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Legislative Branch: FY2015 Appropriations

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Summary

The legislative branch appropriations bill provides funding for the Senate; House of Representatives; Joint Items; Capitol Police; Office of Compliance; Congressional Budget Office (CBO); Architect of the Capitol (AOC); Library of Congress (LOC), including the Congressional Research Service (CRS); Government Printing Office (GPO); Government Accountability Office (GAO); and Open World Leadership Center.

The legislative branch FY2015 budget request of \$4.471 billion was submitted on March 4, 2014. By law, the President includes the requests submitted from the legislative branch in the annual budget without change.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees' Legislative Branch Subcommittees held hearings to consider the FY2015 legislative branch requests.

The House subcommittee held its markup on April 4, 2014, and the full committee held a markup on April 9. One amendment was offered in the full committee, but failed. The bill, which would provide \$3.3 billion (not including Senate items), was reported on April 17 (H.R. 4487, H.Rept. 113-417).

The House passed H.R. 4487, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2015, on May 1, 2014, by a vote of 402-14.

Legislative branch funding, which peaked in FY2010, remains below the FY2009 level of \$4.501 billion. In FY2014, funding levels were \$4.259 billion. The FY2013 act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as "anomalies"), less across-the-board rescissions that applied to all appropriations in the act, and not including sequestration reductions implemented on March 1. The FY2012 level represented a decrease of \$236.9 million (-5.2%) from the FY2011 level, which itself represented a \$125.1 million decrease (-2.7%) from FY2010. P.L. 112-10 (enacted on April 15, 2011) provided \$4.543 billion for FY2011 legislative branch operations. P.L. 111-68 (enacted on October 1, 2009) provided \$4.656 billion for FY2010. The FY2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212) provided an additional \$12.96 million for the Capitol Police.

The smallest of the appropriations bills, the legislative branch comprises approximately 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority.

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Most Recent Developments

This section provides an overview of the current status of FY2015 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action from the initial submission of the request on March 4, 2014, to hearings held by the House and Senate Legislative Branch Subcommittees, through the markups held by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, and House Committee on Appropriations, to passage of H.R. 4487, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2015, by the House on May 1, 2014. It is followed by a section on prior year actions and funding, which contains historical tables. The report then addresses the FY2015 budget requests, hearings, and funding issues for individual legislative branch agencies and entities. Finally, **Table 4** through **Table 8** list funding levels for FY2012-FY2014, and FY2015 budget requests and House-passed levels for these accounts, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports since FY1998.

Status of FY2015 Appropriations

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2015

Committee Markup		Conference Report Approval							
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Public Law
4/9/2014 (H.R. 4487)		4/17/14 (H.Rept. 113-417)	5/1/14 (H.R. 4487)						

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of LIS data.

Note: In recent years, the House has held a subcommittee markup, held on April 4, 2014, prior to the full committee markup.

Submission of FY2015 Budget Request on March 4, 2014

The *FY2015 U.S. Budget* submitted on March 4, 2014, contained a request for \$4.471 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities.¹

By law, the legislative branch request is submitted to the President and included in the budget without change.²

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, FY2015* (Washington: GPO, 2014), pp. 15-48.

² Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1105, “Estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations for the legislative branch and the judicial branch to be included in each budget ... shall be submitted to the President ... and included in the budget by the President without change.” Division C of the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) added language to 31 U.S.C. 1107 relating to budget amendments, stating: “The President shall transmit promptly to Congress without change, proposed deficiency and supplemental appropriations submitted to the President by the legislative branch and the judicial branch.”

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2015 Budget Requests

Table 2 lists the dates of hearings of the legislative branch subcommittees in 2014. Prepared statements of witnesses are available on the subcommittee websites.³

Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch Requests

	House of Representatives	Senate
Senate	—	March 25, 2014
House of Representatives	March 6, 2014	—
U.S. Capitol Police	March 24, 2014	March 25, 2014
Office of Compliance	—	—
Congressional Budget Office	March 4, 2014	March 11, 2014
Architect of the Capitol	March 4, 2014	April 8, 2014
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service	March 5, 2014	April 8, 2014
Government Printing Office	March 4, 2014	—
Government Accountability Office	March 5, 2014	March 11, 2014
Open World Leadership Center	— ^a	April 8, 2014
Members/Public Witnesses	— ^b	—

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of House and Senate Appropriations Committee websites.

Note:

- a. The Open World Leadership Center was discussed during House hearings on the Library of Congress, but no Open World staff provided testimony.
- b. The House subcommittee announced that it would accept testimony for the record from Members and outside witnesses through March 7, 2014.

House Subcommittee Markup

On April 4, 2014, the House subcommittee met to mark up the FY2015 bill. The mark provided \$3.3 billion (not including Senate items, which are determined by the Senate). No amendments were offered, and it was reported to the full committee by voice vote.

House Committee Markup

On April 9, 2014, the full House Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2015 bill. One amendment was considered before the bill was ordered reported to the House. Representative Moran proposed the creation of an optional housing stipend of \$25 per day for Members who live 50 or more miles away from Washington, DC, which failed.

³ For House subcommittee witness statements, see <http://appropriations.house.gov/files/?CategoryID=34776> or <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-113hhr81322/pdf/CHRG-113hhr81322.pdf>.

For Senate subcommittee witness statements and webcasts, see <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/ht-legislative.cfm>.

House Consideration of H.R. 4487

The House of Representatives took up consideration of H.R. 4487 on May 1, 2014. A number of amendments were considered, including the following:

- An amendment offered by Representative Nugent to prohibit funding through the Member Representational Allowance (MRA) of vehicle leasing, excluding mobile district offices and short-term vehicle rentals. The amendment failed by a vote of 196-221.
- An amendment offered by Representative Speier to appropriate \$500,000 to provide sexual harassment training for House offices, to be carried out by the Office of Compliance, with funds offset from the general administration fund of the Architect of the Capitol. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.
- An amendment offered by Representative Gosar to reduce funding for the Botanic Garden to FY2014 levels and to transfer funds to the spending reduction account. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 219-198.
- An amendment offered by Representative Broun of Georgia to reduce funding for the Capitol Visitor Center by \$243,000, returning it to FY2014 levels. The amendment failed by a vote of 207-212.
- An amendment offered by Representative Duffy to defund the Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund. The amendment failed by voice vote.
- An amendment offered by Representative Hall to prohibit funds from being used to deliver printed copies of the Statement of Disbursements of the House to any Member of the House. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.
- An amendment offered by Representative Wenstrup to prohibit funding for the delivery of printed copies of the House daily calendar to any Member of the House. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.
- An amendment offered by Representative Holt to appropriate \$2.5 million to reinstitute to the Office of Technology Assessment, offset from funds in the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund. The amendment failed by a vote of 164-248.

H.R. 4487, as amended, was passed by the House by a vote of 402-14.

Prior Year Funding

FY2014

Neither a legislative branch appropriations bill, nor a continuing appropriations resolution (CR), containing FY2014 funding was enacted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1, 2013. A funding gap, which resulted in a partial government shutdown, ensued for 16 days. The funding gap was terminated by the enactment of a CR (P.L. 113-46) on October 17, 2013. The CR

provided funding through January 15, 2014.⁴ Following enactment of a temporary continuing resolution on January 15, 2014 (P.L. 113-73), a consolidated appropriations bill was enacted on January 17 (P.L. 113-76), providing \$4.259 billion for the legislative branch for FY2014.

FY2013

FY2013 funding of approximately \$4.061 billion was provided by P.L. 113-6, which was signed into law on March 26, 2013.⁵ The act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as “anomalies”), and less across-the-board rescissions required by Section 3004 of P.L. 113-6. Section 3004 was intended to eliminate any amount by which the new budget authority provided in the act exceeds the FY2013 discretionary spending limits in Section 251(c)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. Subsequent to the enactment of P.L. 113-6, OMB calculated that additional rescissions of 0.032% of security budget authority, and 0.2% of nonsecurity budget authority, would be required. The act did not alter the sequestration reductions implemented on March 1, which reduced most legislative branch accounts by 5.0%.⁶ The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing non-exempt funds.⁷

FY2012

Division G of the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) provided \$4.307 billion for the legislative branch. This level was \$236.9 million (-5.2%) below the FY2011 enacted level. P.L. 112-10 provided \$4.543 billion for legislative branch operations in FY2011. This level represented a \$125.1 million decrease from the \$4.668 billion provided in the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-68) and the FY2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act provided \$4.402 billion. In FY2009, an additional \$25.0 million was provided for the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.⁸ P.L. 111-32, the FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act, also contained funding for a new Capitol Police radio system (\$71.6 million) and for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) (\$2.0 million).⁹

⁴ The legislative branch previously experienced a funding gap in FY1996 (November 14-18, 1995).

⁵ FY2013 level from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352) Discretionary spending (in millions of dollars)” (<http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/hjres59amendment.pdf>), which lists a total for legislative branch budget authority of \$4.061 billion, noting that it “includes effects of the 2013 sequestration.” This bill only contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.

⁶ White House, President Obama, Sequestration Order for Fiscal Year 2013 Pursuant to Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, As Amended, March 1, 2013, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/2013sequestration-order-rel.pdf>.

⁷ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2013*, March 1, 2013, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/fy13ombjsequestrationreport.pdf.

⁸ P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

⁹ U.S. Congress, conference committee, *Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2009, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.R. 2346, 111th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 111-151 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 117.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004-FY2014

(budget authority in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Current Dollars	3.528 ^a	3.640 ^b	3.793 ^c	3.852 ^d	3.970	4.501 ^e	4.669 ^f	4.543 ^g	4.307	4.061 ^h	4.259
Constant Dollars	4.351	4.348	4.385	4.342	4.320	4.871	4.983	4.746	4.393	4.061	4.163

Source: Congressional Research Service analysis of legislative branch appropriations acts and related budget documents.

Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities and contain supplementals and rescissions. Permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill but are automatically funded each year. Constant 2013 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2018* in the President’s budget.

- a. This figure contains appropriations provided by P.L. 108-83 (the 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).
- b. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 108-447 (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2005, adjusted by a 0.80% rescission also contained in P.L. 108-447), and P.L. 109-13 (the FY2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act).
- c. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 109-55 (the FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, adjusted by a 1.0% rescission contained in P.L. 109-148), and P.L. 109-234 (the FY2006 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act).
- d. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 110-5 (the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007), and funding for the House of Representatives, Government Accountability Office, U.S. Capitol Police, Architect of the Capitol, and gratuity payments provided in P.L. 110-28 (the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007).
- e. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 110-161 (the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act), \$25.0 million for the Government Accountability Office provided by P.L. 111-5 (the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009), and \$73.6 million provided by P.L. 111-32 for the U.S. Capitol Police and the Congressional Budget Office (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009).
- f. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 111-68 (the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act), and \$12.96 million in supplemental appropriations provided for the U.S. Capitol Police in P.L. 111-212 (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010).
- g. This number does not include scorekeeping adjustment.
- h. FY2013 level obtained from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352) Discretionary spending (in millions of dollars)” (<http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/hjres59amendment.pdf>), which lists a total for legislative branch budget authority of \$4.061 billion, noting that it “includes effects of the 2013 sequestration.” This bill only contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.

FY2015 Legislative Branch Funding Issues

The following sections discuss the various legislative branch accounts as well as issues discussed during the hearings on the budget requests.

Senate

Overall Funding

The Senate requested \$906.7 million for FY2015.

Additional information on the Senate account is presented in **Table 5**.

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts:¹⁰

- The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The Senate requested \$134.0 million for inquiries and investigations.
- The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate requested \$14.94 million.

Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account

The Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA) provides each Senator with funds to administer an office. It consists of an administrative and clerical assistance allowance, a legislative assistance allowance, and an official office expense allowance. The funds may be used for any category of expenses, subject to limitations on official mail.

The Senate requested \$429.7 million for FY2015.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$1.201 billion for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$1.181 billion.

The House-passed FY2015 level of \$1.1807 billion would represent a decrease of \$20 million from the FY2014 level of \$1.1809 billion. The FY2012 level of \$1.226 billion represented a decrease of \$85.7 million (-6.5%) from the FY2011 level of \$1.311 billion. The FY2011 level represented a decrease of \$57.6 million (-4.2%) from the FY2010 level of \$1.369 billion.

Additional information on headings in the House of Representatives account is presented in **Table 6**.

¹⁰ For additional information on committee funding, see CRS Report R40424, *Senate Committee Expenditures Resolutions, 113th Congress, and Funding Authorizations Since 1999*, by Matthew E. Glassman.

House Committee Funding¹¹

Funding for House committees is contained in the appropriation heading “committee employees,” which 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 House requested \$126.3 million, and the House-passed bill would provide \$123.9 million, the same level provided in the FY2014 act. The FY2012 level of \$126.0 million was a decrease of \$8.6 million from the \$134.5 million provided for FY2011. The FY2011 level was a decrease of \$5.3 million from the \$139.9 million provided in FY2010.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The House requested \$23.7 million, and the House-passed bill would provide the same level of funding as the FY2014 act, \$23.3 million. The FY2012 level of \$26.7 million was a decrease of \$1.8 million from the FY2011 level of \$28.5 million, which was a decrease of \$2.8 million from the FY2010 level of \$31.3 million.

Members’ Representational Allowance¹²

The Members’ Representational Allowance (MRA) is available to support Members in their official and representational duties. For FY2015, \$565.4 million was requested, and the House-passed bill would provide \$554.3 million, the same level provided in the FY2014 act. The \$573.9 million provided in FY2012 was \$39.1 million less than the \$613.1 million provided in FY2011. The FY2011 level was a decrease of nearly \$47.0 million from the \$660.0 million provided in FY2010.

Support Agency Funding

U.S. Capitol Police

The U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) are responsible for the security of the Capitol Complex, including the U.S. Capitol, the House and Senate office buildings, the U.S. Botanic Garden, and the Library of Congress buildings and adjacent grounds.

The USCP requested \$355.7 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$348.0 million. In the FY2014 act, USCP received \$338.5 million.

Previously, the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided \$340.1 million, the same level as for FY2011.

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 7**.

¹¹ For additional information on committee funding, CRS Report RL32794, *House Committee Funding Requests and Authorizations, 104th-113th Congresses*, by Matthew E. Glassman.

¹² For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members’ Representational Allowance: History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

Appropriations for the police are contained in two accounts—a *salaries account* and a *general expenses account*. The salaries account contains funds for the salaries of employees; overtime pay; 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; communications 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.

- Salaries—the Capitol Police requested \$291.4 million for salaries. The House-passed bill would provide \$286.5 million. The FY2014 act provided \$279.0 million.
- General Expenses—the Capitol Police requested \$64.3 million for general expenses. The House-passed bill would provide \$61.5 million. The FY2014 act provided \$59.5 million.

Another appropriation relating to the Capitol Police appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. USCP requested \$25.6 million, and the House-passed bill provides \$19.5 million. The FY2014 act provided \$19.3 million. Previously, \$21.5 million was provided in FY2012, and the FY2011 enacted level was nearly \$27.0 million.

Highlights of the House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of the U.S. Capitol Police

On March 24, 2014, the House subcommittee discussed the Capitol Police training requests, radio modernization program, recent incidents in which USCP was involved, and overtime use, and discrimination complaints issues related to door closures in the house side of the Capitol were discussed extensively.

At a hearing on March 25, 2014, the Senate subcommittee discussed the incidents in which USCP was involved, and questions of increased access as funding returned to post-sequestration levels.

Architect of the Capitol

The Architect of the Capitol (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, and Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The Architect is responsible for the Supreme Court buildings and grounds, but appropriations for their expenses are not contained in the legislative branch appropriations bill.

Overall Funding Levels

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.

The Architect requested \$660.9 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$473.5 million, not including funding for the Senate office buildings. The FY2014 act provided \$602.0 million, which included \$15.94 million for the next phase of the Capitol Dome restoration project.

The FY2012 level of \$567.5 million represented a decrease of \$32.9 million (-5.5%) from the FY2011 enacted level of \$600.4 million (not including a rescission of \$14.6 million in unobligated amounts of prior year appropriations for the Capitol Visitor Center contained in the FY2011 act). The FY2011 level represented a decrease of \$1.2 million (-0.2%) from the \$601.6 million provided in FY2010. In FY2010, a 21.7% increase (or \$644.6 million) was requested, and a 13.6% increase was provided (\$601.6 million).¹³ In FY2009, a 55.4% increase (\$642.7 million) was requested, and a 28% increase (\$529.6 million) was provided. The FY2008 budget authority (\$413.5 million) represented a decrease of 8.1% from the \$449.9 million (including supplemental appropriations) provided in FY2007.

The FY2014 request for each of the AOC accounts is presented in **Table 8**.

Administrative Provisions

The House-passed bill contained an administrative provision preventing the use of scrims containing photographs of building façades during restoration or construction projects performed by AOC.

Highlights of the House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of the Architect of the Capitol

Among the items discussed at the House subcommittee hearing on March 4, 2014, were funding for the Capitol Dome rehabilitation project, the prioritization of projects, and plans for the renovation of the Cannon House Office Building.

At a hearing on April 8, 2014, the Senate subcommittee discussed the restoration of the Capitol Dome, and the prioritization of projects.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

CBO is a nonpartisan congressional agency created to provide objective economic and budgetary analysis to Congress. CBO cost estimates are required for any measure reported by a regular or conference committee that may vary revenues or expenditures.¹⁴

CBO requested \$6.1 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$45.7 million, which was the level contained in the FY2014 act.

¹³ Under the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-437), funding for the Capitol Guide Service was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol.

¹⁴ The Congressional Budget Office is required to use estimates provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation for all revenue legislation (Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177, §273, 99 Stat. 1098, December 12, 1985; 2 U.S.C. §621 (et seq.)).

The FY2012 level of \$43.8 million represented a decrease of 6.4% from the FY2011 level of \$46.8 million. CBO received \$45.2 million for FY2010; \$44.1 million was provided in the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8), and \$2.0 million, to remain available through FY2010, was provided in the FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-32).

Highlights of the House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of CBO

At the House hearing on March 4, 2014, the subcommittee discussed the volume of CBO projections, and findings and projections in recent CBO products.

Among the items discussed at the March 11, 2014, Senate subcommittee hearing were the number of requests received by CBO and its methodologies.

Library of Congress (LOC)

The Library of Congress serves simultaneously as Congress's parliamentary library and the de facto national library of the United States. Its broader services to the nation include the acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of a collection of more than 155 million items¹⁵ in a wide range of traditional and new media; service to the general public and scholarly and library communities; administration of U.S. copyright laws by its Copyright Office; and administration of a national program to provide reading material to the blind and physically handicapped. Its direct services to Congress include the provision of legal research and law-related services by the Law Library of Congress, and a broad range of activities by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), including in-depth and nonpartisan public policy research, analysis, and legislative assistance for Members and committees and their staff; congressional staff training; information and statistics retrieval; and continuing legal education for Members of both chambers and congressional staff.

The Library requested \$599.4 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$601.3 million. The FY2014 act provided \$578.98 million.

The FY2012 level of \$587.3 million represented a decrease of \$41.3 million (-6.6%) from the FY2011 level of \$628.7 million. The FY2011 level represented a decrease of \$14.7 million (-2.3%) from the \$643.3 million provided in FY2010. The FY2010 level represented an increase of 6.0% over the FY2009 level of \$607.1 million,¹⁶ and the FY2009 level represented an increase of approximately 7.8% over the \$563.0 million provided in the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.¹⁷

The FY2015 budget contains the following headings:

- Salaries and expenses—The Library requested \$420.9 million. The House-passed bill would provide \$424.1 million. The FY2014 act provided \$405.7 million. These figures do not include \$6.35 million in authority to spend receipts. The

¹⁵ Figure obtained from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2012*, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, 2013, p. 5. Available at <http://www.loc.gov/about/reports/>.

¹⁶ This percentage is not adjusted for non-recurring costs, including the transfer of the Library of Congress Police to the Capitol Police.

¹⁷ An example of receipts are fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration.

FY2012 level of \$413.7 million (also not including \$6.35 million in authority to spend receipts) represented a decrease of \$18.0 million (-4.2%) from the FY2011 level of \$431.8 million. The FY2011 level was an \$8.0 million decrease (-1.8%) from the \$439.8 million provided for FY2010.

- Copyright Office—the Library requested \$19.5 million for the Copyright Office. The House-reported bill would provide \$20.7 million. The FY2014 act provided \$18.2 million. The FY2012 level of \$16.1 million represented a decrease of \$1.7 million (-9.5%). The FY2011 level of \$17.8 million was a decrease of \$3.0 million (-14.6%) from the \$20.9 million provided for FY2010. These levels do not include authority to spend receipts.
- Congressional Research Service—the FY2015 request contained \$108.4 million for CRS, and the House-passed bill would provide \$106.1 million. The FY2014 act provided \$105.4 million. The FY2012 level of \$106.8 million represented a decrease of \$4.2 million (-3.8%) from the FY2011 level of \$111.0 million. The FY2011 level was a decrease of \$1.5 million (-1.3%) from the \$112.5 million provided for FY2010.
- Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped—the Library requested \$50.7 million, and the House-reported bill would provide \$50.4 million. The FY2014 act provided \$49.8 million. The FY2012 level of \$50.7 million represented a decrease of \$17.4 million (-25.5%) from the \$68.0 million provided for FY2011. The FY2011 level was a decrease of \$2.1 million (-3.0%) from the \$70.2 million provided for FY2010.

The Architect's budget also contains funds for the Library buildings and grounds. The FY2014 request would have provided \$62.8 million. The House-passed bill would provide \$41.7 million. The FY2014 act provided \$53.4 million, including \$18.2 million for the requested collection storage module at Ft. Meade. The FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided \$46.9 million, an increase of \$1.2 million (2.6%) from the \$45.7 million provided for FY2011. The FY2011 level represented a 0.2% reduction (-\$92,000) from the \$45.8 million provided for Library buildings and grounds in FY2010.

Administrative Provisions

The Library requested authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities and transfer authority. The bill passed in the House contained these provisions.

Highlights of the House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of the Library of Congress

At a hearing on March 5, 2014, the House subcommittee discussed issues in the Copyright Office, management and planning within the Library, plans for the Twitter archive, and book preservation.

At a hearing on April 8, 2014, the Senate subcommittee asked about core services of the Library, the status of the Open World Leadership Center, and book preservation.

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.¹⁸

GAO requested \$519.6 million for FY2015, not including offsetting collections. The House-passed bill would provide funds at the level requested by the agency. In FY2014, GAO received \$505.4 million.

Previously, the FY2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act contained an anomaly for GAO, providing it with \$506.3 million, not including sequestration or the across-the-board rescission. The FY2012 level of \$511.3 million represented a decrease of \$34.96 million (-6.4%) from the \$546.3 million provided for FY2011. The FY2011 level was a decrease of \$10.6 million (-1.9%) from the \$556.9 million GAO received in FY2010. GAO received \$531.0 million in the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act and an additional \$25.0 million in P.L. 111-5 to cover responsibilities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These levels do not include offsetting collections.¹⁹

Administrative Provision

GAO requested language to establish a center for audit excellence within the agency. H.R. 4487, as passed by the House, created the center to build institutional auditing capacity, promote good governance, and provide training and technical assistance and services to state, local, and foreign government auditors.

Highlights of House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of the GAO

At the House hearing on March 5, 2014, the subcommittee discussed issues including the number of requests accepted by GAO, savings achieved from GAO recommendations, and plans and justification for the center for audit excellence.

The Senate subcommittee met on March 11, 2014, and discussed the number of requests received from Congress, performance management, and plans for the center for audit excellence.

Government Printing Office (GPO)²⁰

GPO requested \$128.9 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill provides \$122.6 million. The agency received \$119.3 million in the FY2014 act.

Previously, the FY2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act contained an anomaly for GPO, providing it with \$119.1 million, not including sequestration or the across-the-

¹⁸ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-04-310G (Washington: GAO, 2004). Posted on the website of the Government Accountability Office at <http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/d04310g.pdf>.

¹⁹ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building.

²⁰ For additional information on GPO, see CRS Report R40897, *Congressional Printing: Background and Issues for Congress*, by R. Eric Petersen and Amber Hope Wilhelm.

board rescission. The FY2012 level of \$126.2 million represented a decrease of \$8.9 million (-0.6%) from the \$135.1 million provided for FY2011, which was a decrease of \$12.4 million (-8.4%) from the \$147.5 million for FY2010. The FY2010 level represented an increase of \$6.9 million (4.9%) over the \$140.6 million provided in the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The FY2009 level represented an increase of \$15.9 million (12.7%) over the \$124.7 million provided in the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

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.

- Congressional printing and binding—GPO requested \$85.4 million, and received \$79.7 million, equivalent to the amount provided in the FY2014 act. The FY2012 level of \$90.7 million represented a decrease of \$2.9 million (-3.1%) from the \$93.6 million provided for FY2011. The FY2010 appropriations act provided \$93.8 million.
- Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—GPO requested \$32.2 million. The House-passed bill provides \$31.5 million, as was provided by the FY2014 act. The FY2012 level of \$35.0 million was a decrease of \$4.8 million (-12.1%) from the \$39.8 million provided for FY2011. The FY2010 appropriations act provided \$40.9 million.
- Revolving fund—the revolving fund supports the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office.²¹ GPO requested, and the House-passed bill provided, \$11.3 million. In the FY2014 act Congress provided \$8.1 million. Previously, an anomaly in the FY2013 CR provided \$4.0 million (not including the sequestration reductions or the rescission), \$500,000 was provided in FY2012, the FY2011 act provided \$1.66 million, and the FY2010 act provided \$12.8 million for the revolving fund.

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, for example, 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; committee 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 Depository and International Exchange libraries, and to other individuals and entities, as authorized by law.

²¹ For additional information, see CRS Report R40939, *Legislative Branch Revolving Funds*, by Ida A. Brudnick and Jacob R. Straus.

Highlights of House and Senate Hearings on the FY2015 Budget of the Government Printing Office

The House subcommittee met on March 4, 2014, to discuss GPO's FY2015 budget request. The topics discussed included activities of the agency during the funding lapse, costs of printing and digital provision of government information, production of passports and secure credentials, the revolving fund, equal employment opportunity complaints, and the Federal Digital System (FDSys).

Office of Compliance

The Office of Compliance is an independent and nonpartisan agency within the legislative branch. It was established to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act, which was enacted in 1995.²² The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.²³

The Office of Compliance requested \$4.2 million for FY2015. The House-passed bill would provide \$4.0 million. The agency received \$3.9 million in the FY2014 act.

The FY2012 level represented a decrease of \$260,000 (-6.4%) from the \$4.08 million provided in P.L. 112-10 for FY2011. The FY2011 level represented a decrease of \$300,000 (-6.9%) from the \$4.4 million provided in FY2010. The FY2010 level represented an increase of 7.5% from the \$4.1 million provided in the FY2009 Omnibus, which was an increase of 21.8% over the FY2008 level of \$3.3 million.

Open World Leadership Center

The Open World Leadership Center administers a program that supports democratic changes in other countries by inviting their leaders 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 the United States. The program encouraged young federal and local Russian leaders to visit the United States and observe its government and society.

Established at the Library of Congress as the Center for Russian Leadership Development in 2000, the center was renamed the Open World Leadership Center in 2003, when the program was expanded to include specified additional countries.²⁴ In 2004, Congress further extended the

²² P.L. 104-1, 109 Stat. 3, January 23, 1995. The act, as amended, applies 12 civil rights, labor, and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch agencies. These laws are the 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ P.L. 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763, 2763A-120, December 21, 2000; P.L. 108-7, 117 Stat. 382, February 20, 2003. According to the 2003 act, the additional countries include "any country specified in §3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801)," and "Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania." The countries specified in 22 U.S.C. 5801 are Armenia, (continued...)

program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.²⁵ The center is housed in the Library and receives services from the Library through an inter-agency agreement.

Open World requested \$8.0 million for FY2015.

The House-passed bill provides \$3.42 million. In discussion during the subcommittee markup of the bill, subcommittee chair Tom Cole of Oklahoma stated that the reduction was developed in consultation with House leadership, and represented the percentage of Russian participants in Open World programs.

The FY2014 act provided \$6.0 million.

Previously, the FY2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act contained an anomaly for Open World, providing it with \$8.0 million, not including sequestration or the across-the-board rescission.²⁶ FY2012 level was \$1.38 million (-12.1%) less than the \$11.38 million provided in FY2011 (P.L. 112-10). The FY2011 level represented a decrease of \$623,000 (-5.2%) from the \$12.00 million provided for FY2010, and the FY2010 level represented a decrease of \$1.90 million (-13.7%) from the \$13.90 million provided in the FY2009 Omnibus. The FY2009 level was a \$4.92 million increase (54.8%) over the \$8.98 million provided in FY2008, which was a decrease of \$4.88 million (-35.2%) from the \$13.86 million provided in FY2007 and FY2006.

John C. 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.²⁷

The center requested \$430,000 for FY2015, which was the level provided in the House-passed bill, and in the FY2014 act.

Previously, \$430,000, not including the across-board-rescission or sequestration, was provided for the center in FY2013. The FY2013 Senate-reported bill would have provided the requested level of \$430,000. The FY2013 House-passed bill did not provide funding for the Stennis Center, and the House report stated the following:

The fiscal year 2012 Conference Agreement (H.Rept. 112-331) directed that future budget requests from the John C. Stennis Center be accompanied by an appropriately detailed budget justification as requested in H.Rept. 112-148. The Committee did not receive such justification and therefore has not provided the requested funding.²⁸

(...continued)

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

²⁵ P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

²⁶ The rescission equaled 0.032% for security programs, as defined by 250(c)(4)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

²⁷ 2 U.S.C. 1105. See also <http://www.stennis.gov/>.

²⁸ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2013 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, H.Rept. 112-(continued...)

The \$430,000 and directive for budget justifications included in the FY2012 conference report followed language in H.Rept. 112-148, the FY2012 House report, which stated the following:

The Center was created by Congress in 1988 with an appropriation of \$7.5 million which subsequently was transferred to the John C. Stennis Trust Fund and invested in non-expendable corpus Special Issue Certificates of Indebtedness with the U.S. Treasury. As reflected in the current Budget of the United States, the Center has \$15 million invested with the Treasury, and at a 2 percent return should generate \$300,000 that can be utilized for the annual operation of the program. Since the principal of the fund has doubled from the original appropriation and with reduced funding within the Legislative Branch, the Committee has provided zero funding for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development.

The Committee directs that any further budget request from the John C. Stennis Center be accompanied by an appropriately detailed budget justification.

The Stennis Center was funded at \$430,000 in FY2011 (less 0.2% from an across-the-board rescission), FY2010, FY2009, FY2008 (less 0.25% rescission from an across-the-board rescission), and FY2007.

The Budget Control Act, the Legislative Branch Budget, and Tables 4-8

The following tables provide information on funding levels for the legislative branch overall, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Capitol Police, and the Architect of the Capitol.

FY2013 discretionary appropriations were considered in the context of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA, P.L. 112-25) that established discretionary spending limits for FY2012-FY2021 to achieve \$1.2 trillion in savings over 10 years. The BCA also tasked a Joint Select Committee to develop a federal deficit reduction plan for Congress and the President to enact by January 15, 2012. The failure of Congress and the President to enact deficit reduction legislation by that date triggered an automatic spending reduction process established by the BCA, consisting of a combination of sequestration (across-the-board cuts) and lower discretionary spending caps, to begin on January 2, 2013. Sequestration was delayed until March 1, 2013, and the required reductions lowered, by enactment of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240). The modified sequestration was implemented as scheduled on March 1, 2013, and it reduced most legislative branch accounts by 5.0%. A bill providing government funding for the remainder of FY2013, P.L. 113-6, was signed into law on March 26, 2013, and did not include provisions that altered the sequester.

In addition, Section 3004 of P.L. 113-6 was intended to eliminate any amount by which the new budget authority provided in the act exceeds the FY2013 discretionary spending limits in Section 251(c)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. As enacted, this section provides two separate across-the-board rescissions—one for nonsecurity budget authority and one for security budget authority—of 0%, to be applied at the program, project, and activity level. The section requires the percentages to be increased if OMB estimates that additional rescissions are needed to avoid exceeding the limits. Subsequent to the enactment of P.L. 113-6, OMB calculated that additional rescissions of 0.032% of security budget authority, and 0.2% of nonsecurity budget authority, would be required. Most of the legislative branch was subject to the nonsecurity rescission, although the Open World Leadership Center was subject to the security rescission.

(...continued)

511, report to accompany H.R. 5882 (Washington: GPO, 2012), p. 20.

Table 4. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2012-FY2014

(in thousands of dollars)

Entity	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Request	FY2014 House Reported	FY2014 Senate Reported	FY2014 Enacted
Title I: Legislative Branch Appropriations							
Senate	\$868,592	— ^a	\$867,048	\$892,115	— ^a	\$871,997	\$859,293
House of Representatives	1,225,680	1,225,680	— ^b	1,233,181	1,171,569	— ^b	1,180,908
Joint Items ^c	20,207	18,970	18,932	19,152	17,978	18,970	18,994
Capitol Police ^d	340,137	339,137	338,459	363,296	329,701	338,459	338,459
Office of Compliance	3,817	3,817	3,809	4,482	3,617	3,868	3,868
Congressional Budget Office	43,787	43,787	43,699	45,700	41,497	45,700	45,700
Architect of the Capitol	567,509	492,381	438,476 ^b	681,667	507,994 ^a	468,863 ^b	602,030
Library of Congress, Including CRS	587,344	588,607	587,430	608,719	558,277	600,900	578,982
<i>Congressional Research Service, Lib. of Cong.</i>	<i>106,790</i>	<i>106,790</i>	<i>106,576</i>	<i>109,979</i>	<i>101,408</i>	<i>108,841</i>	<i>105,350</i>
Government Printing Office	126,200	119,132	118,894	128,478	115,140	119,300	119,300
Government Accountability Office	511,296	506,282	505,270	524,339	486,226	505,383	505,383
Open World Leadership Center ^e	10,000	8,000	7,997	10,061	1,000	4,000	6,000
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	429	430	0	430	430
Title II: General Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Legislative Branch	\$4,304,999	3,346,223^a	2,930,443^b	\$4,511,620	\$3,232,999^a	2,977,870^b	4,259,347
CBO Scorekeeping Adjustment	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Legislative Branch	\$4,306,999	3,346,223^a	2,930,443^b	\$4,511,620	\$3,232,999^a	2,977,870^b	4,259,347

Source: P.L. 113-76, H.Rept. 112-331, S.Rept. 113-70 (including FY2013 funding levels including the rescission but not the sequester), H.Rept. 113-173 (including FY2013 funding levels not including the rescission or the sequester), and the *FY2014 U.S. Budget*.

Notes:

- a. By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate operations or Senate Office Buildings.
- b. By tradition, the Senate does not consider appropriations for House operations or House Office Buildings.
- c. The FY2013 budget request contains the following under “Joint Items”: the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Office of the Attending Physician, and the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services. The FY2012 enacted level includes these items as well as \$1.237 million for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2013.
- d. This account was effective with the FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. Previously, Capitol Police funds were contained under the joint items account.
- e. The center was named the Center for Russian Leadership Development prior to FY2004. Appropriations represent payments to the center’s trust fund.

Table 5. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$0	\$193	\$174 ^a	\$0
Expense Allowances and Representation	205	205	205	174
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	175,762	175,411	175,950	179,865
Office of Legislative Counsel	6,995	6,981	5,192	5,277
Office of Legal Counsel	1,449	1,446	1,109	1,126
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.	28	28	28	28
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	684,153	682,784	676,635	720,182
Inquiries and Investigations	131,306	131,043	132,000	134,000
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	488	487	494	520
Secretary of the Senate ^b	5,816	5,804	6,250	6,250
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^c	130,722	130,461	128,210	128,210
Miscellaneous Items	19,360	19,321	19,400	21,178
Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	396,180	395,388	390,000	429,724

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request
Official Mail Costs	281	280	281	300
Total, Senate	\$868,592	\$867,048	859,293	906,654

Source: P.L. 113-76, H.Rept. 112-331, S.Rept. 113-70 (including FY2013 funding levels including the rescission but not the sequester), and the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*.

Notes:

- a. Provided in P.L. 113-46.
- b. Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
- c. Office operations of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”

Table 6. House of Representatives Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 Passed by House
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$0		\$174	—	—
Salaries and Expenses, Total	\$1,225,680	\$1,225,680	\$1,180,908	\$1,200,510	\$1,180,736
House Leadership Offices	23,277	29,095	22,278	22,724	22,278
House Leadership Offices (transition quarter)	5,818	—	—	—	—
Members’ Representational Allowance	573,939	573,939	554,318	565,404	554,318
Committee Employees (subtotal)	152,631	152,631	147,174	150,072	147,174
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	125,965	125,965	123,903	126,335	123,903
Appropriations Committee	26,666	26,666	23,271	23,736	23,271
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	177,628	177,628	172,655	175,226	171,345
Office of the Clerk	26,114	26,114	24,009	24,639	24,009

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 Passed by House
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	12,585	12,585	14,777	12,058	11,927
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	116,782	116,782	113,100	116,163	113,100
Office of Inspector General	5,045	5,045	4,742	4,742	4,742
Office of General Counsel	1,415	1,415	1,341	1,353	1,341
Office of the Chaplain	179	179	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,060	2,060	1,952	1,971	1,952
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,258	3,258	3,088	4,114	4,088
Office of the Legislative Counsel	8,814	8,814	8,353	8,893	8,893
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	859	859	814	814	814
Other Authorized Employees	347	347	479	479	479
Office of Historian	170	170	— ^a	— ^a	— ^a
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	292,387	292,387	284,309	287,084	285,620
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	3,696	3,696	3,503	4,153	4,153
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	201	201	190	190	190
Government Contributions	264,848	264,848	258,081	258,081	256,636
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	17,112	17,112	16,217	16,217	16,217
Miscellaneous Items	760	760	720	720	720
Transition Activities	1,722	1,722	1,631	—	—
Wounded Warrior Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,548	1,548	1,467	1,485	1,467
House of Representatives, Total	\$1,225,680	\$1,225,680	\$1,180,908	\$1,200,510	\$1,180,736

Sources: P.L. 113-76, H.Rept. 112-331, H.Rept. 113-173, H.R. 4487, and the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*.

- a. The budget request and House subcommittee report contained funding for the positions of the Chaplain and the Historian within the heading for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Clerk.

Table 7. Capitol Police Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House Passed
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$277,133	\$277,133	\$276,579	\$279,000	\$291.403	286,500
General Expenses	63,004	62,004	61,880	59,459	64.260	61,459
Total, Capitol Police	\$340,137	\$339,137	\$338,459	338,459	355.663	347,959

Source: P.L. 113-76, H.Rept. 112-331, S.Rept. 113-70 (including FY2013 funding levels including the rescission but not the sequester), H.Rept. 113-173 (including FY2013 funding levels not including the rescission or the sequester), and the *FY2014 U.S. Budget*.

Table 8. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House Passed
General administration	\$101,340	\$97,340	\$97,145	\$90,277	\$96,433	91,555
Capitol building	36,154	36,154	36,082	61,376	57,545	53,126
Capitol grounds	9,852	9,852	9,832	13,860	14,366	11,993
Senate office buildings	71,128	— ^a	70,986	72,990	109,221	
House of Representatives						

Accounts	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 from FY2014 House Report (enacted level not including sequester or rescission)	FY2013 from FY2014 Senate Report (enacted level including rescission but not sequester)	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House Passed
House office buildings	94,154	94,154	— ^b	71,622	108,934	71,622
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	30,000	30,000	— ^b	70,000	70,000	70,000
Capitol power plant ^c	123,229	123,229	122,983	116,678	94,999	93,152
Library buildings and grounds	46,876	46,876	46,782	53,391	62,756	41,733
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	21,500	21,500	21,457	19,348	25,605	19,486
Botanic garden	12,000	12,000	11,976	11,856	15,686	15,022
Capitol Visitor Center	21,276	21,276	21,233	20,632	21,095	20,875
Total, Architect of the Capitol	567,509	\$492,381^a	438,476^b	\$602,030	676,631	488,565

Source: P.L. 113-76, H.Rept. 112-331, S.Rept. 113-70 (including FY2013 funding levels including the rescission but not the sequester), H.Rept. 113-173 (including FY2013 funding levels not including the rescission or the sequester), and the *FY2014 U.S. Budget*.

Notes:

- a. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings.
- b. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.
- c. Not including offsetting collections.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1996-FY2015

House, Senate, Conference, and CRS Reports and Related Legislative Vehicles

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enacted	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487)	—	—	—	—	—
2014	H.Rept. 113-173 (H.R. 2792)	S.Rept. 113-70 (S. 1283)	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 3547)	P.L. 113-76	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014	CRS Report R43151, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2014 Appropriations</i>
2013	H.Rept. 112-511 (H.R. 5882)	S.Rept. 112-197 (H.R. 5882)	—	P.L. 113-6	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013	CRS Report R42500, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2013 Appropriations</i>
2012	H.Rept. 112-148 (H.R. 2551)	S.Rept. 112-80 (H.R. 2551)	H.Rept. 112-331 (H.R. 2055)	12/23/2011 (P.L. 112-74)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012	CRS Report R41870, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2012 Appropriations</i>
2011	—	S.Rept. 111-294 (S. 3799)	—	4/15/2011 (P.L. 112-10)	Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	CRS Report R41214, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2011 Appropriations</i>
2010	H.Rept. 111-160 (H.R. 2918)	S.Rept. 111-29 (S. 1294)	H.Rept. 111-265 (H.R. 2918)	10/1/2009 (P.L. 111-68)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010	CRS Report R40617, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2010 Appropriations</i>
2009	—	—	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> and issued in a committee print (H.R. 1105)	3/11/2009 (P.L. 111-8)	Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009	CRS Report RL34490, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2009 Appropriations</i>
2008	H.Rept. 110-198 (H.R. 2771)	S.Rept. 110-89 (S. 1686)	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2764)	12/26/2007 (P.L. 110-161)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	CRS Report RL34031, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2008 Appropriations</i>
2007	H.Rept. 109-485 (H.R. 5521)	S.Rept. 109-267 (H.R. 5521)	—	2/15/2007 (P.L. 110-5)	Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007	CRS Report RL33379, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations</i>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enacted	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2006	H.Rept. 109-139 (H.R. 2985)	S.Rept. 109-89 (H.R. 2985)	H.Rept. 109-189 (H.R. 2985)	8/02/2005 (P.L. 109-55)	FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	CRS Report RL32819, Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations
2005	H.Rept. 108-577 (H.R. 4755)	S.Rept. 108-307 (S. 2666)	H.Rept. 108-792 H.R. 4818	12/8/2004 (P.L. 108-447)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005	CRS Report RL32312, Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch
2004	H.Rept. 108-186 (H.R. 2657)	S.Rept. 108-88 (S. 1383)	H.Rept. 108-279 (H.R. 2657)	9/30/2003 (P.L. 108-83)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004	CRS Report RL31812, Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch
2003	H.Rept. 107-576 (H.R. 5121)	S.Rept. 107-209 (S. 2720)	—	2/20/2003 (P.L. 108-7)	Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003	CRS Report RL31312, Appropriations for FY2003: Legislative Branch
2002	H.Rept. 107-169 (H.R. 2647)	S.Rept. 107-37 (S. 1172)	H.Rept. 107-259 (H.R. 2647)	11/12/2001 (P.L. 107-68)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002	CRS Report RL31012, Appropriations for FY2002: Legislative Branch
2001	H.Rept. 106-635 (H.R. 4516)	S.Rept. 106-304 (S. 2603)	H.Rept. 106-796 (H.R. 4516, incorporated into H.R. 4577)	12/21/2000 (P.L. 106-554)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001	CRS Report RL30512, Appropriations for FY2001: Legislative Branch
2000	H.Rept. 106-156 (H.R. 1905)	S.Rept. 106-75 (S. 1206)	H.Rept. 106-290 (H.R. 1905)	9/29/1999 (P.L. 106-57)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2000	CRS Report RL30212, Appropriations for FY2000: Legislative Branch
1999	H.Rept. 105-595 (H.R. 4112)	S.Rept. 105-204 (S. 2137)	H.Rept. 105-734 (H.R. 4112)	10/21/1998 (P.L. 105-275)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999	CRS Report 98-212, Appropriations for FY1999: Legislative Branch
1998	H.Rept. 105-196 (H.R. 2209)	S.Rept. 105-47 (S. 1019)	H.Rept. 105-254 (H.R. 2209)	10/7/1997 (P.L. 105-55)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998	CRS Report 97-212, Appropriations for FY1998: Legislative Branch

Source: Congressional Research Service.

Selected Websites

These sites contain information on the FY2015 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/Pages/AppropriationsStatusTable.aspx?source=QuickLinks>

Congressional Budget Office

<http://www.cbo.gov>

Government Accountability Office

<http://www.gao.gov>

Office of Management and Budget

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

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