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Legislative Branch: FY2025 Appropriations

Updated June 17, 2025

Congressional Research Service

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R48145



R48145

June 17, 2025

Ida A. Brudnick
Specialist on the Congress

Legislative Branch: FY2025 Appropriations

The legislative branch appropriations bill provides funding for the Senate; House of Representatives; Joint Items; Capitol Police; Office of Congressional Workplace Rights; 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 (COIL); and John C. Stennis Center.

The FY2025 *Budget Appendix* volume was submitted on March 11, 2024 (\$7.256 billion, +7.4% from the FY2024 enacted level, including a budget amendment submitted on May 22, which would decrease the legislative branch request by \$4.3 million, Title I only). The House and Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittees held hearings on the requests in April and May. On May 23, 2024, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, held a markup of the FY2025 bill and ordered it reported by voice vote. On June 13, 2024, the full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill and ordered it reported by roll call vote (Roll no. 2, 33-24) (H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555). The House-reported bill would have provided \$5.545 billion, not including Senate items, a \$189.2 million increase (+3.5%) from the comparable FY2024 enacted level. The House Rules Committee met to discuss a rule for consideration of H.R. 8772 on July 8, 2024. The House adopted the special rule (H.Res. 1341, H.Rept. 118-578) on July 9, 2024 (Roll no. 339, 205-201). The House debated H.R. 8772 on July 11, 2024. Four amendments were considered, and 3 roll call votes were held. H.R. 8772 failed to pass in the House (205-213; Roll no. 352). On July 11, 2024, the Senate Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2025 legislative branch appropriations bill. The committee ordered the bill reported by a vote of 27-0. The bill, as amended, would have provided \$4.913 billion (not including House items), a \$181.1 million increase (+3.8%) from the comparable FY2024 enacted level.

Legislative branch funding for FY2025 was initially provided by continuing appropriations resolutions (P.L. 118-83, through December 20, 2024; and P.L. 118-158, through March 14, 2025). On March 15, 2025, the President signed H.R. 1968—the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025—into law (P.L. 119-4). Division A of the act provided for a continuation of FY2024 funding levels, under the same authorities and conditions, with some anomalies.

Previously

- The FY2024 level of \$6.749 billion represented a decrease of \$157.7 million, or -2.3%, when compared to the “grand total” for FY2023; or a decrease of \$144.0 million, or -2.1%, when considering Title I only.
- The FY2023 level of \$6.899 billion (not including supplemental appropriations of \$7.5 million) represented an increase of \$975.2 million (+16.5%) from the FY2022 level.
- 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 smallest of the appropriations bills, the legislative branch bill comprises approximately 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority.

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FY2025 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2025 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on March 11, 2024 (\$7.256 billion, +7.4%, including a budget amendment submitted May 22, 2023, which decreased the total legislative branch request by \$4.3 million, Title I only);
- hearings held by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch and the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, in April and May 2024;
- a markup of the FY2025 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on May 23, 2024;
- a markup of the FY2025 legislative branch appropriations bill on June 13, 2024, by the House Appropriations Committee, which ordered it to be reported by roll call vote (H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555);
- action on a special rule for the consideration of H.R. 8772 (H.Res. 1341) on July 9, 2024;
- House floor consideration and failure to pass H.R. 8772 on July 11, 2024;
- consideration of the suballocation of budget allocations in the Senate Appropriations Committee on July 11, 2024;
- a markup on July 11, 2024, of the FY2025 legislative branch appropriations bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which ordered it reported by a vote of 27-0 (S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192);
- the enactment of continuing appropriations resolutions providing initial funding for the legislative branch for FY2025 (P.L. 118-83, through December 20, 2024; and P.L. 118-158, through March 14, 2025);
- the provision of \$10.0 million for GAO “for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Helene and Milton, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in calendar years 2023 and 2024” (Division B, Title IX of P.L. 118-158); and
- the enactment, on March 15, 2025, of P.L. 119-4, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025. Division A of the act provides for a continuation of FY2024 funding levels, under the same authorities and conditions, with some anomalies.

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 FY2025 budget requests of individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Table 5 through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2024, and funding levels in the FY2025 request, the House-reported bill, the Senate-reported bill, and P.L. 119-4, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2025 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2025

House Committee Markup	Senate Committee Markup	House Report	House Action	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Public Law
6/13/24 (33-24)	7/11/24 (27-0)	H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118- 555	7/11/24 H.R. 8772 failed (205-213)	S. 4678, S.Rept. 118- 192		3/15/25 P.L. 119-4

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

Note: The House subcommittee markup was held on May 23, 2024.

Submission of FY2025 Budget Request on March 11, 2024

The FY2025 *Budget Appendix* volume, which includes the legislative branch budget request, was submitted on March 11, 2024.

The budget included a note accompanying each account addressing timing, since the FY2025 budget submission occurred prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024. The paragraph stated¹

Note.—A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Additionally, as explained annually by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)²

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:³

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.

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix*, pp. 13-46, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/appendix/>.

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

³ 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.

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.

On May 22, 2024, the President submitted a budget amendment, which stated⁴

This transmittal also contains one FY 2025 Budget amendment for the Legislative Branch. As a matter of comity and tradition, this appropriations request for the Legislative Branch is transmitted without change. This amendment would decrease by \$4 million the overall discretionary budget authority in my FY 2025 Budget.

The budget amendment addressed the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services (a revised request of \$1.8 million).

The revised FY2025 budget contained a request for \$7.256 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities (+7.4%).⁵

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2025 Budget Requests

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

Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch FY2025 Budget Requests

	House of Representatives ^a	Senate ^b
Senate	—	May 22, 2024
House of Representatives	April 17, 2024	—
U.S. Capitol Police	April 10, 2024	May 22, 2024
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	April 16, 2024	—
Congressional Budget Office	April 10, 2024	May 8, 2024
Architect of the Capitol	April 16, 2024	May 15, 2024
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS)	April 16, 2024	May 15, 2024
Government Publishing Office	April 10, 2024	May 8, 2024
Government Accountability Office	April 10, 2024	May 8, 2024
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center	April 16, 2024	—
Member Day/Public Witnesses	April 17, 2024	—
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service	April 16, 2024	—

⁴ President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Amendments,” May 24, 2024, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/05/22/letter-to-the-speaker-of-the-house-of-representatives-on-fiscal-year-2025-budget-amendments/>.

⁵ The \$7.256 billion in new budget authority does not include scorekeeping adjustments or a requested provision for authority to make purchases of materials and services during emergencies (§131). For additional information, see **Table 5**.

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

Notes:

- a. The House Appropriations Committee announced via a dear colleague letter that it would accept programmatic and language submissions from Members through May 3, 2024. As in prior years, community project funding requests were not accepted for the legislative branch bill. House Appropriations Committee, “FY25 Member Request Guidance” (<https://appropriations.house.gov/member-requests/fy25-member-request-guidance>).
- b. The Senate Appropriations Committee again indicated that it would not be accepting congressionally directed spending requests for the legislative branch bill. It announced a deadline of May 14, 2024, for both programmatic requests and bill and report language requests. Senate Committee on Appropriations, “General Guidance on Fiscal Year 2025 Appropriations Requests” (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/fy2025-appropriations-requests-general-guidance>).

House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Markup of FY2025 Bill

On May 23, 2024, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, held a markup of the FY2025 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$5.545 billion, a \$189.2 million increase (+3.5%) from the comparable 2024 enacted level, not including Senate items (which are historically considered by the Senate and not included in the House bill).

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

House Appropriations Committee Markup of the FY2025 Bill (H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555)

The House Appropriations Committee held a markup on June 13, 2024.

The bill was ordered to be reported by recorded vote (33-24). The House-reported bill would have provided \$5.545 billion in discretionary appropriations, an increase of \$189.2 million (or +3.5%).

A number of amendments were considered:⁶

- A manager’s amendment, offered by Subcommittee Chair David Valadao, to add one gratuity payment; make adjustments to the Capitol Police, Architect of the Capitol, and Library of Congress (related to reimbursable and revolving fund activities) line items; add a general provision prohibiting the scheduled January 2025 Member pay adjustment; and make changes to the accompanying draft committee report, which was adopted by voice vote.
- An amendment, offered by Representative Espaillat, which would have restored funding for the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion, struck specified administrative and general provisions, and added a general provision related to plastic waste reduction. This amendment was not adopted (24-32).
- An amendment, offered by Representative Aguilar, which would have added a general provision to permit funds in the act to be used to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program, was not adopted (voice vote).

⁶ See text at U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, “Amendments to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill FY2024,” full committee markup, June 13, 2024, <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP00/20240613/117435/HMKP-118-AP00-20240613-SD007.pdf>.

- An amendment, offered by Representative Morelle, related to the establishment of an Office of the Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer within the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, which was withdrawn.
- An amendment, offered by Representative Morelle, related to amounts collected pursuant to an order of restitution, which was withdrawn.

Special Rule for Consideration of H.R. 8772 (H.Res. 1341)

The House Rules Committee met to discuss a rule for consideration of H.R. 8772 on July 8, 2024.

A total of 44 proposed amendments to the legislative branch bill were submitted. The special rule made 4 of these proposed amendments in order for consideration on the floor.

In considering the special rule, the House Rules Committee held 3 votes:⁷

- Rules Committee record vote No. 256. A motion “by Ms. Scanlon to amend the rule to make in order amendment #30 to H.R. 8772, offered by Representative Jackson Lee, which strikes section 212, prohibiting the use of funds for purposes of DEI. Defeated: 3-8.”
- Rules Committee record vote No. 257. A motion “by Ms. Leger Fernandez to amend the rule to make in order amendment #10 to H.R. 8772, offered by Representative Davids, which strikes section 213. Defeated: 3-8.”
- Rules Committee record vote No. 258. A motion “by Mr. Reschenthaler to report the rule. Adopted: 8-3.”

H.Res. 1341 (H.Rept. 118-578), which also provided for the consideration of four measures in addition to the legislative branch bill, was agreed to in the House on July 9, 2024 (Roll no. 339, 205-201).

House Consideration and Failure on Passage of H.R. 8772

The House debated H.R. 8772 on July 11, 2024.

Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 1341, the amendments printed in H.Rept. 118-578 were in order.

The House considered four amendments and held roll call votes on three of them:

1. An amendment offered by Representative Huizenga, which would have prohibited the use of funds in the act for the Congressional Office of International Leadership. The amendment failed (169-240, Roll no. 348).
2. An amendment offered by Representative Ogles (and managed in the House by Representative Self), which would have prohibited the use of funds in the act to impose a COVID-19 mask mandate. This amendment was agreed to by voice vote.
3. An amendment offered by Representative Self, which would have prohibited funds in the act from going toward the charging of electric vehicles in the Capitol Complex. The amendment failed (149-262, Roll no. 349).

⁷ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Rules, “H.R. 8772 - Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2025,” <https://rules.house.gov/bill/118/hr-8772>.

4. An amendment offered by Representative Jackson (TX), which would have reduced funding for the Office of the Attending Physician to FY2020 levels. The amendment failed (128-289, Roll no. 350).

A motion to recommit failed (206-211, Roll no. 351).

H.R. 8772 failed on passage in the House (205-213, Roll no. 352).

Consideration of 302(b) Levels

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved its initial 302(b) suballocations on July 11, 2024. The plan would include \$7.000 billion in discretionary budget authority for the legislative branch. This is equivalent to 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority and 1.0% of nonsecurity discretionary budget authority (S.Rept. 118-190).

Senate Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2025 Bill (S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192)

On July 11, 2024, the Senate Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2025 legislative branch appropriations bill. The bill was ordered reported by a vote of 27-0.

One amendment was adopted during the markup, which amended bill language in Section 208 of the general provisions “to remove the ability for legislative branch agencies to seek a waiver” related to telecommunications equipment procurement.⁸

The bill, as amended, would have provided \$4.913 billion (not including House items). This level represents a \$181.1 million increase (+3.8%) from the comparable FY2024 enacted level.

FY2025 Continuing Appropriations Resolutions (CRs) Enacted

Legislative branch funding was initially provided by continuing appropriations resolutions (P.L. 118-83, through December 20, 2024;⁹ and P.L. 118-158, through March 14, 2025).

On March 15, 2025, the President signed H.R. 1968—the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025—into law (P.L. 119-4). Division A of the act provided for a continuation of FY2024 funding levels, under the same authorities and conditions, with some anomalies.

⁸ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, “Legislative Branch Adopted Amendments,” text available at https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/fy25_leg_branch_adopted_amendments.pdf.

⁹ The first continuing appropriations resolution also contained language related to the funding of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2025 (JCCIC), extending a pay freeze for Members of Congress for the duration of the continuing resolution, and providing three gratuity payments to the beneficiaries of deceased Members of the House. For additional information, see CRS Report R48214, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2025 (Division A of P.L. 118-83)*, by Drew C. Aherne. The JCCIC and Member pay freeze provisions were continued in subsequent FY2025 acts.

FY2025 anomalies for the legislative branch included¹⁰

- a provision specifying no funding for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2025 (a joint committee on the inaugural is funded once every four years);¹¹
- a provision extending the freeze on Member pay for FY2025;¹² and
- provisions adjusting funding for certain amounts provided for the Senate, House of Representatives, Office of the Attending Physician, Capitol Police, and Architect of the Capitol.

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 FY1976.¹³ The maximum level, not including the transition quarter,¹⁴ was in FY1995 (0.48%), and the minimum was in FY2020 (0.28%).

FY2024

FY2024 funding was provided in Division E of the FY2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-47), which was enacted on March 23, 2024. The act provided \$6.749 billion, a decrease of \$157.7 million, or -2.3%, when compared to the “grand total” for FY2023 (or a decrease of \$144.0 million, or -2.1%, when considering Title I only).

¹⁰ For additional information, see CRS Report R48517, *Section-by-Section Summary of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (Division A of P.L. 119-4)*, coordinated by Drew C. Aherne.

¹¹ For additional information, see CRS Report R42603, *Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies: History, Membership, and Inaugural Activities*, by Jacob R. Straus.

¹² For additional information on congressional salaries, see CRS Report 97-1011, *Salaries of Members of Congress: Recent Actions and Historical Tables*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

¹³ Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), “Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976-2029,” in Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2025, <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.

¹⁴ “Prior to 1977, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on June 30 ... Fiscal year 1976 ended on June 30, 1976, and fiscal year 1977 began on October 1, 1976. The period July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976, is called the ‘transition quarter’ or TQ.” (Office of Management and Budget, Budget Analysis Branch, *Public Budget Database User’s Guide*, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2025, March 2024, p. 2.)

FY2023

FY2023 funding was provided by Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328), which was enacted on December 29, 2022. The act provided \$6.899 billion for legislative branch activities, an increase of \$975.2 million (+16.5%) from the FY2022 enacted level.

An additional \$7.5 million was provided for GAO in P.L. 117-328 (Division M, Title VI). A gratuity payment was included in P.L. 117-128.

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.¹⁵

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 116-68,¹⁶ and in the *Congressional Record*.¹⁷ 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.

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;

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Available at <https://docs.house.gov/billssthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-I.pdf>.

¹⁷ *Congressional Record*, December 21, 2020, Book IV, pp. H8712-H8733. Funding tables appear on pp. H8722-H8733.

- 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, Capitol 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—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, 2014.¹⁸ 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, 2013.¹⁹ 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 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%.²⁰ The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.²¹

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

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

¹⁹ 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),” <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.

²⁰ 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, <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>.

²¹ 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, <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>.

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 2009.²² 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).²³

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 was slightly less than the FY2010 level.²⁴ The FY2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act was the first to fund the legislative branch at a higher level than provided for FY2010, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 1 shows the same information graphically, while **Figure 2** shows the distribution of funds across the legislative branch in FY2023 and FY2024.

²² P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

²³ 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.

²⁴ See the table notes for information about adjustments, including emergency supplemental funding.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2010-FY2024: Current and Constant Dollars

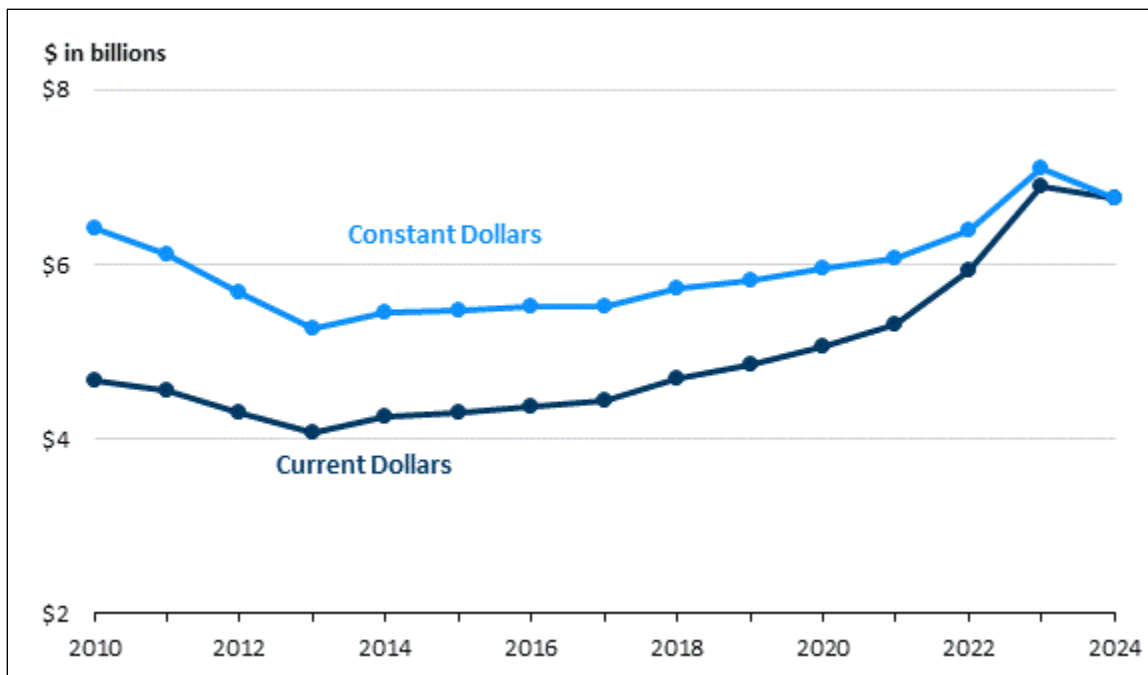
(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Current	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	6.899 ^h	6.749
Constant	6.420	6.113	5.679	5.264	5.440	5.470	5.513	5.518	5.722	5.804	5.958	6.069	6.377	7.111	6.749

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 2024 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2029* in the President’s FY2025 budget request. See notes below or related CRS reports for additional information on specific years.

- 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 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.
- h. The total does not include \$7.5 million in supplemental appropriations provided for GAO in P.L. 117-328.

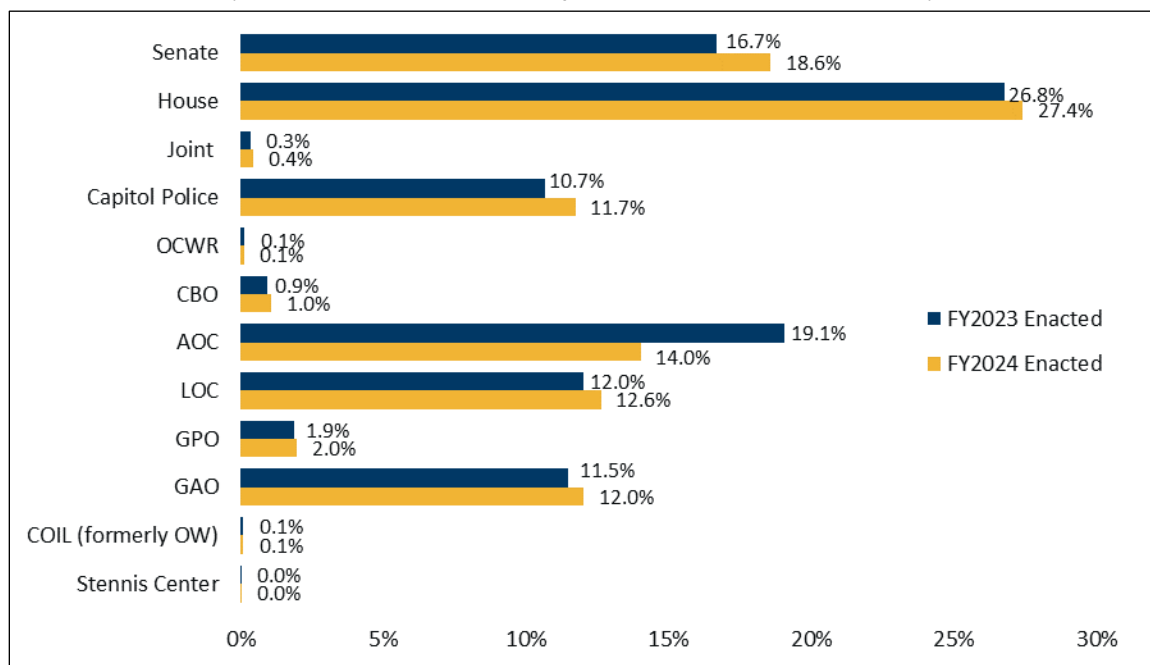
Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2010-FY2024: Current and Constant Dollars

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

Notes: The figure 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 2024 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2029* in the President’s FY2025 budget request.

Figure 2. Distribution of Legislative Branch Funding: FY2023 and FY2024

(Division I of P.L. 117-328 compared to Division E of P.L. 118-47)



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

Note: This figure does not include permanent budget authorities, offsetting collections, or authority to spend receipts.

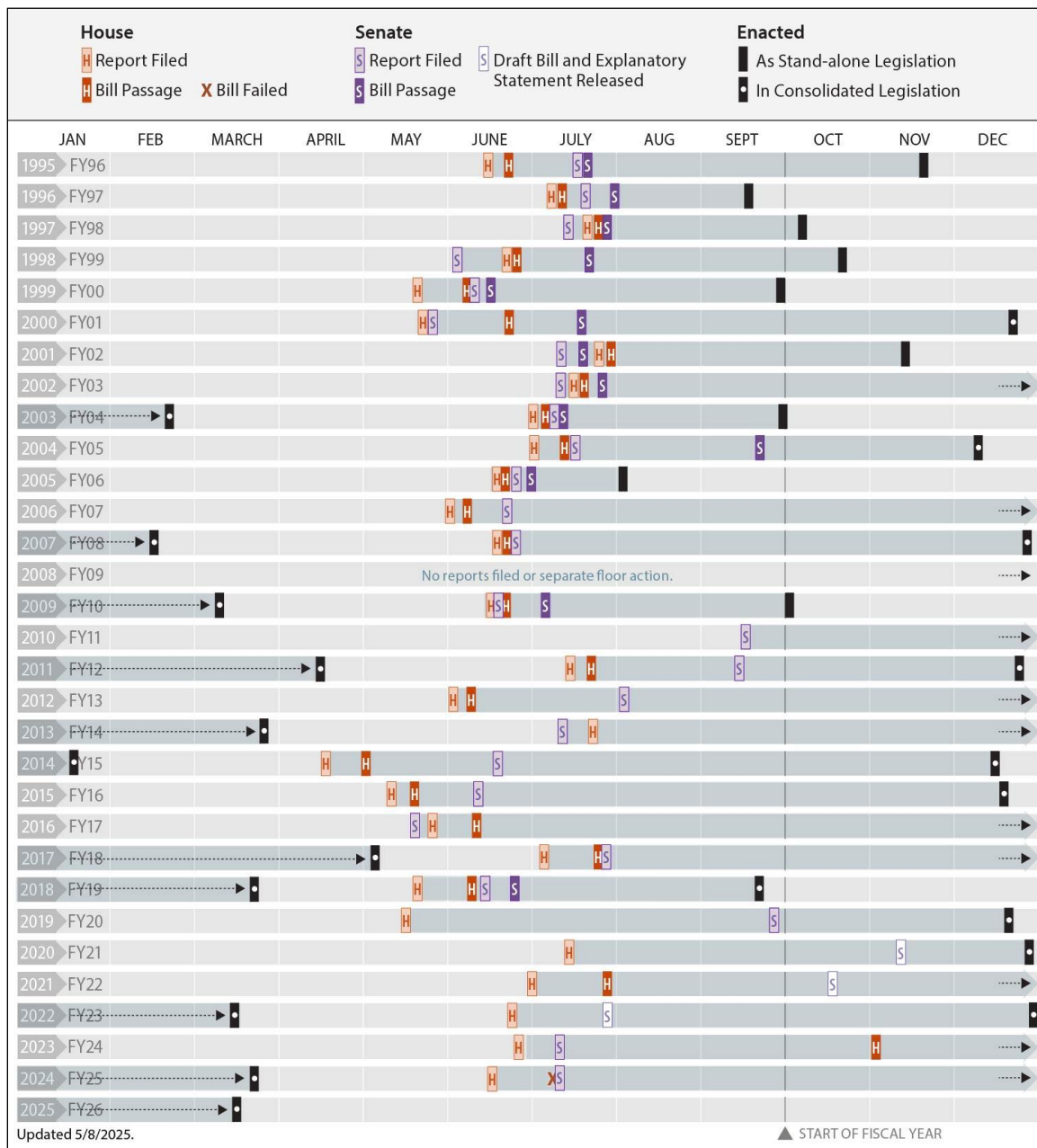
Figure 3 shows the timing of legislative branch appropriations actions, including the issuance of House and Senate reports, bill passage, and enactment since FY1996. It shows that fiscal year funding for the legislative branch has been determined

- 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);
- nine times in December (FY2001, FY2005, FY2008, FY2012, FY2015, FY2016, FY2020, FY2021, and FY2023); and
- 11 times in the next calendar year (FY2003, FY2007, FY2009, FY2011, FY2013, FY2014, FY2017, FY2018, FY2022, FY2024, and FY2025).

FY2017 funding, enacted on May 5, 2017, represented the latest date of enactment during this period.

**Figure 3. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration:
FY1996-FY2025**

Figure is interactive in the HTML version of this report.



Source: CRS analysis of data found on <http://www.congress.gov>.

Notes: Figure shows fiscal year consideration during the calendar year. Each row represents consideration during the calendar year of the subsequent fiscal year spending bill (i.e., the calendar year 1995 row shows the timeline of consideration and passage of the FY1996 act). Arrows in the December column indicate consideration continued into the next calendar year. The figure shows when the committee report was filed, which may be later than the date the bill was ordered to be reported. When House and Senate action occurs on the same date, the House is shown first. The FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-68) is listed in this figure as stand-alone legislation (Division A), although it was also the vehicle for a continuing appropriations resolution (Division B).

FY2025 Legislative Branch Funding Issues

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.”²⁵

Senate

Overall Funding

The FY2024 act provided \$1.255 billion.

The Senate requested \$1.369 billion for FY2025, an increase of 9.1%. The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$1.338 billion (+6.6%).

Section 11001 of P.L. 119-4 adjusted amounts provided in two Senate accounts—Inquiries and Investigations and the Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account—while continuing FY2024 funding levels for all other accounts, for a total of \$1.325 billion (+5.6%).

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 FY2024 act provided \$174.0 million. The Senate requested, and the Senate-reported bill would have provided, \$187.2 million (+7.6%). P.L. 119-4 provided \$189.2 million (+8.7%).
2. The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The FY2024 act provided \$19.3 million. The Senate requested \$19.6 million (+1.6%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$20.8 million (+7.6%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account²⁶

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 \$571.8 million, an increase of 3.5% from the \$552.6 million provided for FY2024. The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$588.4 million (+6.5%). P.L. 119-4 provided \$607.4 million (+9.9%).

²⁵ 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, p. 4.

²⁶ For additional information, see CRS Report R44399, *Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA): History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

As in the FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024 acts, the FY2025 request, the Senate-reported bill, and P.L. 119-4 provided \$7.0 million for compensating Senate interns within this total.

Administrative Provisions

One administrative provision was included in the Senate-reported FY2025 bill. The provision, which was first included in FY2016, requires amounts remaining in the Senators' Official Personnel and Expense Account (SOPOEA) to be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the federal debt. P.L. 119-4 continued this provision.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The FY2025 House request of \$1.933 billion, which was approximately equivalent to the FY2025 House-reported level, represents an increase of 4.4% from the \$1.851 billion provided for FY2024. P.L. 119-4 (Section 11002) provides \$1.878 billion (+1.5%).

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 House requested, and the House-reported bill contained, \$180.9 million, an increase of \$275,000 (+0.2%) from the FY2024 enacted level. P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2024 act, the FY2025 request, the House-reported bill and P.L. 119-4 each contain \$31.3 million.

Members' Representational Allowance²⁷

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

The House requested, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$843.6 million. This level represents an increase of 4.1% from the FY2024 enacted level of \$810.0 million. P.L. 119-4 provides \$850.0 million (+4.9%).

Compensation of Interns

The FY2024 act, the FY2025 request, and the FY2025 House-reported bill all contained, 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

²⁷ For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members' Representational Allowance: History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

the House Appropriations Committee, and \$463,000 for interns with the House Appropriations Committee. P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding levels.

Administrative Provisions

The House requested, and the House-reported bill included, three administrative provisions continued from prior years related to

- providing that unexpended balances from the MRA be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the federal debt;
- limiting amounts available from the MRA for leased vehicles; and
- providing for cybersecurity assistance from other federal entities.

The budget request also included one new administrative provision, related to telecom expenses for employees of the House Child Care Center. This provision was included in the House-reported bill.

The House-reported bill also included a new administrative provision amending long-term lease requirements to exclude the House of Representatives from certain vehicle emission requirements.

P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 provisions.

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 FY2024 enacted level was \$791.5 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2025 include the following:

- Requested: \$900.4 million (+13.8%)
- House-reported bill: \$832.4 million (+5.2%)
- Senate-reported bill: \$832.6 million (+5.2%)
- P.L. 119-4: \$806.5 million (+1.9%)

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 8**.²⁸

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

1. Salaries—the FY2024 act provided \$588.6 million for salaries. The USCP requested \$636.5 million (+8.1%). The House-reported bill would have provided \$619.3 million (+5.2%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$620.4 (+5.4%). P.L. 119-4 (Section 11003) provides \$603.6 million (+2.5%).
2. General expenses—the FY2024 act provided \$202.8 million for general expenses. The USCP requested \$263.8 million (+30.1%). The House-reported

²⁸ For additional information, see CRS Insight IN11570, *The U.S. Capitol Police: Brief Background*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

bill would have provided \$213.2 million (+5.1%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$212.2 million (+4.6%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

Another appropriation relating to the USCP appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds and security. The FY2024 level was \$85.2 million. For FY2025, \$113.4 million (+33.0%) was requested, the House-reported bill would have provided \$97.0 million (+13.9%), and the Senate-reported bill would have provided \$92.6 million (+8.7%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

Administrative Provision

The House-reported bill contained a provision amending 5 U.S.C. §4120 (related to training for the Capitol Police) to specify that an employee may receive training outside of the United States only with the prior approval of the Capitol Police Board. P.L. 119-4 did not contain this provision.

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR)

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 1995.²⁹ The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.³⁰

The FY2024 act provided \$8.15 million, which was continued in the House-reported bill. OCWR had requested \$8.6 million (+5.4%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$8.2 million (+0.6%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

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.³¹

CBO's FY2024 funding level was \$70.0 million. In comparison, CBO requested \$70.7 million (+1.0%) for FY2025, the House-reported bill would have provided \$73.3 million (+4.7%), and the Senate-reported bill would have provided \$73.0 million (+4.3%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ 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. 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.

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**.

The FY2024 level was \$947.3 million.

In comparison, levels considered for FY2025 include the following:

- Requested: \$1.016 billion (+7.2%)
- House-reported bill: \$754.2 million (-6.7%, not including Senate office buildings)
- Senate-reported bill: \$737.99 million (-5.5%, not including House office buildings)
- P.L. 119-4: \$830.3 million (-12.4%). Section 11003 of this act adjusted funding for the following accounts: Capitol building, \$48.69 million; Capitol grounds, \$21.60 million; House office buildings, \$146.17 million; Capitol power plant, \$123.85 million; and Library buildings and grounds, \$64.98 million.

Administrative Provisions

A number of administrative provisions related to the Architect of the Capitol were requested:

1. The FY2025 budget request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-reported 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 act since FY2015.
2. The FY2025 budget request included an administrative provision related to the purchase of materials and services during emergencies. Neither the House-reported bill nor the Senate-reported bill included this provision.
3. The FY2025 budget request included an administrative provision related to child care benefits for AOC employees. Neither the House-reported bill nor the Senate-reported bill included this provision.
4. The FY2025 budget request included an administrative provision authorizing the AOC to pay recruitment, relocation, redesignation, and retention bonuses for certain employees. Neither the House-reported bill nor the Senate-reported bill included this provision.
5. The FY2025 budget request included an administrative provision related to public outreach and services for the Capitol Grounds and Arboretum. The House-reported bill included this provision, but the Senate-reported bill did not.

P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 provision.

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 178.2 million items in various formats;³² 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 print disabled. 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; congressional staff training; information and statistics retrieval; and continuing legal education for Members of both chambers and congressional staff.

The FY2024 level was \$852.1 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2025 include the following:

- Requested: \$873.2 million (+2.5%)
- House-reported bill: \$883.4 million (+3.7%)
- Senate-reported bill: \$878.8 million (+3.1%)
- P.L. 119-4: continued the FY2024 funding level of \$852.1 million.

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.³³

The LOC headings include the following:³⁴

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2024 level was \$592.4 million. The LOC requested \$614.6 million (+3.7%) for FY2025. The House-reported bill would have provided \$617.0 million (+4.2%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$611.9 million (+3.3%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.
2. Copyright Office—The FY2024 level was \$57.5 million. The LOC requested \$57.5 million (+0.01%) for FY2025. The House-reported bill would have provided \$59.7 million (+3.8%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$60.2 million (+4.7%). These figures do not include authority to spend receipts (\$44.6 million in FY2024, \$47.2 million in the FY2025 request, \$45.9 million in the House-reported bill, and \$44.9 million in the Senate-reported bill) and prior-year unobligated balances (\$1.0 million in the Senate-reported bill). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.
3. Congressional Research Service—The FY2024 act provided \$136.1 million. The FY2025 request contained \$142.9 million (+5.0%) for FY2025. The House-reported bill would have provided \$141.5 million (+4.0%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$141.0 million (+3.6%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

³² Figure obtained from the Library of Congress, *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2023*, 2022, p. 21, <https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/annual-reports/>.

³³ Fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration are an example of receipts.

³⁴ 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.

4. National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled—The FY2024 level was \$66.1 million. The LOC requested \$58.3 million (-11.9%) for FY2025. The House-reported bill would have provided \$65.2 million (-1.4%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$65.6 million (-0.8%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

The AOC's budget also contains funds for LOC buildings and grounds. In FY2024, \$94.98 million was provided. The FY2025 request contains \$73.2 million (-22.9%), the House-reported bill would have provided \$86.0 million (-9.4%), and the Senate-reported bill would have provided \$83.5 million (-12.1%). P.L. 119-4 provides \$64.98 million (-31.6%).

Administrative Provisions

The annual legislative branch appropriations bills regularly include a provision providing authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities (\$324.1 million in the FY2024 act; \$318.7 million in the FY2025 request; \$328.8 million in the House-reported and Senate-reported bills).

The Library also included provisions in its FY2025 budget request related to

- transfer authority between the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol,
- ensuring CRS access to certain information,³⁵
- eliminating the distribution of hardcopy versions of the *Constitution Annotated*,³⁶
- facilitating the use of FEDLINK by Department of Defense staff,
- providing additional authorities related to pay for senior-level Library personnel,
- establishing a signature public programs revolving fund, and
- administering a program for minority-serving institutions.

These new provisions were not included in the House-reported or Senate-reported bills or P.L. 119-4.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)³⁷

GPO's FY2024 enacted level was \$131.99 million. The FY2025 request included, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$136.1 million (+3.1%). The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$133.4 million (+1.1%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—The FY2024 act provided \$83.0 million, the same level continued in the GPO request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-reported bill. P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.
2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—The FY2024 act provided \$37.4 million. GPO requested, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$41.7 million (+11.4%). The Senate-

³⁵ See also H.R. 7593 (118th Cong.).

³⁶ See also H.R. 7592 (118th Cong.).

³⁷ 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*.

- reported bill would have provided \$39.0 million (+4.3%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund³⁸—The FY2024 act provided \$11.6 million. GPO requested, and the House-reported and Senate-reported versions of the bill would have provided, \$11.4 million (-1.6%). P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.³⁹

GAO's FY2024 enacted level was \$811.9 million.

In comparison, levels considered for FY2025 include the following:

- Requested: \$915.96 million (+12.8%)
- House-reported bill: \$896.7 million (+10.4%)
- Senate-reported bill: \$883.1 million (+8.8%)
- P.L. 119-4: continued the FY2024 funding level of \$811.9 million. In addition, GAO received \$10.0 million “for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Helene and Milton, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in calendar years 2023 and 2024” (Division B, Title IX of P.L. 118-158, which also provided continuing appropriations for FY2025 through March 14, 2025).

These levels do not include offsetting collections (\$73.98 million in the FY2024 act; \$33.4 million in the FY2024 request, the House-reported bill, and the Senate-reported bill).⁴⁰

Congressional Office for International Leadership (COIL; Formerly Open World Leadership Center)

COIL requested \$7.2 million, an increase of 20.0% from the FY2021, FY2022, FY2023, and FY2024 enacted level of \$6.0 million. The House-reported bill included \$6.6 million (+10.0%), and the Senate-reported bill would have provided \$6.5 million (+8.3%). As stated above, during consideration of H.R. 8772 in the House, an amendment was offered which would have prohibited the use of funds in the act for COIL. The amendment failed (169-240, Roll no. 348).

P.L. 119-4 continued the FY2024 funding level.

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

³⁸ The revolving fund supports GPO's operation and maintenance.

³⁹ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-17-767G (Washington: GAO, 2017), <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-17-767g>.

⁴⁰ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building. According to the House Appropriations Committee report to accompany the legislative branch appropriations bill (H.Rept. 118-120, p. 28), “The Committee recommendation includes an increase to the direct appropriation in large part due to the significant decrease in offsetting collections for fiscal year 2025.”

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.⁴¹ In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.⁴² 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 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.

Administrative Provision

As in FY2024, COIL requested an administrative provision to amend 2 U.S.C. §1151 to insert language allowing the Board of Trustees to “establish such policies as may be necessary to ensure that awards, incentives, and leave accrual for the Executive Director is at least equal to those provided to executive branch employees appointed pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code.” This provision was not included in the House-reported or Senate-reported FY2025 bills or in P.L. 119-4.

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.⁴³ The \$430,000 included in the FY2024 act, the FY2025 request, the House-reported bill, the Senate-reported bill, and P.L. 119-4 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**.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

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

Table 4. General Provisions

(and stage of inclusion or status)

Provision to	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
prohibit appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
limit funds to the fiscal year unless otherwise expressly provided	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
make any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
make consulting services contracts a matter of public record	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
authorize the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
limit transfers to those authorized by law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
prohibit restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol with limited exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
prohibit a cost-of-living adjustment for Members of Congress ^a	Yes (Section 7 of P.L. 118-47) ^a	No	Yes (Section 214)	Yes (Section 211)	Yes (Section 1101(a)(9) of P.L. 119-4 extends Section 7 of P.L. 118-47) ^a
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
restrict procurement of telecommunications equipment that may present a cybersecurity risk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
require computer networks to block the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
limit consideration of certain treatment as fiduciary relationship (medical and dental services)	No	No	Yes	No	No
make certain pay freezes not applicable to certain legislative branch offices	No	No	Yes	No	No
prohibit the use of funds for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training	No	No	Yes	No	No
prohibit certain discriminatory actions	No	No	Yes	No	No
establish a spending reduction account	No	No	Yes	No	No
amend the Congressional Accountability Act to extend pump act protections to congressional staff	No	No	No	Yes	No

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555, S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Note:

- 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, *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.

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. Tables are based on CRS analysis of anomalies in P.L. 119-4, with other funding levels continued at the FY2024 level.

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	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported ^a	FY2025 Senate Reported ^a	FY2025 Enacted
Senate	\$1,254,543	\$1,369,066	— ^a	\$1,337,582	\$1,324,543
House of Representatives	1,850,998	1,932,655	1,932,829	— ^a	1,878,346
Joint Items	28,042	25,387	24,963	25,237	23,895
Capitol Police	791,473	900,390	832,415	832,556	806,473
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	8,150	8,592	8,150	8,200	8,150
Congressional Budget Office	70,000	70,729	73,259	73,000	70,000
Architect of the Capitol	947,313	1,015,971	754,238 ^a	737,990 ^a	830,261
Library of Congress, Including CRS	852,158	873,239	883,439	878,786	852,158
CRS (non-add)	136,080	142,860	141,487	141,000	136,080
Government Publishing Office	131,999	136,089	136,089	133,425	131,999
Government Accountability Office	811,894	915,957	896,700	883,139	811,894 ^d
Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)	6,000	7,200	6,600	6,500	6,000
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	430
Legislative Branch, Subtotal	\$6,753,000	\$7,255,705	\$5,549,112^a	\$4,916,845^a	\$6,744,149

Entity	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported ^a	FY2025 Senate Reported ^a	FY2025 Enacted
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate)	-4,000	—	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000
Other General Provisions/Capitol Complex Health and Safety	—	—	—	—	—
Other/Scorekeeping	174 ^b	26,000 ^c	—	—	—
Spending Reduction Acct.	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative Branch, Total	\$6,749,174^b	\$7,281,705	\$5,545,112^a	\$4,912,845^a	\$6,740,149
Emergency	—	—	—	—	—
Rescissions	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555, S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Notes: The FY2025 budget request was submitted on March 11, 2024, prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024.

- a. 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.
- b. Total includes one gratuity payment to the heir of a deceased Senator as provided in P.L. 118-22.
- c. Related to authority to make purchases of materials and services during emergencies (§131).
- d. Total does not include \$10.0 million provided to GAO “for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Helene and Milton, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in calendar years 2023 and 2024” (Division B, Title IX of P.L. 118-158).

Table 6. Senate Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported ^a	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	\$225	\$225	—	\$225	\$225
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	277,838	304,036	—	293,770	277,838
Office of Legislative Counsel	8,650	9,450	—	9,094	8,650
Office of Legal Counsel	1,365	1,429	—	1,387	1,365
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	30	30	—	30	30
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	966,435	1,053,896	—	1,033,076	1,036,435

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported ^a	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
Inquiries and Investigations	174,000	187,200	—	187,200	189,200
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	582	610	—	591	582
Secretary of the Senate ^b	17,494	17,500	—	17,299	17,494
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^c	194,942	241,191	—	204,000	194,942
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund	—	6,277	—	6,277	—
Miscellaneous Items	26,517	29,028	—	29,028	26,517
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	552,600	571,790	—	588,381	607,400
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	300
Rescission	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,254,543^d	\$1,369,066	—	\$1,337,582	\$1,324,543

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Notes: The FY2025 budget request was submitted on March 11, 2024, prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024.

- By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate operations.
- Operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
- Operations of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under “Salaries, Officers, and Employees.”
- P.L. 118-22 provided one gratuity payment to the heir of a deceased Senator.

Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported ^a	FY2025 Enacted
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$0	\$0	\$174	—	\$0
House Leadership Offices	36,560	36,560	36,560	—	36,560
Members' Representational Allowance	810,000	843,605	843,605	—	850,000
Intern Allowance—House Member Offices	20,639	20,639	20,639	—	20,639
Intern Allowance—House Leadership Offices	586	586	586	—	586

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported ^a	FY2025 Enacted
Intern Allowance—Standing Committees, Special and Select	2,600	2,600	2,600	—	2,600
Intern Allowance—House Appropriations Committee	463	463	463	—	463
Committee Employees (subtotal)	211,881	212,156	212,156	—	211,881
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	180,587	180,862	180,862	—	180,587
Appropriations Committee	31,294	31,294	31,294	—	31,294
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	324,879	325,961	325,961	—	320,227
Office of the Clerk	41,455	44,984	44,984	—	41,455
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	38,793	34,141	34,141	—	34,141
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	213,072	213,072	213,072	—	213,072
Office of Diversity and Inclusion	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	1,250
Office of Inspector General	5,512	5,772	5,772	—	5,512
Office of General Counsel	1,987	2,048	2,048	—	1,987
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,240	2,287	2,287	—	2,240
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,900	5,084	5,048	—	3,900
Office of the Legislative Counsel	14,671	15,300	15,300	—	14,671
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	994	994	—	934
Other Authorized Employees	1,065	1,065	1,065	—	1,065
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	433,390	480,085	480,085	—	433,390
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	1,555	1,555	1,555	—	1,555
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	—	190
Government Contributions	392,368	428,960	428,960	—	392,368
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	27,264	27,428	27,428	—	27,264

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported ^a	FY2025 Enacted
Transition Activities	5,895	15,786	15,786	—	5,895
Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program (formerly Wounded Warrior Program)	3,356	3,356	3,356	—	3,356
Office of Congressional Ethics ^b	1,762	1,810	1,810	—	1,762
Miscellaneous Items	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
House Modernization Initiatives Account	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	2,000
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,850,998	\$1,932,655	\$1,932,829	—	\$1,878,346

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Notes: The FY2025 budget request was submitted on March 11, 2024, prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024.

- a. By tradition, the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations.
- b. The Office of Congressional Ethics was renamed the Office of Congressional Conduct by H.Res. 5 (119th Congress).

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$588,627	\$636,546	\$619,257	\$620,401	\$603,627
General Expenses	202,846	263,844	213,158	212,155	202,846
Total	\$791,473	\$900,390	\$832,415	\$832,556	\$806,473

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555, S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Note: The FY2025 budget request was submitted on March 11, 2024, prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024.

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	\$152,507	\$190,316	\$165,000	\$153,280	\$152,507
Capitol Building	95,688	53,193	41,002	51,602	48,688
Capitol Grounds	16,600	34,867	33,922	21,422	21,600

Accounts	FY2024 Enacted	FY2025 Requested	FY2025 House Reported	FY2025 Senate Reported	FY2025 Enacted
Senate Office Buildings	138,751	209,996	— ^a	157,948	138,751
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings	166,426	151,567	148,000	— ^a	146,174
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	0	5,500	5,500	— ^a	
Capitol Power Plant ^b	148,650	130,505	127,414	127,114	123,850
Library Buildings and Grounds	94,978	73,202	86,043	83,500	64,978
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds and Security	85,207	113,352	97,016	92,588	85,207
Botanic Garden	20,506	22,859	21,214	22,000	20,506
Capitol Visitor Center	28,000	30,614	29,127	28,536	28,000
Architect of the Capitol, Total	\$947,313	\$1,015,971	\$754,238^a	\$737,990^a	\$830,261

Sources: P.L. 118-47, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2025*, H.R. 8772, H.Rept. 118-555, S. 4678, S.Rept. 118-192, P.L. 119-4, and CRS analysis.

Notes: The FY2025 budget request was submitted on March 11, 2024, prior to the enactment of FY2024 funding on March 23, 2024.

- a. The House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings, and the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.
- b. Not including “Capitol Power Plant” offsetting collections of \$10.0 million in the FY2024 enacted bill, the FY2025 request, the FY2025 House-reported bill, and the FY2025 Senate-reported bill.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2025

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

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2025	H.Rept. 118-555 (H.R. 8772)	S.Rept. 118-192 (S. 4678)		3/15/25 (P.L. 119-4)	Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025	CRS Report R48145, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2025 Appropriations</i>
2024	H.Rept. 118-120 (H.R. 4364)	S.Rept. 118-60 (S. 2302)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2882)	3/23/24 (P.L. 118-47)	FY2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act	CRS Report R47624, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2024 Appropriations</i>
2023	H.Rept. 117-389 (H.R. 8237)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement; S. 4720	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2617)	12/29/2022 (P.L. 117-328)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023	CRS Report R47296, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2023 Appropriations</i>
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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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>
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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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>
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. 111-688)	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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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>

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Author Information

Ida A. Brudnick
Specialist on the Congress

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