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Legislative Branch: FY2026 Appropriations

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Legislative Branch: FY2026 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.

R48612

March 26, 2026

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The FY2026 *Budget Appendix* volume was submitted on May 30, 2025 (\$7.950 billion, or +17.9% from the FY2025 enacted level). The House and Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittees held hearings on the requests in April and May 2025. On June 23, 2025, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, held a markup of the FY2026 bill and ordered it reported (6-4). On June 26, 2025, the full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill and reported it by roll call vote (Roll no. 8, 34-28) (H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178). The House-reported bill would have provided \$5.005 billion, not including Senate items, a \$281.9 million decrease (-5.3%) from the comparable FY2025 enacted level. On July 10, 2025, the Senate Appropriations Committee marked up and ordered reported, by a vote of 26-1, a bill (S. 2257) to provide \$4.973 billion in FY2026 funding (not including House items), an increase of \$256.96 million (+5.4%). At the beginning of FY2026, neither the regular appropriations bill nor a continuing resolution (CR) had been enacted, and a partial shutdown began on October 1, 2025. The lapse in appropriations ended when P.L. 119-37 was enacted on November 12, 2025. Total legislative branch funding in P.L. 119-37, including Division C (the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2026: +5.6% compared to the comparable FY2025 level), and Division A (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026: \$522,000 for “Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress” and \$30.0 million for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements”) is \$7.258 billion (+7.6% including both divisions).

Previously

- The FY2025 level of \$6.740 billion represented a decrease of \$9.0 million (-0.1%) from FY2024.
- 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.

Contents

FY2026 Consideration: Overview of Actions	1
Status of FY2026 Appropriations: Dates and Documents.....	1
Submission of FY2026 Budget Request on May 30, 2025	2
Senate and House Hearings on the FY2026 Budget Requests.....	2
House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Markup of FY2026 Bill	3
House Appropriations Committee Markup of the FY2026 Bill (H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178).....	3
Senate Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2026 Bill (S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38).....	5
Senate Passage of H.R. 3944.....	5
FY2026 Funding Lapse.....	5
Enactment of FY2026 Funding on November 12, 2025 (P.L. 119-37)	6
Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends	6
FY2026 Legislative Branch Funding Issues.....	16
Senate.....	16
Overall Funding	16
Senate Committee Funding.....	16
Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account.....	16
House of Representatives.....	17
Overall Funding	17
House Committee Funding.....	17
Members’ Representational Allowance	17
Compensation of Interns	18
Support Agency Funding.....	18
U.S. Capitol Police (USCP).....	18
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR).....	20
Congressional Budget Office (CBO).....	21
Architect of the Capitol (AOC).....	21
Congressional Office for International Leadership (COIL; Formerly Open World Leadership Center).....	22
Library of Congress (LOC).....	23
Government Publishing Office (GPO).....	25
Government Accountability Office (GAO).....	25
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development	26
General Provisions	26
Introduction to Summary Tables and Appendix.....	28

Figures

Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2010-FY2026.....	13
Figure 2. Distribution of Legislative Branch Funding: FY2021-FY2026.....	14
Figure 3. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration: FY1996-FY2026.....	15

Tables

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2026	1
Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch FY2026 Budget Requests	2
Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2010-FY2026	12
Table 4. General Provisions.....	26
Table 5. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Funding Levels by Agency or Entity	28
Table 6. Senate Appropriations.....	30
Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations.....	31
Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations.....	33
Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations.....	34
Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2026	36

Appendixes

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources	36
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Contacts

Author Information.....	40
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FY2026 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2026 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on May 30, 2025 (\$7.950 billion, +17.9%);
- 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 2025;
- a markup of the FY2026 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, on June 23, 2025, which approved it for full committee consideration by roll call vote (6-4);
- a markup of the FY2026 legislative branch appropriations bill on June 26, 2025, by the House Appropriations Committee, which ordered it to be reported by roll call vote (Roll no. 8, 34-28); the measure was reported as an original bill on June 30 (H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178);
- a markup by the Senate Appropriations Committee of the Senate’s version of the FY2026 legislative branch appropriations bill on July 10, 2025. The bill was reported by a vote of 26-1 (S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38);
- a lapse in funding for legislative branch operations beginning on October 1, 2025, the start of FY2026; and
- the enactment of P.L. 119-37, the Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026, on November 12, 2025. Division C (Title I) provides \$7.125 billion (+5.6%) for legislative branch operations (\$7.258 billion, including funding provided in Division A and Title II of Division C, +7.6%).

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 FY2026 budget requests of individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Table 5 through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2025, and funding levels in the FY2026 request, the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, and the FY2026 act.

The **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2026 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2026

House Committee Markup	Senate Committee Markup	House Report	House Action	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Public Law
34-28 6/26/2025	26-1 7/10/2025	H.R. 4249 H.Rept. 119-178		S. 2257 S.Rept. 119-38	H.R. 3944 (8/01/25)	P.L. 119-37 (H.R. 5371) 11/12/2025

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

Note: The House subcommittee markup was held on June 23, 2025, and the motion to report the bill to the full committee was agreed to by roll call (6-4).

Submission of FY2026 Budget Request on May 30, 2025

The FY2026 *Budget Appendix* volume, which includes the legislative branch budget request, was submitted on May 30, 2025 (\$7.950 billion, +17.9%).

The FY2025 continuing appropriations bill was enacted on March 15, 2025 (P.L. 119-4), after much of the FY2026 budget request formulation and submission process would have generally occurred.

The budget requests included a note accompanying each account stating¹

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

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.

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.

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2026 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 FY2026 Budget Requests

	House of Representatives ^a	Senate ^b
Senate	—	May 14, 2025

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix*, pp. 13-49, <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.

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.

	House of Representatives ^a	Senate ^b
House of Representatives	April 2, 2025	—
U.S. Capitol Police	April 8, 2025	May 14, 2025
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	April 29, 2025	—
Congressional Budget Office	April 9, 2025	April 29, 2025
Architect of the Capitol	April 8, 2025	May 6, 2025
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS)	April 8, 2025	May 6, 2025
Government Publishing Office	April 9, 2025	April 29, 2025
Government Accountability Office	April 9, 2025	April 29, 2025
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center	April 29, 2025	—
Member Day/Public Witnesses	April 9, 2025	—
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service	April 29, 2025	—

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 2, 2025. As in prior years, community project funding requests were not accepted for the legislative branch bill. House Appropriations Committee, “FY26 Member Request Guidance,” <https://appropriations.house.gov/fy26-member-requests>.
- 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 6, 2025, for both programmatic requests and bill and report language requests. Senate Committee on Appropriations, “General Guidance on Fiscal Year 2026 Appropriations Requests,” <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/fy-2026-appropriations-requests-and-congressionally-directed-spending>.

House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Markup of FY2026 Bill

On June 23, 2025, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, held a markup of the FY2026 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$5.005 billion in discretionary appropriations (not including Senate items), a decrease of \$281.9 million (\$271.9 million, not including the GAO supplemental), or -5.3%.

No amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered to be reported to the full committee by roll call vote (6-4).

House Appropriations Committee Markup of the FY2026 Bill (H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178)

The House Appropriations Committee held a markup on June 25, 2025.

The bill would have provided \$5.005 billion in discretionary appropriations (not including Senate items), a decrease of \$281.9 million (\$271.9 million, not including the GAO supplemental), or -5.3%.

A number of amendments were considered:⁴

1. a manager’s amendment (voice vote);
2. an amendment striking a provision (§121) requiring congressional authorization through the adoption of a concurrent resolution for any civil actions brought by GAO under the Impoundment Control Act and inserting language in the accompanying report (not adopted, 28-34, Roll Call #1);
3. an amendment striking Section 213, a provision preventing an adjustment in salaries for Members of Congress in 2026 (not adopted, voice vote);
4. another amendment striking Section 213, a provision preventing an adjustment in salaries for Members of Congress in 2026 (withdrawn);
5. an amendment adding a new provision related to contract management requirements (withdrawn);
6. an amendment increasing funding for GAO, from \$415.37 million to \$933.98 million (not adopted, 27-33, Roll Call #2);
7. an amendment that would prohibit the GAO from conducting a “project or activity that has not been requested by Congress or is otherwise not required by law unless the Comptroller General provides prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations” (not adopted, voice vote);
8. an amendment authorizing the employment of individuals covered by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (adopted, 32-29, Roll Call #3);
9. an amendment striking one administrative provision and three general provisions and adding a new general provision related to plastic waste reduction (not adopted, voice vote);
10. an amendment requiring the installation of a plaque to honor members of law enforcement who responded on January 6, 2021, as described in Section 214 of P.L. 117-103 (not adopted, 28-34, Roll Call #4);
11. an amendment increasing funding for GAO by \$400.0 million and rescinding \$400.0 million related to “a Boeing 747 given to the United States by Qatar” (not adopted, 26-34, Roll Call #5);
12. an amendment prohibiting certain legislative branch agencies from providing information to the executive branch (not adopted, 28-33, Roll Call #6);
13. an amendment adjusting overall House funding, providing \$44.1 million for the designation and funding of a law enforcement coordinator in each Member office, and establishing the allowance for designation of law enforcement coordinators in House Member offices, and adding related report language (withdrawn);
14. an amendment extending certain employment protections (Pump Act) under the Congressional Accountability Act (not adopted, 28-33, Roll Call #7); and
15. an amendment adding report language to direct the Office of Congressional Conduct (formerly the Office of Congressional Ethics, which was renamed pursuant to H.Res. 5) to “develop a standard for what constitutes conduct that does not reflect creditably upon the House, as it relates to a Member of

⁴ Text of amendments available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP00/20250626/118431/HMKP-119-AP00-20250626-SD004.pdf>.

Congress’s ability to perform the duties of office unimpeded by significant irreversible cognitive impairment” (not adopted, voice vote).

The final vote in the committee markup was 34-28 (Roll Call #8), and the bill was reported on June 30.

Senate Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2026 Bill (S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38)

On July 10, 2025, the Senate Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2026 legislative branch appropriations bill (S. 2257). The bill was reported by a vote of 26-1.

A manager’s amendment inserting report language providing for “Interfaith Space for Senate staff and interns” was adopted unanimously.⁵

An additional amendment, offered by Senator Murray, “to modernize the appointment processes for the Library of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, and the Government Publishing Office, ensuring that each agency’s head is appointed by the legislative branch since they are legislative branch agencies” was debated and withdrawn.⁶

The Senate bill would have provided \$4.973 billion (not including House items). This level represents a \$256.96 million increase (+5.4%) from the comparable FY2025 enacted level.

Senate Passage of H.R. 3944

On August 1, 2025, the Senate passed an amended three-bill consolidated version of H.R. 3944. In a series of two votes, the Senate first passed the measure that included the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill (Division A) and Agriculture appropriations bill (Division B) by a vote of 87-9 (Record Vote Number 480). The Senate subsequently passed an amendment (S.Amdt. 3412) to add Legislative Branch appropriations (Division C) to the measure by a vote of 81-15 (Record vote number 481).

On September 10, 2025, the House moved to disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference, which was agreed to by voice vote.

On September 11, 2025, the House failed in a motion to instruct conferees (211-213, Roll no. 263). Conferees were appointed the same day.

FY2026 Funding Lapse⁷

At the beginning of FY2026, none of the 12 regular appropriations bills had been enacted, nor had a CR been enacted to provide budget authority for the projects and activities covered by those 12 bills. As a consequence, many legislative branch agency activities were required to shut down

⁵ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, “Legislative Branch Adopted Amendments,” text available at https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/fy26_legislative_branch_adopted_amendment.pdf.

⁶ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, “Legislative Branch Adopted Amendments,” <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/minority/senate-appropriations-committee-approves-ag-fda-and-legislative-branch-bills>.

⁷ For additional information, see CRS Report RS20348, *Federal Funding Gaps: A Brief Overview*, by James V. Saturno and CRS Insight IN12259, *Government Shutdowns and Legislative Branch Operations: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

beginning October 1, 2025, although the House and Senate continued to engage in certain aspects of the legislative process.

Enactment of FY2026 Funding on November 12, 2025 (P.L. 119-37)

On November 10, 2025, the Senate passed (Record Vote Number 618, 60-40) an amended version of H.R. 5371 that included FY2026 continuing appropriations through January 30, 2026, and FY2026 regular appropriations by division, as follows: (Div. A) FY2026 continuing appropriations and extensions; (Div. B) FY2026 regular Agriculture appropriations; (Div. C) FY2026 regular Legislative Branch appropriations; and (Div. D) FY2026 regular Military-Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations.

The Senate Appropriations Committee had released draft text of the proposed amendment to H.R. 5371 the previous day, including bill text and the joint explanatory statement for the legislative branch division of the bill.⁸

On November 12, 2025, the House passed the Senate-amended version of H.R. 5371 without amendment (Roll no. 285, 222-209), and it was signed by the President on the same day.

Title I of Division C of P.L. 119-37 provides \$7.125 billion for legislative branch operations.

Total legislative branch funding in P.L. 119-37, including Title I, Title II (general provisions), and funding provided in Division A (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026: \$522,000 for “Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress” and \$30.0 million for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements”) is \$7.258 billion.

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 FY1976.⁹ The maximum level, not including the transition quarter,¹⁰ was in FY1995 (0.48%), and the minimum was in FY2020 (0.28%).

⁸ Available at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/bill-text-legislative-branch-act-2026>.

⁹ Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), “Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976-2024,” in Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2026, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-resources/budget/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.

¹⁰ “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.)

FY2025

FY2025 funding was provided in Division A of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4), which was enacted on March 15, 2025. The act provided for a continuation of FY2024 funding levels, under the same authorities and conditions, with some anomalies (\$6.740 billion, a decrease of \$9.0 million, or -0.1%). FY2025 anomalies for the legislative branch included (1) 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); (2) a provision extending the freeze on Member pay for FY2025; and (3) 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. In addition, three gratuity payments were provided pursuant to P.L. 118-83 (September 23, 2024) and 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 [December 21, 2024]).

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).

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.¹¹

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

¹¹ 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.

Print 116-68,¹² and in the *Congressional Record*.¹³ 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;
- an administrative provision designating the Capitol Police wellness program the “Howard C. Liebengood Center for Wellness”;
- an administrative provision adjusting the maximum annual payable rate for any member or civilian employee of the Capitol Police;
- \$21.87 million for the Architect of the Capitol, Capital Construction and Operations, “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus”;
- \$300.00 million for the Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security, “to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021”;
- a general provision prohibiting the use of funds “in prior fiscal years, this fiscal year, or any fiscal year thereafter ... to install permanent, above-ground fencing around the perimeter, or any portion thereof, of the United States Capitol Grounds”; and
- a general provision authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to accept contributions or incur obligations and make expenditures related to “supplies, products, and services necessary to respond to an emergency involving the safety of human life or the protection of property, as determined or declared by the Capitol Police Board, which may be provided for the use of any office which is located within any building, grounds, or facility for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the maintenance, care, and operation.”

¹² Available at <https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-I.pdf>.

¹³ *Congressional Record*, December 21, 2020, Book IV, pp. H8712-H8733. Funding tables appear on pp. H8722-H8733.

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 Title 2, Section 1907(a) of the *U.S. Code*.
- 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, 2019 (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, 2014.¹⁴ Following enactment of a CR on January 15 (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, 2013.¹⁵ The act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as “anomalies”), not including across-the-board

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

¹⁵ 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.

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%.¹⁶ The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.¹⁷

FY2012 and Prior

Division G of the FY2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) provided \$4.307 billion for the legislative branch. This level was \$236.9 million below (-5.2%) the FY2011 enacted level. P.L. 112-10 provided \$4.543 billion for legislative branch operations in FY2011. This level represented a \$125.1 million decrease (-2.7%) from the \$4.668 billion provided in the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-68) and the FY2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act provided \$4.402 billion. In FY2009, an additional \$25.0 million was provided for GAO in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.¹⁸ 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).¹⁹

As seen in **Table 3**, legislative branch funding decreased each year from FY2010 through FY2013, and it did not exceed the FY2010 level until FY2018.

Figure 1 shows the same information graphically, while **Figure 2** shows the distribution of funds across the legislative branch in FY2021-FY2026.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

¹⁹ U.S. Congress, conference committee, *Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2009, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.R. 2346, 111th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 111-151 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 117.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2010-FY2026

(in billions of dollars)

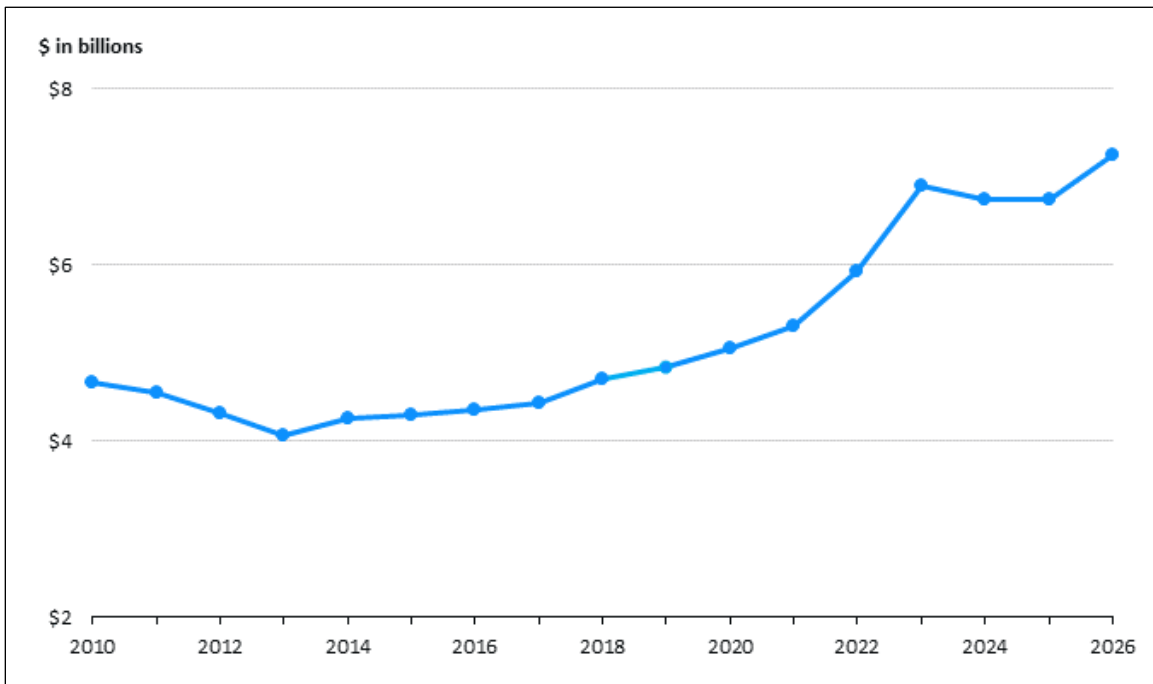
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
\$	4.669 ^a	4.543 ^b	4.307	4.061 ^c	4.259	4.300	4.363	4.440	4.700 ^d	4.846 ^e	5.049 ^f	5.304 ^g	5.924	6.899 ^h	6.749	6.740 ⁱ	7.258 ^j

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. See notes below or related CRS reports for additional information on specific years.

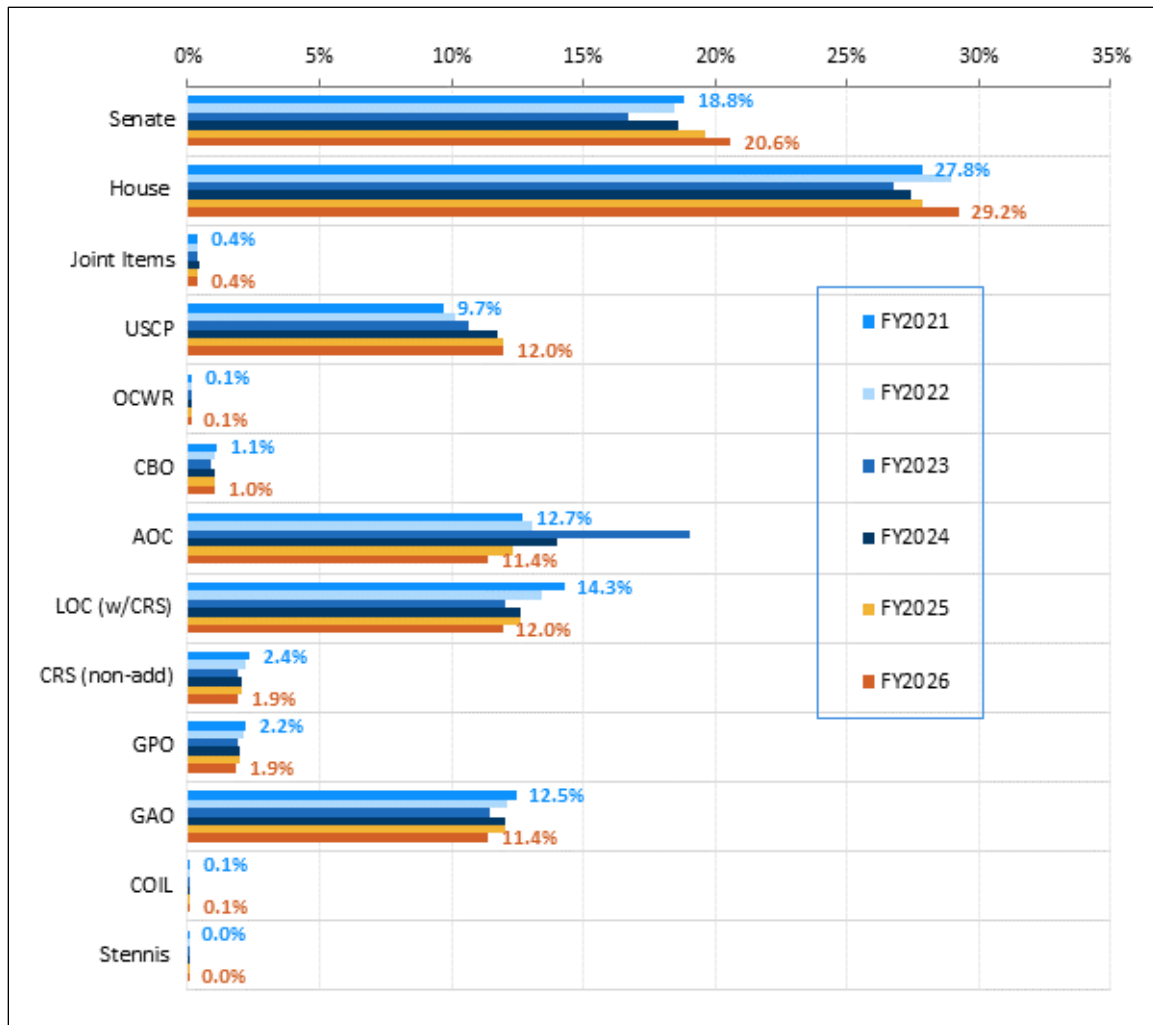
- a. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 111-68 (the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act), and \$12.96 million in supplemental appropriations provided for the U.S. Capitol Police in P.L. 111-212 (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010).
- b. This number does not include scorekeeping 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.
- i. The total does not include \$10.0 million in supplemental appropriations provided for GAO in P.L. 118-158.
- j. The total includes all funding in P.L. 119-37, including Division C, Title I and Title II (general provisions), and funding provided in Division A (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026: \$522,000 for “Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress” and \$30.0 million for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements”).

Figure I. Legislative Branch Funding FY2010-FY2026



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.

Figure 2. Distribution of Legislative Branch Funding: FY2021-FY2026

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.

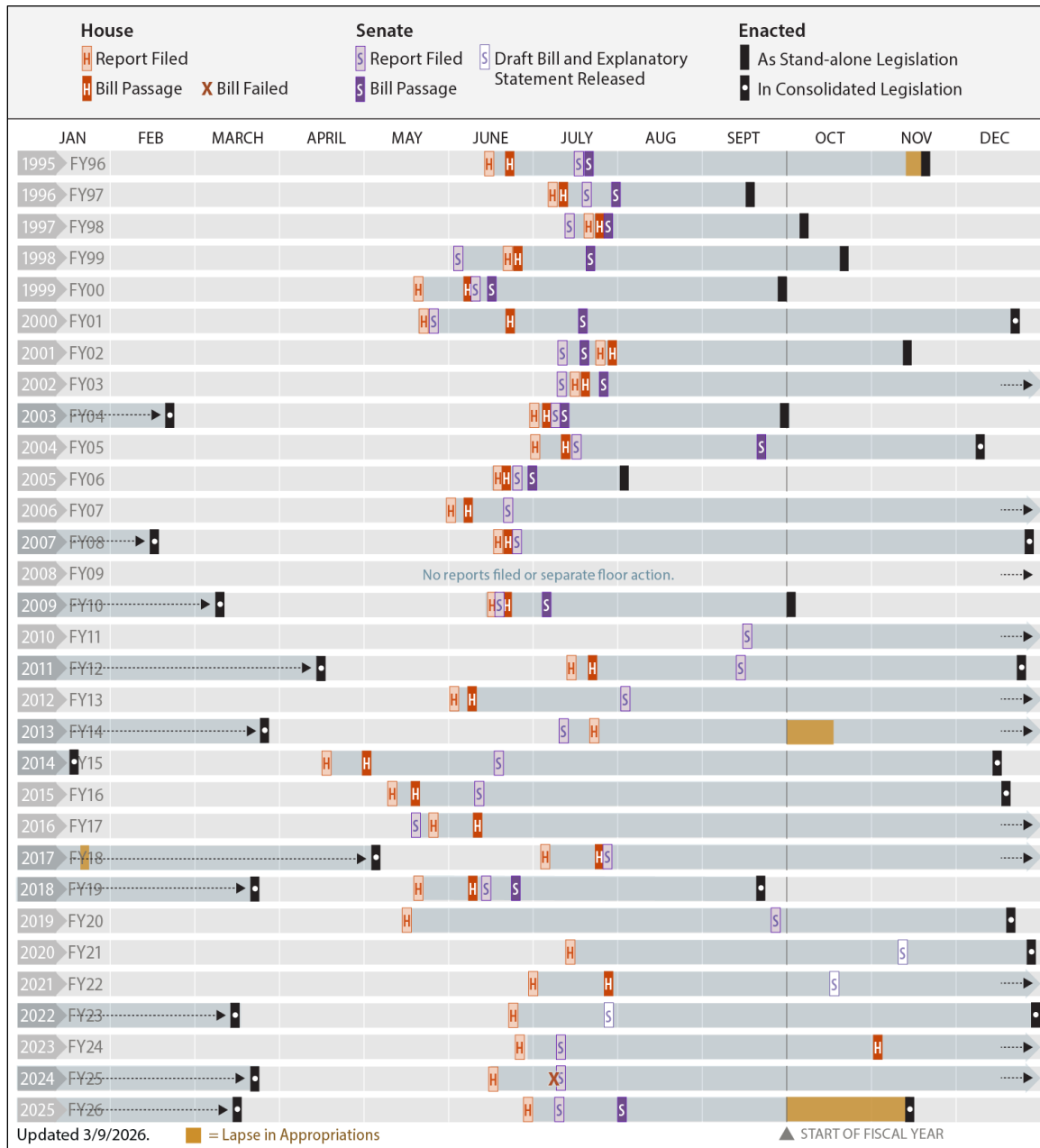
Figure 3 shows the timing of legislative branch appropriations actions, including the issuance of House and Senate reports, bill passage, and enactment since FY1996. It shows that fiscal year funding for the legislative branch has been determined

- 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);
- three times in November (FY1996, FY2002, and FY2026);
- 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-FY2026

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). For FY2026: the Senate Appropriations Committee reported a bill, S. 2257, on July 10, 2025; the Senate passed an amended three-bill consolidated version of H.R. 3944, which included funding for the legislative branch, on August 1, 2025.

FY2026 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.”²⁰

Senate

Overall Funding

The FY2025 act provided \$1.325 billion.

The Senate requested, and the Senate-passed bill would have provided, \$1.471 billion (+11.0%). The FY2026 act provides \$1.467 billion, an increase of \$142.6 million (+10.8%).

Additional information on the Senate account is presented in **Table 6**.

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are provided in two accounts.

1. The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The FY2025 act provided \$189.2 million. The Senate request and the Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act provides, \$222.4 million (+17.6%).
2. The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The FY2025 act provided \$19.3 million. The Senate request and the Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act provides, \$22.7 million (+17.6%).

Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account²¹

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

The Senate request, Senate-passed bill, and the FY2026 act all contained \$645.4 million, an increase of 6.3% from the \$607.4 million provided for FY2025.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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 legislative branch acts since FY2022, the FY2026 act provides \$7.0 million for compensating interns in Senators' offices within this total.

Administrative Provisions

Two administrative provisions were included in the Senate-passed FY2026 bill and the FY2026 act. The first 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. The second provision amends Title 2, Section 6154 note of the *U.S. Code*, which is related to the delegation of authority to incur certain expenses.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$2.086 billion for FY2026, an increase of \$207.8 million (+11.1%) from the FY2025 level of \$1.878 billion. The House-reported bill would have provided \$1.984 billion, an increase of \$106.5 million (+5.7%).²² The FY2026 act provides \$2.083 billion, an increase of \$204.7 million (+10.9%).

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 \$203.2 million, an increase of \$22.6 million (+12.5%) from the FY2025 enacted level. The FY2026 House-reported bill and the FY2026 act provide \$184.8 million (+2.3%).

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2025 act, the House-reported FY2026 bill, and the FY2026 act, contain \$31.3 million. The House had requested \$33.6 million (+7.5%).

Members' Representational Allowance²³

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

The House-reported bill and the FY2026 act continue the FY2025 enacted level of \$850.0 million. The House had requested \$910.4 million (+7.1%).

²² Total of \$1,984,837,000 includes \$522,000 for three gratuity payments. Not including these payments, the total is \$1,984,315,000 (+5.6% from the FY2025 enacted level).

²³ For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members' Representational Allowance: History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

Compensation of Interns

The FY2025 act, the FY2026 request, the FY2026 House-reported bill, and the FY2026 act all contain, in separate accounts, \$20.6 million for interns in House Member offices, \$586,000 for interns in House leadership offices, \$2.6 million for interns for standing and select committees other than the House Appropriations Committee, and \$463,000 for interns with the House Appropriations Committee.

Administrative Provisions

The House requested, and the House-reported bill and the FY2026 act include, 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 FY2026 House-reported bill, as with the FY2025 House-reported bill (but not the FY2025 CR), includes a new administrative provision (§113) amending long-term lease requirements to exclude the House of Representatives from certain vehicle emission requirements. This provision was included in the FY2026 act.

The budget request also included a new administrative provision related to telecom expenses for employees of the House Child Care Center (previously included in the FY2025 request and House-reported bill). The FY2026 request also includes a provision related to the source of funds for payment of certain salaries and expenses of the House Child Care Center. The House-reported bill and the FY2026 act include a provision (§114) amending Title 2, Section 2062, of the *U.S. Code* to include the child care center language.

The House-reported bill and the FY2026 act also include a provision (§115) prohibiting the use of funds “to procure or purchase covered information technology equipment” from certain companies or entities.

The act also includes an administrative provision (§116) limiting consideration of certain treatment as a fiduciary relationship (i.e., medical and dental services).²⁴

Another provision (§117) states that the House Sergeant at Arms may use funds to provide certain security improvements at Member residences.

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 FY2025 enacted level was \$806.5 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2026 include the following:

²⁴ This provision was previously included in the House-passed FY2024 bill, the FY2025 House-reported bill, and the FY2026 House-reported bill.

- Requested: \$967.8 million (+20.0%)
- House-reported bill: \$890.9 million (+10.5%)
- Senate-passed bill: \$855.1 million (+6.0%)
- FY2026 enacted: \$852.4 million (+5.7%)

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

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

1. Salaries—the FY2025 act provided \$603.6 million for salaries. The USCP requested, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$687.4 million (+13.9%). The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act provides, \$653.4 million (+8.2%).
2. General expenses—the FY2025 act provided \$202.8 million for general expenses. The USCP requested \$280.4 million (+38.2%). The House-reported bill would have provided \$203.5 million (+0.3%). The Senate-passed bill would have provided \$201.7 million (-0.6%). The FY2026 act provides \$198.9 million (-1.9%).

As noted in **Table 8**, mutual aid reimbursements were structured slightly differently throughout consideration of FY2026 funding.

- In the budget request, the Capitol Police separately requested \$25.0 million for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements.”
- The House-reported bill provided \$10.0 million for mutual aid reimbursements within the general expenses total.
- The Senate-passed bill included an administrative provision (§110) authorizing up to \$10.0 million of USCP funds to “be transferred to ‘Capitol Police—United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements’ on September 30, 2026.” The Senate-passed bill (S. 2257) also included a number of general provisions providing funding for Senate protection, including \$18.5 million for the Senate Sergeant at Arms (§213(a)), \$25.0 million for mutual aid reimbursement (§213(b)), and \$1.0 million for general expenses (§213(c)) (in total, \$44.5 million).
- In the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-37, Division A, §157), \$30.0 million was provided for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements.” This amount is in addition to up to \$10.0 million that may be transferred to “Capitol Police—United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements” on September 30, 2026 (and, once transferred, remain available until September 30, 2030) from other funding provided to the Capitol Police in this act (P.L. 119-37, Division C, Title I, §119). The explanatory statement for the FY2026 legislative branch appropriations act provides information on the program and transfer authority, stating:²⁵

Mutual Aid Transfer Authority.—The Committees reaffirm support for the Department’s mutual aid program, which funds large-scale event preparation and reimburses State and local law enforcement for Member protection off Capitol grounds. Additional transfer authority is provided to replenish the mutual aid account, emphasizing its importance amid

²⁵ Available at https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/lba_divcjes.pdf.

heightened threats. Unused year-end funds should be reallocated to support the Department’s mission, including the mutual aid fund.

Another appropriation relating to the USCP appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds and security. The FY2025 level was \$85.2 million. For FY2026, \$112.9 million (+32.5%) was requested, the House-reported bill would have provided \$74.9 million (-12.1%), the Senate-passed bill would have provided \$77.6 million (-8.9%), and the FY2026 act provides \$75.1 million (-11.9%).

Administrative Provision

The following provisions were considered:

- a provision amending Title 5, Section 4120 of the *U.S. Code* (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: included in the FY2025 House-reported bill (but not the FY2025 CR), the FY2026 House-reported bill, and the FY2026 act (§118).
- a provision amending the appointment and termination authority for the assistant chief of police, the USCP chief administrative officer, the general counsel, and the deputy and assistant chiefs. The FY2026 House-reported bill contained this provision, but it was not included elsewhere.
- the provision, noted above, related to the transfer of amounts made available for the Capitol Police to “Capitol Police—United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements.” This was included in the FY2026 Senate-passed bill and the FY2026 act (§119).

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 1995.²⁶ The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.²⁷

The FY2025 act provided \$8.15 million. OCWR requested \$8.59 million (+5.4%). The Senate-passed bill would have provided \$8.40 million (+3.0%). The House-reported bill would have provided, and the FY2026 act contains, \$8.35 million (+2.5%).

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

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.²⁸

CBO's FY2025 funding level was \$70.0 million. In comparison, CBO requested \$75.8 million (+8.2%) for FY2026, the House-reported bill would have provided \$72.0 million (+2.9%), and the Senate-passed bill would have provided \$71.4 million (+2.0%). The FY2026 act provides \$74.8 million (+6.8%).

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 those expenses are not funded 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 FY2025 level was \$830.3 million.

In comparison, levels considered for FY2026 include the following:

- Requested: \$1.347 billion (+59.7%)
- House-reported bill: \$701.4 million (+1.4%, not including Senate office buildings)
- Senate-passed bill: \$698.2 million (+2.1%, not including House office buildings)
- FY2026 enacted: \$811.9 (-2.2%)

Administrative Provisions

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

1. The FY2026 budget request, the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, and the FY2026 act each include 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. As in FY2025, the FY2026 budget request includes an administrative provision related to child care benefits for AOC employees. This provision was not included in the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, or the FY2026 act.
3. As in FY2025, the FY2026 budget request includes an administrative provision related to public outreach and services related to the Capitol Grounds and the Arboretum. The House-reported bill and the FY2026 act included this provision, while the Senate-passed bill did not.

²⁸ 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.).

4. As in FY2025, the FY2026 budget request includes an administrative provision authorizing the AOC to pay recruitment, relocation, redesignation, and retention bonuses for certain employees. This provision was not included in the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, or the FY2026 act.
5. The FY2026 budget request includes an administrative provision related to the awards, bonuses, and incentives for the Deputy Architect of the Capitol and Chief Executive Office for Visitor Services. This provision was not included in the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, or the FY2026 act.
6. As in FY2025, the FY2026 budget request includes an administrative provision related to the purchase of materials and services during emergencies. This provision was not included in the House-reported bill, the Senate-passed bill, or the FY2026 act.

The FY2026 act contains a provision (§122) that extends the period of availability for the liquidation of certain valid obligations through FY2032. This relates to funding provided in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31) under the heading “Legislative Branch—Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security.”

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

COIL requested \$7.2 million, an increase of 20.0% from \$6.0 million provided each year since FY2021.

The House-reported bill included \$6.3 million (+5.0%). The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act provides, a continuation of the current 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 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.²⁹ In 2004, Congress further extended the program’s eligibility to other countries designated by the center’s board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.³⁰ 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.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

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

A provision included in legislative branch appropriations acts 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.

The FY2026 House-reported bill did not include this language, but the Senate-passed bill and the FY2026 act include the provision.

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.

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 181.1 million items in various formats;³¹ 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 FY2025 level was \$852.2 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2026 include the following:

- Requested: \$901.3 million (+5.8%)
- House-reported bill: \$767.6 million (-9.9%)
- Senate-passed bill: \$852.2 million (0.0%)
- FY2026 enacted: \$852.2 million (0.0%)

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.³²

The LOC headings include the following:³³

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2025 level was \$592.4 million. The LOC requested \$625.3 million (+5.6%) for FY2026. The House-reported bill would have provided \$501.9 million (-15.3%). The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act continues, the FY2025 level (0.0%).
2. Copyright Office—The FY2025 level was \$57.5 million. The LOC requested \$63.4 million (+10.2%) for FY2026. The House-reported bill would have

³¹ Figure obtained from the Library of Congress, *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2024*, 2024, p. 21, <https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/annual-reports/>.

³² Fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration are an example of receipts.

³³ 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.

- provided \$56.6 million (-1.6%). The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act continues, the FY2025 level (0.0%). These figures do not include authority to spend receipts (in FY2025, \$44.6 million, and \$1.0 million in prior-year unobligated balances; \$44.8 million in the FY2026 request, the House-reported and the Senate-passed bills, and the FY2026 act).
3. Congressional Research Service—The FY2025 act provided \$136.1 million. The FY2026 request contains \$144.6 million (+6.2%). The House-reported bill would have provided \$141.1 million (+3.7%). The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act continues, the FY2025 level (0.0%).
 4. National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled—The FY2025 level was \$66.1 million. The LOC requested, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$68.0 million (+2.8%) for FY2026. The Senate-passed bill contained, and the FY2026 act continues, the FY2025 level (0.0%).

The AOC’s budget also contains funds for LOC buildings and grounds. In FY2025, \$64.98 million was provided. The FY2026 request contains \$137.9 million (+112.2%), the House-reported bill would have provided \$76.8 million (+18.2%), and the Senate-passed bill would have provided \$53.1 million (-18.2%). The FY2026 act provides \$56.6 million (-13.0%).

Administrative Provisions

The annual legislative branch appropriations bills regularly include a provision providing authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities.

The Library’s FY2026 budget request also included provisions not included in the House- and Senate-passed bills or the FY2026 act related to

- establishing a signature public programs revolving fund;
- eliminating the distribution of hardcopy versions of the *Constitution Annotated*,³⁴
- facilitating the use of FEDLINK by Department of Defense staff;
- expanding the base for the Federal Research Program to include “tribal governments (as defined in 40 U.S.C. 502(c)(3)(B)), contractors or grantees performing federal projects on behalf of a Federal entity, state and local governments”;
- providing for a permanent authorization for Library of Congress Sound Recording and Film Preservation Programs;
- providing additional authorities related to pay for senior-level Library personnel;
- providing transfer authority between the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol;
- continuing fee-for-service programs during a lapse in appropriations; and
- establishing a legislative branch financial management system fund.

³⁴ See also H.R. 7592 (118th Cong.); H.R. 1234 (119th Cong.).

Government Publishing Office (GPO)³⁵

GPO's FY2025 enacted level was \$131.99 million. The FY2026 request includes, and the House-reported bill would have provided, \$135.4 million (+2.6%). The Senate-passed bill and the FY2026 act provide \$132.0 million, roughly equivalent to the FY2025 level.

GPO's budget authority is provided in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—The FY2025 act provided \$83.0 million, the same level continued in the GPO request and the House-reported bill. The Senate-passed bill and the FY2026 act contain \$80.0 million (-3.6%).
2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—The FY2025 act provided \$37.4 million. GPO requested, the House-reported bill would have provided, and the FY2026 act contains, \$42.9 million (+14.6%). The Senate-passed bill would have provided \$42.5 million (+13.6%).
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund³⁶—The FY2025 act provided \$11.6 million. GPO requested, and the House-reported and Senate-passed FY2026 bills would have provided, \$9.5 million (-18.0%). The FY2026 act provides \$9.1 million (-21.2%).

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.³⁷

GAO's FY2025 enacted level was \$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).

In comparison, levels considered for FY2026 include the following:

- Requested: \$933.98 million (+15.0%)
- House-reported bill: \$415.4 million (-48.8%)
- Senate-passed bill: \$811.9 million (0.0%)
- FY2026 act: \$811.9 million (0.0%)

These levels do not include authority to use offsetting collections (\$35.4 million in the FY2026 act).³⁸

³⁵ 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*.

³⁶ The revolving fund supports GPO's operation and maintenance.

³⁷ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-17-767G (GAO, 2017), <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-17-767g>.

³⁸ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building. According to the FY2025 House Appropriations Committee report to accompany the legislative branch appropriations bill (H.Rept. 118-555, 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."

Administrative Provision

The House-reported bill contained a provision prohibiting funds provided to GAO from being used to bring a civil action “under section 1016 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 687) unless Congress has adopted a concurrent resolution authorizing the Comptroller General to bring such civil action.”³⁹

Neither the Senate-passed bill, nor the FY2026 act, contained this provision.

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.⁴⁰

The \$430,000 included in the FY2025 act, the FY2026 request, the House-reported and Senate-passed bills, and the FY2026 act 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**.

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

Provision to	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House Reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 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

³⁹ For information on impoundment from GAO, see GAO, “Impoundment Control Act,” <https://www.gao.gov/legal/appropriations-law/impoundment-control-act>.

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

Provision to	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House Reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 Enacted
prohibit a cost-of-living adjustment for Members of Congress ^a	Yes (§1101(a)(9) of P.L. 119-4 extends §7 of P.L. 118-47) ^a	No	Yes (§213)	Yes (§211)	Yes (§210)
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
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	Partial (as an admin. provision, §116, pertaining to Members of the House)
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
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	Yes
prohibit the use of funding “to take any discriminatory action against a person, wholly or partially, on the basis that such person speaks, or acts, in accordance with a sincerely held religious belief, or moral conviction, that marriage is, or should be recognized as, a union of one man and one woman”	No	No	Yes	No	No
prohibit the acquisition of “vehicles linked to Chinese Communist Party”	No	No	Yes	No	No
allow for the employment of individuals issued authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program	No	No	Yes	No	No
provide additional funding for the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the United States Capitol Police for Senate protection	No	No	No	Yes ^b	Yes ^c

Provision to	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House Reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 Enacted
require Senate notification for the disclosure of Senate data ^d	No	No	No	No	Yes (repealed) ^d

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178, S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38, H.R. 3944, P.L. 119-37, 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. Pay for Members of Congress was last adjusted in January 2009.
- b. The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$44.5 million in “additional funding for the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the United States Capitol Police for Senate protection” (S.Rept. 119-38).
- c. P.L. 119-37 provides (1) \$75.0 million for Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA), for security enhancements pursuant to S.Res. 294 (96th Cong.) and S.Res. 413 (119th Cong.); (2) \$18.5 million for the Senate Sergeant at Arms for Member security programs, state office security, and residential security; and (3) \$10.0 million for “miscellaneous items” related to security and continuity purposes.
- d. This section was subsequently repealed by Division H, §105, of P.L. 119-75 (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, enacted February 3, 2026). See also: H.R. 6019, H.R. 6040, H.R. 6049, H.R. 7147, H.R. 7148, H.Res. 892, and H.Res. 1014 (119th Congress).

Introduction to Summary Tables and Appendix

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

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

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

Entity	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported ^a	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^a	FY2026 Enacted
Senate	\$1,324,543	\$1,470,739	— ^a	\$1,470,739	1,467,139
House of Representatives	1,878,346	2,086,160	1,984,315	— ^a	2,083,055
Joint Items	23,895	25,940	25,940	24,917	24,958
Capitol Police	806,473	967,759	890,901	855,100	852,350

Entity	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported ^a	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^a	FY2026 Enacted
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	8,150	8,594	8,350	8,396	8,350
Congressional Budget Office	70,000	75,757	72,000	71,400	74,750
Architect of the Capitol	830,261	1,336,514	701,358 ^a	698,224 ^a	811,916
Library of Congress, Including CRS	852,158	901,323	767,624	852,158	852,158
CRS (non-add)	136,080	144,568	141,093	136,080	136,080
Government Publishing Office	131,999	135,377	135,377	132,000	132,000
Government Accountability Office	811,894 ^b	933,979	415,370	811,894	811,894
Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)	6,000	7,200	6,300	6,000	6,000
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	430
Legislative Branch, Subtotal, Title I	\$6,744,149	\$7,949,772	\$5,008,487^a	\$4,931,258^a	\$7,125,000^d
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate) (Title II)	-4,000	—	-3,000	-1,000	-1,000
Other/Scorekeeping/ Sec. 212 (Member protection) (Title II)	—	—	—	44,500	103,500
Spending Reduction Acct.	—	—	—	—	—
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	522	0	522 ^c	0	522 ^{cd}
Emergency (USCP Mutual Aid Reimbursements)	—	—	—	—	30,000
Legislative Branch, Grand Total	\$6,740,671	\$7,949,772	\$5,005,487	\$4,972,758^a	\$7,258,022^d

Entity	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported ^a	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^a	FY2026 Enacted
Rescissions	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178, S. 2257, H.R. 3944, S.Rept. 119-38, P.L. 119-37, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- 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 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).
- c. Section 156 of Division A of P.L. 119-37 (the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026) provides three gratuity payments to the beneficiaries of deceased Members of the House. A gratuity equal to one year’s salary has long been given to the heirs or beneficiaries of Members of Congress who die in office. The payment is generally included in the next legislative branch, supplemental, or continuing appropriations act following the death.
- d. Grand total includes \$522,000 for “Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress” and \$30.0 million for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements,” provided in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (Division A) (P.L. 119-37). The subtotal does not include these items.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported ^a	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	\$225	\$225	—	\$225	\$225
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	277,838	324,061	—	314,143	311,543
Office of Legislative Counsel	8,650	9,401	—	9,401	9,401
Office of Legal Counsel	1,365	1,431	—	1,431	1,431
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	30	30	—	30	30
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	1,036,435	1,135,591	—	1,145,509	1,144,509
Inquiries and Investigations	189,200	222,416	—	222,416	222,416
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	582	613	—	613	613

Accounts	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported ^a	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 Enacted
Secretary of the Senate ^b	17,494	17,852	—	17,852	17,852
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^c	194,942	220,927	—	230,845	229,845
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Items	26,517	28,052	—	28,052	28,052
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	607,400	645,431	—	645,431	645,431
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	300
Rescission	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,324,543	\$1,470,739	—	\$1,470,739	\$1,467,139

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38, H.R. 3944, P.L. 119-37, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- 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.”

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

Accounts	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^a	FY2026 Enacted
House Leadership Offices	36,560	36,560	36,560	—	36,560
Members' Representational Allowance	850,000	910,421	850,000	—	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	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House- reported	FY2026 Senate- reported (S. 2257) and Senate- passed (H.R. 3944)^a	FY2026 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	236,837	216,081	—	216,081
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	180,587	203,200	184,787	—	184,787
Appropriations Committee	31,294	33,637	31,294	—	31,294
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	320,227	370,199	361,603	—	460,603
Office of the Clerk	41,455	48,992	48,992	—	48,992
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	34,141	40,606	40,606	—	140,606
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	213,072	243,184	234,248	—	233,248
Office of the Whistleblower Ombuds	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	1,250
Office of Inspector General	5,512	6,227	6,227	—	6,227
Office of General Counsel	1,987	2,079	2,079	—	2,079
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,240	2,404	2,404	—	2,404
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,900	4,998	4,998	—	4,998
Office of the Legislative Counsel	14,671	18,400	18,740	—	18,740
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	994	994	—	994
Other Authorized Employees	1,065	1,065	1,065	—	1,065
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	433,390	497,855	491,783	—	491,523
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	444,155	444,155	—	444,155

Accounts	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House-reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^a	FY2026 Enacted
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	27,264	28,951	28,951	—	28,951
Transition Activities	5,895	16,072	10,000	—	9,740
Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program (formerly Wounded Warrior Program)	3,356	4,122	4,122	—	4,122
Office of Congressional Ethics ^c	1,762	1,810	1,810	—	1,810
Miscellaneous Items	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
House Modernization Initiatives Account	2,000	10,000	4,000	—	4,000
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,878,346^b	\$2,086,160	\$1,984,315^b	—	\$2,083,055^b

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178, H.R. 3944, P.L. 119-37, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- By tradition, the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations.
- Total does not include “Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress.” For further details on these payments, see **Table 5**.
- 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	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested ^a	FY2026 House-reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944) ^{a,b}	FY2026 Enacted ^a
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$603,627	\$687,355	\$687,355	\$653,422	\$653,422
General Expenses	202,846	280,404	203,546	201,678	198,928
Total	\$806,473	\$967,759	\$890,901	\$855,100	\$852,350

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178, S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38, H.R. 3944, P.L. 119-37, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- Mutual aid reimbursements were structured slightly differently during different stages of FY2026 funding consideration. In the budget request, the Capitol Police separately requested \$25.0 million for “United

- States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements.” The House bill provided \$10.0 million for mutual aid reimbursements within General Expenses. The Senate bill included an administrative provision authorizing up to \$10.0 million to “be transferred to ‘Capitol Police—United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements’ on September 30, 2026.” In the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-37, Division A, section 157), \$30.0 million was provided for “United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements.” This amount is in addition to up to \$10.0 million that may be transferred to “Capitol Police—United States Capitol Police Mutual Aid Reimbursements” on September 30, 2026 (and, once transferred, remain available until September 30, 2030) from other funding provided to the Capitol Police in this act (P.L. 119-37, Division C, Title I, §119).
- b. The Senate-reported bill (S. 2257) and the Senate-passed bill (H.R. 3944) also included a number of general provisions providing funding for Senate protection, including \$18.5 million for the Senate Sergeant at Arms (§213(a)), \$25.0 million for mutual aid reimbursement (§213(b)), and \$1.0 million for general expenses (§213(c)) (in total, \$44.5 million).

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2025 Enacted	FY2026 Requested	FY2026 House Reported	FY2026 Senate-reported (S. 2257) and Senate-passed (H.R. 3944)	FY2026 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	\$152,507	\$176,233	\$166,303	\$156,676	\$159,450
Capitol Building	48,688	83,650	68,560	83,380	74,460
Capitol Grounds	21,600	36,459	19,939	20,059	19,385
Senate Office Buildings	138,751	233,296	— ^a	124,696	122,635
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings	146,174	175,802	113,172	— ^a	101,887
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund		10,500	10,500	— ^a	10,000
Capitol Power Plant ^b	123,850	142,816	119,926	130,705	141,007
Library Buildings and Grounds	64,978	137,889	76,829	53,139	56,563
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds and Security	85,207	112,930	74,910	77,630	75,069
Botanic Garden	20,506	206,392	21,392	21,392	21,559
Capitol Visitor Center	28,000	30,547	29,827	30,547	29,901
Architect of the Capitol, Total	\$830,261	\$1,346,514	\$701,358	\$698,224	\$811,916

Sources: P.L. 119-4, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2026*, H.R. 4249, H.Rept. 119-178, S. 2257, S.Rept. 119-38, H.R. 3944, P.L. 119-37, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- 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 FY2026 request, the FY2026 House-reported bill, the Senate-reported bill (S. 2257), the Senate-passed bill (H.R. 3944), and P.L. 119-37.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2026
(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
2026	H.Rept. 119-178 (H.R. 4249)	S.Rept. 119-38 (S. 2257)		11/12/2025 (P.L. 119-37)	Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026	CRS Report R48612, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2026 Appropriations</i> , by Ida A. Brudnick
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>

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

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487) (H.Res. 557)	S.Rept. 113-196 (H.R. 4487)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 83)	12/16/2014 (P.L. 113-235)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015	CRS Report R43557, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2015 Appropriations</i>
2014	H.Rept. 113-173 (H.R. 2792)	S.Rept. 113-70 (S. 1283)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 3547)	1/17/2014 (P.L. 113-76)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014	CRS Report R43151, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2014 Appropriations</i>
2013	H.Rept. 112-511 (H.R. 5882) (H.Res. 679)	S.Rept. 112-197 (H.R. 5882)	—	3/26/2013 (P.L. 113-6)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013	CRS Report R42500, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2013 Appropriations</i>
2012	H.Rept. 112-148 (H.R. 2551)	S.Rept. 112-80 (H.R. 2551)	H.Rept. 112-331 (H.R. 2055)	12/23/2011 (P.L. 112-74)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012	CRS Report R41870, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2012 Appropriations</i>
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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Resolution of House-Senate Differences	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2007	H.Rept. 109-485 (H.R. 5521)	S.Rept. 109-267 (H.R. 5521)	—	2/15/2007 (P.L. 110-5)	Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007	CRS Report RL33379, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations</i>
2006	H.Rept. 109-139 (H.R. 2985)	S.Rept. 109-89 (H.R. 2985)	H.Rept. 109-189 (H.R. 2985)	8/02/2005 (P.L. 109-55)	FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	CRS Report RL32819, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations</i>
2005	H.Rept. 108-577 (H.R. 4755)	S.Rept. 108-307 (S. 2666)	H.Rept. 108-792 (H.R. 4818)	12/8/2004 (P.L. 108-447)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005	CRS Report RL32312, <i>Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch</i>
2004	H.Rept. 108-186 (H.R. 2657)	S.Rept. 108-88 (S. 1383)	H.Rept. 108-279 (H.R. 2657)	9/30/2003 (P.L. 108-83)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004	CRS Report RL31812, <i>Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch</i>
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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