

CRS Report for Congress

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Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations

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The annual consideration of appropriations bills (regular, continuing, and supplemental) by Congress is part of a complex set of budget processes that also encompasses the consideration of budget resolutions, revenue and debt-limit legislation, other spending measures, and reconciliation bills. In addition, the operation of programs and the spending of appropriated funds are subject to constraints established in authorizing statutes. Congressional action on the budget for a fiscal year usually begins following the submission of the President's budget at the beginning of each annual session of Congress. Congressional practices governing the consideration of appropriations and other budgetary measures are rooted in the Constitution, the standing rules of the House and Senate, and statutes, such as the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

This report is a guide to the regular appropriations bills that Congress considers each year. It is designed to supplement the information provided by the House Committee on Appropriations and Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch of the Senate Committee on 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://beta.crs.gov/cli/level_2.aspx?PRDS_CLI_ITEM_ID=73].

Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations

Summary

Legislative branch entities requested \$4.23 billion in new budget obligational authority for FY2007. This reflects a 12.3% increase over the \$3.77 billion approved by Congress for FY2006. By comparison, Congress approved a 4.5% increase in new budget authority for FY2006, which followed a 1.2% increase approved for FY2005. Funding requests allow for a 1.1% increase in FTEs (full-time equivalent employees).

The chairman of the full House Committee on Appropriations (Representative Jerry Lewis) and the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations (Senator Wayne Allard), have indicated the probability of another tight budget.

Among issues that may be considered during discussions on the FY2007 budget are the

- priorities of the Architect of the Capitol in his 38.7% budget increase;
- request for an additional \$41.2 million for the Capitol Visitor Center (CVC) and oversight of its use;
- application of performance standards to the legislative branch, similar to those statutorily required of the executive branch;
- necessity of full funding of \$54.2 million for construction of storage facilities for the Library of Congress at Ft. Meade, MD.;
- increase of 108 FTEs for the Capitol Police force;
- request of \$10.35 million to purchase land and provide vehicle storage for an alternative computer facility to serve the legislative branch;
- approval of an additional \$1.75 million for asbestos abatement and structural repairs in Capitol Complex tunnels (\$1.8 million has already been transferred for these purposes from FY2006 funds in other AOC accounts); and
- recently increased funding for chillers at the Capitol Power Plant versus savings derived from privatization.

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Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations

Most Recent Developments

On February 5, 2006, the President submitted the FY2007 *U.S. Budget* containing \$4.23 billion in new obligational budget authority for legislative branch activities. Three hearings have been held thus far by the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, and two by the full House Committee on Appropriations.¹ Following issuance of the revised 302(b) allocations on May 18, 2006, the House Committee on Appropriations held a markup on the FY2007 bill, H.R. 5521, on May 25, reporting the bill to the House by voice vote.

Introduction to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

The annual legislative branch appropriations bill usually comprises two titles. Appropriations for legislative branch agencies are contained in Title I. These entities, as they appear in the annual appropriations bill, are the Senate; House of Representatives; Joint Items;² Capitol Police; Office of Compliance; Congressional Budget Office; Architect of the Capitol, including the Capitol Visitor Center (CVC); Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service; Government Printing Office; Government Accountability Office; and Open World Leadership Program.

Title II contains general administrative provisions and, from time to time, appropriations for legislative branch entities. For example, Title II of the FY2003 act contained funds for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development and the Congressional Award Act.

¹ Jurisdiction over the legislative branch appropriations bill is exercised by the full House Appropriations Committee.

² Funded within the Joint Items account are the Joint Economic Committee; the Joint Committee on Taxation; the Office of Attending Physician; the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office; and Statements of Appropriations. The Special Services Office, within the Capitol Guide Service, provides accessible and sign language guided tours of the Capitol. The Statement of Appropriations account funds preparation of appropriations statements for each calendar year. These statements contain appropriations enacted, indefinite appropriations, authorized contracts, and a history of regular appropriations required by law.

On occasion, the bill may include a third title for out-of-the-ordinary legislation. For example, the pending House-passed version of the FY2006 legislative branch appropriations bill contains language providing for the continuity of congressional representation in the event of an emergency.

Changes in Structure of Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill Effective in FY2003

Congress changed the structure of the annual legislative branch appropriations bill effective in FY2003. Prior to that time, beginning with FY1978, the legislative branch appropriations bill was structured differently. Title I, Congressional Operations, contained budget authority for activities directly serving Congress. Included in this title were the budgets of the Senate; House of Representatives; Joint Items; Office of Compliance; Congressional Budget Office; Architect of the Capitol, except funds for Library of Congress buildings and grounds; Congressional Research Service (but not other funding for the Library of Congress); and congressional printing and binding activities of the Government Printing Office.

Title II, Related Agencies, contained budgets for activities considered by the Committee on Appropriations not to support directly Congress, including those for the Botanic Garden; Library of Congress (except the Congressional Research Service, which was funded in Title I); Library of Congress buildings and grounds maintained by the Architect of the Capitol; Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding costs, which was funded in Title I); and Government Accountability Office, formerly named the General Accounting Office. Periodically from FY1978 through FY2002 the annual legislative appropriations bill contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions.

Activities and Programs Related to the Legislative Branch but Not Funded in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

In addition to activities funded in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, funds are contained in the legislative branch section of the *U.S. Budget* for other programs and entities. These include permanent budget authority for both federal and trust funds, and for non-legislative entities.

Permanent federal funds are available as the result of previously enacted legislation and do not require annual action.³

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 because they are not budget authority. They are

³ FY2007 estimated legislative branch permanent federal fund authority is \$427 million, composed of House member pay (\$98 million), Senate member pay (\$23 million), House and Senate use of foreign currencies (for use of Members traveling in foreign countries) (\$19 million), and Library of Congress payments to copyright owners (\$287 million). Source is the *FY2007 U.S. Budget* (with figures rounded to the nearest million).

included in the *U.S. Budget*, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget, either as budget receipts or offsetting collections.⁴

The *U.S. Budget* also contains non-legislative entities within the legislative branch budget. They are funded in other appropriation bills but counted as legislative branch funds by the Office of Management and Budget for bookkeeping purposes.⁵

For a more accurate picture of the legislative branch budget as contained in the annual legislative branch appropriation bill, the total legislative branch request of \$4.693 billion in the *FY2007 U.S. Budget* must be adjusted. This is accomplished by subtracting permanent federal and trust funds, non-legislative entities' funds, intergovernmental funds, and including offsetting receipts and intrafund transactions. After making these adjustments, the request for entities funded in the pending regular annual appropriation bill is \$4.230 billion.⁶

Elimination of House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch in February 2005

Prior to the 109th Congress, the legislative branch appropriations bill was handled by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations. Under a House Appropriations Committee reorganization plan released on February 9, 2005, the subcommittee was abolished and its jurisdiction assumed by the full Appropriations Committee. Although changes were made in the

⁴ FY2007 estimated permanent trust fund authority is \$20 million, composed of Library of Congress gift and trust fund account (\$16 million); U.S. Tax Court trust fund (\$1 million); John Stennis Center (\$2 million); and "Other Legislative Branch Agencies" (\$1 million), which includes the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission trust funds (\$1 million). The latter category does not contain \$14 million listed in the *U.S. Budget* for the Open World Leadership Center, because the center is to be funded in the FY2007 legislative branch appropriation bill. Sources are the *FY2007 U.S. Budget* (with figures rounded to the nearest million) and House Committee on Appropriations for confirmation of funding of Leadership Center in the FY2007 legislative branch appropriations bill.

⁵ The *FY2007 U.S. Budget* contains \$60 million in federal funds for non-legislative entities under two headings: (1) "U.S. Tax Court" (\$47 million) and (2) "Other Legislative Branch Agencies, Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions" (\$13 million), which includes the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission (\$4 million), the Commission on International Religious Freedom (\$3 million), and other legislative branch boards and commissions (\$6 million). The \$60 million figure does not contain \$14 million listed in the *U.S. Budget* for the Open World Leadership Center, because the Center will be funded in the FY2007 legislative branch appropriation bill. Sources are the *FY2007 U.S. Budget* (with figures rounded to the nearest million) and House Committee on Appropriations for confirmation of funding in the legislative branch appropriations bill. Figures in the *FY2007 U.S. Budget* are rounded to the nearest million.

⁶ The figure was derived by (1) *subtracting* permanent federal funds (\$427 million), permanent trust funds (\$20 million), federal funds for non-legislative entities (\$60 million), and intergovernmental funds (\$6 million) and (2) *adding* intrafund transactions (\$14 million) and deductions made for offsetting receipts (\$34 million in federal funds and \$2 million in trust funds).

structure of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, announced in March 2005, the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch was retained.

Status of FY2007 Appropriations

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2007

Committee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conf. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
5/25/06		06/01/06 (H.Rept. 109-485)							

Table 2. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY1995-FY2006
(budget authority in billions of current dollars)^a

Fiscal Years											
1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2.378	2.184	2.203	2.288	2.581 ^b	2.486 ^c	2.730 ^d	3.252 ^e	3.461 ^f	3.528 ^g	3.640 ^h	3.765 ⁱ

- a. These figures represent current dollars, exclude permanent budget authorities, and contain supplementals and rescissions. Permanent budget authorities are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, but rather, are automatically funded each year.
- 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 supplementals 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 FY2001 legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 4516, was vetoed Oct. 30, 2000. The second legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 5657, was introduced Dec. 14, 2000, 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.
- f. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-7, FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act, and supplemental appropriations in P.L. 108-11.
- g. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-83, FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. Additional FY2004 provisions which did not contain appropriations were contained in P.L. 108-199, the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- h. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-447, Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2005 (adjusted by a 0.80% rescission also contained in P.L. 108-447), and P.L. 109-13, FY2005 Emergency Supplemental.
- i. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, adjusted by a 1.0 % rescission contained in P.L. 109-148.

Action on the FY2007 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

Submission of FY2007 Budget Request on February 6, 2006. A substantial portion of the 12.3% increase requested by legislative branch entities is to meet (1) mandatory expenses, which include funding for annual salary adjustments required by law and related personnel expenses, such as increased government contributions to retirement based on increased pay, and (2) expenses related to increases in the costs of goods and services due to inflation.

Senate and House Hearings on FY2007 Budget. Hearings were held by the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, on March 1, 2006, on budgets of the Library of Congress, the Congressional Research Service, and the Open World Leadership Center. Hearings on budget requests were held on March 15 for the Secretary of the Senate, the Architect of the Capitol, and the Capitol Visitor Center; on April 5 for the Senate Sergeant at Arms, Capitol Police Board, and Capitol Guide Service; on April 26 for the Government Accountability Office; and on May 3 for the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Compliance.

House hearings were held by the full Committee on Appropriations on March 10 on the budgets of the Government Printing Office, the Office of Compliance, the Library of Congress, the Congressional Research Service, the Open World Leadership Center, the Government Accountability Office, and on March 14 on the requests of the House of Representatives.

Action on Requested FY2006 Supplemental Appropriations: House of Representatives and Architect of the Capitol

Both the House and the Senate acted in March and May, respectively, to deny \$41.2 million in FY2006 supplemental funds requested by the House of Representatives (\$36.2 million) and the Architect of the Capitol (\$5.0 million). Funds were not provided in H.R. 4939, FY2006 emergency supplemental appropriations bill, which passed the House on March 16, 2006, and passed the Senate on May 4.

After serious concerns over the safety of the utility tunnels surrounding the Capitol Complex were raised by the Office of Compliance, Senator Wayne Allard offered S.Amdt. 3701 on behalf of himself, Senator Durbin, and Senator Mikulski to the bill. This amendment provides \$27.6 million to the Architect of the Capitol "Capitol Power Plant" account for emergency repairs. The amendment was agreed to in the Senate on April 27, 2006, and awaits action by the conference committee.

House Markup and Report of FY2007 Bill (H.R. 5521)

The House Appropriations Committee met to mark up H.R. 5521, the FY2007 bill, on May 25, 2006, and during consideration adopted three amendments to the draft bill by voice vote:

- The first, a manager's amendment, addressed funding for the John C. Stennis Center, the disposal of unwanted telecommunications equipment, the archiving of Members' official records, the use of E-85 ethanol fuel, and support for the Library of Congress's Newsline program;
- Jim Moran of Virginia proposed a prohibition on the use of funds for the establishment or operation of a smoking area in the cafeteria of the Rayburn House Office Building; and
- Ranking Member David Obey of Wisconsin expressed his displeasure with the current Architect of the Capitol and proposed placing his office under receivership of the Comptroller General.

The cost of the bill (minus Senate expenses, which by tradition are determined by the other chamber) is \$3.03 billion, a 3.6% increase over last year.

Accounts are increased or reduced from current levels as follows: House of Representatives, +4.4%; Joint items, +25.5%; Capitol Police, +4.9%; Office of Compliance, +2.2%; Congressional Budget Office, +3.5%; Architect of the Capitol (excluding Senate items), +1.5%; Library of Congress, +2.8%; Congressional Research Service, +2.6%; Government Printing Office, +6.4%; Government Accountability Office, +2.2%; and Open World Leadership Center, -3.3%.

FY2007 Legislative Branch Funding Issues

Capitol Complex Security — U.S. Capitol Police

Funding Issues. The Capitol Police request contains an increase of 19.5%, or \$48.1 million, to \$295.08 million from \$246.96 million. Appropriations for the police are contained in two accounts:

- the *salaries account*, for which \$246.7 million is requested, an increase of 14.6%, or \$31.4 million, and
- the *general expenses account*, for which \$48.4 million is requested, an increase of 52.7%, or \$16.7 million.

Allowed in the request are an additional 108 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), increasing the FTE level to 2,180 from 2,072.

The salaries account contains funds for the salaries of employees, including overtime, hazardous duty pay differential, and government contributions for employee health, retirement, social security, professional liability insurance, and other benefit programs.

The general expenses account contains funds for expenses of vehicles, communication equipment, security equipment and its installation, dignitary

protection, intelligence analysis, hazardous material response, uniforms, weapons, training programs, medical, forensic, and communications services, travel, relocation of instructors for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and other administrative and technical support, among other expenses.

A second appropriation relating to the Capitol Police appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. This appropriation funds the operations of the Capitol Police headquarters, leased space in government buildings, chemical and explosive storage facility, off-site delivery facility, canine facility, vehicle-maintenance and hazardous device facility, and leased space in government buildings. The pending request of \$20.2 million represents an increase of 37.0%, or \$5.5 million. Personnel costs (compensation and personnel benefits) account for 54.6% of the request.

Capitol Complex Security — Capitol Visitor Center (CVC)⁷

FY2007 Funding Request. The legislative branch budget request submitted for inclusion in the President’s FY2007 budget included an additional \$20.6 million for the Capitol Visitor Center project and \$20.575 million for center operational costs. The request included the following caveat: “That the Architect of the Capitol may not obligate any of the funds which are made available for the Capitol Visitor Center project without an obligation plan approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives.”⁸ Also included in the FY2007 legislative branch budget request was \$3.41 million for “supplies, materials, and other costs relating to the House portion of expenses for the Capitol Visitor Center.”⁹

Senate Appropriations Oversight Hearing (February 2006). Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on February 15, 2006, that he expected the Capitol Visitor Center to be completed by March 2007, with a formal opening a month later. The previous November, Hantman told the subcommittee he planned on the center being finished in September 2006.

The Government Accountability Office at the November 2005 hearing held by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch projected a completion date of December 2006-March 2007. By the February 2006 hearing, GAO testified that it now felt the center could “be opened to the public with [a] temporary cap on visitor occupancy in May 2007.” GAO felt the House and Senate expansion spaces could be “opened beginning in mid-August to early September 2007,” and Congress might even “be able to begin occupying the expansion spaces earlier if AOC implements a phased opening plan it is considering.” The center,

⁷ This section on the Capitol Visitor Center was contributed by Stephen W. Stathis, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

⁸ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2007*: Appendix (Washington: GPO, 2006), p. 24.

⁹ Ibid., p. 16.

however, could also be finished even later if “AOC experiences major problems completing construction.”¹⁰

To date, GAO told the subcommittee, \$528 million had already been provided for the construction of the center. According to GAO’s “current estimate, the total estimated cost to complete the center is about \$555 million without an allowance for risks and uncertainties.” Because “changes in the project’s design and scope have ... been occurring, and more are likely,” it was now estimated “that the project could cost as much as about \$584 million at completion.”¹¹

House Appropriations Hearing (March 2006). During a March 14, 2006, House hearing on the FY2007 legislative branch appropriations bill, Representative David Obey, ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee, questioned Architect of the Capitol Alan Hantman at some length regarding the escalating cost of the center and frequent changes in its projected completion date. Despite having to overcome “significant hurdles,” the Architect of the Capitol told the committee “we’ve been making tremendous progress,” and predicted that the center should be ready for a formal opening in April 2007. Hantman went on to say that the House and Senate office spaces flanking the center would be unveiled during the summer of 2007. Obey countered by reiterating earlier concerns that even with its additional House and Senate office space, the center does not provide enough additional working space for Members and staff. Because of his overall concerns about the project, Obey said he would refuse to vote for another spending bill that included additional funds for the center, and was unwilling “to identify [himself] in any way with the mistakes associated with this boondoggle.”¹²

Senate Appropriations Hearing (March 2006). A day after Architect of the Capitol Hantman appeared before House appropriators, he met with the Senate Appropriations Committee, which used the hearing to conduct its monthly review of

¹⁰ Testimonies of Alan M. Hantman, Architect of the Capitol, Bernard Ungar, director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, and Terrell Dorn, assistant director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, *Capitol Visitors Center*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Feb. 15, 2006 (not yet published). See also U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Capitol Visitor Center: Results of Risk-based Analysis of Schedule and Cost*, GAO-06-440T (Washington: Feb. 15, 2006), p. 3; Jackie Kucinich, “It’s Deja Vu as CVC Costs Jump Again,” *The Hill*, Feb. 16, 2006, pp. 1, 5; and John McArdle, “CVC Opening Pushed to 2007,” *Roll Call*, Feb. 16, 2006, pp. 1, 22.

¹¹ Testimonies of Bernard Ungar, director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, and Terrell Dorn, assistant director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, *Capitol Visitors Center*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Feb. 15, 2006 (not yet published). See also U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Capitol Visitor Center: Results of Risk-based Analysis of Schedule and Cost*, GAO-06-440T (Washington: Feb. 15, 2006), p. 3.

¹² U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for 2007*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 14, 2006 (not yet published). See also Jackie Kucinich, “AoC Criticized for 2007 Spending Request,” *The Hill*, March 15, 2006, p. 6; and Jennifer Yachnin, “Architect Pressed On CVC Leak,” *Roll Call*, March 15, 2006, pp. 1, 25.

the Capitol Visitor Center project. Once again, Government Accountability Office officials, as they had at a committee oversight hearing a month earlier, expressed concerns over continuing delays in the project. They did concede, however, that some of those delays were prompted by “redesign resulting from the CVC team’s misunderstanding of congressional requirements for certain spaces” as well as “security-related” design changes. GAO Assistant Director of Physical Infrastructure Terrell Dorn reiterated earlier concerns that the AOC’s projected completion dates for the project were too “optimistic” and did not allow “enough time for several critical activities to take place, or for risk and uncertainties that continue to affect the project.” Hantman, however, remained convinced that the center, except for the House and Senate expansion spaces, would be completed in March 2007, with a formal opening a month later. At the hearing, GAO estimated that the final cost of the project would range from \$556 million to as much as \$584 million.¹³

Application of Performance Standards to Legislative Branch Agencies

During hearings on the FY2007, chairmen of the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, and the House Appropriations Committee advocated application of accountability and performance measurements to spending by legislative agencies.

Earlier, during hearings on the FY2006 legislative budget, Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Chairman Wayne Allard advocated applying performance standards to legislative branch entities similar to those required of executive branch agencies.¹⁴ He expressed his desire that some action be taken by agencies before his consideration of the FY2007 budget in early 2006.

Consequently, Senate report language on the FY2006 legislative funding bill reaffirms the Senate Appropriations Committee’s support of the application to some degree of executive branch performance standards to legislative branch agencies. Language in the general statement section of the report reads:

The Committee supports the applicability of many Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] principles to the Legislative Branch. GPRA encourages greater efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability in Federal spending, and requires agencies to set goals and use performance measures for management and budgeting. While most Legislative Branch agencies have developed strategic

¹³ Testimonies of Alan M. Hantman, Architect of the Capitol, Bernard Ungar, director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, and Terrell Dorn, assistant director of Physical Infrastructure Issues, Government Accountability Office, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, *Capitol Visitor Center*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 15, 2006 (not yet published). See also U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Capitol Visitor Center: Status of Project’s Schedule and Cost as of March 15, 2006*, GAO-06-528T (Washington: March 15, 2006), pp. 1-3, 9-10.

¹⁴ Remarks by Sen. Allard, Chairman Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006*, hearings, 109th Cong., 1st sess, Apr. 19, 2005 (Washington: GPO, 2006), p. 162.

plans, several agencies have not effectively dealt with major management problems and lack reliable data to verify and validate performance. While Legislative Branch agencies are not required to comply with GPRA, the Committee believes the spirit and intent of the Results Act should be applied to these agencies. The Committee intends to monitor agencies' progress in developing and implementing meaningful performance measures, describing how such measures will be verified and validated, linking performance measures to day-to-day activities, and coordinating across "sister" agencies. The Committee directs all legislative branch agencies to submit their plans for achieving this goal within 90 days of enactment of this Act.¹⁵

Architect of the Capitol Operations

The AOC is responsible for the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of the United States Capitol Complex, which includes the Capitol and its grounds; House and Senate office buildings; Library of Congress buildings and grounds; Capitol Power Plant; Botanic Garden; Capitol Visitor Center (CVC); and Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The Architect is also responsible for the Supreme Court buildings and grounds, but appropriations for their expenses are not contained in the legislative branch appropriations bill.

Funding Levels. The Architect requested new budget authority of \$588.3 million represents an increase of \$164.2 million (38.7%). His budget allows for 2,230 FTEs (full-time equivalent employees), an increase of 101 FTEs.

The funding increase is due primarily to increases in funds for Senate office buildings (\$110.7 million, from \$66.3 million), general administration expenses of the Architect (\$103.5 million, from \$76.0 million), construction of storage facilities at Ft. Meade for the Library of Congress (\$54.2 million), and additional funds for the CVC (\$41.2 million). Over \$30.4 million in the request funds for maintenance projects that were deferred earlier, including repairs to House and Senate office buildings and the Library of Congress.

The requested \$41.2 million increase in CVC funding was an issue raised in both House and Senate hearings this year. Most concerns focused on the final cost of the project, realistic completion date, and design and use of space. Other issues of concern to appropriators are (1) costs of upgrading utility tunnels including \$1.8 million in reallocation of FY2006 funds and \$1.75 million in new budget authority for structural repairs and asbestos abatement; (2) the request of \$102 million for Library of Congress activities, primarily construction of a storage facility at Ft. Meade, MD; and (3) costs of the west refrigeration facility of the Capitol Power Plant, leading to questions on the recent expenses of upgrading chillers versus possible privatization that would have spared Congress expenses of the upgrade. Both Chairman Wayne Allard and ranking minority member Dick Durbin of the

¹⁵ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2006*, report to accompany H.R. 2985, 109th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 109-89 (Washington: GPO, 2005), p. 3.

Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch directed the Architect to “get a plan in place quickly” to protect AOC employees from asbestos exposure.¹⁶

Operations of the Architect are funded in the following 10 accounts: general administration, Capitol building; Capitol grounds, Senate office buildings, House office buildings, Capitol power plant, Library buildings and grounds, Capitol Police buildings and grounds, Capitol Visitor Center, and Botanic Garden.

During hearings held by the House Appropriations Committee, Representative Jim Moran questioned the cost of the current expansion of the west refrigeration plant (\$100 million) in the Capitol Power Plant, and possible savings that might have been derived by privatization in lieu. A major reason Congress approved the expansion was to provide services to the Capitol Visitor Center.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding. For its internal operations, the House requested \$1.156 billion, an increase of 6.1%. Most of the increase is needed to meet mandatory expenses for personnel costs. For example, the required House payment for employee benefits alone is a 4.6% increase. Included is \$24 million for emergency preparedness programs in the House.

During hearings on the FY2007 request of the Chief Administrative Office (CAO), both Chairman Jerry Lewis and ranking minority member David Obey of the House Appropriations Committee addressed their concern with the ability of the House to retain employees who might leave for better pay in the Senate or private sector. The CAO responded that he would make a study and report his findings to the committee.

House Committee Funding. Funding for House committees, for which \$152.7 million is requested, is contained in the appropriation heading “committee employees” that comprises two subheadings.

The first subheading contains funds for personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of House committees, except the Appropriations Committee, as authorized by the House in a committee expense resolution. The FY2007 request of \$126.2 million, an increase of 7.9%, which includes funds for investigations.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations, for which \$26.6 million is requested, a 3.5% increase.

Members’ Representational Allowance. Overall requested funding for Members’ representational allowances provides an increase of 4.8% over the FY2006

¹⁶ Statements of Chairman Allard and ranking minority member Durbin, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Secretary of the Senate, Architect of the Capitol, and Capitol Visitor Center*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 15, 2006 (not yet published).

level, to \$559.6 million. The allowance includes funds for Members' clerk hire, official expenses, and official mail.

Senate

Overall Funding. The Senate's request of \$872.6 million for its internal operations reflects an increase of 12.2% over the prior year's funding level.

Among offices and activities, other than committees, receiving increases are those for

- official personnel and office expenses of individual Senators, including funds for mandatory increases (12.5%);
- salaries of officers and their employees (9.1%);
- Sergeant at Arms operations, including security and an upgrade of the Senate telecommunications system (13.7%); and
- Secretary of the Senate (5.5%), although the secretary noted that additional funds may be requested if changes in current law regarding lobbying and campaign finance disclosure impose new requirements on her office.

Senate Committee Funding. Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts:

- the *inquiries and investigations account*, containing funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations, for which \$136.99 million is requested (a 14.5% increase), and
- the *Committee on Appropriations account*, for which \$14.4 million is requested, an increase of 4.6%.

During hearings on the Secretary of the Senate's budget request, the chairman asked Secretary of the Senate Emily Reynolds for a status report on a survey of staff salaries. Reynolds indicated that the report was in draft form and expressed her hope that it could be released within the month.¹⁷

Support Agency Funding

Congressional Budget Office (CBO). CBO is a nonpartisan congressional agency created to provide objective economic and budgetary analyses requested by law and by members of the House and Senate Committees on Budget and Committees on Appropriations, House Committee on Ways and Means, and other committees, and by Members of Congress.

¹⁷ Testimony of Emily Reynolds, Secretary of the Senate, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Secretary of the Senate, Architect of the Capitol, and Capitol Visitor Center*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 15, 2006 (not yet published).

CBO requested \$37.0 million, an increase of \$1.9 million (5.5%), most of which would meet mandatory pay and related costs. These expenses account for approximately 89% of CBO's budget. The request would allow CBO to maintain its current level of 235 FTEs.

Highlights of House Hearing on FY2007 Budget of the CBO. Acting Director Donald Marron testified that CBO has increased the number of its publications by approximately 50% over the last three years. He also responded to questions concerning how CBO's employee compensation compares to the private sector and how the agency attempts to hire and retain employees given the discrepancy.¹⁸

Library of Congress (LOC). LOC provides research support for Congress through a wide range of services, from research on public policy issues to general information. It also serves as the de facto national library of the United States. Among the major programs supporting both of the Library's major roles are acquisitions, preservation, legal research for Congress and other federal entities, administration of U.S. copyright laws by the Copyright Office, research and analyses of policy issues by the Congressional Research Service, and administration of a national program to provide reading material to the blind and physically handicapped. The Library also maintains a number of collections and provides a range of services to libraries in the United States and abroad.

The Library requested (1) a net appropriation of \$588.1 million, an increase of \$33.2 million (6.0%), and (2) authority to use \$40.3 million in funds generated from receipts received by the Library.¹⁹ Most of the increase, \$24.0 million, meets mandatory pay and price level increases to maintain current services. Included in the request is \$4.9 million in program increases, offset by \$4.0 million in nonrecurring costs. The request supports a staff level of 4,258 FTEs, a net decrease of 44 FTEs from the FY2006 level of 4,302.

The total of the FY2007 request for net appropriation and authority to use receipts is \$628.5 million, an increase of 4.1% over the FY2006 total.

FY2007 new budget authorities for the Library's accounts include

- salaries and expenses — \$402.9 million (not including authority to spend \$6.4 million in receipts);
- Copyright Office — \$25.2 million (not including authority to spend an \$34.0 million in receipts);
- Congressional Research Service — \$104.3 million; and
- Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped — \$55.7 million.

¹⁸ Testimony of Donald Marron, Acting Director, Congressional Budget Office, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Library of Congress, Open World Leadership Center, Government Printing Office, Government Accountability Office, and Congressional Budget Office*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 10, 2006 (not yet published).

¹⁹ An example of receipts are fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration.

The FY2007 budget also provides for

- funding of two major ongoing projects, including the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center and acquisitions (\$794,000), and
- enhanced employment options for Library employees, including those of CRS, who receive RIF notices. This provision confers competitive status on them, allowing their federal service as legislative branch employees to be counted when applying for positions in the executive branch. In effect, they would be given preference over applicants with no federal service. Currently, legislative branch employees are treated as if they have had no federal service when applying for executive branch positions.

An additional \$102.2 million is contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol in the Library Buildings and Grounds account. Of this amount, \$62.3 million supports projects requested by the Library and includes \$54.2 million for construction of a 166,000 square-foot logistics warehouse at Ft. Meade, MD, that would replace facilities currently leased.

Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS works exclusively for Members and committees of Congress to support their legislative and oversight functions by providing nonpartisan and confidential research and policy analysis.

The agency's request of \$104.3 million represents a 4.4%, or \$4.37 million, increase, which covers mandatory pay and related costs (\$3.765 million) and price level changes (\$607,000). The request does not contain funds to support program growth. The request would support a total of 705 FTEs, a reduction from the FY2006 level of 729 FTEs.

Responding to questions from members of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Senate Appropriations Committee on a recent staff downsizing, Daniel P. Mulhollan, CRS director, testified that CRS had completed a long-term study of the impact of technology advancements on the agency's work, and a 2005 study on the impact on production and technical staff and audio-visual functions. Faced with constraints in the FY2006 budget requiring CRS to reduce its workforce by 30 FTEs (full time equivalent employees), CRS made the decision to eliminate 59 staff, or 8.4% of its workforce, "whose functions are not critical to the accomplishment of the Service's mission." Mulhollan noted that in the past, CRS, without the current constraints, was able to achieve downsizing through attrition.²⁰

Government Accountability Office (GAO). The GAO works for Congress by responding to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. The agency also conducts audits and evaluations of executive branch programs at the request of the executive branch. Formerly styled the General

²⁰ Testimony of Daniel P. Mulhollan, director, Congressional Research Service, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Library of Congress, Open World Leadership Center, and Government Accountability Office*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 1, 2006 (not yet published).

Accounting Office, the agency was renamed the Government Accountability Office, effective July 7, 2004.

GAO's total budget request of \$502.4 million, which reflects a reduction of \$6.99 million from offsetting collections, represents a 5.2% increase from \$477.6 million (allowing for \$7.0 million in offsetting collections) made available for FY2006. The agency's request covers mandatory pay and price level increases, funds a \$7 million upgrade of business systems and processes, and supports 3,267 FTEs (full-time equivalent employees), an increase of 50 FTEs over the FY2006 level.

Highlights of House Hearing on FY2007 Budget of GAO. Comptroller General David Walker discussed the agency's pay system (GAO does not participate in the General Schedule), requested funds for a presence in Baghdad, and answered questions about the agency's work this past year, including its efforts after Hurricane Katrina.²¹

Government Printing Office (GPO). The agency's FY2007 request of \$151.5 million represents a 24% increase over the \$122.2 million made available for FY2006. GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts: (1) congressional printing and binding, (2) Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses), and (3) the revolving fund. FY2007 requests for these accounts are

- Congressional printing and binding — \$100.3 million,
- Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses) — \$43 million, and
- Revolving Fund — \$8.2 million.

The congressional printing and binding account pays for expenses of printing and binding required for congressional use, and for statutorily authorized printing, binding, and distribution of government publications for specified recipients at no charge. Included within these publications are the *Congressional Record*; *Congressional Directory*; Senate and House Journals; memorial addresses of Members; nominations; *U.S. Code* and supplements; serial sets; publications printed without a document or report number (e.g., laws and treaties); envelopes provided to Members of Congress for the mailing of documents; House and Senate business and committee calendars; bills, resolutions and amendments; committee reports and prints; hearings; and other documents.

The Office of Superintendent of Documents account funds the mailing of government documents for Members of Congress and federal agencies, as statutorily authorized; the compilation of catalogs and indexes of government publications; and the cataloging, indexing, and distribution of government publications to the Federal

²¹ Testimony of David Walker, comptroller general, Government Accountability Office, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Library of Congress, Open World Leadership Center, Government Printing Office, Government Accountability Office, and Congressional Budget Office*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 10, 2006 (not yet published).

Depository and International Exchange libraries, and other individuals and entities, as authorized by law.

GPO's revolving fund request of \$8.2 million funds the agency's acquisition of information technology infrastructure and security enhancements, implementation of a Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) compliance system, and a continuation of efforts initiated in FY2006 to define workforce needs, assess current workforce capabilities, identify the agency's needs, and establish training programs to meet those needs.

Highlights of House Hearing on FY2007 Budget of GPO. Public Printer of the United States Bruce James emphasized his agency's desire for a new production facility. He expressed his belief that a modern plant would facilitate more efficient service to Congress and other clients. He also addressed the need for enhanced computer technology and for adapting the Federal Depository Library system to the information age.²²

Other Funding

Office of Compliance. The Office of Compliance is an independent and nonpartisan agency within the legislative branch, established to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act enacted in 1995 (P.L. 104-1, 109 Stat. 3).²³ The act applies business and federal government employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.²⁴

The FY2007 budget request for operations of the Office of Compliance is \$3.4 million, a \$337,100 (10.9%) increase from last year's appropriation of \$3.08 million. The proposed new budget authority covers mandatory pay and price level changes, allows for an increase in FTEs from the FY2006 level of 17 to 20, and provides for additional travel, printing, and technology procurement costs. Included is \$35,000 for safety and health inspections of the Capitol Visitor Center.

²² Testimony of Bruce James, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2007 Appropriations: Library of Congress, Open World Leadership Center, Government Printing Office, Government Accountability Office, and Congressional Budget Office*, hearings, 109th Cong., 2nd sess., Mar. 10, 2006 (not yet published).

²³ The act applies 12 civil rights, labor, and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch agencies. These laws include Age Discrimination in Employment Act; Americans with Disabilities Act; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Employee Polygraph Protection Act; Fair Labor Standards Act; Family and Medical Leave Act; Federal Services Labor-Management Relations Act; Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; Rehabilitation Act of 1970; Veterans' employment and reemployment rights at Chapter 43 of Title 38 of the U.S. Code; Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act; and Veterans Employment Opportunities Act.

²⁴ Among the office's activities are administration of a dispute resolution process; investigation and enforcement of occupational safety and health and disability provisions of the act; investigation of labor relations and enforcement of applicable provisions; and development of educational programs regarding the act's provisions.

Open World Leadership Center. The center administers a program that supports democratic changes in other countries by giving their leaders opportunity to observe democracy and free enterprise in the United States. The first program was authorized by Congress in 1999 to support the relationship between Russia and United States. The program encouraged young federal and local Russian leaders to visit the United States and observe its government and society.

A permanent center, named the Center for Russian Leadership Development, was established at the Library of Congress in 2000, and renamed the Open World Leadership Center in 2003, when the program was expanded to include eleven other countries and three Baltic republics. In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's Board of Trustees, subject to congressional consideration. The center is housed in the Library of Congress and receives services from the library through an inter-agency agreement.

Last year, both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations approved the center's request of \$14.0 million for its FY2006 operations budget, which was reduced to \$13.86 million with the across-the-board rescission. The FY2007 request of \$14.4 million reflects a 3.9% increase over FY2006 funding.

John B. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development. The center was created by Congress in 1988 to encourage public service by congressional staff through training and development programs. Senate language providing \$430,000 was agreed to by conferees on the FY2006 bill. There is no pending request for the FY2007 budget.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2007
(in thousands of dollars)

Entity	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission) ^a	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
Title 1: Legislative Branch Appropriations					
Senate	777,605	872,552	— ^d		
House of Representatives	1,089,898	1,156,322		— ^g	
Joint Items	19,617	20,582			
Capitol Police ^b	246,961	295,083			
Office of Compliance	3,081	3,418			
Congressional Budget Office	35,096	37,026			
Architect of the Capitol	424,193	588,349	— ^e	— ^h	
Library of Congress, Including CRS	554,893	588,131			
Congressional Research Service, Lib. of Cong.	(99,907)	(104,279)			
Congressional Printing Office	122,193	151,516			
Government Accountability Office	477,571	502,370			
Open World Leadership Center ^c	13,860	14,400			
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	0			
Title II: General Provisions	0	0			
Total Legislative Branch (Titles I and II)	3,765,398	4,229,749	— ^f	— ⁱ	

Source: House Committee on Appropriations

- a. FY2006 funds are contained in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and reflect a 1.0% rescission in P.L. 109-148.
- b. This account was effective with the FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. Previously, Capitol Police funds were contained under the joint items account.
- c. The center was named the Russian Leadership Program prior to FY2004. Appropriations represent payments to the center's trust fund.
- 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 will 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. The Senate determines funding levels of these two accounts.
- g. Although the Senate does not consider appropriations for internal House operations, the House budget, as passed by the House, will be counted in the Senate bill.
- h. Although the Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings, which are contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, the House figure, as passed by the House, is counted in the Senate bill. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House Office buildings.
- i. Although the Senate does not consider 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, these funds are counted in the Senate bill. The House determines the funding levels of these two accounts.

Table 4. Capitol Police Appropriations, FY2007
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission) ^a	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
Salaries, Capitol Police	215,281	246,700			
General Expenses	31,680	48,383			
Total, Capitol Police	246,961	295,083			

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2006 funds are contained in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and reflect a 1.0% rescission in P.L. 109-148.

Table 5. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations, FY2007
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission) ^a	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
General administration	76,044	103,474			
Capitol building	23,118	31,207			
Capitol grounds	7,436	9,400			
Senate office buildings	66,334	110,723	— ^b		
House office buildings	59,020	78,941		— ^d	
Capitol power plant	58,098	81,710			
Library buildings and grounds	68,075	102,237			
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	14,753	20,218			
Botanic Garden	7,557	9,264			
Capitol Visitor Center	43,758	41,175			
Project — Cost to complete	(41,481)	(20,600)			
Project — Fit Out	(0)	(4,534)			
Operations	(2,277)	(16,041)			
Total, Architect of the Capitol	424,193	588,349	— ^c	— ^e	

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2006 funds are contained in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and reflect a 1.0% rescission in P.L. 109-148.

b. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings.

c. Although the House does not consider the appropriation for Senate office buildings, the appropriation will be counted in the Senate bill. The Senate determines the level of funding.

d. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.

e. Although the Senate does not consider the appropriation for House office buildings, the appropriation will be counted in the House bill. The House determines the level of funding.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations, FY2007
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts^a	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission)^a	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
Expense Allowances and Representation	225	225	—		
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	147,120	160,434	—		
Office of Legislative Counsel	5,437	5,939	—		
Office of Legal Counsel	1,306	1,391	—		
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.	24	24	—		
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	623,493	704,539	—		
Inquiries and Investigations	119,637	136,989	—		
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	520	520	—		
Secretary of the Senate ^c	1,980	1,900	—		
Sergeant at Arms / Doorkeeper ^d	142,000	161,439	—		
Miscellaneous Items	17,000	18,737	—		
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	342,056	384,654	—		
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—		
Total, Senate	777,605	872,552	—		

Source: House Committee on Appropriations

a. The Senate account contains seven appropriations headings, which are highlighted in bold.

b. FY2006 funds are contained in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and reflect a 1.0% rescission in P.L. 109-148.

c. Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees."

d. Office operations of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees."

Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations, FY2007
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts^a	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission)^b	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
Payments — Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	0	0			
Salaries and Expenses, Total	1,089,898	1,156,322			
House Leadership Offices	19,844	20,766			
Members' Representational Allowances^c	534,109	559,628			
Committee Employees (subtotal)^d	142,572	152,733			
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	116,904	126,178			
Appropriations Committee	25,668	26,555			
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	171,249	166,848			
Office of the Clerk	21,911	22,820			
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	6,284	6,256			
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	121,471	114,192			
Office of Inspector General	3,991	4,212			
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Operations	4,000	5,000			
Office of General Counsel	962	962			
Office of the Chaplain	161	164			
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,767	1,767			

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Accounts^a	FY2006 Enacted (with 1.0% rescission)^b	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House Bill	FY2007 Senate Bill	FY2007 Conference
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	2,453	2,527			
Office of the Legislative Counsel	6,963	7,425			
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	720	738			
Other Authorized Employees: Technical Assistants, Office of Attending Physician	161	285			
Office of Historian	405	500			
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	222,124	256,347			
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	4,179	4,554			
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	410	410			
Government Contributions	213,422	223,252			
Capitol Visitor Center	3,410	3,410			
Miscellaneous Items	703	703			
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery	0	24,018			
House of Representatives, Total	1,089,898	1,156,322			

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.
- b. FY2006 funds are contained in P.L. 109-55, FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and reflect a 1.0% rescission in P.L. 109-148.

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- 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).

For Additional Reading

CRS Report

CRS Report RL32819, *Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations*, by Paul Dwyer.

Selected Websites

These sites contain information on the FY2005 and FY2006 legislative branch appropriations requests and legislation, and the appropriations process.

House Committee on Appropriations

[<http://appropriations.house.gov/>]

Senate Committee on Appropriations

[<http://appropriations.senate.gov/>]

CRS Appropriations Products Guide

[<http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml>]

Congressional Budget Office

[<http://www.cbo.gov>]

Government Accountability Office

[<http://www.gao.gov>]

Office of Management and Budget

[<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>]