

Legislative Branch: FY2023 Appropriations

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Legislative Branch: FY2023 Appropriations

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

The FY2023 budget request was submitted on March 28, 2022 (\$7.233 billion, +22.1%; including a budget amendment submitted June 7, 2022). The House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee held hearings in March, April, and May 2022, and the Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee held hearings in May and June 2022.

On June 15, 2022, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2023 bill and ordered it reported by voice vote. The full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill on June 22, 2022, and ordered it reported by roll call vote (Roll Call #3, 32-26). It would provide \$5.702 billion, not including Senate items, a \$954.4 million increase (+20.1%) from the comparable FY2022 enacted level.

On July 28, 2022, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Patrick Leahy, released drafts of the 12 annual appropriations bills along with draft accompanying explanatory statements. Senator Jack Reed, chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, subsequently introduced the bill text as S. 4720. It would provide \$4.781 billion, not including House items, a \$775.4 million increase (+19.4%) from the comparable FY2022 enacted level.

A FY2023 continuing appropriations resolution (CR) providing funding for legislative branch activities through December 16, 2022, was enacted on September 30, 2022 (P.L. 117-180).

Previously

- The FY2022 level of \$5.924 billion represented an increase of \$618.8 million (+11.7%) from the FY2021 level, not including the FY2021 supplemental.
- The FY2021 level of \$5.304 billion represented an increase of \$255.0 million (+5.1%) from the FY2020 level, not including the FY2021 supplemental.
- The FY2020 level of \$5.049 billion represented an increase of \$202.8 million (+4.2%) from the FY2019 level, not including the FY2020 supplemental.
- The FY2019 level of \$4.836 billion represented an increase of \$136.0 million (+2.9%) from FY2018, not including the FY2019 supplemental.
- The FY2018 level of \$4.700 billion represented an increase of \$260.0 million (+5.9%) from FY2017.
- The FY2017 level of \$4.440 billion represented an increase of \$77.0 million (+1.7%) from FY2016.
- The FY2016 level of \$4.363 billion represented an increase of \$63.0 million (+1.5%) from FY2015.
- The FY2015 level of \$4.300 billion represented an increase of \$41.7 million (+1.0%) from FY2014.
- The FY2014 level of \$4.259 billion represented an increase of \$198 million (+4.9%) from FY2013.
- The FY2013 level of \$4.061 billion represented a decrease of \$246 million (-5.6%), including the sequestration and rescission, from FY2012.
- The FY2012 level of \$4.307 billion represented a decrease of \$236.9 million (-5.2%) from FY2011.
- The FY2011 level of \$4.543 billion represented a decrease of \$125.1 million (-2.7%) from the \$4.669 billion provided for FY2010.

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

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FY2023 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2023 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on March 28, 2022 (\$7.233 billion, +22.1%; including a budget amendment submitted June 7, 2022, which increased the total legislative branch request by \$2 million);
- hearings held by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch in March, April, and May, and the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch in May and June;
- a markup of the FY2023 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on June 15, 2022;
- a markup of the FY2023 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee on June 22, 2022 (H.Rept. 117-389, H.R. 8237);
- consideration of the suballocation of budget allocations by the House Appropriations Committee on June 22, 2022 (H.Rept. 117-390);
- the release of the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's mark and draft explanatory statement on July 28, 2022, and the introduction of S. 4720; and
- the enactment of a continuing appropriations resolution on September 30, 2022 (P.L. 117-180).

It is followed by a section on prior-year actions and funding, which contains a historical table and figure.

The report then provides an overview of the FY2023 budget requests of individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Table 5 through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2022, and the FY2023 requested, House-reported bill, and Senate-introduced bill funding levels, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2023 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2023

Committee Markup							Conference Report Approval		
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Public Law
6/22/22		H.Rept. 117-389; 6/24/22		7/28/2022 (draft)					

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of congress.gov data.

Notes: The House subcommittee markup was held on June 15, 2022.

Submission of FY2023 Budget Request on March 28, 2022

The White House submitted its budget for FY2023, which includes the legislative branch budget request, on March 28, 2022. As annually explained by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):¹

The budget covers the agencies of all three branches of Government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—and provides information on Government-sponsored enterprises. In accordance with law or established practice, OMB includes information on agencies of the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch, and certain Executive Branch agencies as submitted by those agencies without change.

The independence of the submissions by the legislative branch agencies and entities is codified in Title 31, Section 1105, of the *U.S. Code*, which states the following:²

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.

Furthermore, Division C of the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) added language to Title 31, Section 1107, relating to budget amendments, stating the following:

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.

The FY2023 legislative branch budget request, which was released shortly after the enactment of FY2022 funding on March 15, 2022, contains the disclaimer “A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared.”³

On June 7, 2022, the President submitted a budget amendment, which stated:⁴

This transmittal also contains eight FY 2023 Budget amendments for the Legislative Branch. As a matter of comity and tradition, these appropriations requests for the Legislative Branch are transmitted without change. These amendments would increase by \$2 million the overall discretionary budget authority in my FY 2023 Budget.

The budget amendments would address the Senate and Library of Congress, including two language requests that would not impact net budget authority.

The revised FY2023 budget contained a request for \$7.233 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities (+22.1%).

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2023 Budget Requests

Table 2 lists the dates of hearings of the legislative branch subcommittees. Prepared statements of witnesses were posted on the subcommittee websites.

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *OMB Circular No. A-11 (2022)*, Section 10, Overview of the Budget Process, p. 2, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars/>.

² An act “To revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to money and finance, as title 31, United States Code, ‘Money and Finance,’” P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 910.

³ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, FY2023* (Washington: GPO, 2022), pp. 11-47, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/appendix/>.

⁴ President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Amendments,” June 7, 2022, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/07/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2023-budget-amendments/>.

Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch FY2023 Budget Requests

	House of Representatives ^a	Senate ^b
Senate	—	May 11, 2022
House of Representatives	April 6, 2022	—
U.S. Capitol Police	March 30, 2022	—
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	April 5, 2022	—
Congressional Budget Office	April 5, 2022	May 11, 2022
Architect of the Capitol	April 27, 2022	May 11, 2022
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS)	April 27, 2022	June 22, 2022
Government Publishing Office	April 27, 2022	—
Government Accountability Office	April 5, 2022	June 22, 2022
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center	—	—
Member Day	May 18, 2022 ^a	—
Security of the Capitol Campus since the Attack of January 6, 2021	January 11, 2022	—

Sources: CRS examination of House and Senate Appropriations Committee websites.

Notes:

- a. On March 22, 2022, the House subcommittee announced that it would accept programmatic and language submissions from Members through April 27, 2022. As in prior years, the letter indicated that “The Legislative Branch Subcommittee will not be accepting Community Project Funding requests” (see also <https://appropriations.house.gov/transparency/appropriations-requests-2023>).
- b. The Senate Appropriations Committee again also indicated that it would not be accepting congressionally directed spending requests for the legislative branch bill. It announced a deadline of May 26, 2022, for both programmatic requests and bill and report language requests (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/fy-2023-appropriations-requests-and-congressionally-directed-spending>).

House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Markup of FY2023 Bill

On June 15, 2022, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2023 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$5.702 billion, a \$954.4 million increase (+20.1%) from the comparable 2022 enacted level, not including Senate items (which are historically considered by the Senate and not included in the House bill) or supplemental appropriations.

No amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered reported to the full committee by voice vote.

Consideration of 302(b) Levels

The House Appropriations Committee approved its initial 302(b) suballocations on June 22, 2022, by recorded vote (31-26).⁵ The plan would include \$7.000 billion for the legislative branch (\$5.703 billion excluding Senate items), or 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority (H.Rept. 117-390).

House Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2023 Bill

On June 22, 2022, the House Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2023 legislative branch appropriations bill. It ordered an original bill reported (H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389) by recorded vote (Roll Call #3, 32-26). The bill would provide \$5.702 billion (+20.1%), not including Senate items.

Two other roll call votes were held:

1. Roll Call #1, not adopted (26-31), “An amendment to repurpose the magnetometers from the entrance of the House Floor for use at the exterior doors of the House Office Buildings” and
2. Roll Call #2, not adopted (26-32), “An amendment to prohibit the use of funds for new studies and reports in the Legislative Branch fiscal year 2023 Subcommittee Report until the Capitol Complex is fully reopened.”

Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman’s Draft Bill and Introduction of S. 4720

On July 28, 2022, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Patrick Leahy, released drafts of the 12 annual appropriations bills along with draft accompanying explanatory statements.⁶

On August 2, 2022, Senator Jack Reed, chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, introduced the bill text as S. 4720. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill would provide \$4.780 billion, not including House items, an increase of \$775.4 million (+19.4%) from the comparable FY2022 enacted level.

⁵ The budget resolution provides an overall limit on spending allocated to the House and the Senate appropriations committees (referred to as a “302(a) allocation”). The appropriations committees subsequently divide the 302(a) allocation among each of their 12 subcommittees, effectively establishing limits on each of the annual appropriations bills (commonly referred to as “302(b) suballocations”). 302(a) and 302(b) refer to the sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344) addressing the allocation of spending. These subcommittee levels may be revised throughout the appropriations process to reflect changing priorities and other budgetary actions.

⁶ The draft bills and explanatory statements are on the committee’s website linked to the majority press release at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/breaking-chairman-leahy-releases-fiscal-year-2023-senate-appropriations-bills>. Hereinafter, the draft of the legislative branch bill and explanatory statement are referred to as “the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman’s draft bill” and “Senate Appropriations Committee chairman’s draft explanatory statement.”

FY2023 Continuing Appropriations Resolution Enacted

Prior to the start of FY2023 on October 1, 2022, a continuing appropriations resolution (CR) providing funding for legislative branch activities through December 16, 2022, was enacted (H.R. 6833, P.L. 117-180).

Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends

Legislative Branch: Historical Percentage of Total Discretionary Budget Authority

The percentage of total discretionary budget authority provided to the legislative branch has remained relatively stable at approximately 0.4% since at least FY1976.⁷ The maximum level (0.48%) was in FY1995, and the minimum (0.31%) was in FY2009.

FY2022

FY2022 funding was provided by Division I of the FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103), which was enacted on March 15, 2022. The act provided \$5.924 billion for legislative branch activities, an increase of \$619.96 million (+11.7%) from the FY2021 level, not including FY2021 emergency appropriations; and an increase of \$166.6 million (+2.9%), when including FY2021 emergency appropriations.⁸

FY2021

FY2021 funding was provided by Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 133, P.L. 116-260), which was enacted on December 27, 2020. The act provided \$5.304 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities, an increase of \$251.2 million (+5.1%) (not including emergency appropriations). Joint explanatory text appeared in House Rules Committee Print 116-68,⁹ and in the *Congressional Record*.¹⁰ P.L. 116-260 also contained additional titles related to the legislative branch in Division O—Extensions and Technical Corrections: Title VII—Deputy Architect of the Capitol Amendments, and in Division FF—Other Matter: Title IV—Senate Sergeant at Arms Cloud Services.

⁷ Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), “Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976-2027” in Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2023, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/>. The calculations have some limitations, since the OMB data do not completely align with items funded in the annual and supplemental legislative branch appropriations acts. The differences may be partially traced to the definition of “legislative branch” in the OMB Public Budget Database user’s guide. Some entities regularly included with the legislative branch in many OMB budget documents, like the U.S. Tax Court and some Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions, are not funded through the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. Consequently, an examination of the discretionary budget authority listed in the *Historical Tables* reveals some differences with the reported total budget authority provided in the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. The difference in legislative branch budget authority resulting from the different definitions of the legislative branch in the OMB budget documents and in the appropriations acts, however, does not represent a significant difference in the proportion of total discretionary budget authority.

⁸ See also the “Explanatory Statement Submitted by Ms. DeLauro, Chair of the House Committee on Appropriations, Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022,” *Congressional Record*, March 9, 2022, pp. H2916-H2940.

⁹ Available at <https://docs.house.gov/bills/thisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-I.pdf>.

¹⁰ *Congressional Record*, December 21, 2020, Book IV, pp. H8712-H8733. Funding tables appear on pp. H8722-H8733.

The Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 3237, P.L. 117-31) was enacted on July 30, 2021. The act provided

- \$7.83 million for the Senate Sergeant at Arms “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus”;
- two gratuity payments for heirs of deceased Members of Congress;
- \$11.65 million for the House of Representatives, Allowances and Expenses, “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus”;
- \$37.50 million for Capitol Police, Salaries, “to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021”;
- \$33.17 million for Capitol Police, General Expenses, “to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021”;
- \$800,000 for Capitol Police, General Expenses, “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus”;
- \$35.40 million for Capitol Police, Mutual Aid Reimbursements;
- an administrative provision designating the Capitol Police wellness program the “Howard C. Liebengood Center for Wellness”;
- an administrative provision adjusting the maximum annual payable rate for any member or civilian employee of the Capitol Police;
- \$21.87 million for the Architect of the Capitol, Capital Construction and Operations, “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus”;
- \$300.00 million for the Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security, “to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021”;
- a general provision prohibiting the use of funds “in prior fiscal years, this fiscal year, or any fiscal year thereafter ... to install permanent, above-ground fencing around the perimeter, or any portion thereof, of the United States Capitol Grounds”; and
- a general provision authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to accept contributions or incur obligations and make expenditures related to “supplies, products, and services necessary to respond to an emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property, as determined or declared by the Capitol Police Board, which may be provided for the use of any office which is located within any building, grounds, or facility for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the maintenance, care, and operation.”

FY2020

FY2020 funding was provided in Division E of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-94), which was enacted on December 20, 2019. The \$5.049 billion provided for the legislative branch represented an increase of \$202.8 million (+4.2%) from the FY2019 level. Additional language related to the legislative branch was included in Division P.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act, P.L. 116-136, enacted March 27, 2020) provided additional funding to allow legislative branch entities “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.” Funding included:

- Senate: \$1.0 million for the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and \$9.0 million for “Miscellaneous Items.”
- House: \$25.0 million for the “House of Representatives, Salaries and Expenses” account. This account funds all activities of the House, but it does not fund salaries of Members of Congress.
- Office of the Attending Physician: \$400,000.
- Capitol Police: \$12.0 million for salaries. The Capitol Police were also provided authority to transfer funding to the “general expenses” account without the approval requirement provided in 2 U.S.C. §1907(a).
- Architect of the Capitol: \$25.0 million, for preparing and responding to the COVID-19 emergency and to allow the Architect to “purchase and distribute cleaning and sanitation products throughout all facilities and grounds under the care of the Architect of the Capitol, wherever located, and any related services and operational costs.”
- Library of Congress: \$700,000 for the Little Scholars Child Development Center.
- Government Accountability Office: \$20.0 million to prepare and respond to the emergency, for audits and investigations, and for reimbursement of the Tiny Findings Child Development Center.

The CARES Act also contained a number of general provisions related to the legislative branch, including provisions governing the use of funds provided in the act; authorizing payments for certain goods and services; waiving certain mass mailing restrictions related to life safety; a technical correction related to the Library of Congress; a conforming amendment related to the Family and Medical Leave Act; a section related to oversight and audit authority; and a section related to National Emergency Relief Authority for the Register of Copyrights.

FY2019

FY2019 funding was provided in Division B of the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-244), which was enacted on September 21, 2018. The \$4.836 billion provided for the legislative branch represented an increase of \$136.0 million (+2.9%) from the FY2018 enacted level.

An additional \$10.0 million in FY2019 supplemental appropriations for GAO “for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act” was included in two bills considered in the 116th Congress: H.R. 268, which passed the House on January 16, 2019, but cloture was not invoked in the Senate; and H.R. 2157, which passed the House on May 10 (Roll no. 202) and the Senate (with an amendment) on May 23, 2019 (Record Vote Number: 129). H.R. 2157 was enacted June 6, 2019 (P.L. 116-20).

FY2018

FY2018 funding was provided in Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141), which was enacted on March 23, 2018. The \$4.700 billion provided by the act represented an increase of \$260.0 million (+5.9%) from the FY2017 enacted level.

In addition, P.L. 115-123, enacted February 9, 2018, provided \$14.0 million to GAO “for audits and investigations relating to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and the 2017 wildfires.” (Title IX of Division B).

FY2017

FY2017 funding was provided in Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31), which was enacted on May 5, 2017. The \$4.440 billion provided by the act represented a \$77.0 million increase (+1.7%) from the FY2016 enacted level.

FY2016

FY2016 funding was provided in Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113), which was enacted on December 18, 2015. The \$4.363 billion provided by the act represented a \$63.0 million increase (+1.5%) from the FY2015 enacted level.

FY2015

FY2015 funding was provided in Division H of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235), which was enacted on December 16, 2014. The \$4.300 billion provided by the act represented an increase of \$41.7 million (+1.0%) from FY2014.

FY2014

Neither a legislative branch appropriations bill nor a continuing 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, 2014.¹¹ Following enactment of a CR 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, 2013.¹² The act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as “anomalies”), not including 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 exceeded 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 (P.L. 112-25) and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240). 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

¹¹ The legislative branch previously experienced a funding gap in FY1996 (November 14-18, 1995).

¹² 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)” at <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 contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.

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%.¹³ The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.¹⁴

FY2012 and Prior

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 below (-5.2%) 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 (-2.7%) 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 GAO in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.¹⁵ P.L. 111-32, the FY2009 Supplemental Appropriations Act, also contained funding for a new Capitol Police radio system (\$71.6 million) and additional funding for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) (\$2.0 million).¹⁶

As seen in **Table 3**, in current dollars, legislative branch funding decreased each year from FY2010 through FY2013, and it did not exceed the FY2010 level until FY2018. Adjusted for inflation, the FY2022 funding level is slightly less than the FY2010 level.¹⁷

Figure 1 shows the same information graphically, while also demonstrating the division of budget authority across the legislative branch in FY2022.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2010-FY2022: Current and Constant Dollars
(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Dollars	4.669 ^a	4.543 ^b	4.307	4.061 ^c	4.259	4.300	4.363	4.440	4.700 ^d	4.846 ^e	5.049 ^f	5.304 ^g	5.924
Constant Dollars	5.938	5.652	5.249	4.872	5.030	5.051	5.091	5.092	5.273	5.345	5.454	5.584	5.924

Source: CRS analysis of legislative branch appropriations acts and related budget documents.

Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Constant 2022 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2027* in the President’s FY2023 budget request.

¹³ 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, at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/03/06/2013-05397/sequestration-order-for-fiscal-year-2013-pursuant-to-section-251a-of-the-balanced-budget-and->.

¹⁴ 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, at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/03/06/2013-05397/sequestration-order-for-fiscal-year-2013-pursuant-to-section-251a-of-the-balanced-budget-and->.

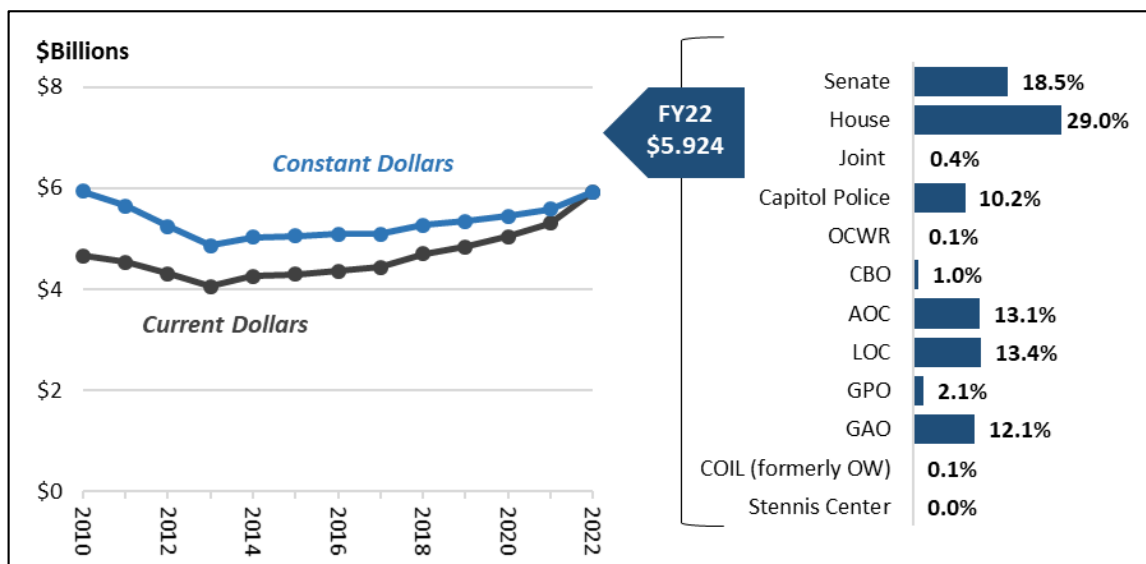
¹⁵ P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ See the table notes for information about adjustments, including emergency supplemental funding.

- a. 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).
- b. This number does not include a scorekeeping adjustment.
- c. 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),” which lists a total for legislative branch budget authority of \$4.061 billion, noting that it “includes effects of the 2013 sequestration.” This bill contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.
- d. Does not include \$14.0 million provided to the Government Accountability Office “for audits and investigations relating to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and the 2017 wildfires” (P.L. 115-123, Title IX of Division B, enacted February 9, 2018).
- e. The total includes \$10.0 million in FY2019 supplemental appropriations for GAO for audits and investigations related to storms and disasters (P.L. 116-20, enacted June 6, 2019).
- f. The total does not include \$93.1 million in FY2020 supplemental appropriations, including \$10.0 million for the Senate, \$25.0 million for the House of Representatives, \$400,000 for the Office of the Attending Physician, \$12.0 million for the Capitol Police, \$25.0 million for the Architect of the Capitol, \$700,000 for the Library of Congress, and \$20.0 million for the Government Accountability Office (CARES Act, P.L. 116-136, enacted March 27, 2020).
- g. The total does not include funding provided in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31, July 30, 2021), which provided \$448.6 million.

Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2010-FY2022: Current and Constant Dollars
(and distribution in FY2022)



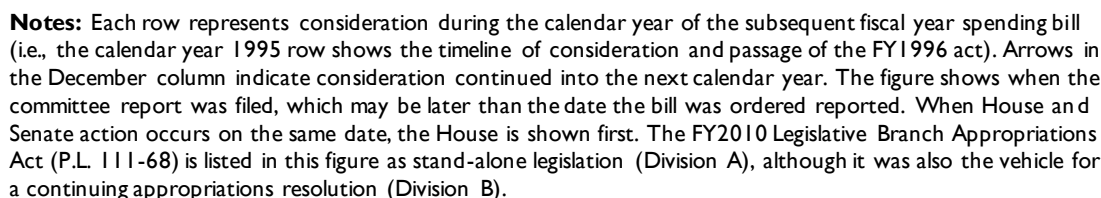
Source: CRS analysis of legislative branch appropriations acts and related budget documents.

Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities and contain supplementals and rescissions. Total does not include permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Total also excludes offsetting collections and authority to spend receipts. Constant 2022 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2021* in the President’s FY2023 budget request.

Figure 2 shows the timing of legislative branch appropriations actions, including the issuance of House and Senate reports, bill passage, and enactment since FY1996. It shows that fiscal year funding for the legislative branch has been determined

- on or before October 1 six times during this period (FY1997, FY2000, FY2004, FY2006, FY2010, and FY2019);
- twice during the first month of the fiscal year (FY1998 and FY1999);
- twice in November (FY1996 and FY2002);
- eight times in December (FY2001, FY2005, FY2008, FY2012, FY2015, FY2016, FY2020, and FY2021); and
- nine times in the next calendar year (FY2003, FY2007, FY2009, FY2011, FY2013, FY2014, FY2017, FY2018, and FY2022). FY2017 funding, enacted on May 5, 2017, represented the latest date of enactment during this period.

(fiscal year consideration during the calendar year)



The following sections discuss the various legislative branch accounts.

During consideration of the legislative branch bills, the House and Senate conform to a “longstanding practice under which each body of Congress determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention.”¹⁸

Senate¹⁹

Overall Funding

The Senate requested \$1.156 billion, an increase of 5.6% from the \$1.095 billion provided in FY2022.²⁰ The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$1.135 billion (+3.7%). Additional information on the Senate account is presented in **Table 6**.

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts.

1. The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The Senate requested, and the Senate-introduced bill would provide, \$145.6 million (+6.6%).
2. The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate requested \$17.6 million, an increase of 4.2% from the \$16.9 million provided for FY2022. The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$17.9 million (+5.9%).

Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account²¹

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 \$522.3 million, an increase of 7.4% from the \$486.3 million provided for FY2022. The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$506.0 million (+4.1%).

The FY2022 act, the FY2023 request, and the Senate-introduced bill, each included \$7.0 million for compensating Senate interns within this total.

Administrative Provisions

The Senate-introduced bill included two administrative provisions:

¹⁸ For example, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch, 2019*, report to accompany S. 3071, 115th Cong., 2nd sess., June 14, 2018, S.Rept. 115-274 (Washington: GPO, 2018), p. 4.

¹⁹ For line-items where the FY2023 request level differed in the President’s budget and the Senate draft explanatory statement, the funding levels in the more recent document were utilized.

²⁰ The President submitted a budget amendment on June 7, 2022 (President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Amendments,” June 7, 2022, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/07/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2023-budget-amendments/>). The report reflects the revised requested levels.

²¹ For additional information, see CRS Report R44399, *Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA): History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

1. One provision, which was first included in FY2016, would require amounts remaining in the SOPOEA to be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the federal debt.
2. A provision establishing a “Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund” to contain amounts for the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program (established by S.Res. 443, 117th Congress) and the SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program (S.Res. 442, 117th Congress).

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$1.829 billion for FY2023, an increase of 6.7% from the \$1.715 billion provided for FY2022. The FY2023 House-reported bill would provide \$1.869 billion (+9.0%).

Additional information on headings in the House of Representatives account is presented in **Table 7**.

House Committee Funding

Funding for House committees is contained in the appropriation heading “committee employees,” which typically 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 FY2022 act provided \$167.1 million. The House requested \$182.0 million (+8.9%). The House-reported bill would provide \$188.97 million (+13.1%).

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2022 act provided \$29.9 million, the same level included in the FY2023 request. The House-reported bill recommended \$31.3 million (+4.6%).

Members’ Representational Allowance²²

The Members’ Representational Allowance (MRA) is available to support Members in their official and representational duties.

The House-requested level of \$813.1 million represents an increase of \$38.1 million (+5.0%) from the \$774.0 million provided in FY2022. The House-reported bill would provide \$810.0 million (+4.6%).

Compensation of Interns

The House-reported bill would provide, in separate accounts, \$20.6 million for interns in House Member offices, \$586,000 for interns in House leadership offices, \$2.6 million for interns for standing and select committees other than the House Appropriations Committee, and \$463,000 for interns with the House Appropriations Committee.

²² For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members’ Representational Allowance: History and Usage*.

Administrative Provisions

The House requested the continuation of three administrative provisions included in prior years related to²³

- unexpended balances from the MRA;
- limiting amounts available from the MRA for leased vehicles; and
- providing for cybersecurity assistance from other federal entities.

These were included in the House-reported bill, along with

- a new administrative provision establishing a House intern resource office; and
- a new administrative provision expanding the House student loan repayment program to cover educational assistance and professional development. This provision would not apply to Members of Congress.

Support Agency Funding

U.S. Capitol Police (USCP)

The USCP is responsible for the security of the Capitol Complex, including, for example, 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 FY2022 enacted level was \$602.5 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2023 include the following:

- Requested: \$708.1 million (+17.5%)
- House-reported bill: \$708.1 million (+17.5%)
- Senate-introduced bill: \$707.1 million (+17.4%)

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 8**.²⁴

Appropriations for the police are contained in two accounts—a *salaries account* and a *general expenses account*.

1. Salaries—the FY2022 act provided \$468.9 million for salaries. The USCP requested, and the House-reported bill would provide, \$522.3 million (+11.4%). The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$526.8 million (+12.4%).
2. General expenses—the FY2022 act provided \$133.6 million for general expenses. The USCP requested, and the House-reported bill would provide, \$185.8 million (+39.0%). The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$180.3 million (+34.9%).

Another appropriation relating to the USCP appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The FY2022 level was \$62.4 million. For FY2023,

²³ Another provision included in the FY2023 request, a provision establishing an allowance for compensation of interns in House committees, was included in the FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103), which was enacted on March 15, 2022. As stated above, the FY2023 legislative branch budget request contains the disclaimer “A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared...”

²⁴ For additional information, see CRS Insight IN11570, *The U.S. Capitol Police: Brief Background*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

\$699.5 million (+1021.1%) was requested, the House-reported bill would provide \$532.2 million (+753.0%), and the Senate-introduced bill would provide \$412.3 million (+560.8%). The funds would follow additional security-related funding provided since January 6, 2021. In both the House report and the Senate draft report, the largest component of this funding would be provided for the “Physical Security Assessment Design & Construction Program,” followed by the “Enhanced Screening Vestibules Design & Construction Program.” Both reports contain language requiring the Architect of the Capitol to submit a detailed spending plan for both of these programs within 60 days of enactment and in advance of the obligation of any funds.

Administrative Provision

The FY2023 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill all include a provision related to volunteer chaplain services.

The House-reported bill also includes a provision including FLSA overtime compensation as basic pay for members of the Capitol Police.

The Senate-introduced bill also includes a provision amending 2 U.S.C. §1975, related to USCP overseas travel in connection with travel of Senators.

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights

Formerly known as the Office of Compliance, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR) was renamed by the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act (P.L. 115-397). It is an independent and nonpartisan agency within the legislative branch, and it was originally established to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995.²⁵ The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.²⁶

The FY2021 and FY2022 enacted level of \$7.5 million was continued in the FY2023 request and the Senate-introduced bill. The House-reported bill would provide \$8.0 million (+6.7%).

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 affect revenues or expenditures.²⁷

The FY2022 level was \$60.95 million. In comparison, the FY2023 requested, House-reported, and Senate-introduced level was \$64.6 million (+6.0%).

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ CBO 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.).

Architect of the Capitol (AOC)

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of the U.S. 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 USCP buildings and grounds. The AOC is responsible for the Supreme Court buildings and grounds, but appropriations for their expenses are not contained in the legislative branch appropriations bill.

The FY2022 level was \$773.9 million.

In comparison, levels considered for FY2023 include the following:

- Requested: \$1.669 billion (+115.7%)
- House-reported bill: \$1.268 billion (+63.9%, not including Senate office buildings)
- Senate-introduced bill: \$1.100 billion (+42.1%, not including House office buildings)

Operations of the AOC are funded in the following 10 accounts: capital construction and operations, 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. Additional funding information on the individual AOC accounts is presented in **Table 9**.

Administrative Provision

The FY2023 budget request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill each included an administrative provision that prohibits the use of funds for bonuses for contractors behind schedule or over budget. This provision has been included in the annual appropriations acts since FY2015.

The FY2023 request also included a provision related to voluntary separation incentive payments for Senate restaurant employees. This provision was not included in the House-reported or Senate-introduced bills.

Library of Congress (LOC)

The Library of Congress (LOC) 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 173.7 million items in various formats;²⁸ 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 CRS, including in-depth and nonpartisan public policy research, analysis, and legislative assistance for Members and committees and their staff;

²⁸ Figure obtained from the Library of Congress, *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2021*, 2021, pp. 5, 25, at <https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/annual-reports/>.

congressional staff training; information and statistics retrieval; and continuing legal education for Members of both chambers and congressional staff.

The FY2022 level was \$794.0 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2023 include the following:

- Requested: \$824.9 million (+3.9%)²⁹
- House-reported bill: \$831.4 million (+4.7%)
- Senate-introduced bill: \$819.3 million (+3.2%)

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.³⁰

The LOC headings include the following:³¹

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2022 level was \$550.6 million. The LOC requested \$579.9 million (+5.3%). The House-reported bill would provide \$585.4 million (+6.3%). The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$574.2 million (+4.3%).
2. Copyright Office—The FY2022 level was \$53.1 million. The LOC requested \$53.8 million (+1.3%) for FY2023, the same level included in the House-reported bill and the Senate-introduced bill. These figures do not include authority to spend receipts (\$43.9 million) and prior-year unobligated balances (\$3.0 million).
3. Congressional Research Service—The FY2022 act provided \$129.1 million. The FY2023 request contained \$132.6 million (+2.7%), the same level provided in the Senate-introduced bill. The House-reported bill would provide \$133.6 million (+3.5%).
4. Books for the blind and physically handicapped—The FY2022 level was \$61.2 million. The LOC requested \$58.7 million (-4.2%), the same level contained in the House-reported bill and the Senate-introduced bill.

The AOC's budget also contains funds for LOC buildings and grounds. In FY2022, \$64.5 million was provided. The FY2023 request contains \$183.5 million (+184.3%). The House-reported bill would provide \$144.2 million (+123.4%). The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$128.2 million (+98.7%).

Administrative Provisions

The legislative branch appropriations bills regularly include a provision providing authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities (\$292.4 million in the FY2022 act; \$308.6 million in the FY2023 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced draft).

²⁹ As stated above, the President submitted a budget amendment on June 7, 2022. The amendments impacted the funding request for the Library of Congress Salaries and Expenses and the Congressional Research Service (President Joseph R. Biden, "Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Amendments," June 7, 2022, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/07/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2023-budget-amendments/>). The budget requests above reflect the revised levels. See also the Library's revised congressional budget justification (<https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/congressional-budget-justifications/>).

³⁰ Fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration are an example of receipts.

³¹ For information on a change in the technology funding practice that affected the four LOC appropriations headings in FY2020, see the explanation in H.Rept. 116-64 and S.Rept. 116-124.

The Library had originally requested a provision authorizing the Librarian to accept certain personal property, as well as a provision related to task and delivery order contracts, although these requests were deleted by the budget amendment. This provision was not included in the House-reported or Senate-introduced bills.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)³²

GPO's FY2022 enacted level was \$124.2 million. GPO requested \$130.9 million (+5.4%) for FY2023, the same level included in the House-reported bill. The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$129.9 million (+4.5%).

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—GPO requested, and the House-reported and Senate-introduced bill would provide, \$82.99 million (+5.2%).
2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—GPO requested, and the House-reported and Senate-introduced bill would provide, \$35.3 million (+3.6%).
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund³³—GPO requested, and the House-reported bill would provide, \$12.7 million (+5.4%). The Senate-introduced bill would provide \$11.6 million (+2.3%).

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.³⁴

GAO's FY2022 enacted level was \$719.2 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2023 include the following:

- Requested: \$810.3 million (+12.7%)
- House-reported bill: \$790.3 million (+9.9%)
- Senate-introduced bill: \$785.8 million (+9.3%)

These levels do not include offsetting collections (\$38.9 million in the FY2022 act; \$55.9 million in the FY2023 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill).³⁵

Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)

The FY2023 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill all included \$6.0 million, equivalent to the FY2021 and FY2022 enacted levels.

³² Formerly known as the Government Printing Office. For additional information on GPO, see CRS Report R45014, *Government Printing, Publications, and Digital Information Management: Issues and Challenges*.

³³ The revolving fund supports GPO's operation and maintenance.

³⁴ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-17-767G (Washington: GAO, 2017), at <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-17-767g>.

³⁵ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building.

The office administers a program that supports democratic changes in other countries by inviting their leaders to observe democracy and free enterprise in the United States.

Congress first authorized the program in 1999 to support the relationship between Russia and the United States. Established at the LOC as the Center for Russian Leadership Development in 2000, the program encouraged young federal and local Russian leaders to visit the United States and observe its government and society. The center was renamed the Open World Leadership Center in 2003, when the program was expanded to include specified additional countries.³⁶ In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.³⁷ More recent appropriations documents have included language regarding countries or regions of focus and proposed expansion, including efforts in Ukraine. The FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act changed the name from the Open World Leadership Center to the Congressional Office for International Leadership.

The office is housed in the LOC and receives services from the LOC through an interagency agreement.

A provision included since FY2016, and continued for FY2023, states the following:

That funds made available to support Russian participants shall only be used for those engaging in free market development, humanitarian activities, and civic engagement, and shall not be used for officials of the central government of Russia.

Prior to the name change in 2022, the location and future of the office; attempts to assess its effectiveness, countries of focus, and funding levels; and its inclusion in the legislative branch budget were discussed at appropriations hearings and in report language for many years.

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.³⁸ The \$430,000 included in the FY2022 act, the FY2023 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill is approximately the same level provided annually since FY2006.

General Provisions

As in past years, Congress considered a number of general provisions related to the legislative branch. These provisions and their status are listed in **Table 4**.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

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

Table 4. General Provisions
(and stage of inclusion or status)

Provision to	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
prohibit appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
limit funds to the fiscal year unless otherwise expressly provided	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
make any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
make consulting services contracts a matter of public record	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
authorize the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
limit transfers to those authorized by law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
prohibit restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol with limited exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
prohibit a cost of living adjustment for Members of Congress ^a	Yes ^a (Section 6 of Division HH of P.L. 117- 103)	Yes	Yes (Section 212)	Yes (Section 212)	
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
restrict procurement of telecommunications equipment that may present a cybersecurity risk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
require computer networks to block the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
authorize hiring of individuals covered by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
adjust annual rate of pay for certain legislative branch officials (including Architect of the Capitol, Deputy Architect, and CVC CEO of Visitor Services, and the Chief of the USCP)	Partial (relating to the Architect of the Capitol and Chief of the USCP)	Yes	No	No	
remove specified U.S. Capitol Statuary ^b	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Capitol Complex Health and Safety (\$5.0 million)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Directing the Architect of the Capitol to “obtain an honorific plaque listing the names of all of the United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers who served at the United States Capitol in response to the attack on January 6, 2021”	Yes	No	No	No	

Provision to	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Maximum Compensation for Senate Staff	Yes	No	No	No	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389, S. 4720, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, and CRS analysis.

- a. The legislative branch bill does not contain language funding or increasing Member pay, and a provision prohibiting the automatic Member pay adjustments could be included in any bill, or be introduced as a separate bill. For additional information, see CRS Report 97-1011, *Salaries of Members of Congress: Recent Actions and Historical Tables*, by Ida A. Brudnick. Pay for Members of Congress was last adjusted in January 2009.
- b. This provision would remove all Confederate statues and Confederate busts; the bust of Roger Brooke Taney; the statue of Charles Brantley Aycock; the statue of John Caldwell Calhoun; and the statue of James Paul Clarke from any area of the United States Capitol which is accessible to the public. See also, from the 116th Congress: H.R. 7573, H.R. 7217, and S. 3957; from the 117th Congress, S. 366, S. 2366, H.R. 1248, H.R. 3005, and H.R. 8237.

Introduction to Summary Tables and Appendix

Table 5 through **Table 9** provide information on funding levels for the legislative branch overall, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the USCP, and the AOC.

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

Table 5. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Funding Levels by Agency or Entity
(in thousands of dollars)

Entity	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested ^a	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Senate	\$1,094,894	\$1,156,069	— ^b	\$1,135,180	
House of Representatives	1,715,170 ^c	1,829,474	1,868,785	— ^b	
Joint Items	22,337	23,042	23,042	23,114	
Capitol Police	602,509	708,098	708,098	707,098	
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	7,500	7,500	8,000	7,500	
Congressional Budget Office	60,953	64,637	64,637	64,637	
Architect of the Capitol	773,898	1,669,417	1,268,130	1,100,028	
Library of Congress, Including CRS	794,019	824,895	831,395	819,264	
CRS (non-add)	129,106	132,600	133,600	132,600	
Government Publishing Office	124,237	130,904	130,904	129,854	

Entity	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested ^a	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Government Accountability Office	719,230	810,319	790,319	785,832	
Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate)	-2,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	
Other General Provisions/Capitol Complex Health and Safety	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Other/Scorekeeping	—	—	—	—	
Legislative Branch, Total	\$5,924,177	\$7,232,785	\$5,701,740^b	\$4,780,937^b	
Emergency	—	—	—	—	
Rescissions	—	—	—	—	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389, S. 4720, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- As stated above, the President submitted a budget amendment on June 7, 2022. The amendments impacted the funding request for the Senate and Library of Congress (President Joseph R. Biden, "Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Amendments," June 7, 2022, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/07/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2023-budget-amendments/>). The budget requests in the table reflect the revised requested levels.
- By tradition, the House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate operations or Senate office buildings, and the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations or House office buildings.
- The FY2022 total includes one gratuity payment to the beneficiary of a deceased Member of the House (P.L. 117-103).

Table 6. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested ^a	FY2023 House Reported ^b	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	225	225	—	225	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	239,404	257,903	—	258,387	

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested ^a	FY2023 House Reported ^b	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Office of Legislative Counsel	7,353	7,781	—	7,781	
Office of Legal Counsel	1,299	1,350	—	1,350	
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	30	30	—	30	
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	846,583	888,780	—	867,407	
Inquiries and Investigations	136,600	145,615	—	145,615	
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	530	552	—	552	
Secretary of the Senate ^c	17,036	17,515	—	17,515	
Financial Management Information System Modernization	6,000	—	—	—	
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^d	151,821	176,279	—	165,144	
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund	25,000	—	—	—	
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund	—	—	—	6,277	
Miscellaneous Items	23,022	26,204	—	26,004	
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	486,274	522,315	—	506,000	
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	
Rescission	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$1,094,894	\$1,156,069	—	\$1,135,180	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, S. 4720, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- a. As stated above, the President submitted a budget amendment on June 7, 2022. The amendments impacted the funding request for the following Senate accounts: Salaries, Officers, and Employees; Contingent Expenses (subtotal); Secretary of the Senate; Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate; and the Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund (President Joseph R. Biden, "Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Amendments," June 7, 2022, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2022/06/07/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2023-budget-amendments/>). The budget requests in the table reflect the revised requested levels.

- b. By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate operations.
- c. Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
- d. Office operations of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”

Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress ^a	\$174 ^a	—	—	—	
House Leadership Offices	34,949	34,949	36,560	—	
Members’ Representational Allowance	774,400	813,120	810,000	—	
Intern Allowance-House Member Offices	15,435	15,435	20,639	—	
Intern Allowance-House Leadership Offices	438	438	586	—	
Intern Allowance-Standing Committees, Special and Select	1,944	1,944	2,600	—	
Intern Allowance-House Appropriations Committee	346	346	463	—	
Committee Employees (subtotal)	197,018	211,920	220,265	—	
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	167,101	182,003	188,971	—	
Appropriations Committee	29,917	29,917	31,294	—	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	288,481	322,707	323,557	—	
Office of the Clerk	36,500	40,327	40,827	—	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	27,695	38,793	38,793	—	
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	193,188	211,222	211,572	—	
Office of Diversity and Inclusion	3,000	3,000	3,000	—	
Office of the Whistleblower Ombudsmen	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	
Office of Inspector General	5,019	5,138	5,138	—	

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Office of General Counsel	1,912	1,912	1,912	—	
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,134	2,184	2,184	—	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,600	3,746	3,746	—	
Office of the Legislative Counsel	12,625	13,457	13,457	—	
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	934	934	—	
Other Authorized Employees	624	744	744	—	
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	399,985	426,615	444,115	—	
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	1,555	1,555	1,555	—	
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	—	
Government Contributions	356,000	372,368	387,368	—	
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	23,813	20,841	22,841	—	
Transition Activities	5,895	19,225	19,225	—	
Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program (formerly Wounded Warrior Program)	9,294	9,674	9,674	—	
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,738	1,762	1,762	—	
Miscellaneous Items	1,500	1,000	1,500	—	
House Modernization Initiatives Account	2,000	2,000	10,000	—	
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$1,715,170^a	\$1,829,474	\$1,868,785	—^b	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- a. The FY2022 total includes one gratuity payment to the heirs of a deceased Member of the House (\$174,000). The FY2023 House-reported bill does not include funding for a gratuity, but the draft text released for a FY2023 continuing appropriations resolution would provide one gratuity.
- b. By tradition, the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations.

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$468,861	\$522,280	\$522,280	\$526,780	
General Expenses	133,648	185,818	185,818	180,318	
Total	\$602,509	\$708,098	\$708,098	\$707,098	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389, S. 4720, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, and CRS analysis.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2022 Enacted	FY2023 Requested	FY2023 House Reported	FY2023 Senate Introduced	FY2023 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	\$139,117	\$155,843	\$155,843	\$145,843	
Capitol Building	42,579	101,964	61,764	56,689	
Capitol Grounds	15,237	16,465	16,465	16,365	
Senate Office Buildings	81,977	150,681	— ^a	156,596	
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings ^b	203,423	140,029	139,279	— ^a	
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	0	0	0	0	
Capitol Power Plant ^c	114,598	170,211	167,111	133,251	
Library Buildings and Grounds	64,544	183,520	144,220	128,220	
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds	62,390	699,452	532,196	412,252	
Botanic Garden	24,464	23,560	23,560	23,520	
Capitol Visitor Center	25,569	27,692	27,692	27,292	
Architect of the Capitol, Total^{bc}	\$773,898	\$1,669,417	\$1,268,130^a	\$1,100,028^a	

Sources: P.L. 117-103, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2023*, H.R. 8237, H.Rept. 117-389, S. 4720, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- a. The House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings, and the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House office buildings. The totals do not include funding for the respective accounts.

- b. Not including “House Office Buildings” offsetting collections of \$9.0 million in the FY2022 enacted bill, and \$4.0 million in the FY2023 request and the House-reported bill.
- c. Not including “Capitol Power Plant” offsetting collections of \$10.0 million in the FY2022 enacted bill, the FY2023 request, the FY2023 House-reported bill, and the Senate-introduced bill.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2023

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

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2023	H.Rept. 117-389 (H.R. 8237)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement; S. 4720				
2022	H.Rept. 117-80 (H.R. 4346)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill; Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2471)	3/15/2022 (P.L. 117-103)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022	CRS Report R46936, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2022 Appropriations</i>
2021	H.Rept. 116-447 (H.R. 7611)	Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft bill; Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft explanatory statement	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 133)	12/27/2020 (P.L. 116-260)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	CRS Report R46469, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2021 Appropriations</i>
2020	H.Rept. 116-64 (H.R. 2779)	S.Rept. 116-124 (S. 2581)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 1865)	12/20/2019 (P.L. 116-94)	Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020	CRS Report R45755, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2020 Appropriations</i>
2019	H.Rept. 115-696 (H.R. 5894)	S.Rept. 115-274 (S. 3071)	H.Rept. 115-929	9/21/18 (P.L. 115-244)	Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	CRS Report R45214, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2019 Appropriations</i>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2018	H.Rept. 115-199 (H.R. 3162)	S.Rept. 115-137 (S. 1648)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 1625)	3/23/2018 (P.L. 115-141)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018	CRS Report R44899, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2018 Appropriations</i>
2017	H.Rept. 114-594 (H.R. 5325) (H.Res. 771)	S.Rept. 114-258 (S. 2955)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 244)	5/5/2017 (P.L. 115-31)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017	CRS Report R44515, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2017 Appropriations</i>
2016	H.Rept. 114-110 (H.R. 2250) (H.Res. 271)	S.Rept. 114-64 (H.R. 2250)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i>	12/18/2015 (P.L. 114-113)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016	CRS Report R44029, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2016 Appropriations</i>
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487) (H.Res. 557)	S.Rept. 113-196 (H.R. 4487)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 83)	12/16/2014 (P.L. 113-235)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015	CRS Report R43557, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2015 Appropriations</i>
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) (H.Res. 679)	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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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>
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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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>

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