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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, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2015, on May 1, 2014, by a vote of 402-14.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 4487, as amended, on June 19, 2014, by voice vote (S.Rept. 113-196). This version would provide \$4.3 billion.

No further action on H.R. 4487 was taken, and legislative branch activities are currently funded through December 11, 2014, by a continuing appropriations resolution (P.L. 113-164).

Legislative branch funding, which peaked in FY2010, remains below the FY2009 level of \$4.501 billion. In FY2014, the funding level was \$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.

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 first section of this report provides an overview of the current status of FY2015 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on March 4, 2014;
- hearings held by the House and Senate Legislative Branch Subcommittees;
- markups held by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, and House Committee on Appropriations;
- passage of H.R. 4487, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2015, by the House on May 1, 2014;
- the markup and reporting of H.R. 4487 by the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 19, 2014; and
- the continuing appropriations resolution which provides funding for the legislative branch through December 11, 2014 (P.L. 113-164).

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 FY2014, and FY2015 budget requests and House-passed and Senate-reported levels for these accounts, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports and public law numbers and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2015 Appropriations: Dates of Action, Bill Numbers, and Reports

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)	6/19/14 (H.R. 4487)	4/17/14 (H.Rept. 113-417)	5/1/14 (H.R. 4487)	6/19/14 (S.Rept. 113-196)					

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of congress.gov 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, contains 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

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 hearing on the Library of Congress, but no Open World staff provided testimony.

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, FY2015* (Washington: GPO, 2014), pp. 15-48, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2015/assets/leg.pdf>.

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.”

³ For House subcommittee witness statements, see <http://appropriations.house.gov/files/?CategoryID=34776> or <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-113hrg87540/pdf/CHRG-113hrg87540.pdf>.

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

- b. The House subcommittee announced that it would accept testimony for the record from Members and outside witnesses through March 7, 2014.

House Appropriations 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 Appropriations 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.

House Consideration of H.R. 4487

The House of Representatives took up consideration of H.R. 4487 on May 1, 2014. Pursuant to a rule (H.Res. 557, agreed to by voice vote on April 30, 2014), eight 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 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.

Senate Appropriations Committee Consideration of H.R. 4487

The Senate Appropriations Committee considered H.R. 4487 on June 19, 2014. It ordered the bill reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Passage of a Continuing Appropriations Resolution

No further action was taken on H.R. 4487 prior to the start of FY2015 on October 1, 2014. Legislative branch activities are currently funded through December 11, 2014, by a continuing appropriations resolution (P.L. 113-164), which was enacted on September 19, 2014.

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.

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.

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

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding Since FY2004: Current and Constant Dollars
(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).

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.

- 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 \$907.2 million for FY2015, a 5.6% increase over the \$859.3 million provided in FY2014. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$865.9 million, an increase of 0.8% from FY2014.

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

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts:¹⁰

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

- The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The Senate requested \$134.0 million for inquiries and investigations. The Senate appropriations committee recommended \$133.3 million, an increase of 1.0% from the \$132.0 million provided for FY2014.
- The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate requested \$14.94 million, which was the same level as FY2014 and the level recommended in the Senate report.

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. The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended \$390.0 million, the same level provided in FY2014.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$1.20 billion for FY2015, an increase of 1.7%. The House-passed FY2015 level of \$1.18 billion is equivalent to the FY2014 level.¹¹

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

House Committee Funding¹²

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 (+2.0%), and the House-passed bill would provide \$123.9 million, the same level provided in the FY2014 act.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The House requested \$23.7 million (+2.0%), and the House-passed bill would provide the same level of funding as the FY2014 act, \$23.3 million.

¹¹ Not including one gratuity paid to the heirs of a deceased Member in FY2014.

¹² For additional information on committee funding, CRS Report RL32794, *House Committee Funding Requests and Authorizations, 104th-113th Congresses*, by Matthew E. Glassman.

Members' Representational Allowance¹³

The Members' Representational Allowance (MRA) is available to support Members in their official and representational duties. For FY2015, \$565.4 million was requested (+2.0%), and the House-passed bill would provide \$554.3 million, the same level provided in the FY2014 act.

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, an increase of 5.1% from the \$338.5 million the USCP received in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$348.0 million (+2.8%), while the Senate-reported version would provide \$344.0 million (+1.7%).

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

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, an increase of 4.4% from the \$279.0 million provided in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$286.5 million (+2.7%), while the Senate-reported bill recommended \$284.6 million (+2.0%).
- **General Expenses**—the Capitol Police requested \$64.3 million for general expenses, an increase of 8.1% from the \$59.5 million provided in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$61.5 million (+3.4%), while the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended an increase of \$499 from the FY2014 enacted level.

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, an increase of 32.3% from the \$19.3 million provided in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$19.5 million (+0.7%), and the Senate-reported bill recommended \$20.7 million (+6.8%).

¹³ For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members' Representational Allowance: History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

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.

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 1995.¹⁴ The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.¹⁵

The Office of Compliance requested \$4.02 million for FY2015, an increase of \$152,000 (+3.9%) from the \$3.87 million in the FY2014 act. The House Appropriations Committee recommended \$3.96 million. The House-passed bill would provide \$4.5 million (+15.3%), including the \$500,000 provided in the amendment offered by Representative Speier to provide sexual harassment training for House offices, with funds offset from the general administration fund of the Architect of the Capitol. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$3.96 million, an increase of \$91,000 (+2.4%).

Administrative Provisions

The Senate-reported version of H.R. 4487 contains language authorizing the Office of Compliance to send notifications to covered employees electronically.

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.¹⁶

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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, (continued...))

CBO requested \$46.1 million for FY2015 (+0.8%). The House-passed bill would provide \$45.7 million, which was the level contained in the FY2014 act. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$46.1 million.

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.

Administrative Provisions

CBO requested two administrative provisions. One provision would make FY2015 funds available for the compensation of employees in specialty occupations with non-immigrant visas and another provision would make certain limited FY2015 unobligated balances available through FY2016. Neither the House-passed nor Senate-reported versions of the bill contain these provisions.

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 \$676.6 million for FY2015, an increase of 12.4% from the FY2014 level of \$602.0 million, which included \$15.94 million for the next phase of the Capitol Dome restoration project.

The House-reported bill would provide \$488.6 million. The House-passed bill would provide \$484.9 million, not including funding for the Senate office buildings. This level includes an amendment offered by Representative Gosar to reduce funding for the Botanic Garden to FY2014

(...continued)

December 12, 1985; 2 U.S.C. §621 (et seq.)).

levels and an amendment offered by Representative Speier to offset from the general administration fund of the Architect of the Capitol training provided by the Office of Compliance.

The Senate-reported bill would provide \$600.0 million.

The FY2014 request and FY2015 House-passed and Senate-reported levels for each of the AOC accounts is presented in **Table 8**.

Administrative Provisions

The House-passed version of H.R. 4487 contains an administrative provision preventing the use of scrim containing photographs of building façades during restoration or construction projects performed by AOC. The Senate-reported version of H.R. 4487 contains an administrative provision related to educational outreach efforts of the United States Botanic Garden.

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.

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 items¹⁷ 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 \$593.1 million for FY2015, an increase of 2.4% from the \$578.98 million provided in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$594.95 million (+2.8%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$587.4 million (+1.5%).

¹⁷ 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/>.

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.¹⁸

The FY2015 budget contains the following headings:

- Salaries and expenses—The Library requested \$414.5 million (+2.2%). The House-passed bill would provide \$417.7 million (+3.0%), while the Senate-reported level would provide \$409.8 (+1.0%). The FY2014 act provided \$405.7 million. These figures do not include \$6.35 million in authority to spend receipts.
- Copyright Office—the Library requested \$19.5 million for the Copyright Office (+7.2%). The House-reported bill would provide \$20.7 million (+14.0%), while the Senate-reported level would provide \$19.56 million (+7.6%). The FY2014 act provided \$18.2 million. These levels do not include authority to spend receipts.
- Congressional Research Service—the FY2015 request contains \$108.4 million for CRS (+2.9%), the House-passed bill would provide \$106.1 million (+0.7%), and the Senate-reported bill would provide \$107.8 million (+2.3%). The FY2014 act provided \$105.4 million.
- Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped—the Library requested \$50.7 million (+1.9%), the House-passed bill would provide \$50.4 million (+1.4%), and the Senate-reported bill would provide \$50.2 million (+1.0%). The FY2014 act provided \$49.8 million.

The Architect's budget also contains funds for the Library buildings and grounds. The FY2015 request would provide \$62.8 million (+17.5%). The House-passed bill would provide \$41.7 million (-21.8%), and the Senate-reported bill would provide \$47.6 million (-10.8%). The FY2014 act provided \$53.4 million, including \$18.2 million for the requested collection storage module at Ft. Meade.

Administrative Provision

The Library requested authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities, which was included in the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of the bill.

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.

¹⁸ An example of receipts are fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration.

Government Printing Office (GPO)¹⁹

GPO requested \$128.9 million for FY2015, an increase of 8.1% from the \$119.3 million provided in the FY2014 act. The House-passed bill would provide \$122.6 million (+2.8%), while the Senate-reported bill would provide \$122.1 million (+2.4%).

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 (+7.1%). The House-passed bill would provide \$79.7 million, equivalent to the amount provided in the FY2014 act. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$82.5 million (+3.5%).
- Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—GPO requested \$32.2 million (+2.1%). The House-passed and Senate-reported bill provides \$31.5 million, the same amount provided by the FY2014 act.
- Revolving fund—the revolving fund supports the operation and maintenance of the Government Printing Office.²⁰ GPO requested, and the House-passed bill provided, \$11.3 million. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$8.1 million, the same amount provided in the FY2014 act.

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.

Administrative Provision

The Senate-reported version of the bill includes a provision redesignating the Government Printing Office as the Government Publishing Office. Under this provision, the Public Printer would also be renamed the Director of the Government Publishing Office, while also making all

¹⁹ For additional information on GPO, see CRS Report R40897, *Congressional Printing: Background and Issues for Congress*, by R. Eric Petersen and Amber Hope Wilhelm.

²⁰ For additional information, see CRS Report R40939, *Legislative Branch Revolving Funds*, by Ida A. Brudnick and Jacob R. Straus.

references to staff gender neutral. A separate bill redesignating GPO, S. 1947, was reported by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration in January 2014.

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).

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.²¹

GAO requested \$525.1 million for FY2015, not including offsetting collections. This represents an increase of 3.9% from the \$505.4 million received in FY2014. The House-passed bill would provide \$519.6 million (+2.8%), while the Senate-reported bill would provide \$525.5 (+4.0%).

These levels do not include offsetting collections.²²

Administrative Provisions

GAO requested three administrative provisions: (1) amending the reviews and reports required by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; (2) authorizing the detail of personnel from other branches or agencies of the Federal Government to GAO; and (3) establishing a Center for Audit Excellence to be operated on a fee-based basis.

H.R. 4487, as passed by the House and reported by the Senate, included language establishing the Center.

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.

²¹ 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>.

²² Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building.

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.²³ In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.²⁴ 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, an increase of 33.3% from the \$6.0 million provided in FY2014.

The House-passed bill provides \$3.42 million (-43.0%). 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 Senate-reported bill would provide \$5.7 million, a decrease of \$300,000 (-5.0%).

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.²⁵ The center requested \$430,000 for FY2015, which was the level provided in the House-passed and Senate-reported 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.²⁶

²³ 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, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

²⁴ P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

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

²⁶ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2013 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, H.Rept. 112-511, report to accompany H.R. 5882 (Washington: GPO, 2012), p. 20.

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.

General Provisions

The House-passed and Senate-reported versions of H.R. 4487 included recurring general provisions prohibiting appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles; limiting funds to FY2015 unless otherwise expressly provided; making any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent; making consulting services contracts a matter of public record; authorizing the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC); authorizing landscape maintenance by the AOC in a specified area; limiting transfers; and prohibiting restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol.

Both the House-passed and Senate-reported versions also included a provision freezing pay for Members of Congress in 2015. Salaries for Members of Congress, however, are neither funded nor increased in the legislative branch bill. In other years, provisions to prohibit the automatic adjustments have been discussed during consideration of other bills, and a prohibition could be included in any bill, or be introduced as a separate bill. For a list of the laws that have previously contained provisions prohibiting the annual pay adjustments, see “Table 3. Legislative Vehicles Used for Pay Prohibitions, Enacted Dates, and Pay Language” in CRS Report 97-1011, *Salaries of Members of Congress: Recent Actions and Historical Tables*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

The Senate-reported bill also included restrictions for bonus awards to contractors for work on projects for which the contractor is behind schedule or over budget.

Table 4 through **Table 8** 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.

The tables are followed by an **Appendix**, which lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports and public law numbers and enactment dates since FY1998.

Table 4. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Funding Levels by Agency or Entity

(in thousands of dollars)

Entity	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Requested	FY2015 House-Passed	FY2015 Senate-Reported	FY2015 Enacted
Title I: Legislative Branch Appropriations					
Senate	\$859,293	\$907,271	— ^a	\$865,913	
House of Representatives	1,180,908	1,200,509	1,180,735	1,180,735 ^b	
Joint Items ^c	18,994	19,195	18,965	19,112	
Capitol Police	338,459	355,663	347,959	344,047	
Office of Compliance	3,868	4,020	4,459	3,959	
Congressional Budget Office	45,700	46,078	45,700	46,057	
Architect of the Capitol	602,030	676,631	484,898 ^a	600,000 ^b	
Library of Congress, Including CRS	578,982	593,066	594,952	587,425	
<i>Congressional Research Service, Lib. of Cong.</i>	<i>105,350</i>	<i>108,382</i>	<i>106,095</i>	<i>107,796</i>	
Government Printing Office	119,300	128,919	122,584	122,109	
Government Accountability Office	505,383	525,116	519,622	525,513	
Open World Leadership Center	6,000	8,000	3,420	5,700	
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	
Other	-1,000	0	-1,000	-1,000	
Title II: General Provisions	0	0	0	0	
Total Legislative Branch	\$4,258,347	\$4,464,898	\$3,322,724^a	\$4,300,000	

Source: P.L. 113-76, the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*, H.Rept. 113-417, and S.Rept. 113-196.

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 FY2015 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.

Table 5. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House- Passed^a	FY2015 Senate- Reported	FY2015 Enacted
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$174 ^b	\$0	—	\$0	
Expense Allowances and Representation	205	205	—	205	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	175,950	179,863	—	177,350	
Office of Legislative Counsel	5,192	5,277	—	5,409	
Office of Legal Counsel	1,109	1,126	—	1,120	
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.	28	28	—	28	
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	676,635	720,772	—	681,801	
Inquiries and Investigations	132,000	134,000	—	133,265	
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	494	520	—	508	
Secretary of the Senate ^c	6,250	6,250	—	6,250	
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^d	128,210	128,800	—	130,300	
Miscellaneous Items	19,400	21,178	—	21,178	
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	390,000	429,724	—	390,000	
Official Mail Costs	281	300	—	300	
Total, Senate	\$859,293	\$907,271	—^a	\$865,913	

Source: P.L. 113-76, the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*, H.Rept. 113-417, and S.Rept. 113-196.

Notes:

- a. By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate operations.
- b. Provided in P.L. 113-46.
- 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 6. House of Representatives Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House- Passed	FY2015 Senate- Reported ^a	FY2015 Enacted
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$174	—	—	—	
Salaries and Expenses, Total	\$1,180,908	\$1,200,510	\$1,180,736	\$1,180,736	
House Leadership Offices	22,278	22,725	22,278	22,278	
Members’ Representational Allowance	554,318	565,404	554,318	554,318	
Committee Employees (subtotal)	147,174	150,071	147,174	147,174	
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	123,903	126,335	123,903	123,903	
Appropriations Committee	23,271	23,736	23,271	23,271	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	172,655	175,226	171,345	171,345	
Office of the Clerk	24,009	24,639	24,009	24,009	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	14,777	12,058	11,927	11,927	
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	113,100	116,163	113,100	113,100	
Office of Inspector General	4,742	4,742	4,742	4,742	
Office of General Counsel	1,341	1,353	1,341	1,341	
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,952	1,971	1,952	1,952	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,088	4,114	4,088	4,088	
Office of the Legislative Counsel	8,353	8,893	8,893	8,893	
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	814	814	814	814	
Other Authorized Employees	479	479	479	479	
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	284,309	287,083	285,620	285,620	
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	3,503	4,153	4,153	4,153	
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	190	
Government Contributions	258,081	258,081	256,636	256,636	

Accounts	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House- Passed	FY2015 Senate- Reported^a	FY2015 Enacted
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	16,217	16,217	16,217	16,217	
Miscellaneous Items	720	720	720	720	
Transition Activities	1,631	3,737	3,737	3,737	
Wounded Warrior Program	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,467	1,485	1,467	1,467	
House of Representatives, Total	\$1,180,908	\$1,200,509	\$1,180,735	\$1,180,735^a	

Sources: P.L. 113-76, the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*, H.Rept. 113-417, and S.Rept. 113-196.

a. By tradition, the Senate does not consider appropriations for House operations. Amounts in this column are unchanged from the amounts in the House-passed bill.

Table 7. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House- Passed	FY2015 Senate- Reported	FY2015 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$279,000	\$291,403	\$286,500	\$284,588	
General Expenses	59,459	64,260	61,459	59,459	
Total, Capitol Police	\$338,459	\$355,663	\$347,959	\$344,047	

Source: P.L. 113-76, the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*, H.Rept. 113-417, and S.Rept. 113-196.

Table 8. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2014 Enacted	FY2015 Request	FY2015 House- Passed	FY2015 Senate- Reported	FY2015 Enacted
General administration	\$90,277	\$96,433	\$91,055	\$93,348	
Capitol building	61,376	57,545	53,126	53,313	
Capitol grounds	13,860	14,366	11,993	11,973	
Senate office buildings	72,990	109,221	— ^a	100,272	
House of Representatives					
House office buildings	71,622	108,934	71,622	71,622 ^b	
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000 ^b	
Capitol power plant ^c	116,678	94,990	93,152	94,768	
Library buildings and grounds	53,391	62,756	41,733	47,628	
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	19,348	25,605	19,486	20,659	
Botanic garden	11,856	15,686	11,856	15,573	
Capitol Visitor Center	20,632	21,095	20,875	20,844	
Total, Architect of the Capitol	\$602,030	\$676,631	\$484,898^d	\$600,000	

Source: P.L. 113-76, the *FY2015 U.S. Budget*, H.Rept. 113-417, and S.Rept. 113-196.

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.
- d. Levels include floor-passed amendments related to General Administration and the Botanic Garden.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-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)	S.Rept. 113-196 (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)	1/17/2014 (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)	—	3/26/2013 (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, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2003: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2002: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2001: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY2000: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY1999: Legislative Branch</i>
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, <i>Appropriations for FY1998: Legislative Branch</i>

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of LIS.

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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