

Legislative Branch: FY2017 Appropriations

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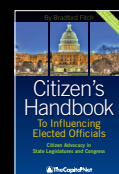
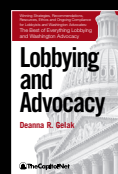


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Summary

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

The FY2017 legislative branch budget request of \$4.659 billion was submitted on February 9, 2016. By law, the President includes the legislative branch request in the annual budget submission without change.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees' Legislative Branch Subcommittees held hearings in March to consider the FY2017 legislative branch requests.

On April 20, 2016, the House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Subcommittee held a markup of the draft bill. The bill was ordered reported to the full committee by voice vote.

On May 17, the House Appropriations Committee held a markup of the bill. Seven amendments were considered: two were adopted, four were not adopted, and one was withdrawn. The bill was ordered reported by voice vote. It would provide \$3.481 billion, not including Senate items (H.R. 5325, H.Rept. 114-594).

On May 19, the Senate Appropriations Committee held a markup of its version of the FY2017 bill. It would provide \$3.021 billion, not including House items. The bill was reported by a vote of 30-0 (S. 2955, S.Rept. 114-258).

The House- and Senate-proposed totals for legislative branch activities (including all House and Senate items) differ by \$37.0 million, with the House proposing \$4.436 billion for FY2017 and the Senate proposing \$4.399 billion.

Legislative branch funding peaked in FY2010, and the FY2016 enacted level of \$4.363 billion (P.L. 114-113) remains below the FY2009 level of \$4.501 billion.

The FY2016 level represented an increase of \$63 million (+1.5%) from the FY2015 level of \$4.300 billion, and the FY2015 level represented an increase of \$41.7 million (+1.0%) from the FY2014 funding level of \$4.259 billion. The FY2013 act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as "anomalies"), less across-the-board rescissions that applied to all appropriations in the act, and not including sequestration reductions implemented on March 1. The FY2012 level represented a decrease of \$236.9 million (-5.2%) from the FY2011 level, which itself represented a \$125.1 million decrease (-2.7%) from FY2010.

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

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FY2017 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2017 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on February 9, 2016;
- hearings held by the House and Senate Legislative Branch Subcommittees in March;
- the House subcommittee markup on April 20, 2016;
- the House full committee markup on May 17, 2016; and
- the Senate full committee markup on May 19, 2016.

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

The report then addresses the FY2017 budget requests, requested administrative language, and selected funding issues for individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Finally, **Table 5** through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2016 and requested and House and Senate Appropriations Committee-reported levels for FY2017, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2017 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2017

Committee Markup		Conference Report Approval							
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Public Law
05/17/16	05/19/16	5/25/2016 H.Rept. 114-594; H.R. 5325		5/19/2016 S.Rept. 114-258; S. 2955					

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

Notes: In recent years, the House has held a subcommittee markup prior to the full committee markup. The House subcommittee held its markup on April 20, 2016.

Submission of FY2017 Budget Request on February 9, 2016

The *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017* was submitted on February 9, 2016. It contains a request for \$4.659 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities.¹

¹ Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, FY2017* (Washington: GPO, 2016), pp. 13-44, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/leg.pdf>. A budget amendment submitted on April 5, 2016, would “add language inadvertently omitted” in the Open World Leadership Center portion of the budget request, but not change funding levels. The budget request language would prohibit the use of funds “for officials of the central government of Russia,” while the amendment would specify that this prohibition applies to senior officials. (https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/budget_amendments/amendment_04_05_16.pdf.)

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

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2017 Budget Requests

Table 2 lists the dates of hearings of the legislative branch subcommittees in 2016. Prepared statements of witnesses were posted on the subcommittee websites.

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

	House of Representatives	Senate
Senate	—	March 8, 2016
House of Representatives	March 2, 2016	—
U.S. Capitol Police	March 1, 2016	March 8, 2016
Office of Compliance	—	—
Congressional Budget Office	— ^a	March 8, 2016
Architect of the Capitol	March 1, 2016	March 15, 2016
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service	March 2, 2016	March 15, 2016
Government Publishing Office	—	—
Government Accountability Office	— ^b	March 8, 2016
Members/Public Witnesses	— ^c	—

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

- a. A “Statement for the Record Regarding CBO’s Appropriation Request for Fiscal Year 2017” is available at <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/51372>.
- b. A “Statement for the Record to the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations” is available at <http://gao.gov/assets/680/675917.pdf>.
- c. The House subcommittee announced that it would accept programmatic and language submissions from Members through March 22, 2016.

House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Markup

On April 20, 2016, the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2017 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$3.482 billion (+2.1%), not including Senate items, which are historically considered by the Senate. No amendments were offered.

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

During the markup, the subcommittee held a lengthy discussion regarding then-draft committee report language regarding the usage of the phrase “illegal alien” as a Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH).³ In March 2016, the Library announced its plan to cancel this heading and replace it with two headings, “noncitizens” and “unauthorized immigration.”⁴ The decision by the Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress, which maintains the LCSH, followed a previous proposal considered but not adopted in 2014 and a resolution adopted by the American Library Association in January 2016.⁵ Separate legislation directing the Library of Congress to retain the headings “Aliens” and “Illegal aliens,” H.R. 4926, has also been introduced.

House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Markup

On May 17, 2016, the House Appropriations Committee met to mark up the FY2017 bill reported from its legislative branch subcommittee.

A number of amendments were considered:

- A manager’s amendment offered by subcommittee Chairman Graves was agreed to by voice vote. The amendment increased funding for the Architect of the Capitol House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund by \$7.0 million, offset by reducing funding from the Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security account. The manager’s amendment also added language to the committee report regarding the security of House garages, addressing the donation of computer equipment, and directing the Library to conduct a “survey of ethnic collections of populations displaced as a result of World War II conflict found throughout the United States ... ”
- An amendment was offered by Representative Wasserman Schultz to delete the committee report language related to the LCSH. As discussed above, this language was the subject of extended debate during the subcommittee markup. The report language states that “To the extent practicable, the Committee instructs the Library to maintain certain subject headings that reflect terminology used in title 8, United States Code.” The amendment was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 24-25.
- An amendment was offered by Representative Farr to increase the funding for the Members’ Representational Allowance by \$8.3 million, offset by a reduction to

³ According to the Library’s website (<https://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/>):

The Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) is perhaps the most widely adopted subject indexing language in the world, has been translated into many languages, and is used around the world by libraries large and small. LCSH has been actively maintained since 1898 to catalog materials held at the Library of Congress. Proposals for additions and changes are reviewed regularly at staff meetings in the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) and an approved list is published.

Revisions to the Library of Congress Subject Headings are announced in the “Summary of Decisions from the Weekly (and Monthly, as of May 2011) Editorial Meeting.” Decisions since 2005 are available online at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsod/cpsoeditorial.html>.

⁴ “Summary of Decisions,” Editorial Meeting Number 3, March 21, 2016, <https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsod/psd-160321.html>. See also “Library of Congress to Cancel the Subject Heading ‘Illegal Aliens,’” March 22, 2016, <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/illegal-aliens-decision.pdf>.

⁵ “Summary of Decisions,” Editorial Meeting Number 12, December 15, 2014, <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsod/psd-141215.html>; American Library Association, 2016 ALA Midwinter Meeting, CD#34, “Resolution on Replacing the Library of Congress Subject Heading ‘Illegal Aliens’ with ‘Undocumented Immigrants.’”

the Architect of the Capitol's Capital Construction and Operations account, and was agreed to by voice vote.

- An amendment was offered by Representative Quigley to require the publication of certain Congressional Research Service products on the website of the Government Publishing Office, and was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 18-31.
- An amendment was offered and withdrawn by Representative Kaptur to increase the funding of the Open World Leadership Center.
- An amendment was offered by Representative Quigley to require the publication of a list of the titles of certain Congressional Research Service products, and was not agreed to by voice vote.
- An amendment was offered by Representative McCollum providing that no funding provided by the act be used to fund the Select Investigative Panel of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, which was established by H.Res. 461, and was not agreed to by a roll call vote of 20-28.

The bill was reported out of committee by voice vote (H.R. 5325, H.Rept. 114-594).

Senate Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Markup

On May 19, 2016, the Senate Appropriations Committee met to mark up its version of the FY2017 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$3.021 billion, a \$23.5 million increase from the FY2016 enacted level (+0.8%). This total does not include funding for House items, which are historically considered by the House. No amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered reported by a vote of 30-0 (S. 2955, S.Rept. 114-258).

Congressional Caps on Legislative Branch Funding: 302(b) Reports

The FY2017 legislative branch appropriations bill will be considered in the context of statutory and procedural budget constraints. The statutory constraints are provided through the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25, as amended), which imposes separate limits on defense and nondefense discretionary spending each fiscal year.⁶

Separately, the congressional budget process also provides a means of procedural budget enforcement through the adoption of a budget resolution. The budget resolution provides an overall limit on spending allocated to the House and the Senate appropriations committees (referred to as a "302(a) allocation"). The appropriations committees subsequently divide the 302(a) allocation among each of their 12 subcommittees, effectively establishing limits on each of the annual appropriations bills (commonly referred to as "302(b) suballocations").⁷ These subcommittee levels may be revised throughout the appropriations process to reflect changing priorities and other budgetary actions.

⁶ For further information with regard to the BCA spending limits, see Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *OMB OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year 2017*, February 9, 2016, available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/sequestration/sequestration_preview_report_fy17_house.pdf.

⁷ 302(a) and 302(b) refer to the section of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344) addressing the allocation of totals and reports by committees.

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The House and the Senate have not yet adopted a budget resolution for FY2017.⁸ In its absence, the Senate Budget Committee chair has filed budgetary levels in the *Congressional Record* that are enforceable in the Senate as if they had been included in a budget resolution for FY2017.⁹ Based on these levels, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported their initial 302(b) suballocations on April 18, 2016.¹⁰ These include \$4.399 billion for the legislative branch, or 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority.

In the absence of a budget resolution in the House, the House Appropriations Committee has thus far chosen to adopt “interim 302(b) suballocations” for the appropriations bills as they are marked up in full committee.¹¹ The interim allocation for the legislative branch is \$4.436 billion. These interim suballocations are not procedurally enforceable.

The House- and Senate-proposed suballocations for the legislative branch differ by \$37.0 million.

Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview

Legislative Branch: Historic 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 FY1976.¹¹ The highest maximum level, 0.48%, was in FY1995, and the minimum, 0.31%, was in FY2009.

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 \$4.36 billion provided by the act

⁸ For a discussion of budget enforcement mechanisms that may be adopted in the absence of a budget resolution, see CRS Report R44296, *Deeming Resolutions: Budget Enforcement in the Absence of a Budget Resolution*, by Megan S. Lynch; and CRS Report R43535, *Provisions in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 as an Alternative to a Traditional Budget Resolution*, by Megan S. Lynch.

⁹ The authority for these actions is provided by Section 102 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-74). The levels were filed by the Senate Budget Committee chair on April 18, 2016. (“Allocation of Spending Authority to Senate Committee on Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2017,” *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 162, no. 59 [April 18, 2016], p. S2121.) No comparable authority for the House Budget Committee chair was provided by the Bipartisan Budget Act.

¹⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals for Fiscal Year 2017*, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., April 18, 2017, S.Rept. 114-238 (Washington: GPO, 2017). See also <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/fiscal-year-2017-subcommittee-allocations-background> and <http://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/FY17-302b-Allocations-Chart1.pdf>. Revised 302(b) suballocations were announced in S.Rept. 114-253 and S.Rept. 114-257, although the legislative branch total remained unchanged.

¹¹ Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2017, Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976–2021; available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>. 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 United States 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 large difference in the proportion of total discretionary budget authority.

represents an increase of 1.5% from the FY2015 level and is \$165.7 million (-3.7%) less than the request.

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 and was \$164.9 million (-3.7%) less than the request.

FY2014

Neither a legislative branch appropriations bill, nor a continuing appropriations resolution (CR), containing FY2014 funding was enacted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1, 2013. A funding gap, which resulted in a partial government shutdown, ensued for 16 days. The funding gap was terminated by the enactment of a CR (P.L. 113-46) on October 17, 2013. The CR provided funding through January 15, 2014.¹² Following enactment of a temporary continuing resolution on January 15, 2014 (P.L. 113-73), a consolidated appropriations bill was enacted on January 17 (P.L. 113-76), providing \$4.259 billion for the legislative branch for FY2014.

FY2013

FY2013 funding of approximately \$4.061 billion was provided by P.L. 113-6, which was signed into law on March 26, 2013.¹³ The act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted level, with some exceptions (also known as “anomalies”), and not including across-the-board rescissions required by Section 3004 of P.L. 113-6. Section 3004 was intended to eliminate any amount by which the new budget authority provided in the act exceeded the FY2013 discretionary spending limits in Section 251(c)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. Subsequent to the enactment of P.L. 113-6, OMB calculated that additional rescissions of 0.032% of security budget authority and 0.2% of nonsecurity budget authority would be required. The act did not alter the sequestration reductions implemented on March 1, which reduced most legislative branch accounts by 5.0%.¹⁴ The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.¹⁵

¹² The legislative branch previously experienced a funding gap in FY1996 (November 14-18, 1995).

¹³ FY2013 level from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352) Discretionary spending” (<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.

¹⁴ White House, President Obama, Sequestration Order for Fiscal Year 2013 Pursuant to Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, As Amended, March 1, 2013, available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/2013sequestration-order-rel.pdf>.

¹⁵ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2013*, March 1, 2013, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/fy13ombjcssequestrationreport.pdf.

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 (-5.2%) below the FY2011 enacted level. P.L. 112-10 provided \$4.543 billion for legislative branch operations in FY2011. This level represented a \$125.1 million decrease from the \$4.668 billion provided in the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-68) and the FY2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212). The FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act provided \$4.402 billion. In FY2009, an additional \$25.0 million was provided for the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.¹⁶ 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).¹⁷

As seen in **Table 3**, the legislative branch budget in constant dollars remains below the FY2004 level. **Figure 1** shows the same information graphically, while also demonstrating the division of budget authority across the legislative branch in FY2016.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding Since FY2004: Current and Constant Dollars
(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current Dollars	3.528 ^a	3.640 ^b	3.793 ^c	3.852 ^d	3.970	4.501 ^e	4.669 ^f	4.543 ^g	4.307	4.061 ^h	4.259	4.300	4.363
Constant Dollars	4.503	4.505	4.547	4.505	4.490	5.076	5.187	4.940	4.586	4.261	4.405	4.385	4.363

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. Totals include supplementals and rescissions. Constant dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2020* in the President’s FY2017 budget request.

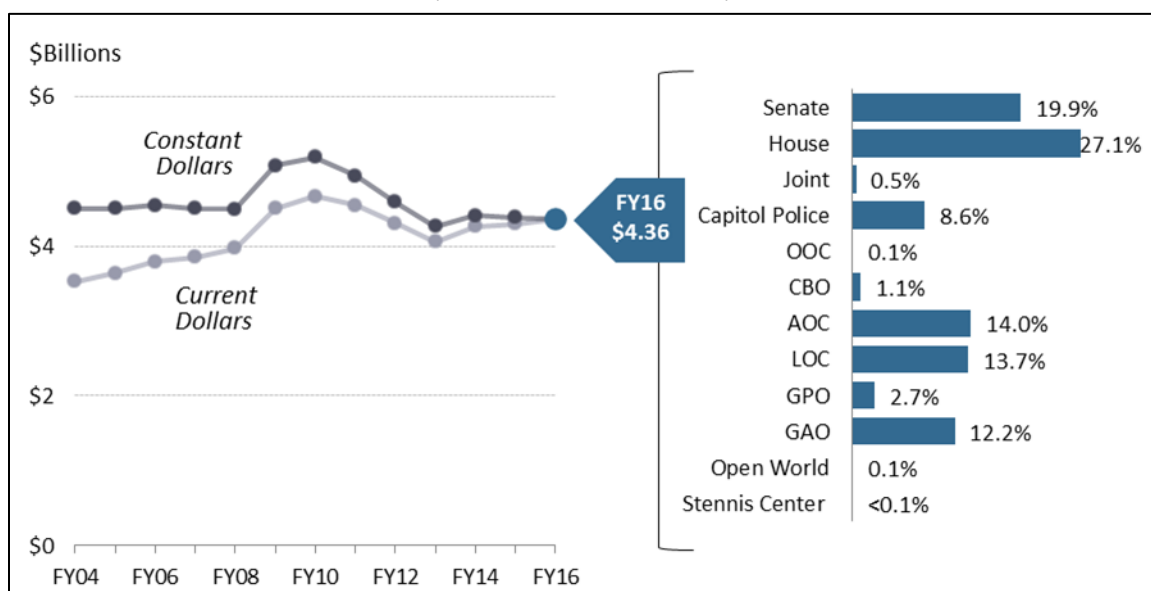
- a. This figure contains appropriations provided by P.L. 108-83 (the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act). Additional FY2004 provisions which did not contain appropriations were contained in P.L. 108-199 (the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations Act).
- b. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 108-447 (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY2005, adjusted by a 0.80% rescission also contained in P.L. 108-447), and P.L. 109-13 (the FY2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act).
- c. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 109-55 (the FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, adjusted by a 1.0% rescission contained in P.L. 109-148), and P.L. 109-234 (the FY2006 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act).
- d. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 110-5 (the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007), and funding for the House of Representatives, Government Accountability Office, U.S. Capitol Police, Architect of the Capitol, and gratuity payments provided in P.L. 110-28 (the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007).
- e. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 110-161 (the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act), \$25.0 million for the Government Accountability Office provided by P.L. 111-5 (the American Recovery and

¹⁶ P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

¹⁷ 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.

- Reinvestment Act of 2009), and \$73.6 million provided by P.L. 111-32 for the U.S. Capitol Police and the Congressional Budget Office (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009).
- f. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 111-68 (the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act), and \$12.96 million in supplemental appropriations provided for the U.S. Capitol Police in P.L. 111-212 (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010).
 - g. This number does not include scorekeeping adjustment.
 - h. FY2013 level obtained from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352) Discretionary spending (in millions of dollars)” (<http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/hjres59amendment.pdf>), which lists a total for legislative branch budget authority of \$4.061 billion, noting that it “includes effects of the 2013 sequestration.” This bill contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.

Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding Since FY2004: Current and Constant Dollars
(and distribution in FY2016)



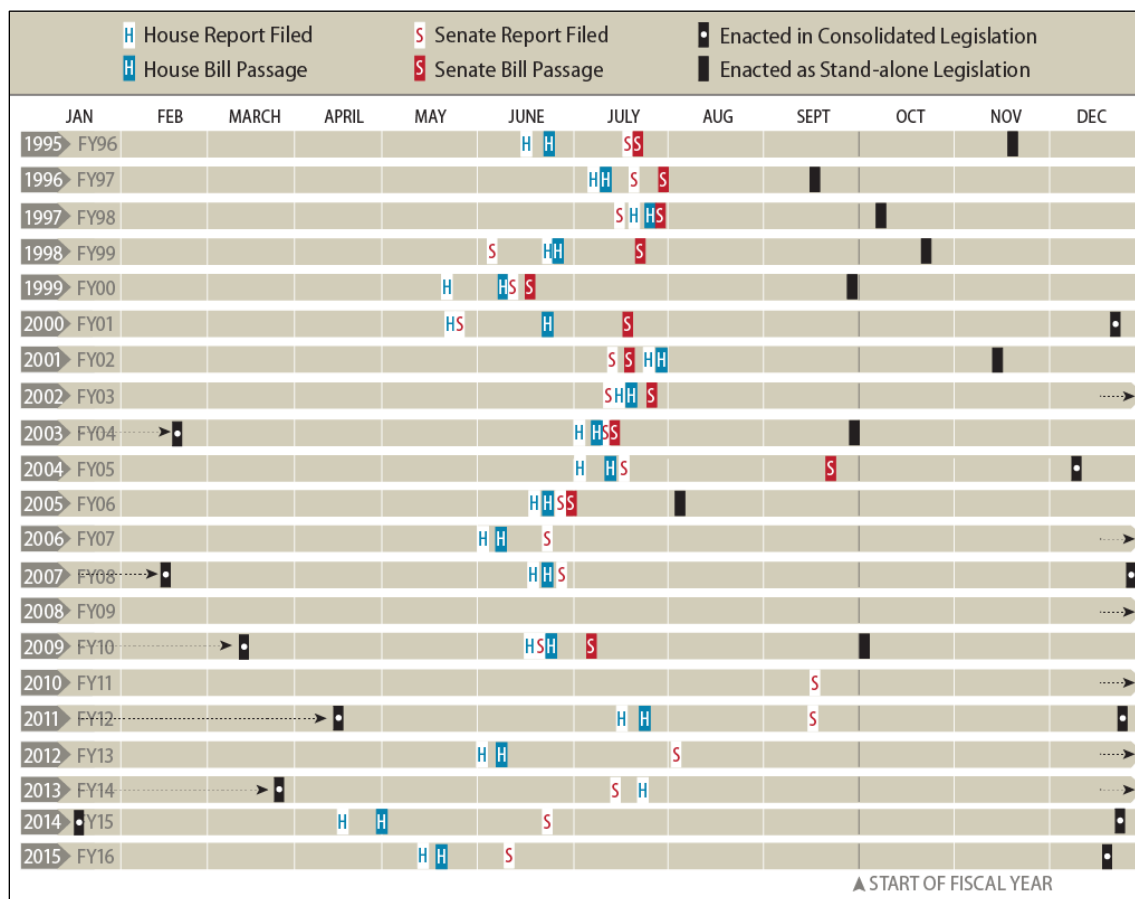
Source: CRS analysis of legislative branch appropriations acts and related budget documents.

Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities and contain supplementals and rescissions. Total does not include permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Total also excludes offsetting collections and authority to spend receipts. Constant dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2020* in the President’s FY2017 budget request.

Figure 2 shows the timing of legislative branch appropriations actions, including the issuance of House and Senate reports, bill passage, and enactment, since FY1996. It shows that fiscal year funding for the legislative branch has been determined on or before October 1 five times during this period (FY1997, FY2000, FY2004, FY2006, and FY2010), with another two bills enacted during the first month of the fiscal year (FY1998 and FY1999), two in November (FY1996 and FY2002), six in December (FY2001, FY2005, FY2008, FY2012, FY2015, and FY2016), and six in the next calendar year (FY2003, FY2007, FY2009, FY2011, FY2013, and FY2014).

Figure 2. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration Since 1995

Fiscal Year Consideration During the Calendar Year



Source: CRS analysis of data found on congress.gov.

Notes: 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). Each row represents consideration during the calendar year of the subsequent fiscal year spending bill (i.e., the calendar year 1992 row shows the timeline of consideration and passage of the FY1993 act). Arrows in the December column indicate consideration continued until the next calendar year.

FY2017 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.”¹⁸

¹⁸ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch, 2016*, report to accompany H.R. 2250, 114th Cong., 1st sess., June 11, 2015, S.Rept. 114-64 (Washington: GPO, 2015), p. 4.

Senate

Overall Funding

The Senate requested \$935.5 million for FY2017, a 7.5% increase over the \$870.2 million provided in FY2016. The bill reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee (hereafter Senate-reported bill), S. 2955, would provide \$871.2 million, an increase of \$1.0 million (+0.1%).

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

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts.

- The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$133.3 million, the same as provided in FY2015 and FY2016. The Senate had requested \$135.8 million, a 1.9% increase.
- The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$15.1 million, equivalent to the FY2017 request and the FY2015 and FY2016 enacted level.

Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account¹⁹

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-reported FY2017 bill would provide \$390.0 million, the same as provided in FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016. The Senate had requested \$445.9 million for FY2017, an increase of \$55.9 million (+14.3%).

Administrative Provisions

The Senate-reported bill contains three administrative provisions:

1. One provision, which was first included in FY2016, would require amounts remaining in the Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA) to be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the federal debt.
2. One provision provides authority to transfer funds between the Senate Commission on Art and the Architect of the Capitol.
3. One provision prohibits a pay adjustment for Members of Congress during FY2017. Members of Congress last received a pay adjustment in January 2009. Absent either a statutory prohibition for a Member pay adjustment or automatic limitations related to the General Schedule (GS), Members of Congress are scheduled to receive a maximum pay increase of 1.6%, or \$2,800, in January

¹⁹ For additional information, see CRS Report R44399, *Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (SOPOEA): History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

2017. Member salaries are funded in a permanent appropriations account, and the legislative branch bill does not contain language funding or increasing Member pay. A provision prohibiting the automatic Member pay adjustments could be included in any bill, or be introduced as a separate bill.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$1.187 billion for FY2017, a 0.5% increase from the FY2016 enacted level of \$1.181 billion. The House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Subcommittee recommended a continuation of the FY2016 level. An amendment agreed to during the full committee markup increased this level by \$8.3 million, offset by a reduction to the Architect of the Capitol's account, to a total of \$1.189 billion (an increase of \$8.3 million, or 0.7% from the FY2016 enacted level)²⁰ in the bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee (hereafter House-reported bill).

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 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 Appropriations Committee has recommended \$127.1 million. This level represents an increase of \$3.2 million (+2.5%) from the \$123.9 million provided in FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The House Appropriations Committee has recommended \$23.3 million, the same level provided in FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016.

Members' Representational Allowance²¹

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

The House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Subcommittee recommended \$554.3 million, the same level provided in FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016.

The amendment offered and agreed to at the full committee markup increased this level to \$562.6 million (+1.5%).

²⁰ The FY2016 total does not include one gratuity payment.

²¹ For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members' Representational Allowance: History and Usage*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

Administrative Provisions

The House requested the continuation of administrative provisions from prior years related to unexpended balances from the MRA; limiting amounts available from the MRA for leased vehicles; and limiting or prohibiting the delivery of bills, resolutions, copies of the *Congressional Record*, the *U.S. Code*, the *Statement of Disbursements*, and the *Daily Calendar*, and the *Congressional Pictorial Directory*.

The House-reported bill also contains a provision which would freeze Member salaries at the 2009 level. As stated above, Member salaries are funded in a permanent appropriations account, and the legislative branch bill does not contain language funding or increasing Member pay. A provision prohibiting the automatic Member pay adjustments could be included in any bill, or be introduced as a separate bill.

The House-reported bill also contains a provision which would authorize members of the Capitol Police to travel outside of the United States with Members of the House leadership on official business on a reimbursable basis.

Support Agency Funding

U.S. Capitol Police

The U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) are 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 USCP requested \$409.6 million for FY2017, an increase of \$34.6 million (+9.2%) from the \$375.0 million the USCP received for FY2016.

The House-reported bill would provide \$391.3 million (+4.3%).

The Senate-reported bill would provide \$387.0 million (+3.2%).

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*. The salaries account contains funds for the salaries of employees; overtime pay; hazardous duty pay differential; and government contributions for employee health, retirement, Social Security, professional liability insurance, and other benefit programs. The general expenses account contains funds for expenses of vehicles; communications equipment; security equipment and its installation; dignitary protection; intelligence analysis; hazardous material response; uniforms; weapons; training programs; medical, forensic, and communications services; travel; relocation of instructors for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; and other administrative and technical support, among other expenses.

- **Salaries**—the Capitol Police requested \$333.1 million for salaries, an increase of \$24.1 million (+7.8%) from the \$309.0 million provided in FY2016. The House-reported bill would provide \$325.3 million (+5.3%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$320.0 million (+3.6%).
- **General Expenses**—the Capitol Police requested \$76.5 million for general expenses, an increase of \$10.5 million (+15.8%) from the \$66.0 million provided in FY2016. The House-reported bill would continue the FY2016 level. The Senate-reported bill would provide \$67.0 million (+1.5%).

Another appropriation relating to the Capitol Police appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. USCP requested \$37.5 million, an increase of \$12.1 million (+47.5%) from the \$25.4 million provided in FY2016.

The House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Subcommittee recommended \$33.7 million (+32.5%). An amendment agreed to at the full committee markup decreased this level by \$7.0 million and increased the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund by the same amount. The House-reported bill would provide \$26.7 million (+5.0%).

The Senate-reported bill would provide \$29.6 million (+16.6%).

Administrative Provision

The Capitol Police requested one administrative provision, which would expand authority to dispose of and receive surplus or obsolete property. The House- and Senate-reported versions of this bill both included this provision.

Office of Compliance

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

The Office of Compliance requested \$4.3 million for FY2017, an increase of \$356,000 (+9.0%). The House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee have both recommended \$3.96 million, a continuation of the FY2015 and FY2016 level.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

CBO is a nonpartisan congressional agency created to provide objective economic and budgetary analysis to Congress. CBO cost estimates are required for any measure reported by a regular or conference committee that may vary revenues or expenditures.²⁴

CBO requested \$47.6 million, an increase of \$1.1 million (+2.4%), from the \$46.5 million provided in FY2016. The House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee have both recommended a continuation of the FY2016 level.

²² P.L. 104-1, 109 Stat. 3, January 23, 1995. The act, as amended, applies 12 civil rights, labor, and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch agencies. These laws are the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Employee Polygraph Protection Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, Federal Services Labor-Management Relations Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Rehabilitation Act of 1970, Veterans' employment and reemployment rights at Chapter 43 of Title 38 of the *U.S. Code*, Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act, and Veterans Employment Opportunities Act.

²³ Among the office's activities are administration of a dispute resolution process, investigation and enforcement of occupational safety and health and disability provisions of the act, investigation of labor relations and enforcement of applicable provisions, and development of educational programs regarding the act's provisions.

²⁴ The Congressional Budget Office is required to use estimates provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation for all revenue legislation (Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, P.L. 99-177, §273, 99 Stat.1098, December 12, 1985; 2 U.S.C. §621 (et seq.)).

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Administrative Provisions

CBO requested two administrative provisions:

1. One provision would make FY2017 funds available for the compensation of employees in specialty occupations with nonimmigrant visas. Similar authority has been requested, but not provided, since FY2012. Neither the House nor the Senate Appropriations Committee included this provision.
2. One provision would authorize the Director of CBO to establish senior positions and self-certify a performance appraisal system. The House-reported bill includes this provision, while the Senate-reported bill does not.

Architect of the Capitol

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of the U.S. Capitol Complex, which includes the Capitol and its grounds, House and Senate office buildings, Library of Congress buildings and grounds, Capitol Power Plant, Botanic Garden, Capitol Visitor Center, and Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The Architect is responsible for the Supreme Court buildings and grounds, but appropriations for their expenses are not contained in the legislative branch appropriations bill.

Overall Funding Levels

Operations of the Architect are funded in the following 10 accounts: 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.

The Architect requested \$694.3 million for FY2017, an increase of \$81.4 million (+13.3%) from the FY2016 level of \$612.9 million.

The House Appropriations Committee Legislative Branch Subcommittee recommended \$560.1 million, not including funding for the Senate office buildings. An amendment adopted at the full committee markup decreased this amount by \$8.3 million. Another amendment adopted at the full committee markup increased funding for the House Historic Buildings Revitalization Trust Fund by \$7.0 million, offset by funding from the Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security account.

The Senate-reported bill would provide \$419.6 million, not including funding for the House office buildings, a decrease of \$8.7 million (-2.0%) from the FY2016 enacted level.

Additional funding information on the individual AOC accounts is presented in **Table 9**.

Administrative Provisions

The AOC also requested a number of administrative provisions:

1. a provision prohibiting the use of funds for bonuses for contractors behind schedule or over budget, first included in FY2015;
2. a provision prohibiting scrims containing photographs of building facades during restoration or construction projects performed by the Architect of the Capitol, first included in FY2015;
3. a new provision establishing a working capital fund;

4. a new provision providing authority for a House office building shuttle; and
5. a new provision allowing the use of expired funds for unemployment compensation payments.

The House Appropriations Committee included these provisions, with the exception of that relating to the shuttle. It also included a new provision establishing a flag office revolving fund.

The Senate Appropriations Committee included provisions related to contractors, scrims, and unemployment compensation payments. It also included a new provision establishing a flag office revolving fund and a new provision directing the AOC to “establish, document, and follow policies and procedures for suspension and debarment of firms or individuals the Architect has determined should be excluded from future contracts.”

Library of Congress (LOC)

The Library of Congress serves simultaneously as Congress’s parliamentary library and the de facto national library of the United States. Its broader services to the nation include the acquisition, maintenance, and preservation of a collection of more than 160.7 million analog items;²⁵ service to the general public and scholarly and library communities; administration of U.S. copyright laws by its Copyright Office; and administration of a national program to provide reading material to the blind and physically handicapped. Its direct services to Congress include the provision of legal research and law-related services by the Law Library of Congress, and a broad range of activities by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), including in-depth and nonpartisan public policy research, analysis, and legislative assistance for Members and committees and their staff; congressional staff training; information and statistics retrieval; and continuing legal education for Members of both chambers and congressional staff.

The Library requested \$667.2 million for FY2017, an increase of \$67.3 million (+11.2%) from the \$599.9 million provided in FY2016. These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.²⁶

The House-reported bill would provide \$628.9 million, an increase of \$29.0 million (+4.8%).

The Senate-reported bill would provide \$608.9 million, an increase of nearly \$9.0 million (+1.5%).

The FY2017 budget contains the following headings:

- Salaries and expenses—The Library requested \$472.9 million, an increase of \$53.3 million (+12.7%) from the \$419.6 million provided for FY2016. The House-reported bill would provide \$443.6 million (5.7%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$428.6 million (+2.1%). These figures do not include \$6.35 million in authority to spend receipts.
- Copyright Office—The Library requested \$28.3 million, an increase of \$5.2 million (+22.7%) from the \$23.1 million provided for FY2016. The House-reported bill would provide \$27.1 million (+17.3%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$23.1 million (+0.1%). These levels do not include authority to

²⁵ Figure obtained from the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2014*, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, 2015, p. 9. Available at <http://www.loc.gov/about/reports/>.

²⁶ An example of receipts is fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration.

spend receipts (\$35.8 million in FY2016; \$45.7 million in the request; \$41.7 million in the House-reported bill; \$45.7 million in the Senate-reported bill).

- **Congressional Research Service**—The Library requested \$114.4 million for FY2017, an increase of \$7.5 million (+7.0%) from the FY2016 level of \$106.9 million. The House-reported bill would provide \$107.9 million (+0.9%). The Senate-reported bill would continue the FY2016 level.
- **Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped**—The Library requested \$51.6 million, a \$1.3 million (+2.7) increase from the \$50.2 million provided for FY2016. The House and Senate reported versions of the bill would continue the FY2016 level.

The Architect's budget also contains funds for the Library buildings and grounds. For FY2017, \$65.95 million was requested, an increase of \$25.3 million (+62.1%) from the \$40.7 million provided for FY2016. The House-reported bill would provide \$47.1 million (+15.7%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$42.2 million (+3.7%).

Administrative Provisions

The Library requested authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities (\$188.2 million in FY2016).

The House Appropriations Committee included this provision, as well as (1) a provision establishing the Library of Congress National Collection Stewardship Fund; (2) a provision extending film preservation programs; and (3) a provision extending sound recording preservation programs. Separate legislation (H.R. 4092, H.R. 5227, and S. 2893) has also been introduced addressing these funds and programs.

The Senate Appropriations Committee included the reimbursable and revolving fund activities provision.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)²⁷

GPO requested \$117.1 million for FY2017, the same as provided in FY2016 and contained in the House- and Senate-reported versions of the bill.

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts. The FY2015 act renamed these accounts: (1) the former congressional printing and binding account was renamed congressional publishing, (2) Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses) was renamed Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses), and (3) the revolving fund was renamed the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund.

1. **Congressional publishing**—GPO requested, and the House- and Senate-reported versions of the bill would provide, \$79.7 million, the same level as provided in FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016.
2. **Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)**—GPO requested, and the House- and Senate-reported versions of the

²⁷ Formerly known as the Government Printing Office. For additional information on GPO, see CRS Report R40897, *Congressional Printing: Background and Issues for Congress*, by R. Eric Petersen and Amber Hope Wilhelm.

bill would provide, \$29.5 million, \$1.0 million (-3.3%) less than the FY2016 enacted level.

3. Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund—the revolving fund supports the operation and maintenance of the Government Publishing Office.²⁸ GPO requested, and House- and Senate-reported versions of the bill would provide, \$7.8 million, an increase of \$1.0 million (+14.6%) from the FY2016 enacted level.

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.²⁹

GAO requested \$567.8 million for FY2017, an increase of \$36.8 million (+6.9%) from the \$531.0 million provided for FY2016. The House-reported bill would provide \$533.1 million (+0.4%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$542.4 million (+2.1%).

These levels do not include offsetting collections (\$25.5 million in FY2016; \$23.4 million in the FY2017 reported bills).³⁰

Open World Leadership Center

The Open World Leadership Center administers a program that supports democratic changes in other countries by inviting their leaders to observe democracy and free enterprise in the United States. The first program was authorized by Congress in 1999 to support the relationship between Russia and the United States. The program encouraged young federal and local Russian leaders to visit the United States and observe its government and society.

Established at the Library of Congress as the Center for Russian Leadership Development in 2000, the center was renamed the Open World Leadership Center in 2003, when the program was expanded to include specified additional countries.³¹ In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.³² The center is housed in the Library and receives services from the Library through an inter-agency agreement.

A budget amendment submitted on April 5, 2016, would “add language inadvertently omitted” in the budget request, which would “add senior immediately before ‘officials’.”³³ The House and Senate-reported bills did not include this change.

²⁸ For additional information, see CRS Report R40939, *Legislative Branch Revolving Funds*, by Ida A. Brudnick and Sarah J. Eckman.

²⁹ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-04-310G (Washington: GAO, 2004). Posted on the website of the Government Accountability Office at <http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/d04310g.pdf>.

³⁰ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building.

³¹ 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.

³² P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

³³ Available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/budget_amendments/ (continued...)

Open World requested \$5.8 million for FY2017, an increase of \$200,000 (+3.6%).

The House Appropriations Committee recommended \$1.0 million (-82.1%) for expenses associated with shutting down the program. An amendment was offered and withdrawn to increase funding for this program. The committee report stated,³⁴

For many years the Committee has had concern with the placement of the Open World Leadership Center (OWLC) in the Legislative Branch with it mirroring numerous similar or nearly identical programs administered by other Federal agencies. In this fiscal environment where our national debt exceeds \$19 trillion, it is important to eliminate duplicative programs. The Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to cover the cost associated with the shutdown of the OWLC. The Committee directs the Director to retain any necessary prior year funds in the Trust to cover any cost in excess of the \$1,000,000 provided in this bill to be utilized for the orderly shutdown. The Director is further directed that the program termination is to be finalized within one year of enactment of the Legislative Branch fiscal year 2017 appropriation bill.

The Senate-reported bill would continue funding at the FY2016 level.

Prior Year Discussion of Location and Funding of Open World

The location and future of Open World, attempts to assess its effectiveness, and its inclusion in the legislative branch budget, have been discussed at appropriations hearings and in report language for more than a decade. The funding level for Open World has also varied greatly during this period, although it has decreased each year since FY2009.

For FY2016, the House subcommittee mark proposed \$1.0 million for an orderly shutdown of Open World. Language in the full committee print, released prior to the markup of the FY2016 bill, stated,³⁵

The Committee believes given our current fiscal environment, and in light of both the lack of quantifiable results from the Open World Leadership Center and its duplication of programs more appropriately offered by the State Department, the program has long outlived its short-term intent. The Committee has provided an allocation to be used for the orderly shutdown during fiscal year 2016 of the Open World Leadership Center.

An amendment offered by Representative Fortenberry at the FY2016 full committee markup proposed to add \$4.7 million for Open World, offset from funding for the “Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Power Plant” budget. The operations of Open World, including assessments of its impact, were discussed prior to the adoption (by voice vote) of the amendment. An amendment made in order by the House Rules Committee proposed the elimination of the \$5.7 million included in the House-reported bill for Open World and would have applied the savings to the spending reduction account. The amendment, H.Amdt. 239, was agreed to (224-199). Open World was also the subject of two amendments proposed but not made in order by the House Rules Committee: (1) one amendment submitted would have redirected the \$4.7 million added to Open World during the full committee markup back to the “Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Power Plant”; and (2) one amendment would have redirected \$2.5 million from Open World to re-institute the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). The Senate-reported FY2016 bill would

(...continued)

amendment_04_05_16.pdf.

³⁴ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2017*, report to accompany H.R. 5325, 114th Cong., 2nd sess., May 25, 2016, H.Rept. 114-594 (Washington: GPO, 2016).

³⁵ Available at <http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hrpt-114-hr-fy2016-legbranch.pdf>.

have provided \$5.7 million, equivalent to the FY2015 level, and the FY2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act provides \$5.6 million.

For FY2015, the House committee recommended \$3.4 million, while the Senate committee recommended \$5.7 million. Both reports discussed the conflict in Ukraine and Open World's activities in the region. The FY2015 act provided \$5.7 million.

For FY2014, the House subcommittee mark would have provided \$1.0 million. An amendment to restore funding for Open World to the FY2013 post-sequester level was debated and withdrawn during the full committee markup. The House committee report stated,

For many years the Committee has had concern with the placement of the Open World Leadership Center (OWLC) in the Legislative Branch. The Committee understands the program has some strong champions on the Committee. However, with further reductions being made to every program within the Legislative Branch, the Committee has provided \$1,000,000 to cover the cost associated with the shutdown of the OWLC. The Committee directs the Executive Director of the OWLC to retain any necessary prior year funds in the Trust to cover any cost in excess of the \$1,000,000 provided in this bill be utilized for the orderly shutdown. The Executive Director is further directed that the program termination is to be finalized within one year of enactment of the Legislative Branch fiscal year 2014 appropriation bill.³⁶

The FY2014 Senate-reported bill would have provided \$4.0 million, as well as a provision allowing the Librarian of Congress to transfer up to \$6.0 million in nonappropriated funds to Open World. The final enacted FY2014 level was \$6.0 million.

The FY2013 House-reported bill would have provided \$1.0 million, a decrease of \$9.0 million (-90.0%), from the \$10.0 million provided in FY2012 and requested for FY2013. The House report stated that this funding level would “cover the cost associated with the shutdown” and directed that “the program termination is to be finalized within one year of enactment of the Legislative Branch fiscal year 2013 appropriations bill.”³⁷ H.Amdt. 1281, agreed to by recorded vote (204-203, Roll no. 373), eliminated this funding. At the Senate FY2013 budget request hearing on March 1, 2012, the subcommittee discussed potential options for increasing private funding, including the hire of a development professional. The Senate-reported bill would have provided \$10.0 million. The FY2013 act provided \$8.0 million, not including sequestration or the across-the-board rescission.³⁸

The House-passed FY2012 bill (H.R. 2551) would have provided \$1.0 million, a decrease of 91.2% from FY2011. The House report stated, “The program has some strong champions on the Committee, but with reductions being made to most every program within the Federal budget the Committee has elected to shut down the program and recommends \$1,000,000 for shutdown expenses.”³⁹ The Senate-reported bill, in contrast, would have provided \$10.0 million (-12.1%). The Senate report stated that “despite the fiscal constraints of the budget this program is

³⁶ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2014 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, H.Rept. 113-173, report to accompany H.R. 2792 (Washington: GPO, 2013), p. 20.

³⁷ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *FY2013 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, H.Rept. 112-511, report to accompany H.R. 5882 (Washington: GPO, 2012), p. 42.

³⁸ The rescission equaled 0.032% for security programs, as defined by 250(c)(4)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

³⁹ U.S. Congress, House Appropriations Committee, *FY2012 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, report to accompany H.R. 2551, H.Rept. 112-148 (Washington: GPO, 2011), p. 28.

necessary for the promotion of democratic principles in countries with historically oppressive rule.”⁴⁰ The FY2012 act contained the Senate-reported level.

The FY2011 level of \$11.4 million represented a decrease of \$623,000 (-5.2%) from the \$12.0 million provided for FY2010.

The FY2010 level represented a decrease of \$1.9 million (-13.7%) from FY2009. Additionally, the FY2010 House Appropriations Committee report stated that “the Legislative Branch Subcommittee has been clear that it expects the Open World program to become financially independent of funding in this bill as soon as possible.”⁴¹ This sentiment was also expressed in the conference report, which stated,

The conferees are fully supportive of expanded efforts of the Open World Center to raise private funding and expect this effort to reduce the requirements for funding from the Legislative Branch appropriations bill in future years. The Committees look forward to a report of progress being made by the Center’s fundraising program prior to hearings on its fiscal year 2011 budget request.⁴²

The FY2009 level of \$13.9 million was a \$4.92 million increase (+54.8%) from FY2008. The location within the legislative branch was discussed during a hearing on the FY2009 budget. Ambassador John O’Keefe, the executive director of Open World, testified that the program may attract different participants if associated with the executive branch rather than the Library of Congress, which may be seen as more neutral and nonpartisan.⁴³ The FY2009 explanatory statement directed the Open World Leadership Center Board of Trustees to work with the State Department and the judiciary to establish a shared funding mechanism.⁴⁴

The \$8.98 million provided in FY2008 represented a decrease of \$4.88 million (-35.2%) from the \$13.86 million provided in FY2007 and FY2006. The location of Open World was also discussed during the FY2008 appropriations cycle,⁴⁵ and language was included in the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act requiring Open World to prepare a report by March 31, 2008, on “potential options for transfer of the Open World Leadership Center to a department or agency in the executive branch, establishment of the Center as an independent agency in the executive branch, or other appropriate options.”⁴⁶

⁴⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate Appropriations Committee, *FY2012 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, report to accompany H.R. 2551, S.Rept. 112-80 (Washington: GPO, 2011), p. 45.

⁴¹ U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 2010*, H.Rept. 111-160, (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 29.

⁴² U.S. Congress, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2010*, H.Rept. 111-265, conference report to accompany H.R. 2918 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 42.

⁴³ Testimony of Ambassador John O’Keefe, executive director, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for 2009*, hearings, 110th Cong., 2nd sess., March 12, 2008 (Washington: GPO, 2008), pp. 359-420.

⁴⁴ *Congressional Record*, February 23, 2009, p. H2398.

⁴⁵ In H.R. 2771 (110th Cong.), the House-passed version of the FY2008 appropriations bill, the House Appropriations Committee recommended \$6.0 million for Open World. The committee report stated that an additional \$6.0 million would be provided for transfer to the program in the FY2008 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriation. The House-passed bill, which retained the committee-recommended funding level, also contained an administrative provision transferring the Open World Leadership Center to the Department of State effective October 1, 2008. The Senate-reported bill (S. 1686, 110th Cong.) would have provided \$13.5 million in new budget authority for Open World.

⁴⁶ P.L. 110-161, 121 Stat. 2251, December 26, 2007.

In 2004, GAO issued a report on the Open World program, examining program participation, purpose, and accountability.⁴⁷

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.⁴⁸ The FY2017 request and the House- and Senate-reported versions of the FY2017 bill all contain \$430,000, the same level provided in the FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016 acts.

General Provisions

As in past years, Congress is considering a number of general provisions related to the legislative branch. **Table 4** lists the provisions considered, the stage originally proposed, and final disposition.

Table 4. General Provisions Considered for FY2017
(and stage of inclusion or status)

Provision to ^a	Recurring from FY2016	Included in FY2017 Request	Included in House-Reported Bill	Included in Senate-Reported Bill	Enacted in FY2017
prohibit appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
limit funds to FY2017 unless otherwise expressly provided	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
make any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
make consulting services contracts a matter of public record	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
authorize the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
limit transfers to those authorized by law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
prohibit restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol with limited exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
prohibit a cost of living adjustment for Members of Congress in FY2017 ^b	Yes ^b	No	Yes (by House Appropriations Committee, House administrative provisions section)	Yes (by Senate Appropriations Committee, Senate administrative provisions section)	

⁴⁷ Available at <http://gao.gov/assets/250/241737.pdf>.

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



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Provision to ^a	Recurring from FY2016	Included in FY2017 Request	Included in House-Reported Bill	Included in Senate-Reported Bill	Enacted in FY2017
require computer networks to block the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography	No	No	Yes (by the House Appropriations Committee)	No	

Source: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, H.Rept. 114-594, and S.Rept. 114-258.

- a. Another provision, to authorize landscape maintenance by the Architect of the Capitol in a specified area, was included in the Senate-reported bill. A similar provision was enacted into permanent law in P.L. 114-113 (2 U.S.C. 2186).
- b. Members of Congress last received a pay adjustment in January 2009. Absent either a statutory prohibition for Member pay or automatic limitations related to the General Schedule (GS), Members of Congress are scheduled to receive a maximum of 1.6%, or \$2,800, in January 2017. 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. The provision prohibiting a cost of living adjustment for Members of Congress in FY2016 was contained in Section 9 (Adjustments to compensation) of the act.

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 Capitol Police, and the Architect of the Capitol.

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	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House- Reported	FY2017 Senate- Reported	FY2017 Enacted
Title I: Legislative Branch Appropriations					
Senate	\$870,159	\$935,686	—	\$871,177	
House of Representatives	1,180,909 ^a	1,187,309	1,189,049	—	
Joint Items ^b	20,732 ^b	21,010	19,565 ^b	19,482 ^b	
Capitol Police	375,000	409,588	391,300	387,000	
Office of Compliance	3,959	4,315	3,959	3,959	
Congressional Budget Office	46,500	47,637	46,500	46,500	
Architect of the Capitol ^c	612,904	694,301	551,735 ^c	419,255 ^c	
Library of Congress, Including CRS	599,912	667,215	628,912	608,907	
<i>Congressional Research Service, Lib. of Cong.</i>	<i>106,945</i>	<i>114,408</i>	<i>107,945</i>	<i>106,945</i>	
Government Publishing Office	117,068	117,068	117,068	117,068	
Government Accountability Office	531,000	567,825	533,100	542,406	
Open World Leadership Center	5,600	5,800	1,000	5,600	
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	
Other	-1,000	1,000	-1,000	-1,000	
Title II: General Provisions	0	0	0	0	
Total Legislative Branch	\$4,363,172	\$4,659,184	\$3,481,618	\$3,020,784	

Source: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, H.Rept. 114-594, S.Rept. 114-258, and CRS calculations.

- a. This total includes one gratuity payment of \$174,000.
- b. The FY2017 budget request contains the following under “Joint Items”: the Joint Economic Committee, the Joint Committee on Taxation, the Office of the Attending Physician, and the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services. The FY2016 act provided funding for these four items, plus \$1.25 million for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. When adjusting for this difference, the FY2017 Senate-reported level is equivalent to the FY2016 enacted level, while the FY2017 House-reported level is equivalent to a 0.4% increase.
- c. By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings and the Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House^a	FY2017 Senate- Reported	FY2017 Enacted
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$0	\$0	—	\$0	
Expense Allowances and Representation	205	205	—	205	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	179,184	186,260	—	182,287	
Office of Legislative Counsel	5,409	5,842	—	5,809	
Office of Legal Counsel	1,120	1,144	—	1,120	
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.	28	28	—	28	
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	684,213	742,207	—	681,728	
Inquiries and Investigations	133,265	135,799	—	133,265	
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	508	520	—	508	
Secretary of the Senate ^b	8,750	10,250	—	10,250	
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^c	130,000	128,535	—	126,535	
Miscellaneous Items	21,390	20,870	—	20,870	
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	390,000	445,933	—	390,000	
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	
Total, Senate	\$870,159	\$935,686	—	\$871,177	

Source: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, S.Rept. 114-258, and CRS calculations.

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

Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House- Reported	FY2017 Senate- Reported^a	FY2017 Enacted
Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	\$174	0	0	—	
House Leadership Offices	22,278	22,278	22,278	—	
Members' Representational Allowance	554,318	554,318	562,632	—	
Committee Employees (subtotal)	147,174	150,324	150,324	—	
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	123,903	127,053	127,053	—	
Appropriations Committee	23,271	23,271	23,271	—	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	178,532	181,756	181,487	—	
Office of the Clerk	24,981	26,411	26,268	—	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	14,827	15,571	15,505	—	
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	117,165	117,165	117,165	—	
Office of Inspector General	4,742	4,987	4,963	—	
Office of General Counsel	1,413	1,451	1,444	—	
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,975	2,010	1,999	—	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,120	3,182	3,167	—	
Office of the Legislative Counsel	8,353	8,979	8,979	—	
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	814	814	814	—	
Other Authorized Employees	1,142	1,186	1,183	—	
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	278,432	278,633	272,328	—	
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	3,625	3,625	3,625	—	
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	—	
Government Contributions	251,629	251,630	245,334	—	
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	16,217	16,217	16,217	—	

Accounts	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House- Reported	FY2017 Senate- Reported ^a	FY2017 Enacted
Transition Activities	2,084	2,084	2,084	—	
Wounded Warrior Program ^b	2,500	2,500	2,500	—	
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,467	1,667	1,658	—	
Miscellaneous Items	720	720	720	—	
House of Representatives, Total	\$1,180,909^c	\$1,187,309	\$1,189,049	—	

Sources: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, H.Rept. 114-594, and CRS calculations.

Notes: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

- a. By tradition, the Senate does not consider appropriations for House operations.
- b. The House Wounded Warrior Program, which is operated through the House of Representatives Chief Administrative Officer's office, provides two-year paid fellowships within the House of Representatives for disabled veterans. Fellows are eligible for the benefits of other House employees. The program has received funding since FY2009. Additional information is available at <http://cao.house.gov/wounded-warrior>.
- c. Including the "Payments—Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress."

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House- Reported	FY2017 Senate- Reported	FY2017 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$309,000	\$333,128	\$325,300	\$320,000	
General Expenses	66,000	76,460	66,000	67,000	
Total, Capitol Police	\$375,000	\$409,588	\$391,300	\$387,000	

Source: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, H.Rept. 114-594, S.Rept. 114-258, and CRS calculations.

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Requested	FY2017 House- Reported	FY2017 Senate- Reported	FY2017 Enacted
Capitol Construction and Operations	\$91,589	\$103,650	\$88,542	\$92,957	
Capitol building	46,737	44,010	33,005	33,082	
Capitol grounds	11,880	13,083	12,826	11,712	
Senate office buildings	84,221	88,406	— ^a	88,406	
House of Representatives					
House office buildings	174,962	189,528	187,481	— ^b	
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	10,000	10,000	17,000	— ^b	
Capitol Power Plant ^c	94,722	105,765	104,480	86,646	
Library buildings and grounds	40,689	65,959	47,080	42,179	
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	25,434	37,513	26,697	29,649	
Botanic garden	12,113	15,081	14,067	14,067	
Capitol Visitor Center	20,557	21,306	20,557	20,557	
Total, Architect of the Capitol	\$612,904	\$694,301	\$551,735	\$419,255	

Source: P.L. 114-113, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2017*, H.Rept. 114-594, S.Rept. 114-258, and CRS calculations.

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

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2016

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

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enacted	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2016	H.Rept. 114-110 (H.R. 2250)	S.Rept. 114-64 (H.R. 2250)	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i>	12/18/2015 (P.L. 114-113)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016	CRS Report R44029, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2016 Appropriations</i>
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487)	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)	S.Rept. 112-197 (H.R. 5882)	—	3/26/2013 (P.L. 113-6)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013	CRS Report R42500, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2013 Appropriations</i>
2012	H.Rept. 112-148 (H.R. 2551)	S.Rept. 112-80 (H.R. 2551)	H.Rept. 112-331 (H.R. 2055)	12/23/2011 (P.L. 112-74)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012	CRS Report R41870, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2012 Appropriations</i>
2011	—	S.Rept. 111-294 (S. 3799)	—	4/15/2011 (P.L. 112-10)	Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011	CRS Report R41214, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2011 Appropriations</i>
2010	H.Rept. 111-160 (H.R. 2918)	S.Rept. 111-29 (S. 1294)	H.Rept. 111-265 (H.R. 2918)	10/1/2009 (P.L. 111-68)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010	CRS Report R40617, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2010 Appropriations</i>
2009	—	—	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> and issued in a committee print (H.R. 1105)	3/11/2009 (P.L. 111-8)	Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009	CRS Report RL34490, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2009 Appropriations</i>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enacted	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2008	H.Rept. 110-198 (H.R. 2771)	S.Rept. 110-89 (S. 1686)	explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2764)	12/26/2007 (P.L. 110-161)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	CRS Report RL34031, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2008 Appropriations</i>
2007	H.Rept. 109-485 (H.R. 5521)	S.Rept. 109-267 (H.R. 5521)	—	2/15/2007 (P.L. 110-5)	Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007	CRS Report RL33379, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations</i>
2006	H.Rept. 109-139 (H.R. 2985)	S.Rept. 109-89 (H.R. 2985)	H.Rept. 109-189 (H.R. 2985)	8/02/2005 (P.L. 109-55)	FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	CRS Report RL32819, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations</i>
2005	H.Rept. 108-577 (H.R. 4755)	S.Rept. 108-307 (S. 2666)	H.Rept. 108-792 (H.R. 4818)	12/8/2004 (P.L. 108-447)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005	CRS Report RL32312, <i>Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch</i>
2004	H.Rept. 108-186 (H.R. 2657)	S.Rept. 108-88 (S. 1383)	H.Rept. 108-279 (H.R. 2657)	9/30/2003 (P.L. 108-83)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004	CRS Report RL31812, <i>Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch</i>
2003	H.Rept. 107-576 (H.R. 5121)	S.Rept. 107-209 (S. 2720)	—	2/20/2003 (P.L. 108-7)	Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003	CRS Report RL31312, <i>Appropriations for FY2003: Legislative Branch</i>
2002	H.Rept. 107-169 (H.R. 2647)	S.Rept. 107-37 (S. 1172)	H.Rept. 107-259 (H.R. 2647)	11/12/2001 (P.L. 107-68)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002	CRS Report RL31012, <i>Appropriations for FY2002: Legislative Branch</i>
2001	H.Rept. 106-635 (H.R. 4516)	S.Rept. 106-304 (S. 2603)	H.Rept. 106-796 (H.R. 4516, incorporated into H.R. 4577)	12/21/2000 (P.L. 106-554)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001	CRS Report RL30512, <i>Appropriations for FY2001: Legislative Branch</i>
2000	H.Rept. 106-156 (H.R. 1905)	S.Rept. 106-75 (S. 1206)	H.Rept. 106-290 (H.R. 1905)	9/29/1999 (P.L. 106-57)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2000	CRS Report RL30212, <i>Appropriations for FY2000: Legislative Branch</i>
1999	H.Rept. 105-595 (H.R. 4112)	S.Rept. 105-204 (S. 2137)	H.Rept. 105-734 (H.R. 4112)	10/21/1998 (P.L. 105-275)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999	CRS Report 98-212, <i>Appropriations for FY1999: Legislative Branch</i>
1998	H.Rept. 105-196 (H.R. 2209)	S.Rept. 105-47 (S. 1019)	H.Rept. 105-254 (H.R. 2209)	10/7/1997 (P.L. 105-55)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998	CRS Report 97-212, <i>Appropriations for FY1998: Legislative Branch</i>

Source: Congressional Research Service examination of LIS.

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