same amount contained in both the House and Senate bills. This represents a significant decrease from the FY2003 appropriation of $63.9 million.13

Among other Capitol Police provisions contained in P.L. 108-83 are those

- authorizing the recruitment and training of sworn positions for assignment to the Library of Congress, including 23 positions in FY2004;

- restating a requirement that the Capitol Police notify and consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on plans that “result in the redistribution, reprogramming, or reallocation of FTE’s or funds in a manner different from that presented in each budget year’s appropriation hearings; position reports to the Committees; and the final approved budget;”14

- authorizing any counsel providing legal assistance and representation to the Capitol Police to appear in any federal or state court;

- directing that hazardous materials response team members assisting the Capitol Police be treated as members of the force in order to receive retirement benefits that are comparable to benefits available to other federal firefighters and law enforcement personnel;

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12 (...continued) Previously, the appropriation was contained within the joint items account. Also effective in FY2003, a new account was created for Capitol Police buildings and grounds within the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol.

13 The FY2003 appropriation contains a regular annual appropriation of $23.9 million and a supplemental appropriation of $40 million.

• providing for a “more effective and efficient” transfer of Library of Congress police to the Capitol Police force;\textsuperscript{15}

• redefining and extending the physical jurisdiction of the Capitol Police over traffic within and around the Capitol grounds to limit and prohibit trucks, referred to as the “truck interdiction program;”

• directing the Capitol Police Board to make regulations regarding “implementation, execution and maintenance” of the truck interdiction program and to submit its regulations to the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration for approval; and

• directing that FY2004 basic training expenses of the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center be paid from Department of Homeland Security funds.

Capitol Complex Security — Capitol Visitors’ Center

Conferees agreed to a $48.839 million additional appropriation for the Capitol Visitors’ Center, funded under the Architect of the Capitol account. The appropriation is similar to the amount considered necessary to complete construction of the center, based upon a review by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and a GAO “assessment of a cost-to-complete estimate prepared by a third party with expertise in construction cost analysis.”\textsuperscript{16} Of this amount, $1.039 million is marked for operational costs, and $48.550 million is no-year money. The Senate version of the FY2004 bill contained an appropriation of $47.8 million for the center; the House did not provide funds for the center.

The actual new appropriation for FY2004 is $36.839 million, since conferees authorized $12.0 million to be transferred to the center’ appropriation from previously appropriated funds made available for Capitol Police buildings and grounds also funded under the Architect of the Capitol account.

Conferees also

• directed the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct quarterly performance reviews of construction progress to determine adherence and changes to the center’s expenses and schedule, to support oversight by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Capitol Preservation Commission;


• limited federal funds that can be obligated or spent on a tunnel connecting the center with the Library of Congress to $10.0 million;

• prohibited the expenditure of funds by the Architect of the Capitol for construction of the tunnel until a plan for obligation of funds (showing purpose, amount, and schedule) is approved by the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; and

• “urged” those responsible for exhibits in the center to consult with the Library of Congress “to ensure that the exhibit presents history of the Congress as well as the role of the congress in the preservation of the cultural and artistic heritage of the American people.”

Senate report language addressed concerns of the Senate with several aspects of management of the project, expressing reservations about providing additional funds “without better management practices.” The Senate requested the Architect to impose necessary controls on construction of the Capitol Visitors’ Center (CVC), stating that the top priority of the Architect is to ensure completion in a timely and financially responsible manner; directed the Architect to “develop a risk mitigation plan, and institute a global project cost coding and tracking system for all costs, to ensure to the extent practicable there will not be additional cost requirements to complete the project in a timely fashion without jeopardizing quality.”

The Senate further prohibited the Architect from obligating any of the $47.8 million contained in the report without receipt of (1) a recommendation by the Capitol Preservation Commission, and (2) approval of an spending plan by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Interest in the construction of the Capitol Visitors’ Center reflects a heightened interest by some Members of Congress in making the necessary appropriations available so that construction of the center can be completed in 2005. Congressional leadership broke ground for the center on June 20, 2000, and construction began in early 2002. Revised construction cost estimates have increased the original budget of $265 million to $373.5 million. A total of $308.5 million in federal appropriations


19 For a more detailed discussion on costs of and background on the center, see CRS Report RL31121, The Capitol Visitors’ Center: An Overview, by Stephen Stathis.

20 Testimony of Alan M. Hantman, Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Oversight of the Operations of the Secretary of the Senate, and Architect of the Capitol, hearing, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Mar. 19, 2003 (not yet (continued...
have been made for the center’s construction, and an additional $65 million in private funds is reportedly available.

**Architect of the Capitol Operations**

**Funding Issues.** Conferees agreed to $405.4 million for activities of the Architect of the Capitol, a decrease of $51.4 million (-11.3%) from the FY2003 appropriation of $456.8 million. Operations of the Architect are funded in nine accounts. The FY2004 appropriations for these accounts and the percentage changes from FY2003 are as follows:

- general administration — $77.1 million (+30.7%);
- Capitol building — $28.2 million (-14.5%);
- Capitol grounds — $6.9 million (-17.1%);
- Senate office buildings — $63.4 million (-1.7%);
- House office buildings — $62.8 million (+3.7%);
- Capitol power plant — $81.5 million (-34.4%);  
- Library buildings and grounds — $39.2 million (+5.1%);
- Capitol Police buildings and grounds — $3.3 million (-94.8%);  
- Botanic garden — $6.2 million (+2.1%).

From time to time, other projects of the Architect are funded in separate accounts of the bill under the Architect, as is the case in the FY2004 Act which makes available $48.839 million for completion of the Capitol Visitors’ Center (CVC). That figure reflects a new appropriation of $36.839 million combined with $12.0 million made available by conferees in a transfer from the Capitol Police buildings and grounds account under the Architect of the Capitol.

Prior to FY2004, Congress funded separate accounts under the Architect in FY2002, including $70.0 million for the CVC and $1.3 million for the Congressional Cemetery.

Conferees on the FY2004 bill also

- directed the AOC to issue control and administrative procedures and processes to prevent waste and fraud in the use of funds by offices under his jurisdiction;
- encouraged the AOC to cooperate with other legislative branch entities to increase the “volume and visibility” of artwork which

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20 (...continued) published).

21 This appropriation is in addition to $4.4 million made available from receipts credited to this account as reimbursements.

reflects the contributions of African-Americans throughout the history of the United States;

- deferred action on personnel and costs associated with energy service at the Capitol Power Plant until completion of a study by the AOC on the organization and administration of his office (as directed in the House report on H.R. 2657);

- directed that the study of the AOC on organization and administration of his office be “comprehensive” and address “all aspects of AOC central and administrative staff, including any administrative positions that have been established in the offices of the superintendents to ensure that duplicative services do not occur; that all positions are required to conduct business; and that they are aligned with the AOC strategic plan;”

- funded replacement of high voltage switchgear for the Senate ($2.0 million), the House ($3.6 million), and the Library of Congress ($1.8 million);

- provided $275,000 for upgrades to the emergency evacuation and notification system in the Capitol Complex;

- provided $6.0 million for phase two of the U.S. Capitol Master Plan;

- provided $9.5 million for modernization of elevators in the House; $4.3 million to upgrade the House data center;

- directed the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review the master plan of the Capitol Power Plant, its operations and management, and report its findings and recommendations on the “adequacy of the master plan, the capacity and efficiency of plant operations, the reliability and security of its distribution infrastructure, as well as the status of the expansion projects;”

- provided $22.0 million for the West Refrigeration Plant Expansion project at the Capitol Power Plant; and

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• provided transfer authority for an alternate computing facility.

**FY2004 Budget Proposal and House and Senate Floor Action.** The original FY2004 budget proposal for the Architect was $513.9 million, an increase of $57.1 million (12.5%) from $456.8 million in FY2003, including a FY2003 supplemental of $63.9 million for Capitol Police buildings and grounds.25 The proposal also authorized the Architect to use $4.4 million in reimbursements made to his office for utilities provided to nonlegislative branch agencies.26

Most of the increase was for general administration of activities of the Architect (+169.0%), maintenance of the Capitol building (+58.8%), and enhancements to the Botanic Garden (+80.1%). In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee in May 2003, the Architect stated that the most significant factor in the FY2004 budget increase is the purchase of an alternate computer facility to be shared by legislative branch agencies ($61.0 million).27

The request also reflected a significant decrease for the Capitol police buildings and grounds appropriation (-95.4%), primarily due to a FY2003 supplemental of $40.1 million for a new police headquarters. Other reductions were to be made in funds for the Capitol power plant (-17.8%) and maintenance of the Capitol grounds (-15.9%).

The House version of the FY2004 bill contained a reduction of 9.6% in the budget of the Architect, excluding funds for Senate office buildings, to $357.8 million from $396.2 million.

The Senate version contained a decrease of 9.6%, excluding funds for House office buildings, to $357.8 million from $396.2 million in FY2003. The FY2004 figure contains an appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors’ Center.

**House of Representatives**

**Overall Funding.** The FY2004 appropriation for House internal operations is $1.01 billion, an increase of 5.8% over the FY2003 funding level of $960.9 million,28 and a reduction of 2.4% from the House budget request. Most of the increase is for mandatory expenses, those required by law to meet such expenses as

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25 The FY2003 appropriation reflects partial funding for a new police headquarters, the cost of leasing temporary space until completion of the headquarters, and construction of a tactical training facility in Cheltenham, Maryland for sole use of the Capitol Police.


27 The Architect was authorized to acquire buildings and facilities for a back-up computer center, subject to availability of appropriations, in P.L. 107-206, sec. 905(a).

the annual salary adjustment and related costs, plus increased costs of goods and services. Among increases are those for

- Members’ representational allowances to assist Members in their official duties, an increase of 8.0%;

- salaries and expenses for House leadership offices, an increase of 9.8%;

- salaries of House administrative officers, their employees and other personnel, an increase of 3.2%;

- Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, an increase of 5.5%; and

- allowances and expenses heading (which includes supplies; official mail for committees, leadership and administrative offices; and mandatory House contributions to insurance and retirement programs for House employees), an increase of 8.9%.

Among other provisions of P.L. 108-83 are those that

- established the House Office of Interparliamentary Affairs with jurisdiction over visits to the House by participants in interparliamentary exchanges, members of foreign legislative bodies, and permanent officials of foreign governments;

- required unused funds available to Members for their representational allowances to be used to reduce the deficit; and

- prohibited the use of funds in the Act to provide supplemental dental or vision health insurance benefits to Members and other House employees.

House conferees included language in the conference report regarding the role of the Office of House Finance in the annual budget preparation process. They directed the Finance Office to set deadlines for the receipt of budget information, including reprogramming activities, from House entities. They also expressed the Appropriations Committee’s expectation that each House entity will “provide its utmost support in meeting Office of Finance deadlines,” necessitating at times “an immediate response with little or no advance notification.” Conferees noted that in the event a House entity “is not available to respond to the Finance Office, the Committee expects the Finance Office to provide their independent analysis to the Committee.”

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29 The House Finance Office, under jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, is responsible for collecting budget requests and other data from House entities.

30 U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, Making Appropriations for the Legislative (continued...)
House Committee Funding. The FY2004 appropriation for House committee operations is $132.1 million, a decrease of 4.7% from the FY2003 appropriation of $138.6 million.\textsuperscript{31}

Funding for House committees is contained in the appropriation heading, committee employees, that comprises two subheadings. The first subheading contains funds for personnel and non-personnel expenses of House committees, except the Appropriations Committee, as authorized by the House in a committee expense resolution. The FY2004 appropriation is $107.2 million.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and non-personnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2004 appropriation is $24.9 million.

Senate

Overall Senate. The Senate’s FY2004 appropriation of $716.8 million is an 8.0% increase over FY2003 ($663.4 million). A significant factor in the increase is funding for mandatory expenses related to insurance and retirement programs for Senate employees. Among other increases are those for

- official personnel and office expense account, to assist Senators in their official duties, an increase of 6.8%;

- activities of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, funded under “salaries, officers, and employees”) including six additional positions for enhanced Senate security, an increase of 6.1%;

- activities of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, funded under “contingent expenses of the Senate,” an increase of 18.2%; the increase primarily reflects expenses related to a “fit-out” of the new Senate warehouse and mail processing facility ($6.3 million), purchase of computer equipment and software for offices of Senators and committees ($10.3 million), relocation of the Senate Recording Studio to the Capitol Visitors’ Center (CVC) ($5.2 million), continuation of technology upgrades in the Senate Recording Studio ($3.8 million), enhanced security for Senators’ state offices ($2.7 million), move and upgrades of the audio system infrastructure in the Senate chamber in connection with the CVC ($2.5 million), and procurement and

\textsuperscript{30} (...)continued

\textsuperscript{31} The FY2003 appropriation contains an $11 million FY2003 supplemental.
maintenance of correspondence management systems in Senators’ offices ($4.3 million);\(^{32}\)

- activities of the Secretary of the Senate funded under “salaries, officers, and employees,” an increase of 7.1%;

- activities of the Secretary of the Senate funded under “contingent expenses of the Senate,” a decrease of 68.0%; and

- salaries of officers and their employees and mandatory Senate contributions to insurance and retirement programs for most Senate employees, an increase of 7.1%.

Among other provisions of P.L. 108-83 are those that

- made $500,000 available for a pilot postal patron mail program which allows mailing of postcards by Senators to provide notices of town meetings which they will attend;\(^{33}\)

- struck the limitation on expenses for the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority;

- defined the authority of the Senate Commission on Art in the acceptance of monetary gifts and in the acquisition of art and historical items for display in the Senate wing of the Capitol and in Senate office buildings; and established a Senate Curatorial Advisory Board and a Senate Preservation Fund;

- authorized the Senate Sergeant at Arms to provide services and furnish equipment to certain Senate entities on a reimbursable basis;

- provided authority to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to authorize the installation of data communication lines and other internet connections in the home of each Senator and in the homes of two employees designated by a Senator; and

- authorized Senators from states with high cost of living expenses (contiguous states) to provide additional funds to employees located in their states, and limited the additional allowances to 25% of the basic salary of employees.


\(^{33}\) Language limits a Senator’s mailing allocation of these funds to 50% of the mailing cost. The remaining expenses are to be paid by a Senator from other funds available to him/her.
Language in the Senate Appropriations Committee report encouraged the Secretary of the Senate to study Senate employee pay, hiring, and benefits, and made $65,000 available for this purpose.34

Among the FY2004 budget requests were those for $5.9 million for a year’s maintenance of recent security enhancements to the alternate computing facility and temporary assistance in processing of packages to the Senate until the new mail processing facility off the Capitol Complex is completed, and an additional $4.7 million to support the Senate’s computer infrastructure.35

**Senate Committee Funding.**

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two Senate accounts:

- the *inquiries and investigations account*, which contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations, $118.5 million, an increase of 8.2%; and
- the *Committee on Appropriations account*, $12.8 million, an increase of 13.6%.

**Support Agency Funding**

**Congressional Budget Office.** Conferees agreed to a 6.1% increase in the FY2004 appropriation for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), to $33.8 million from $31.9 million. Among other activities and personnel costs the appropriation funds are two additional FTE positions. The House bill contained $33.8 million, an increase of 6.0%, and the Senate bill contained $33.6 million, an increase of 5.3%.

Conferees agreed to the House provision for CBO, along with other members of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, to contribute its appropriate share of the expenses of the Board.

The FY2004 CBO request was $34.0 million, an increase of 6.6%, allowing for 236 positions. The agency requested three new positions, increasing staff from 233 to 236, to enhance CBO’s “ability to make economic forecasts and project tax receipts;” continue the agency’s visiting scholars’ program for post doctoral fellows and academics with specialized expertise; and allow staff promotions and merit increases and performance-based pay increases for managers and senior analysts who do not receive annual across the board pay adjustments.36

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36 Written testimony of Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director, Congressional Budget Office, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative, *Legislative* (continued...
General Accounting Office. Conferees appropriated $460.3 million to the General Accounting Office (GAO) for FY2004. These funds reflect $466.3 million in direct appropriations and an offset of $6.0 million in receipts, which is an increase of 1.6% from $453.1 million made available for FY2003.37

The House appropriated $458.5 million, an increase of 1.2%, and the Senate, $462.1 million, an increase of 2.0%. Both houses approved GAO’s request to fund 3,269 FTEs, and authorized the Comptroller General to receive payments from the Securities and Exchange Commission for GAO audits of the Commission’s finances.

Language in the conference report

- directed GAO to report to Congress with regard to the impact on GAO’s mission and capabilities if it were to assume a role in technology assessment for the legislative branch; directed the report be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2003;38 and

- authorized GAO, and other members of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, to contributed their appropriate shares of the Board’s expenses.

The FY2004 GAO request was $466.6 million, an increase of 3.0%, and, as originally proposed, contained $4.8 million for security enhancements at GAO facilities. Congress approved this appropriation in the FY2003 supplemental earlier in calendar year 2003.39 GAO also requested authority to use an additional estimated $6.0 million in revenues, which was approved by both houses in their versions of the FY2004 legislative funding bill.

36 (...continued)

Branch Appropriations for FY2004, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., April 9, 2003 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 657-658; 669-674. The director requested $365,000 (1.1% of the request) for the agency’s required contribution to the Federal Accounting Standards Board. This amount, however, was expected to be offset by cost reductions for other federal agencies contributing to the Board, whose contributions would decrease because of CBO’s contribution. Conferees agreed with the House bill provision to provide authority to CBO and other members of the Board to pay their appropriate share of the Board’s expenses.

37 The FY2003 figure reflects $456.0 million in appropriations, and an offset of $3.0 million in receipts.

38 Conferees noted that over the past two years, GAO studied the need for development of technology assessment capabilities within the legislative branch, with the finding that such capabilities would “enhance the ability of key congressional committees to address complex technical issues in a more timely and effective manner.” U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 51-52.

The director of GAO noted during hearings earlier this year that the increase was primarily to fund mandatory pay and uncontrollable costs of goods. According to the director, the FY2004 budget proposal placed major emphasis on workforce development, including additional employee training and development programs to ensure “the ability to attract, retain and reward high-quality staff.” The budget also contained a recommendation that Congress pass legislation to “facilitate GAO’s continuing efforts to recruit and retain top talent, develop a more performance-based compensation system, realign our workforce, and facilitate our succession planning and knowledge transfer efforts.”

Library of Congress. Conferees appropriated $526.1 million for operation of the Library of Congress (LOC), including the Congressional Research Service (CRS). This appropriation reflects the Library’s authority to spend $36.5 million in receipts, and an increase of 4.6% over $503.2 million made available for FY2003.

The House bill made available $522.6 million, an increase of 3.8% over FY2003; the Senate bill made available $522.8 million, an increase of 3.9%.

The House Appropriations Committee funded 4,300 FTE positions, an FTE count that had been projected by the LOC; the Senate did not specify the number of FTEs funded in its appropriation. Conferees referred to 4,155 FTE positions funded in the bill, but did not comment on the number of FTEs funded in the account, “Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.”

In addition to appropriations for the regular administration of services and programs of the LOC, the conference agreement includes:

- $2.8 million for an alternate computer facility, primarily for emergencies;
- 8.8 million for the Adventures of the American Mind project;
- $905,000 for the Integrated Library System;
- $500,000 for the Lincoln-Douglas debates project;
- 11.1 million for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center;
- $500,000 for final funding of the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial celebration; and
- a statement of conferees’ expectation that during the upcoming merger of the LOC and Capitol Police “security of the Capitol

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complex will take the highest priority, overriding jurisdictional concerns.”

Among other issues were those addressed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations which

- directed the LOC to restructure its annual budget justification submitted to Congress; and

- limited changes in the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) to necessary modifications that would “provide an online digital law library of the official, authentic text of laws and related legal information for exclusive use by government authorities from jurisdictions around the globe or international organizations that contribute official authenticated texts of laws, regulations, and related legal material to the database.”

The House Committee on Appropriations, in its report on H.R. 2657, directed the Librarian of Congress to develop an interagency agreement with the superintendent of the Washington, D.C. public schools for making surplus books and periodicals available to the school system.

The FY2004 request of the Librarian of Congress was $540.1 million, an increase of $36.9 million (7.4%) from the FY2003 appropriation of $503.2 million. In addition, the Librarian requested congressional authorization to use $29.7 million in FY2004 from receipts. According to the Librarian, the increase was partially necessary “to improve physical security and support collections security and management (including the construction of the national Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, VA); to support the Copyright Office’s reengineering efforts; and to enhance access to CRS products and increase CRS research capacity in critical areas.”

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46 The FY2003 appropriation contains $495.8 million in regular annual appropriations and $88.3 million in FY2003 supplemental appropriations.

Congressional Research Service. Conferees agreed to a 3.9% increase in funding for the Congressional Research Service, to $91.7 million from $88.3 million, which funds 729 FTE positions.\textsuperscript{48} The appropriation is the same as that approved by the Senate. The House bill contained $93.6 million, an increase of 6.1%. Conferees dropped a Senate provision authorizing voluntary separation incentives, suggesting that CRS place the request in its FY2005 budget submission. Language in the Senate report requested CRS to use available personnel funds to pay for contract services during FY2004.

The FY2004 request of CRS was $96.3 million, an increase of 9.1% over the FY2003 appropriation of $88.3 million. According to the CRS director, the request allowed the agency to provide continuity of operations in the event of an emergency through a “secure technical infrastructure;” to enhance its “research capability to procure, create, maintain and manipulate the large data sets upon which CRS analysts rely to conduct their public policy assessments of legislative proposals and specific program implementation;” and to make available to managers the means and incentives to “encourage staff retention.”\textsuperscript{49}

Government Printing Office. Conferees agreed to the Senate’s recommendation of $135.6 million for FY2004 for the Government Printing Office (GPO). The funds are a 13.9% increase over FY2003’s funding level of $119.0 million. Funds are appropriated in three accounts - congressional printing and binding, Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses), and, from time to time, the revolving fund. The agency’s FY2004 appropriations are:

- \textit{Congressional printing and binding} — $91.1 million, an increase of $1.6 million (1.7%) over the FY2003 appropriation of $89.6 million;
- \textit{Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)} — $34.5 million, an increase of $5.0 million (16.9%) over the appropriation of $29.5 million;\textsuperscript{50} and
- \textit{Government Printing Office Revolving Fund} — $10.0 million.\textsuperscript{51}

The additional $10.0 million is a one-time expense to meet the expenses of a retirement separation incentive program which the agency implemented in April 2003.

\textsuperscript{47}(...continued) published).

\textsuperscript{48} The FY2003 appropriation contained $86.4 million in regular annual appropriations and $1.9 million in FY2003 supplemental appropriations.


\textsuperscript{50} Of this amount, $4.1 million was requested for upgrades to technology used by \textit{GPO Access}.

\textsuperscript{51} Congress most recently transferred money ($4 million) to the fund in FY2002.
The public printer estimated the resulting savings to be $18.0 million per year after the investment is made.52

The House bill contained $130.6 million, an increase of 9.6% over FY2003; the Senate bill contained a 13.9% increase, the same increase requested by GPO.

The FY2004 Government Printing Office request was $135.6 million, an increase of $16.5 million (13.9%) over the FY2003 appropriation of $119.0 million.

### Table 3. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)
(in thousands of dollars)

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# Title III: FY2003 Emergency Supplemental

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<tr>
<td>Dept. of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Disaster Relief Fund</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
<td>441,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, fire suppression operations</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Resource Management</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wildland fire management, fire suppression operations</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>283,000</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>283,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Agencies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, human space flight</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Agencies, Corporation for National and Community Service Programs, operating expenses (Americor)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Provisions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>29,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Emergency Supplemental (Title III)</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>1,921,193</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,025,893</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,044,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>937,593</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** House Committee on Appropriations.


b. This is a new account, effective with the FY2003 legislative appropriation bill. Previously, Capitol Police funds were contained under the joint items account.

c. The center was named the Russian Leadership Program prior to FY2004.
d. The House does not consider appropriations for internal Senate operations.
e. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.
f. This figure does not contain funds for internal Senate operations, which are funded in a separate account, or for Senate office buildings, which are contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.
g. The Senate does not consider appropriations for internal House operations.
h. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.
i. This figure does not contain funds for internal House operations, which are funded in a separate account, or for House office buildings, which are contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.
### Table 4. Capitol Police Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)
(in thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, Capitol Police</td>
<td>174,533</td>
<td>218,268</td>
<td>189,913</td>
<td>207,000</td>
<td>197,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses, Total</td>
<td>65,675</td>
<td>72,242</td>
<td>21,917</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Capitol Police</strong></td>
<td><strong>240,208</strong></td>
<td><strong>290,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>211,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>240,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>221,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act ($27,917,000), and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act ($37,758,000).

### Table 5. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)
(in thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General administration</td>
<td>$58,957</td>
<td>$158,570</td>
<td>$84,513</td>
<td>71,697</td>
<td>77,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol building</td>
<td>32,985</td>
<td>52,368</td>
<td>23,307</td>
<td>27,777</td>
<td>28,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Grounds</td>
<td>8,302</td>
<td>6,986</td>
<td>6,886</td>
<td>6,986</td>
<td>6,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate office buildings</td>
<td>64,449</td>
<td>66,063</td>
<td>— c</td>
<td>63,388</td>
<td>63,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House office buildings</td>
<td>60,564</td>
<td>66,779</td>
<td>54,564</td>
<td>— e</td>
<td>62,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol power plant</td>
<td>124,300</td>
<td>102,157</td>
<td>81,543</td>
<td>88,979</td>
<td>81,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library buildings and grounds</td>
<td>37,277</td>
<td>47,108</td>
<td>34,750</td>
<td>41,620</td>
<td>39,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Police buildings and</td>
<td>63,885b</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>3,308</td>
<td>3,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grounds Transfer Out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(-12,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic garden</td>
<td>6,063</td>
<td>10,919</td>
<td>6,062</td>
<td>6,239</td>
<td>6,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitol Visitors’ Center</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47,800</td>
<td>36,839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer In</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+12,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Architect of the Capitol</strong></td>
<td><strong>456,782</strong></td>
<td><strong>513,920</strong></td>
<td><strong>294,933</strong></td>
<td><strong>357,794</strong></td>
<td><strong>405,369</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

b. This figure includes a $39,985 million supplemental appropriation contained in P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act. The regular annual appropriation was $23.9 million, to remain available until September 2007.
c. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings.
d. This figure does not include appropriations for Senate office buildings.
e. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.
f. This figure does not include appropriations for House office buildings.
### Table 6. Senate Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)  
(in thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment - Heirs of Deceased Members</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Allowances and Representation</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, Officers, and Employees</td>
<td>117,041</td>
<td>127,809</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>125,307</td>
<td>125,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Legislative Counsel</td>
<td>4,581</td>
<td>4,768</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,843</td>
<td>4,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Legal Counsel</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>1,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingent Expenses (subtotal)</td>
<td>540,286</td>
<td>612,280</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>586,815</td>
<td>585,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquiries and Investigations</td>
<td>109,450</td>
<td>118,462</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>118,462</td>
<td>118,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Senate</td>
<td>7,077</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>2,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgt. at Arms/Doorkeeper</td>
<td>114,423</td>
<td>149,969</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>136,843</td>
<td>135,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Items</td>
<td>18,355</td>
<td>19,268</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18,425</td>
<td>18,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account</td>
<td>290,161</td>
<td>322,061</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Mail Costs</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Senate</strong></td>
<td><strong>663,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>746,249</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>718,369</strong></td>
<td><strong>716,769</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** House Committees on Appropriations

a. The Senate account contains seven appropriations headings, which are highlighted in bold.
b. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency wartime supplemental appropriations act.
c. Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
d. Activities of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657)  
(108th Congress, 1st Session)  
(in thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Expenses, Total</td>
<td>960,871</td>
<td>1,039,638</td>
<td>1,014,464</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,014,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Leadership Offices</td>
<td>16,530</td>
<td>17,094</td>
<td>17,094</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members’ Representational Allowancesc</td>
<td>476,536</td>
<td>523,454</td>
<td>514,454</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>514,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Employees (subtotal)d</td>
<td>138,621</td>
<td>132,484</td>
<td>130,984</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>132,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations</td>
<td>103,421</td>
<td>107,558</td>
<td>106,058</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>107,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations, FY2003 supplemental</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Committee</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>24,926</td>
<td>24,926</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)</td>
<td>152,027</td>
<td>171,291</td>
<td>158,324</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>156,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Clerk</td>
<td>20,032</td>
<td>19,387</td>
<td>18,632</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>19,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Sergeant at Arms</td>
<td>5,097</td>
<td>6,471</td>
<td>5,471</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Chief Administrative Officer</td>
<td>105,363</td>
<td>123,053</td>
<td>113,141</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>111,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
<td>3,947</td>
<td>4,147</td>
<td>3,847</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Operations</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of General Counsel</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Chaplain</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Parliamentarian (subtotal)</td>
<td>1,464</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Parliamentarian</td>
<td>(1,279)</td>
<td>(1,363)</td>
<td>(1,363)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(1,363)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compilation of House Precedents</td>
<td>(185)</td>
<td>(197)</td>
<td>(197)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(197)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Law Revision Counsel</td>
<td>2,168</td>
<td>2,263</td>
<td>2,263</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Legislative Counsel</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>6,233</td>
<td>6,233</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections Calendar Office</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Interparliamentary Affairs</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Authorized Employees: Technical Assistants, Office of Attending Physician</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)</strong></td>
<td><strong>177,157</strong></td>
<td><strong>195,315</strong></td>
<td><strong>193,608</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>192,858</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims</td>
<td>3,384</td>
<td>3,975</td>
<td>3,975</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Contributions</td>
<td>172,673</td>
<td>190,240</td>
<td>188,533</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>187,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Items</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House of Representatives, Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>960,871</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,039,638</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,014,464</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td><strong>1,014,464</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** House Committee on Appropriations

a. The appropriations bill contains two House accounts: (1) payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress and (2) salaries and expenses.
c. This appropriation heading was new in the FY1996 bill. The heading represents a consolidation of (1) the former heading Members’ clerk hire; (2) the former heading official mail costs; and (3) the former subheading official expenses of Members, under the heading allowances and expenses.
d. This appropriation heading was new in the FY1996 bill. The heading represents a consolidation of (1) the former heading committee employees; (2) the former heading standing committees, special and select; (3) the former heading Committee on Budget (studies); and (4) the former heading Committee on Appropriations (studies and investigations).
Table 8. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002
(Does not include permanent budget authority; in thousands of current dollars)

Note: This table reflects the title structure of the legislative branch appropriation bill prior to the FY2003 bill in which most appropriations were combined in one title. For purposes of comparison from FY1995 through FY2002, this table follows the former bill structure. An upcoming version of this report will contain historical data in the new bill structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>460,581</td>
<td>426,919</td>
<td>441,208</td>
<td>461,055</td>
<td>474,891f</td>
<td>487,370</td>
<td>522,023</td>
<td>641,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>728,736</td>
<td>670,561</td>
<td>684,098</td>
<td>709,008</td>
<td>740,481g</td>
<td>757,993</td>
<td>830,449</td>
<td>921,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Items</td>
<td>85,489</td>
<td>81,839</td>
<td>88,581</td>
<td>86,711</td>
<td>204,916h</td>
<td>100,854</td>
<td>121,860</td>
<td>188,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Compliance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>2,479</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>1,992</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>2,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Technology Assessment</td>
<td>21,320</td>
<td>6,115</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
<td>23,001</td>
<td>24,288</td>
<td>24,532</td>
<td>24,797</td>
<td>25,671</td>
<td>26,121</td>
<td>28,430</td>
<td>30,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect of the Capitol, except Library Buildings and Grounds</td>
<td>157,190</td>
<td>142,970</td>
<td>140,674</td>
<td>192,156</td>
<td>289,746i</td>
<td>213,474</td>
<td>194,813</td>
<td>327,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress</td>
<td>60,084</td>
<td>60,084</td>
<td>62,641</td>
<td>64,603</td>
<td>67,124</td>
<td>70,973</td>
<td>73,430</td>
<td>81,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office</td>
<td>84,724</td>
<td>83,770</td>
<td>81,669</td>
<td>81,669</td>
<td>74,465</td>
<td>73,297</td>
<td>81,205</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Capitol Historical Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Title I</strong></td>
<td>1,621,125</td>
<td>1,499,046</td>
<td>1,526,012</td>
<td>1,622,478</td>
<td>1,879,380</td>
<td>1,732,211</td>
<td>1,854,061</td>
<td>2,274,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title II: Other Agenciesa</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden</td>
<td>3,230</td>
<td>3,053</td>
<td>36,402</td>
<td>3,016</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>3,438</td>
<td>3,321</td>
<td>5,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Library Buildings and Grounds</td>
<td>12,483</td>
<td>12,428</td>
<td>9,753</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>13,672j</td>
<td>19,857</td>
<td>15,935</td>
<td>21,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Capitol Visitors’ Center</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect, Cong. Cemetery</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
<td>446,743</td>
<td>374,406</td>
<td>332,520</td>
<td>339,499</td>
<td>359,268</td>
<td>377,561</td>
<td>384,020</td>
<td>429,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Russian Leadership Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, Title II</td>
<td>756,929</td>
<td>684,810</td>
<td>676,869</td>
<td>665,474</td>
<td>701,771</td>
<td>754,108</td>
<td>875,466</td>
<td>977,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>2,378,054</td>
<td>2,183,856</td>
<td>2,202,881</td>
<td>2,287,952</td>
<td>2,581,152</td>
<td>2,486,139</td>
<td>2,729,527</td>
<td>3,252,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The legislative branch appropriations acts do not contain permanent federal funds or permanent trust funds. Permanent federal funds were: FY1995, $343,000; FY1996, $302,000; FY1997, $325,000; FY1998, $333,000; FY1999, $358,000; and FY2000, $279,000. Permanent trust funds were: FY1995, $16,000; FY1996, $31,000; FY1997, $29,000; FY1998, $29,999; FY1999, $47,000; and FY2000, $51,000. Sources are the *U.S. Budget* and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The formula for conversion to constant dollars is as follows: 2001 Consumer Price Index (CPI) number divided by each year’s CPI number multiplied by that year’s budget authority. Source for 1995-2000 index figures is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Source for 2001 estimate is the Congressional Budget Office.

**Notes:**

a. Prior to FY1978, the legislative branch appropriations act contained numerous titles. Effective in FY1978, Congress restructured the legislative bill so that it would “more adequately reflect actual costs of operating the U.S. Congress than has been true in the past years” (H.Rept. 95-450, FY1978 Legislative Appropriations). As a result, the act was divided into two titles. Title I, Congressional Operations, was established to contain appropriations for the actual operation of Congress. Title II, Related Agencies, was established to contain the budgets for activities not considered as providing direct support to Congress. Periodically, the act has contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions.

d. Includes $5.5 million in emergency supplementals under the sergeant at arms for completion of Year-2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277).
e. Includes $6.373 million in emergency supplementals under the chief administrative officer for completion of Year — 2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277), and includes a rescission of $3.5 million from the House heading “salaries, officers, and employees” and a supplemental appropriation of $3.5 million for the chief administrative officer for replacement of the House payroll system (P.L. 106-31).
f. Includes $106,782,000 for emergency security enhancements funded under the Capitol Police Board’s general expenses account (P.L. 105-277). The total Joint Items figure also includes $2 million for the Trade Deficit Review Commission.
g. This figure includes $100 million for design and construction of a Capitol visitors’ center, funded under the Architect of the Capitol’s Capitol buildings account, in “salaries and expenses” (P.L. 105-277), and includes $3.8 million for expenses of a House page dormitory and $1.8 million for expenses for life safety renovations to the O’Neill House Office Building (P.L. 106-31).
h. Includes $1 million for the Congressional Cemetery.
i. Includes $5 million in emergency supplemental appropriations under the salaries and expenses account of the General Accounting Office for completion of the Year-2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277).
j. Includes regular annual appropriations (P.L. 106-57) and a 0.38% rescission and supplemental in P.L. 106-113.
k. This column contains: (1) FY2001 regular annual appropriations contained in H.R. 5657, legislative branch appropriations bill; FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $118 million and a 0.22% across-the-board rescission contained in H.R. 5666, miscellaneous appropriations bill; and (3) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $79.5 million contained in H.R. 2216 (P.L. 107-20). H.R. 5657 and H.R. 5666 were incorporated by reference in P.L. 106-554, FY2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The first FY2001 legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 4516, was vetoed Oct. 30, 2000.
Table 9. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002
(Does not include permanent budget authority; in thousands of constant 2002 (est.) dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senate</td>
<td>549,473</td>
<td>494,372</td>
<td>499,448</td>
<td>514,076</td>
<td>518,106</td>
<td>514,176</td>
<td>535,596</td>
<td>641,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>869,382</td>
<td>776,510</td>
<td>774,399</td>
<td>790,544</td>
<td>807,865</td>
<td>799,683</td>
<td>852,041</td>
<td>921,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Items</td>
<td>101,988</td>
<td>94,770</td>
<td>100,274</td>
<td>96,683</td>
<td>223,563</td>
<td>106,401</td>
<td>125,029</td>
<td>188,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Compliance</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td>2,953</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>2,276</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Technology Assessment</td>
<td>25,435</td>
<td>7,081</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Budget Office</td>
<td>27,440</td>
<td>28,126</td>
<td>27,770</td>
<td>27,649</td>
<td>28,007</td>
<td>27,558</td>
<td>29,170</td>
<td>30,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress</td>
<td>71,680</td>
<td>69,577</td>
<td>70,910</td>
<td>72,033</td>
<td>73,233</td>
<td>74,877</td>
<td>75,340</td>
<td>81,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office</td>
<td>101,076</td>
<td>97,006</td>
<td>92,449</td>
<td>91,061</td>
<td>81,242</td>
<td>77,329</td>
<td>83,317</td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Capitol Historical Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Title I</strong></td>
<td>1,934,002</td>
<td>1,735,896</td>
<td>1,727,446</td>
<td>1,809,064</td>
<td>2,050,405</td>
<td>1,827,341</td>
<td>1,902,272</td>
<td>2,274,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Title II: Other Agencies *

<p>| Architect, Library Buildings/Grounds | 14,892| 14,392| 11,040| 12,904| 14,917| 20,950| 16,350| 21,753|
| Architect, Capitol Visitors Center | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 70,000|
| Architect, Cong. Cemetery       | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 1,250 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY1995</th>
<th>FY1996&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>FY1997</th>
<th>FY1998</th>
<th>FY1999&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>FY2000&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>FY2001&lt;sup&gt;k&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>FY2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Printing Office, except Congressional Printing and Binding</td>
<td>37,707</td>
<td>35,096</td>
<td>32,915</td>
<td>32,421</td>
<td>31,927</td>
<td>31,515</td>
<td>34,775</td>
<td>33,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
<td>532,964</td>
<td>433,562</td>
<td>376,413</td>
<td>378,542</td>
<td>391,962</td>
<td>398,327</td>
<td>394,005</td>
<td>429,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Russian Leadership Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Title II</strong></td>
<td>903,016</td>
<td>793,010</td>
<td>766,216</td>
<td>742,005</td>
<td>765,635</td>
<td>795,585</td>
<td>898,231</td>
<td>977,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>2,837,018</td>
<td>2,528,906</td>
<td>2,493,662</td>
<td>2,551,069</td>
<td>2,816,040</td>
<td>2,622,926</td>
<td>2,800,503</td>
<td>3,252,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See notes at end of Table 8.
For Additional Reading

CRS Reports


Selected Web Sites

These sites contain information on the FY2003 and FY2004 legislative branch appropriations requests and legislation, and the appropriations process.

House Committee on Appropriations  
[http://www.house.gov/appropriations]

Senate Committee on Appropriations  
[http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/]

CRS Appropriations Products Guide  

Congressional Budget Office  
[http://www.cbo.gov]

General Accounting Office  
[http://www.gao.gov]

Office of Management & Budget  
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/]
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