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Legislative Branch: FY2024 Appropriations

July 12, 2023

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

R47624

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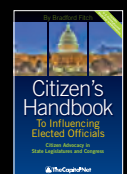
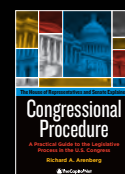
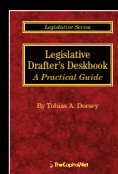


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Legislative Branch: FY2024 Appropriations

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

The FY2024 *Budget Appendix* volume, which includes the legislative branch budget request, was submitted on March 13, 2023 (\$7.134 billion, +3.4% from the FY2023 enacted level, including a budget amendment submitted on May 9, 2023, which would decrease the legislative branch request by \$17 million). The House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee and the Senate Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee held hearings on the requests in March 2023.

On May 17, 2023, the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee held a markup of the FY2024 bill and ordered it to be reported by voice vote. The full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill on June 21, 2023, and ordered it to be reported by roll call vote (Roll Call #5, 33-24). It would provide \$5.301 billion, not including Senate items, a \$261.2 million decrease (-4.7%) from the comparable FY2023 enacted level (H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120).

Previously

- 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.

R47624

July 12, 2023

Ida A. Brudnick
Specialist on the Congress

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FY2024 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2024 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action, including

- the initial submission of the request on March 13, 2023 (\$7.134 billion, +3.4%, including a budget amendment submitted May 9, 2023, which decreased the total legislative branch request by \$17 million);
- hearings held by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch and the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, in March 2023;
- a markup of the FY2024 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on May 17, 2023;
- a markup of the FY2024 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee on June 21, 2023 (H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120); and
- consideration of the suballocation of budget allocations by the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 22, 2023 (S.Rept. 118-45).

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 FY2024 budget requests of individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Table 5 through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2023, and funding levels in the FY2024 request and the House-reported bill, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

Status of FY2024 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2024

<u>Committee Markup</u>			<u>Conference Report Approval</u>						
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Public Law
6/21/23 (33-24)		H.Rept. 118-120 (06/21/2023)							

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

Note: The House subcommittee markup was held on May 17, 2023.

Submission of FY2024 Budget Request on March 13, 2023

The White House submitted its budget for FY2024 in two parts. The FY2024 *Budget Appendix* volume, which includes the legislative branch budget request, was submitted on March 13, 2023. As annually explained by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):¹

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

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

Estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations for the legislative branch and the judicial branch to be included in each budget ... shall be submitted to the President ... and included in the budget by the President without change.

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

The President shall transmit promptly to Congress without change, proposed deficiency and supplemental appropriations submitted to the President by the legislative branch and the judicial branch.

On May 9, 2023, the President submitted a budget amendment, which stated³

This transmittal also includes seven FY 2024 Budget amendments for the Legislative Branch. As a matter of comity and tradition, these appropriations requests for the Legislative Branch are transmitted without change. These amendments would decrease by \$17 million the overall discretionary budget authority in your FY 2024 Budget.

The budget amendments would address the Senate (two language requests, one increase in a request, and two decreases to requests; total requested level decreased by \$17.7 million), joint items (a decrease of \$215,000 in the request for the Joint Economic Committee), and the Congressional Office for International Leadership (an increase of \$1.2 million in the request).

The revised FY2024 budget contained a request for \$7.134 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities (+3.4%).

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2024 Budget Requests

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

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

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

³ President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Amendments,” May 9, 2023, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FY_2024_Budget_Amendment_Corrections_5-9-23.pdf.

Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch FY2024 Budget Requests

	House of Representatives ^a	Senate ^b
Senate	—	
House of Representatives	March 28, 2023	—
U.S. Capitol Police	March 29, 2023	—
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	March 8, 2023	—
Congressional Budget Office	March 8, 2023	March 15, 2023
Architect of the Capitol	March 28, 2023	March 22, 2023
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS)	March 23, 2023	March 22, 2023
Government Publishing Office	March 9, 2023	March 15, 2023
Government Accountability Office	March 23, 2023	March 15, 2023
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center	—	—
Member Day/Public Witnesses	March 24, 2023 ^a	—

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

Notes:

- a. On February 28, 2023, the House subcommittee announced via a dear colleague letter that it would accept programmatic and language submissions from Members through March 24, 2023. As in prior years, the letter indicated that the “Legislative Branch Subcommittee will not be accepting Community Project Funding requests in fiscal year 2024” (see also U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, “Fiscal Year 2024 Member Request Guidance,” at <https://appropriations.house.gov/fiscal-year-2024-member-request-guidance>).
- b. The Senate Appropriations Committee again also indicated that it would not be accepting congressionally directed spending requests for the legislative branch bill. It announced a deadline of March 30, 2023, for both programmatic requests and bill and report language requests (U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, “FY 2024 Congressionally Directed Spending,” <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/fy-2024-congressionally-directed-spending>).

House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Markup of FY2024 Bill

On May 17, 2023, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2024 bill. The subcommittee recommended \$5.313 billion, a \$251.99 million decrease (-4.5%) from the comparable 2023 enacted level, not including Senate items (which are historically considered by the Senate and not included in the House bill) or supplemental appropriations.

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

House Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2024 Bill (H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120)

The full House Appropriations Committee initially scheduled a markup of the FY2024 legislative branch bill on May 23, 2023. The markup was postponed.

The rescheduled markup was held on June 21, 2023. The bill was ordered to be reported by recorded vote (33-24). The bill would provide \$5.301 billion in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of \$261.2 million (or 4.7%).

A number of amendments were considered:

- A manager’s amendment, offered by Subcommittee Chair Amodei, to add language to the bill regarding reimbursable and revolving fund activities at the Library of Congress. The manager’s amendment also made a number of revisions to the draft report: (1) in the House of Representatives, Sergeant at Arms section, adding language regarding district office security; (2) in the House of Representatives, Chief Administrative Officer section, adding language regarding a tool to deconflict committee scheduling; (3) in the House of Representatives, Chief Administrative Officer section, adding language regarding allergy safety in House dining facilities; (4) in the U.S. Capitol Police, general expenses section, adding language related to the disclosure of USCP Inspector General reports; (5) in the Congressional Budget Office section, adding language related to a survey of budget modeling at institutions of higher learning; (6) in the Architect of the Capitol, Capitol construction and operations section, adding language related to succession planning and the appointment of a Deputy Architect; (7) in the Architect of the Capitol, Capitol building section, adding language related to increasing images of women in public spaces in Congress; and (8) in the Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service section, adding language directing a report on CRS staff detailees to Congress. The manager’s amendment was adopted by voice vote.
- An amendment, offered by Representative Espaillat, to restore funding for the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion (not adopted, roll call #1, 25-33).
- An amendment, offered *en bloc* by Subcommittee Chair Amodei, to (1) prohibit funding for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives; (2) strike a plastic waste reduction provision; (3) prohibit funding for certain discriminatory actions; and (4) direct the Librarian of Congress to produce a design concept for an exhibit on American exceptionalism.” (adopted, roll call #2, 33-25).⁴
- An amendment, offered by Representative Aguilar, to permit funds in the act to be used to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program (not adopted, roll call #3, 28-30).
- An amendment, offered by Representative Clyde, to reduce funding for presidential inaugural stands funded within the Architect of the Capitol budget (adopted, roll call #4, 33-24).

⁴ See text at U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, “Amendments to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill FY2024,” full committee markup, June 21, 2023, <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP00/20230621/116152/HMKP-118-AP00-20230621-SD005.pdf>.



The House of Representatives and Senate Explained

Congressional Procedure

A Practical Guide to the Legislative Process in the U.S. Congress

Richard A. Arenberg

Foreword by Alan S. Frumin

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Consideration of 302(b) Levels

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved its initial 302(b) suballocations on June 22, 2023, by recorded vote (15-13). The plan would include \$6.761 billion in discretionary budget authority for the legislative branch. This is equivalent to 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority and 1.0% of nonsecurity discretionary budget authority (S.Rept. 118-45).

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 FY1976.⁵ The maximum level, not including the transition quarter,⁶ was in FY1995 (0.48%), and the minimum was in FY2020 (0.28%).

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).

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.⁷

⁵ Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), “Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976-2028,” in Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2024, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/>. The calculations have some limitations, since the OMB data do not completely align with items funded in the annual and supplemental legislative branch appropriations acts. The differences may be partially traced to the definition of “legislative branch” in the OMB Public Budget Database user’s guide. Some entities regularly included with the legislative branch in many OMB budget documents, like the U.S. Tax Court and some Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions, are not funded through the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. Consequently, an examination of the discretionary budget authority listed in the Historical Tables reveals some differences with the reported total budget authority provided in the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. The difference in legislative branch budget authority resulting from the different definitions of the legislative branch in the OMB budget documents and in the appropriations acts, however, does not represent a significant difference in the proportion of total discretionary budget authority.

⁶ “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*, FY2022, May 2021, p. 2.)

⁷ 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.

FY2021

FY2021 funding was provided by Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 133, P.L. 116-260), which was enacted on December 27, 2020. The act provided \$5.304 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities, an increase of \$251.2 million (+5.1%) (not including emergency appropriations). Joint explanatory text appeared in House Rules Committee Print 116-68,⁸ and in the *Congressional Record*.⁹ 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

⁸ Available at <https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-I.pdf>.

⁹ *Congressional Record*, December 21, 2020, Book IV, pp. H8712-H8733. Funding tables appear on pp. H8722-H8733.

located within any building, grounds, or facility for which the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the maintenance, care, and operation.”

FY2020

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

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

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

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

FY2019

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

An additional \$10.0 million in FY2019 supplemental appropriations for GAO “for audits and investigations related to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act” was included in

two bills considered in the 116th Congress: H.R. 268, which passed the House on January 16, 2019—cloture was not invoked in the Senate; and H.R. 2157, which passed the House on May 10 (Roll no. 202) and the Senate (with an amendment) on May 23, 2019 (Record Vote Number: 129). H.R. 2157 was enacted June 6, 2019 (P.L. 116-20).

FY2018

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

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

FY2017

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

FY2016

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

FY2015

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

FY2014

Neither a legislative branch appropriations bill nor a continuing resolution (CR) containing FY2014 funding was enacted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1, 2013. A funding gap, which resulted in a partial government shutdown, ensued for 16 days. The funding gap was terminated by the enactment of a CR (P.L. 113-46) on October 17, 2013. The CR provided funding through January 15, 2014.¹⁰ Following enactment of a CR on January 15, 2014 (P.L. 113-73), a consolidated appropriations bill was enacted on January 17 (P.L. 113-76), providing \$4.259 billion for the legislative branch for FY2014.

FY2013

FY2013 funding of approximately \$4.061 billion was provided by P.L. 113-6, which was signed into law on March 26, 2013.¹¹ The act funded legislative branch accounts at the FY2012 enacted

¹⁰ The legislative branch previously experienced a funding gap in FY1996 (November 14-18, 1995).

¹¹ FY2013 level from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352)” at (continued...)

level, with some exceptions (also known as “anomalies”), not including across-the-board rescissions required by Section 3004 of P.L. 113-6. Section 3004 was intended to eliminate any amount by which the new budget authority provided in the act exceeded the FY2013 discretionary spending limits in Section 251(c)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25) and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240). Subsequent to the enactment of P.L. 113-6, OMB calculated that additional rescissions of 0.032% of security budget authority and 0.2% of nonsecurity budget authority would be required. The act did not alter the sequestration reductions implemented on March 1, which reduced most legislative branch accounts by 5.0%.¹² The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.¹³

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 2009.¹⁴ 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).¹⁵

As seen in **Table 3**, in current dollars, legislative branch funding decreased each year from FY2010 through FY2013, and it did not exceed the FY2010 level until FY2018. Adjusted for inflation, the FY2022 funding level was slightly less than the FY2010 level.¹⁶ The FY2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act was the first to fund the legislative branch at a higher level than provided for FY2010, in inflation-adjusted dollars.

Figure 1 shows the same information graphically, while **Figure 2** shows the distribution of funds across the legislative branch in FY2022 and FY2023.

<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.

¹² White House, President Obama, *Sequestration Order for Fiscal Year 2013 Pursuant to Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, As Amended*, March 1, 2013, at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/03/06/2013-05397/sequestration-order-for-fiscal-year-2013-pursuant-to-section-251a-of-the-balanced-budget-and>.

¹³ Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2013*, March 1, 2013, at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/03/06/2013-05397/sequestration-order-for-fiscal-year-2013-pursuant-to-section-251a-of-the-balanced-budget-and>.

¹⁴ P.L. 111-5, February 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 191.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ See the table notes for information about adjustments, including emergency supplemental funding.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2010-FY2023: Current and Constant Dollars

(in billions of dollars)

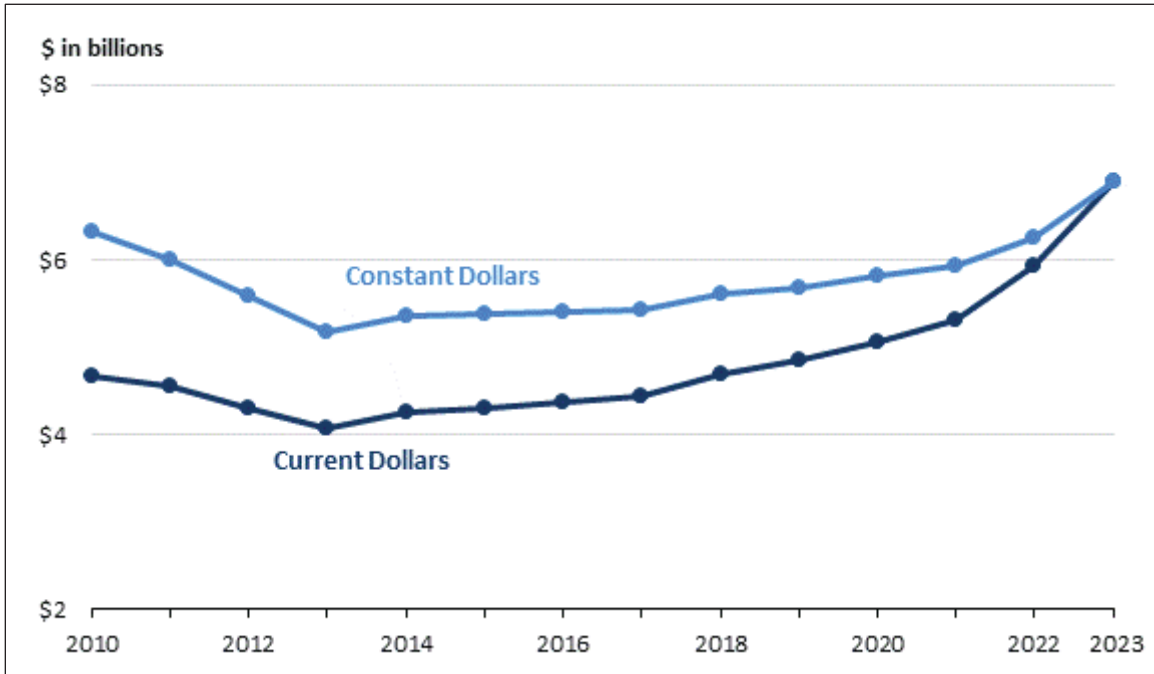
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Current	4.669 ^a	4.543 ^b	4.307	4.061 ^c	4.259	4.300	4.363	4.440	4.700 ^d	4.846 ^e	5.049 ^f	5.304 ^g	5.924	6.899 ^h
Constant	6.314	6.009	5.581	5.179	5.348	5.371	5.413	5.413	5.606	5.682	5.806	5.932	6.252	6.899

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

Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Constant 2023 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2028* in the President’s FY2024 budget request. See notes below or related CRS reports for additional information on specific years.

- a. This number contains appropriations provided by P.L. 111-68 (the FY2010 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act), and \$12.96 million in supplemental appropriations provided for the U.S. Capitol Police in P.L. 111-212 (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010).
- b. This number does not include scorekeeping adjustment.
- c. FY2013 level obtained from the CBO cost estimate for “Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014 (H.J.Res. 59), Including the Amendment Reported by the House Committee on Rules on September 18, 2013 (H.Res. 352) Discretionary spending (in millions of dollars),” which lists a total for legislative branch budget authority of \$4.061 billion, noting that it “includes effects of the 2013 sequestration.” This bill contained a small anomaly for the legislative branch.
- d. Does not include \$14.0 million provided to the Government Accountability Office “for audits and investigations relating to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and the 2017 wildfires” (P.L. 115-123, Title IX of Division B, enacted February 9, 2018).
- e. The total includes \$10.0 million in FY2019 supplemental appropriations for GAO for audits and investigations related to storms and disasters (P.L. 116-20, enacted June 6, 2019).
- f. The total does not include \$93.1 million in FY2020 supplemental appropriations, including \$10.0 million for the Senate, \$25.0 million for the House of Representatives, \$400,000 for the Office of the Attending Physician, \$12.0 million for the Capitol Police, \$25.0 million for the Architect of the Capitol, \$700,000 for the Library of Congress, and \$20.0 million for the Government Accountability Office (CARES Act, P.L. 116-136, enacted March 27, 2020).
- g. The total does not include funding provided in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31, July 30, 2021), which provided \$448.6 million.
- h. The total does not include \$7.5 million in supplemental appropriations provided for GAO in P.L. 117-328.

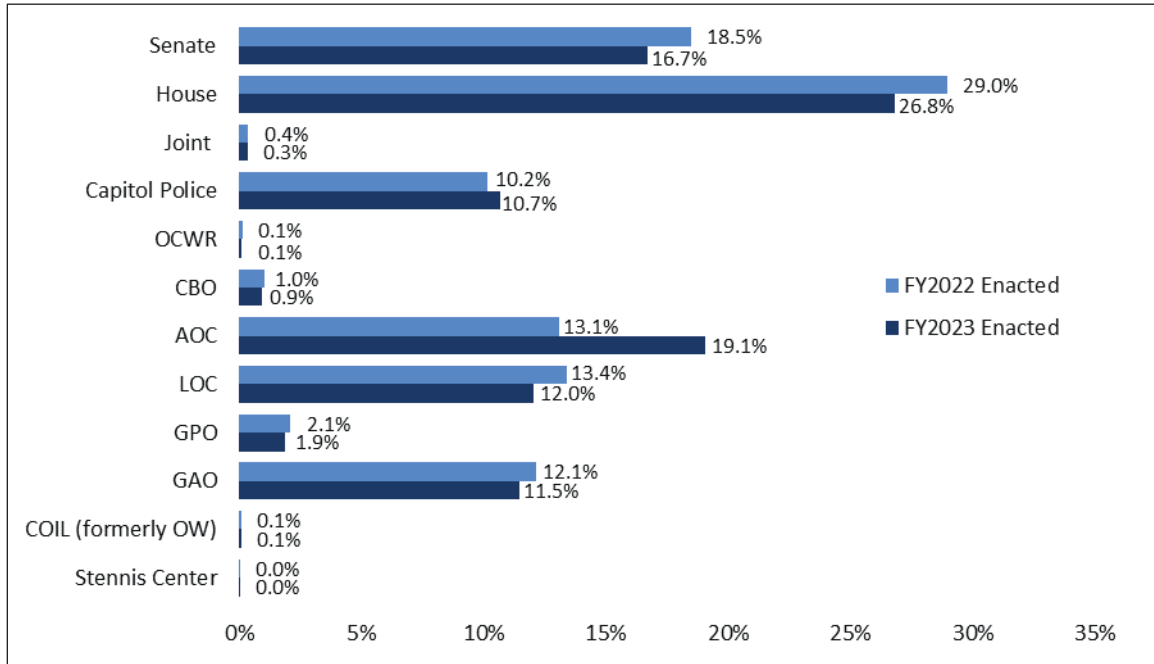
Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2010-FY2023: Current and Constant Dollars



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

Notes: The figure does not include permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Total also excludes offsetting collections and authority to spend receipts. Constant 2023 dollars calculated using the “Total Non-Defense” deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2028* in the President’s FY2024 budget request.

Figure 2. Distribution of Legislative Branch Funding: FY2022 and FY2023
 (Division I of P.L. 117-103 compared to Division I of P.L. 117-328)



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

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

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

- on or before October 1 six times during this period (FY1997, FY2000, FY2004, FY2006, FY2010, and FY2019);
- twice during the first month of the fiscal year (FY1998 and FY1999);
- twice in November (FY1996 and FY2002);
- nine times in December (FY2001, FY2005, FY2008, FY2012, FY2015, FY2016, FY2020, FY2021, and FY2023); and
- nine times in the next calendar year (FY2003, FY2007, FY2009, FY2011, FY2013, FY2014, FY2017, FY2018, and FY2022). FY2017 funding, enacted on May 5, 2017, represented the latest date of enactment during this period.

By Bradford Fitch

Includes
U.S. Constitution and
Declaration of Independence



Citizen's Handbook

To Influencing Elected Officials

Citizen Advocacy in
State Legislatures and Congress

Figure 3. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration: FY1996-FY2024

(fiscal year consideration during the calendar year)



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

Notes: 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).

FY2024 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.”¹⁷

Senate

Overall Funding

The Senate requested \$1.257 billion (including the budget amendment submitted May 9, 2023),¹⁸ an increase of 9.3% from the \$1.150 billion provided in FY2023.

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

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts.

1. The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The FY2023 act provided \$145.6 million. The Senate requested \$174.0 million (+19.5%).
2. The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The FY2023 act provided \$17.9 million. The Senate requested \$18.8 million (+5.2%).

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 requested \$550.0 million, an increase of 7.4% from the \$512.0 million provided for FY2023.

As in the FY2022 and FY2023 acts, the FY2024 request would provide \$7.0 million for compensating Senate interns within this total.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ See President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Amendments,” May 9, 2023, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FY_2024_Budget_Amendment_Corrections_5-9-23.pdf.

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

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested \$1.903 billion for FY2024, an increase of 3.0% from the \$1.848 billion provided for FY2022. The FY2024 House-reported bill would provide \$1.851 billion (+0.2%).

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 FY2023 act provided \$180.6 million, the same level provided in the House-reported bill. The House had requested \$184.2 million (+2.0%).

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2023 act, the FY2024 request, and the House-reported bill each contain \$31.3 million.

Members’ Representational Allowance²⁰

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

The FY2023 act, the FY2024 request, and the House-reported bill each contain \$810.0 million.

Compensation of Interns

The FY2023 act, the FY2024 request, and the FY2024 House-reported bill 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 contained, three administrative provisions continued from prior years related to

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

²⁰ For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members’ Representational Allowance: History and Usage*.

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 FY2023 enacted level was \$734.6 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2024 include the following:

- Requested: \$840.9 million (+14.5%)
- House-reported bill: \$780.9 million (+6.3%)

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 8**.²¹

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

1. Salaries—the FY2023 act provided \$541.7 million for salaries. The USCP requested \$612.3 million (+13.0%). The House-reported bill would provide \$588.1 million (+8.6%).
2. General expenses—the FY2023 act provided \$192.8 million for general expenses, the same level as provided in the House-reported bill. The USCP had requested \$228.7 million (+18.6%).

Another appropriation relating to the USCP appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The FY2023 level was \$402.9 million. For FY2024, \$119.8 million (-70.3%) was requested, and the House-reported bill would provide \$81.2 million (-79.9%).

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 1995.²² The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.²³

²¹ For additional information, see CRS Insight IN11570, *The U.S. Capitol Police: Brief Background*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

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.

The FY2023 act provided \$8.0 million, which was continued in the House-reported bill. OCWR had requested \$8.6 million (+6.9%).

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.²⁴

The FY2023 level was \$63.2 million. In comparison, CBO requested \$70.8 million (+11.9%) for FY2024, and the House-reported bill would provide \$64.6 million (+2.2%).

Architect of the Capitol (AOC)

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

The FY2023 level was \$1.315 billion.

In comparison, levels considered for FY2024 include the following:

- Requested: \$1.128 billion (-14.2%)
- House-reported bill: \$787.1 billion (-40.1%, not including Senate office buildings)

Operations of the AOC are funded in the following 10 accounts: capital construction and operations, Capitol building, Capitol grounds, Senate office buildings, House office buildings, Capitol Power Plant, Library buildings and grounds, Capitol Police buildings and grounds, Capitol Visitor Center, and Botanic Garden. Additional funding information on the individual AOC accounts is presented in **Table 9**.

Administrative Provision

The FY2024 budget request and the House-reported bill both included an administrative provision that prohibits the use of funds for bonuses for contractors behind schedule or over budget. This provision has been included in the annual appropriations act since FY2015.

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 175.77 million items in various formats;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

²⁴ 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.).

²⁵ Figure obtained from the Library of Congress, *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2022*, 2022, p. 21, at <https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/annual-reports/>.

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 FY2023 level was \$828.5 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2024 include the following:

- Requested: \$895.2 million (+8.0%)
- House-reported bill: \$843.7 million (+1.8%)

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.²⁶

The LOC headings include the following:²⁷

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2023 level was \$582.5 million. The LOC requested \$618.6 million (+6.2%) for FY2024. The House-reported bill would provide \$582.6 million (+0.01%).
2. Copyright Office—The FY2023 level was \$53.8 million. The LOC requested \$57.5 million (+7.0%) for FY2024. The House-reported bill would provide \$55.4 million (+3.1%). These figures do not include authority to spend receipts (\$44.6 million in the House-reported bill) and prior-year unobligated balances (\$1.0 million in the House-reported bill).
3. Congressional Research Service—The FY2023 act provided \$133.6 million. The FY2024 request contained \$146.6 million (+9.7%) for FY2024. The House-reported bill would provide \$135.8 million (+1.6%).
4. National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled—The FY2023 level was \$58.7 million. The LOC requested \$72.5 million (+23.6%) for FY2024. The House-reported bill would provide \$69.9 million (+19.2%).

The AOC's budget also contains funds for LOC buildings and grounds. In FY2023, \$144.2 million was provided. The FY2024 request contains \$120.8 million (-16.3%), and the House-reported bill would provide \$117.1 million (-18.8%).

Administrative Provisions

The legislative branch appropriations bills regularly include a provision providing authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities (\$308.6 million in the FY2023 act; \$324.1 million in the FY2024 request and the House-reported bill).

The Library also requested provisions related to pay for senior-level Library personnel, transfer authority between the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol, a program for minority-serving institutions, establishing a signature public programs revolving fund, expanding the National Film Preservation Board and the National Recording Preservation Board, updating the Poet Laureate appointment authority, ensuring CRS access to certain information, and

²⁶ Fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration are an example of receipts.

²⁷ 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.

eliminating the distribution of hardcopy versions of the *Constitution Annotated*. These provisions were not included in the House-reported bill.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)²⁸

GPO's FY2023 enacted level was \$129.9 million, which was recommended in the House-reported bill. GPO had requested \$132.5 million (+2.0%).

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—The FY2023 act provided \$82.99 million, the same level recommended in the House-reported bill. GPO had requested \$83.0 million (+0.01%).
2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—The FY2023 act provided \$35.3 million, the same level recommended in the House-reported bill. GPO had requested \$37.4 million (+6.0%).
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund²⁹—The FY2023 act provided \$11.6 million, the same level recommended in the House-reported bill. GPO had requested \$12.1 million (+4.3%).

Government Accountability Office (GAO)

GAO responds to requests for studies of federal government programs and expenditures. GAO may also initiate its own work.³⁰

GAO's FY2023 enacted level was \$790.3 million, not including \$7.5 million in supplemental appropriations provided in P.L. 117-328 (Division M, Title VI).

In comparison, levels considered for FY2024 include the following:

- Requested: \$859.7 million (+8.8%)
- House-reported bill: \$806.0 million (+2.0%)

These levels do not include offsetting collections (\$55.87 million in the FY2023 act and \$73.98 million in the FY2024 request and the House-reported bill).³¹

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

The FY2021, FY2022, and FY2023 enacted level of \$6.0 million was included in the FY2024 House-reported bill. COIL had initially requested this level, but the budget amendment of May 9, 2023, changed this to a \$7.2 million request.³²

²⁸ 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*.

²⁹ The revolving fund supports GPO's operation and maintenance.

³⁰ GAO's guidelines for initiating studies are contained in U.S. Government Accountability Office, *GAO's Congressional Protocols*, GAO-17-767G (Washington: GAO, 2017), at <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-17-767g>.

³¹ Offsetting collections include funds derived from reimbursable audits and rental of space in the GAO building.

³² See President Joseph R. Biden, "Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Amendments," May 9, 2023, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FY_2024_Budget_Amendment_Corrections_5-9-23.pdf.

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.³³ In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.³⁴ More recent appropriations documents have included language regarding countries or regions of focus and proposed expansion, including efforts in Ukraine. The FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act changed the name from the Open World Leadership Center to the Congressional Office for International Leadership.

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

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

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

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

John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development

The center was created by Congress in 1988 to encourage public service by congressional staff through training and development programs.³⁵ The \$430,000 included in the FY2023 act, the FY2024 request, and the House-reported bill is approximately the same level provided annually since FY2006.

General Provisions

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

³³ 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.

³⁴ P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

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

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

Provision to	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
prohibit appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes		
limit funds to the fiscal year unless otherwise expressly provided	Yes	Yes	Yes		
make any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes		
make consulting services contracts a matter of public record	Yes	Yes	Yes		
authorize the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council	Yes	Yes	Yes		
limit transfers to those authorized by law	Yes	Yes	Yes		
prohibit restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol with limited exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes		
prohibit a cost of living adjustment for Members of Congress ^a	Yes ^a (Section 6 of P.L. 117-328)	No	No		
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	No		
restrict procurement of telecommunications equipment that may present a cybersecurity risk	Yes	Yes	Yes		
require computer networks to block the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography	Yes	Yes	Yes		
amend legislative branch executive pay (payable rate for legislative branch officers and employees)	No	Yes	No		
provide funding for Capitol Complex health and safety (\$5.0 million)	Yes	No	No		
limit consideration of certain treatment as fiduciary relationship (medical and dental services)	No	No	Yes		
prohibit the use of funds for any office, program, or activity for the purposes of diversity, equity, and inclusion training	No	No	Yes		
prohibit certain discriminatory actions	No	No	Yes		
establish a spending reduction account	No	No	Yes		

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120, and CRS analysis.

Notes:

- 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.

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	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested ^a	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Senate	\$1,150,349	\$1,257,494	— ^b		
House of Representatives	1,847,745 ^c	1,902,831	1,850,998	— ^b	
Joint Items	23,114	30,148	23,378		
Capitol Police	734,576	840,942	780,916		
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	8,000	8,550	8,000		
Congressional Budget Office	63,237	70,775	64,637		
Architect of the Capitol	1,315,002	1,128,086	787,103		
Library of Congress, Including CRS	828,548	895,204	843,747		
CRS (non-add)	133,600	146,574	135,797		
Government Publishing Office	129,854	132,488	129,854		
Government Accountability Office	790,319	859,653	806,004		
Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)	6,000	7,200	6,000		
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430		
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate)	-3,000	—	—		
Other General Provisions/Capitol Complex Health and Safety	5,000	—	—		
Other/Scorekeeping	174 ^c	—	—		

Entity	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested ^a	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Spending Reduction Acct.	—	—	-11,000		
Legislative Branch, Total	\$6,899,348^c	7,133,801	5,301,067^b	^b	
Emergency	—	—	—	—	—
Rescissions	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120, and CRS analysis.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- As stated above, the President submitted a budget amendment on May 9, 2023, which would decrease the total legislative branch request by \$17 million. The budget amendments would address the Senate (largely decreases and language requests), joint items (a decrease of \$215,000 in the request for the Joint Economic Committee), and the Congressional Office for International Leadership (an increase of \$1.2 million in the request). See President Joseph R. Biden, “Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Amendments,” May 9, 2023, https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/FY_2024_Budget_Amendment_Corrections_5-9-23.pdf. Total does not include gratuity payments for survivors of deceased Members of Congress.
- 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.
- Gratuity payments to heirs of deceased Members of the House were provided in P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-180, and P.L. 117-229.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested ^a	FY2024 House Reported ^b	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	\$225	\$225	—		
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	258,677	283,978	—		
Office of Legislative Counsel	8,150	8,983	—		
Office of Legal Counsel	1,350	1,415	—		
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	30	30	—		
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	881,917	962,863	—		
Inquiries and Investigations	145,615	174,000	—		
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	552	582	—		
Secretary of the Senate ^c	17,515	17,381	—		
Financial Management Information System Modernization	—	—	—		

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The Constitution of the United States
The Bill of Rights
Amendments XI–XXVII
Gettysburg Address



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Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested ^a	FY2024 House Reported ^b	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper ^d	171,844	194,084	—		
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund	—	—	—		
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund	6,277	—	—		
Miscellaneous Items	27,814	26,516	—		
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	512,000	550,000	—		
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—		
Rescission	—	—	—		
Total	\$1,150,349	\$1,257,494	—		

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- As stated above, the President submitted a budget amendment on May 9, 2023. The amendments impacted the funding request for the following Senate accounts: Salaries, Officers and Employees (+\$368,000); Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund (language only); Secretary of the Senate (language only); Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate (-\$6,870,000); and Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account (-\$11,169,000). The budget requests in the table reflect the revised requested levels.
- By tradition, the House does not consider appropriations for Senate operations.
- Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees."
- 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	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported ^a	FY2024 Enacted
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress ^b	\$174 ^b	\$0	\$0	—	
House Leadership Offices	36,560	36,560	36,560	—	
Members' Representational Allowance	810,000	810,000	810,000	—	
Intern Allowance—House Member Offices	20,639	20,639	20,639	—	
Intern Allowance—House Leadership Offices	586	586	586	—	

Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported^a	FY2024 Enacted
Intern Allowance—Standing Committees, Special and Select	2,600	2,600	2,600	—	
Intern Allowance—House Appropriations Committee	463	463	463	—	
Committee Employees (subtotal)	211,881	215,531	211,881	—	
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	180,587	184,237	180,587	—	
Appropriations Committee	31,294	31,294	31,294	—	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	324,057	340,787	324,879	—	
Office of the Clerk	40,827	44,747	41,455	—	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	38,793	33,628	38,793	—	
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	211,572	227,853	213,072	—	
Office of Diversity and Inclusion	3,500	3,000	—	—	
Office of the Whistleblower Ombudsmen	1,250	1,250	1,250	—	
Office of Inspector General	5,138	5,512	5,512	—	
Office of General Counsel	1,912	1,987	1,987	—	
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,184	2,240	2,240	—	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,746	3,900	3,900	—	
Office of the Legislative Counsel	13,457	14,671	14,671	—	
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	934	934	—	
Other Authorized Employees	744	1,065	1,065	—	
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	430,785	465,665	433,390	—	
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	1,555	1,555	1,555	—	
Official Mail for committees, leadership,	190	190	190	—	

Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported ^a	FY2024 Enacted
administrative and legislative offices					
Government Contributions	387,368	417,042	392,368	—	
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	22,841	27,264	27,264	—	
Transition Activities	5,895	13,484	5,895	—	
Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program (formerly Wounded Warrior Program)	9,674	3,356	3,356	—	
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,762	1,774	1,762	—	
Miscellaneous Items	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	
House Modernization Initiatives Account	10,000	10,000	10,000	—	
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$1,847,745^b	\$1,902,831	\$1,850,998	—	

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- a. By tradition, the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations.
- b. Gratuity payments to heirs of deceased Members of the House were provided in P.L. 117-103, P.L. 117-128, P.L. 117-180, and P.L. 117-229.

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	\$541,730	\$612,270	\$588,070		
General Expenses	192,846	228,672	192,846		
Total	\$734,576	\$840,942	\$780,916		

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120, and CRS analysis.

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2023 Enacted	FY2024 Requested	FY2024 House Reported	FY2024 Senate Reported	FY2024 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	\$145,843	\$175,765	\$149,073		
Capitol Building	80,589	119,267	74,304 ^a		
Capitol Grounds	16,365	17,556	16,365		
Senate Office Buildings	184,596	170,581	— ^b		
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings ^c	122,279	195,277	168,439		
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	0	0	0		
Capitol Power Plant ^d	166,951	158,024	131,751		
Library Buildings and Grounds	144,220	120,766	117,120		
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds	402,907	119,828	81,172		
Botanic Garden	23,560	21,187	21,187		
Capitol Visitor Center	27,692	29,835	27,692		
Architect of the Capitol, Total^{c, d}	\$1,315,002	\$1,128,086	\$787,103^{a, b}		

Sources: P.L. 117-328, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2024*, H.R. 4364, H.Rept. 118-120, and CRS analysis.

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

- Total includes an amendment adopted during the House Appropriations Committee markup to reduce funding for presidential inaugural stands (roll call #4, 33-24).
- The House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings, and the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.
- Not including “House Office Buildings” offsetting collections of \$4.0 million in the FY2023 enacted bill. The FY2024 request and the House-reported bill did not include offsetting collections.
- Not including “Capitol Power Plant” offsetting collections of \$10.0 million in the FY2023 enacted bill, the FY2024 request, and the FY2024 House-reported bill.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2024

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

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2023	H.Rept. 117-389 (H.R. 8237)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement; S. 4720	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2617)	12/29/2023 (P.L. 117-328)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023	CRS Report R47296, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2023 Appropriations</i>
2022	H.Rept. 117-80 (H.R. 4346)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill; Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2471)	3/15/2022 (P.L. 117-103)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022	CRS Report R46936, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2022 Appropriations</i>
2021	H.Rept. 116-447 (H.R. 7611)	Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft bill; Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft explanatory statement	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 133)	12/27/2020 (P.L. 116-260)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	CRS Report R46469, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2021 Appropriations</i>
2020	H.Rept. 116-64 (H.R. 2779)	S.Rept. 116-124 (S. 2581)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 1865)	12/20/2019 (P.L. 116-94)	Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020	CRS Report R45755, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2020 Appropriations</i>
2019	H.Rept. 115-696 (H.R. 5894)	S.Rept. 115-274 (S. 3071)	H.Rept. 115-929	9/21/18 (P.L. 115-244)	Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019	CRS Report R45214, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2019 Appropriations</i>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2018	H.Rept. 115-199 (H.R. 3162)	S.Rept. 115-137 (S. 1648)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 1625)	3/23/2018 (P.L. 115-141)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018	CRS Report R44899, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2018 Appropriations</i>
2017	H.Rept. 114-594 (H.R. 5325) (H.Res. 771)	S.Rept. 114-258 (S. 2955)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 244)	5/5/2017 (P.L. 115-31)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017	CRS Report R44515, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2017 Appropriations</i>
2016	H.Rept. 114-110 (H.R. 2250) (H.Res. 271)	S.Rept. 114-64 (H.R. 2250)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i>	12/18/2015 (P.L. 114-113)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016	CRS Report R44029, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2016 Appropriations</i>
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487) (H.Res. 557)	S.Rept. 113-196 (H.R. 4487)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 83)	12/16/2014 (P.L. 113-235)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015	CRS Report R43557, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2015 Appropriations</i>
2014	H.Rept. 113-173 (H.R. 2792)	S.Rept. 113-70 (S. 1283)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 3547)	1/17/2014 (P.L. 113-76)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014	CRS Report R43151, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2014 Appropriations</i>
2013	H.Rept. 112-511 (H.R. 5882) (H.Res. 679)	S.Rept. 112-197 (H.R. 5882)	—	3/26/2013 (P.L. 113-6)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013	CRS Report R42500, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2013 Appropriations</i>
2012	H.Rept. 112-148 (H.R. 2551)	S.Rept. 112-80 (H.R. 2551)	H.Rept. 112-331 (H.R. 2055)	12/23/2011 (P.L. 112-74)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012	CRS Report R41870, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2012 Appropriations</i>
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>

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2010	H.Rept. 111-160 (H.R. 2918)	S.Rept. 111-29 (S. 1294)	H.Rept. 111-265 (H.R. 2918)	10/11/2009 (P.L. 111-68)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010	CRS Report R40617, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2010 Appropriations</i>
2009	—	—	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> and issued in a committee print (H.R. 1105)	3/11/2009 (P.L. 111-8)	Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009	CRS Report RL34490, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2009 Appropriations</i>
2008	H.Rept. 110-198 (H.R. 2771)	S.Rept. 110-89 (S. 1686)	Explanatory materials inserted into the <i>Congressional Record</i> (H.R. 2764)	12/26/2007 (P.L. 110-161)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	CRS Report RL34031, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2008 Appropriations</i>
2007	H.Rept. 109-485 (H.R. 5521)	S.Rept. 109-267 (H.R. 5521)	—	2/15/2007 (P.L. 110-5)	Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007	CRS Report RL33379, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations</i>
2006	H.Rept. 109-139 (H.R. 2985)	S.Rept. 109-89 (H.R. 2985)	H.Rept. 109-189 (H.R. 2985)	8/02/2005 (P.L. 109-55)	FY2006 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act	CRS Report RL32819, <i>Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations</i>
2005	H.Rept. 108-577 (H.R. 4755)	S.Rept. 108-307 (S. 2666)	H.Rept. 108-792 (H.R. 4818)	12/8/2004 (P.L. 108-447)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005	CRS Report RL32312, <i>Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch</i>
2004	H.Rept. 108-186 (H.R. 2657)	S.Rept. 108-88 (S. 1383)	H.Rept. 108-279 (H.R. 2657)	9/30/2003 (P.L. 108-83)	Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2004	CRS Report RL31812, <i>Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch</i>
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 congress.gov.

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