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Legislative Branch: FY2022 Appropriations

October 14, 2021

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SUMMARY

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Legislative Branch: FY2022 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); Open World Leadership Center; and the John C. Stennis Center.

The legislative branch budget request was submitted on April 9, 2021 ($6.084 billion, +14.7%, not including supplemental funding). The House held hearings in February, March, and June. The Senate held two hearings in April. On June 24, 2021, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2022 legislative branch appropriations bill and ordered it reported by voice vote. The full House Appropriations Committee marked up the bill on June 29, 2021, and ordered it reported, with a manager's amendment, by roll call vote (33-25, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80). The House passed the bill on July 28, 2021. It would provide $4.802 billion, a $581.9 million increase (+13.8%) from the comparable 2021 enacted level (not including FY2021 emergency supplemental appropriations and not including Senate items).

Previously, over the past decade

- 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 increase of $77.0 million (+1.7%) from FY2016.
- The FY2016 level of $4.363 billion represented an increase of $63.0 million (+1.5%) from FY2015.
- The FY2015 level of $4.300 billion represented an increase of $41.7 million (+1.0%) from FY2014.
- The FY2014 level of $4.259 billion represented an increase of $198 million (+4.9%) from FY2013.
- The FY2013 level of $4.061 billion represented a decrease of $246 million (-5.6%), including the sequestration and rescission, from FY2012.
- The FY2012 level of $4.307 billion represented a decrease of $236.9 million (-5.2%) from FY2011.
- The FY2011 level of $4.543 billion represented a decrease of $125.1 million (-2.7%) from the $4.669 billion provided for FY2010.

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

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FY2022 Consideration: Overview of Actions

The first section of this report provides an overview of the consideration of FY2022 legislative branch appropriations, with subsections covering each action to date, including

- the initial submission of the request on April 9, 2021 ($6.084 billion, +14.7%, not including supplemental funding);
- hearings held by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch in February and March,[1] and the Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch in April;
- a markup of the FY2022 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch on June 24, 2021;
- a markup of the FY2022 legislative branch appropriations bill by the House Appropriations Committee on June 29, 2021 (H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80);
- consideration of the suballocation of budget allocations by the House Appropriations Committee, also on June 29, 2021;
- agreement in the House on a special rule for consideration of H.R. 4346 (H.Res. 567) on July 28, 2021;
- consideration and passage in the House of H.R. 4346 (215-207) on July 28, 2021;
- consideration of FY2021 emergency supplemental appropriations, which were enacted on July 30, 2021 (H.R. 3237, P.L. 117-31); and
- the enactment of a continuing appropriations resolution (CR) providing funding for legislative branch activities through December 3, 2021 (P.L. 117-43, enacted September 30, 2021).

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 FY2022 budget requests of individual legislative branch agencies and entities.

Table 5 through **Table 9** list enacted funding levels for FY2021 and the requested and House-passed levels for FY2022, while the **Appendix** lists House, Senate, and conference bills and reports; public law numbers; and enactment dates since FY1998.

[1] The full committee also held a Member day hearing on June 9, 2021.

Status of FY2022 Appropriations: Dates and Documents

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2022

Committee Markup							Conference Report Approval		
House	Senate	House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	House	Senate	Public Law
6/29/2021		7/1/2021 H.R. 4346; H.Rept. 117-80	7/28/2021 (215-207)						

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 subcommittee markup was held on June 24, 2021.

Submission of FY2022 Budget Request on April 9, 2021

The White House submitted its budget for FY2022, which includes the legislative branch budget request, on April 9, 2021. As explained by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB),[2]

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

The independence of the submissions by the legislative branch agencies and entities is codified in Title 31, Section 1105, of the *U.S. Code*, which states the following:[3]

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

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

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

The FY2022 budget contained a request for $6.084 billion in new budget authority for legislative branch activities (+14.7%).[4]

[2] Office of Management and Budget, *OMB Circular No. A-11 (2021)*, Section 10, Overview of the Budget, p. 2, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/information-for-agencies/circulars/.

[3] An act "To revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws, related to money and finance, as title 31, United States Code, 'Money and Finance,'" P.L. 97-258, September 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 910.

[4] Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, FY2022* (Washington: GPO, 2019), pp. 13-49, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/appendix/. The calculation does not include supplemental funding provided in P.L. 116-260 or P.L. 117-31.

Senate and House Hearings on the FY2022 Budget Requests

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

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

	House of Representatives	Senate
Senate	—	April 21, 2021
House of Representatives	March 10, 2021	—
U.S. Capitol Police	March 3, 2021	April 21, 2021
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	March 18, 2021	—
Congressional Budget Office	March 2, 2021	April 28, 2021
Architect of the Capitol	March 11, 2021	April 21, 2021
Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service (CRS)	March 3, 2021	April 28, 2021
Government Publishing Office	March 11, 2021	—
Government Accountability Office	March 10, 2021	April 28, 2021
Open World Leadership Center	March 2, 2021	—
Members (full committee)	June 9, 2021[a]	—
Other/Events of January 6th		
House Wellness and Employee Assistance	February 18, 2021	—
State of Damage and Preservation[b]	February 24, 2021	—
U.S. Capitol Police and House Sergeant at Arms, Security Failures[b]	February 25, 2021	—

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

a. On March 9, 2021, the House subcommittee announced that it would accept programmatic and language submissions from Members through April 15, 2021. This deadline was then extended until April 29 and then June 2. The March 9 letter indicated that "The Legislative Branch Subcommittee will not be accepting Community Project Funding requests in fiscal year 2022" (see also https://appropriations.house.gov/appropriations-requests). The Senate Appropriations Committee also indicated that it would not be accepting congressionally directed spending requests for the legislative branch bill. It announced a deadline of June 15, 2021, for both programmatic requests and bill and report language requests (https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/download/appropriations-requests-).

b. These hearings, while not focused on the FY2022 agency budget request, were related to consideration of FY2021 supplemental funding and the FY2022 legislative branch bill and general oversight.

House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Markup of FY2022 Bill

On June 24, 2021, the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch held a markup of the FY2022 bill. The subcommittee recommended $4.802 billion, a $581.9 million increase (+13.8%) from the comparable 2021 enacted level, not including Senate items (which are historically considered by the Senate and not included in the House bill) or supplemental appropriations.

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

Consideration of 302(b) Levels

The House Appropriations Committee approved its initial 302(b) suballocations on June 29, 2021, by recorded vote (33-25).[5] The plan would include $5.976 billion for the legislative branch ($4.803 billion excluding Senate items), or 0.4% of total discretionary budget authority (H.Rept. 117-78).

House Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2022 Bill

On June 29, 2021, the House Appropriations Committee held a markup of the FY2022 legislative branch appropriations bill.

A manager's amendment was offered by subcommittee Chairman Tim Ryan of Ohio (1) making technical amendments to the bill; (2) including Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime compensation as basic pay for members of the Capitol Police; (3) providing funding for the deacidification program at the Library of Congress; (4) changing the name of the Open World Leadership Center to the Congressional Office for International Leadership; and (5) including report language regarding the archival preservation of Central and Eastern European Collections at the Library of Congress. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

An amendment was offered by subcommittee ranking member Jaime Herrera Beutler of Washington related to commissioning a plaque to honor members of law enforcement who responded on January 6th. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

The bill was ordered reported by recorded vote (33-25) (H.R. 4346; H.Rept. 117-80).

Special Rule for Consideration of H.R. 4346 (H.Res. 567)

The House Committee on Rules announced its intention to meet on July 27, 2021, to consider a resolution that would structure consideration in the House of H.R. 4346.[6]

Proposed amendments were due to the committee by 3:00 p.m. on Friday, July 23, 2021. A total of 41 draft amendments were submitted.

Of these

- one manager's amendment, directing "the Architect of the Capitol to obtain a plaque that honors officers and law enforcement agencies that defended the Capitol against the January 6 attack" and further directing "the Architect of the Capitol to obtain matching plaques to be presented to each law enforcement agency and protective entity that responded" was to be considered as adopted; and
- 12 amendments were made in order.

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

[6] For additional information, see https://rules.house.gov/bill/117/hr-4346.

Committee votes included

- a motion to report an open rule for the three bills under consideration, including H.R. 4346 (Defeated: 3–7); and
- a motion to report the rule (Adopted: 9–3).

H.Res. 567 (H.Rept. 117-110) was agreed to in the House on July 28, 2021 (Roll no. 234, 201-192).

House Consideration and Passage of H.R. 4346

The House debated H.R. 4346 on July 28, 2021, and considered amendments printed in H.Rept. 117-110.

One amendment, H.Amdt. 92, a manager's amendment, was agreed to without objection.

Another amendment, H.Amdt. 94, which comprised amendments numbered 6, 10, and 12, in Part B of H.Rept. 117-110, considered en bloc, was agreed to by voice vote.

Four roll call votes were held:

1. H.Amdt. 93, which comprised amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 11, in in Part B of H.Rept. 117-110, considered en bloc, was agreed to (220-207; Roll no. 236).
2. H.Amdt. 95, which comprised amendments numbered 7 and 8, in Part B of H.Rept. 117-110, considered en bloc, failed (180-243; Roll no. 237).
3. A motion to recommit failed (202-218; Roll no. 238).
4. H.R. 4346 passed the House (215-207; Roll no. 239).

Enactment of FY2021 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations

The Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (H.R. 3237, P.L. 117-31) was enacted on July 30, 2021, when consideration of FY2022 legislative branch funding was already underway. H.R. 3237 was introduced on May 14, 2021, and was agreed to in the House on May 20 (213-212, 3 Present; Roll no. 156). It was agreed to in the Senate, as amended, on July 29, 2021 (98-0, Record Vote Number: 287). The House agreed to the amendment under suspension of the rules (416-11, Roll no. 250) on July 29, 2021.

Additional supplemental appropriations bills were also introduced (S. 2311, introduced July 13, 2021, by Senator Leahy; and S. 2312, introduced July 12, 2021, by Senator Shelby).

FY2022 Continuing Appropriations Resolutions Enacted

Prior to the start of FY2021 on October 1, 2021, a continuing appropriations resolution (CR) providing funding for legislative branch activities through December 3, 2021 was enacted (P.L. 117-43, enacted September 30, 2021).

Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends

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.[7] The maximum level (0.48%) was in FY1995, and the minimum (0.31%) was in FY2009.

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 provides

- $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;

[7] Calculations by CRS with data from Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Table 5.4—Discretionary Budget Authority By Agency: 1976–2026," in Historical Tables, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY2022, at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/. The calculations have some limitations, since the OMB data do not completely align with items funded in the annual and supplemental legislative branch appropriations acts. The differences may be partially traced to the definition of "legislative branch" in the OMB Public Budget Database user's guide. Some entities regularly included with the legislative branch in many OMB budget documents, like the U.S. Tax Court and some Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions, are not funded through the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. Consequently, an examination of the discretionary budget authority listed in the *Historical Tables* reveals some differences with the reported total budget authority provided in the annual legislative branch appropriations acts. The difference in legislative branch budget authority resulting from the different definitions of the legislative branch in the OMB budget documents and in the appropriations acts, however, does not represent a significant difference in the proportion of total discretionary budget authority.

[8] 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.

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

FY2020

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

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

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

- Government Accountability Office: $20.0 million to prepare and respond to the emergency, for audits and investigations, and for reimbursement of the Tiny Findings Child Development Center.

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

FY2019

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

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

FY2018

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

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

FY2017

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

FY2016

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

FY2015

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

FY2014

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

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[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 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.

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**, legislative branch funding decreased each year from FY2010 through FY2013. Funding did not exceed the FY2010 level until FY2018 in current dollars, and it remains below this level when adjusted for inflation.

Figure 1 shows the same information graphically, while also demonstrating the division of budget authority across the legislative branch in FY2021.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2008-FY2021: Current and Constant Dollars

(in billions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Current Dollars	3.970	4.501[a]	4.669[b]	4.543[c]	4.307	4.061[d]	4.259	4.300	4.363	4.440	4.700[e]	4.846[f]	5.049[g]	5.304[h]
Constant Dollars	4.836	5.480	5.585	5.318	4.936	4.581	4.732	4.753	4.789	4.791	4.961	5.029	5.142	5.304

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 2021 dollars calculated using the "Total Non-Defense" deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2026* in the President's FY2022 budget request.

a. This number contains appropriations provided by (the FY2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act), $25.0 million for the Government Accountability Office provided by P.L. 111-5 (the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009), and $73.6 million provided by P.L. 111-32 (the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009) for the U.S. Capitol Police and the Congressional Budget Office.

b. 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).

c. This number does not include scorekeeping adjustment.

d. 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.

e. 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).

f. 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).

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

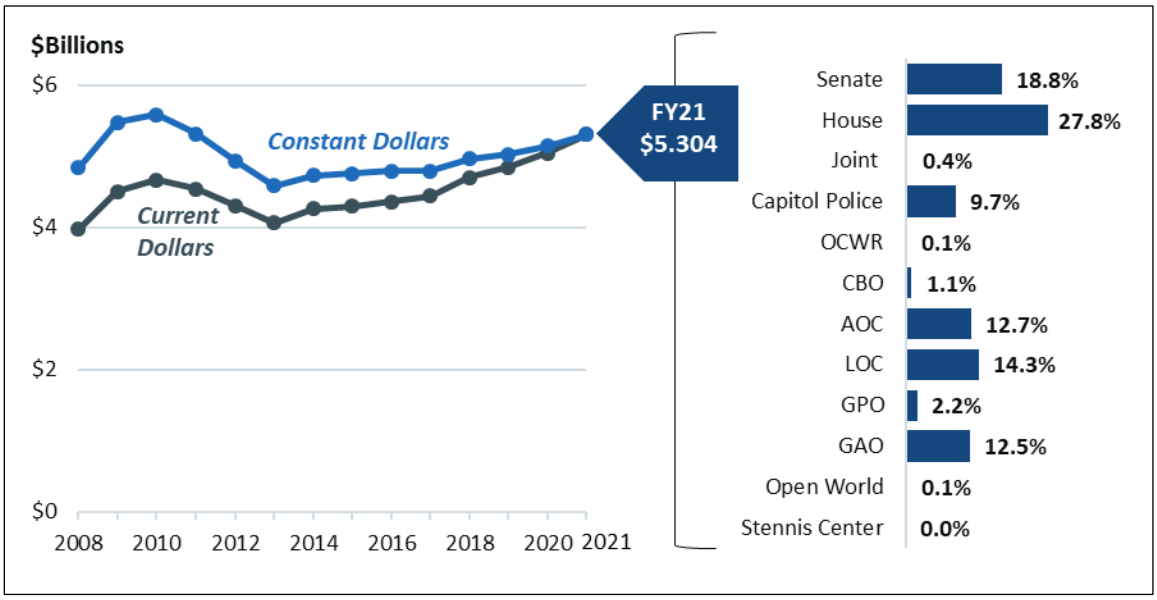
[15] U.S. Congress, conference committee, *Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2009, and for Other Purposes*, report to accompany H.R. 2346, 111th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 111-151 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 117.

g. 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).

h. The total does not include funding provided in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31, July 30, 2021).

Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2008-FY2021: Current and Constant Dollars

(and distribution in FY2021)



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

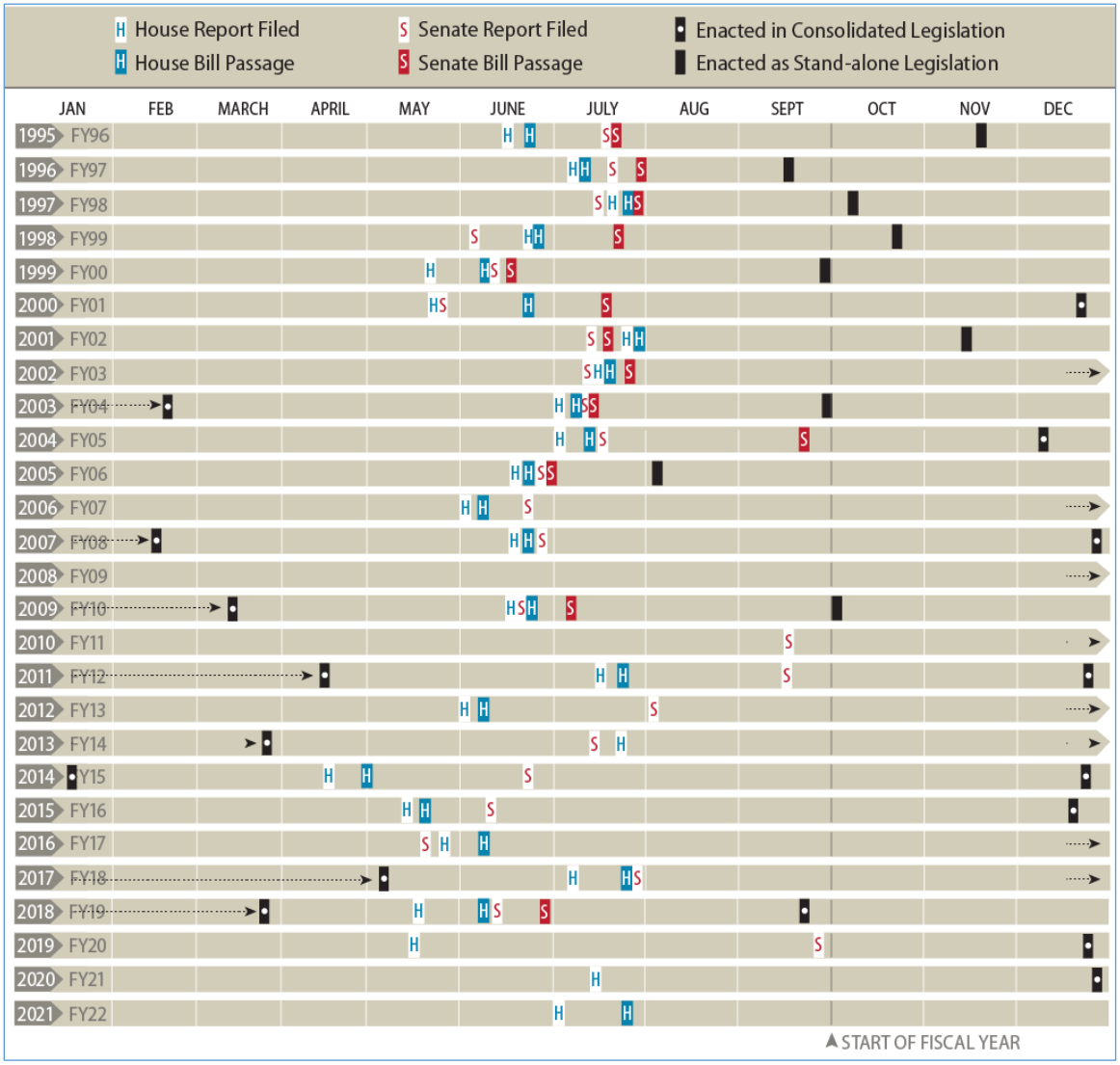
Notes: These figures exclude permanent budget authorities and contain supplementals and rescissions. Total does not include permanent budget authorities, including funding for Member pay, that are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Total also excludes offsetting collections and authority to spend receipts. Constant 2021 dollars calculated using the "Total Non-Defense" deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2026* in the President's FY2022 budget request.

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

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

Figure 2. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration: FY1996-FY2022

(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 until the next calendar year. The figure shows when the committee report was filed, which may be later than the date the bill was ordered 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).

FY2022 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."[16]

Senate

Overall Funding

The Senate requested $1.092 billion, an increase of 9.4% from the $998.6 million provided in FY2021 (not including $7.83 million in supplemental appropriations provided in P.L. 117-31). Additional information on the Senate account is presented in **Table 6**.

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two accounts.

1. The *inquiries and investigations account* contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations. The Senate requested $136.6 million, an increase of 2.5% from the $133.3 million provided for FY2021.
2. The *Committee on Appropriations account* contains funds for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate requested $16.5 million, an increase of 2.2% from the $16.1 million provided for FY2021.

Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account[17]

The Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account 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 $491.5 million, an increase of 6.6% from the $461.0 million provided for FY2021. Of this amount, $6.0 million would be provided for compensating Senate interns.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested $1.737 billion for FY2022, an increase of 17.6% over the $1.477 billion provided for FY2021 (not including $11.65 million in supplemental appropriations provided in P.L. 117-31). The FY2022 House-passed bill would provide $1.715 billion (+16.1%).

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

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

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

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 FY2021 act provided $138.1 million. The House requested $151.3 million (+9.5%). The House-passed bill would provide $167.1 million (+21.0%).

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and nonpersonnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2021 act provided $24.7 million. The House requested $25.7 million (+4.0%). The House-passed bill would provide $29.9 million (+21.0%).

Members' Representational Allowance[18]

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

The House-requested level of $840.0 million represents an increase of $200.0 million (+31.3%) from the $640.0 million provided in FY2021. The House-passed bill would provide $774.0 million (+21.0%).

Compensation of Interns

A separate account provides $15.4 million for interns in House Member offices, $438,000 for interns in House leadership offices, $1.9 million for interns for standing and select committees other than the House Appropriations Committee, and $346,000 for interns for the House Appropriations Committee.

Administrative Provisions

The House requested the continuation of three administrative provisions included in 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.

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

- a new administrative provision establishing an allowance for compensation of interns in House committees.

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.

[18] For additional information, see CRS Report R40962, *Members' Representational Allowance: History and Usage*.

The FY2021 enacted level was $515.5 million (not including P.L. 117-31). In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $619.2 million (+20.1%)
- House-passed: $603.9 million (+17.2%)

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 8**.[19]

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

1. Salaries—the FY2021 act provided $424.4 million for salaries. The USCP requested $481.7 million (+13.5%), and the House-passed bill recommended $480.5 million (+13.2%).
2. General expenses—the FY2021 act provided $91.1 million for general expenses. The USCP requested $137.5 million (+50.8%), and the House-passed bill would provide $123.5 million (+35.5%).

Another appropriation relating to the USCP appears within the Architect of the Capitol account for Capitol Police buildings and grounds. The FY2021 level was $45.99 million. For FY2022, $76.0 million (+65.3%) was requested, and the House-passed bill would provide $62.0 million (+34.9%).

These levels do not include supplemental appropriations provided in P.L. 117-31, including $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; or $300.00 million for Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security, "to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021."

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights

Formerly known as the Office of Compliance, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR) was renamed by the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act (P.L. 115-397). It is an independent and nonpartisan agency within the legislative branch, and it was originally established to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995.[20] The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.[21]

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

[20] 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.

[21] 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 FY2021 enacted level of $7.5 million was continued in the FY2022 request. The House-passed bill would provide $8.0 million (+6.7%).

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

CBO is a nonpartisan congressional agency created to provide objective economic and budgetary analysis to Congress. CBO cost estimates are required for any measure reported by a regular or conference committee that may affect revenues or expenditures.[22]

The FY2021 level was $57.3 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $60.95 million (+6.4%)
- House-passed: $60.95 million (+6.4%)

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 FY2021 level was $675.1 million (not including supplemental appropriations of $21.87 million for Architect of the Capitol, Capital Construction and Operations, "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus" and $300.00 million for Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds and Security, "to respond to the events at the United States Capitol on January 6, 2021" provided in P.L. 117-31, and offsetting collections).[23]

In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $866.5 million (+28.4%)
- House-passed: $738.3 million (+26.1%, 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**.

[22] 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.).

[23] According to H.Rept. 117-80:

- "House Office Buildings" offsetting collections include $9.0 million in the FY2021 act, the FY2022 request, and the FY2022 House-passed bill.
- "Capitol Power Plant" offsetting collections include $10.0 million in the FY2021 act, the FY2022 request, and the FY2022 House-passed bill.

Administrative Provision

The AOC requested an administrative provision that prohibits the use of funds for bonuses for contractors behind schedule or over budget. This provision has been included in the annual appropriations acts since FY2015.

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 171 million items in various formats;[24] service to the general public and scholarly and library communities; administration of U.S. copyright laws by its Copyright Office; and administration of a national program to provide reading material to the blind and physically handicapped. Its direct services to Congress include the provision of legal research and law-related services by the Law Library of Congress, and a broad range of activities by CRS, including in-depth and nonpartisan public policy research, analysis, and legislative assistance for Members and committees and their staff; congressional staff training; information and statistics retrieval; and continuing legal education for Members of both chambers and congressional staff.

The FY2021 level was $757.3 million. In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $801.0 million (+5.8%)
- House-passed: $794.4 million (+4.9%)

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.[25]

The LOC headings include the following:[26]

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2021 level was $523.7 million. The LOC requested $557.1 million (+6.4%). The House-passed bill would provide $548.3 million (+4.7%).
2. Copyright Office—The FY2021 level was $48.6 million. The LOC requested $53.1 million (+9.1%), the same level contained in the House-passed bill. These figures do not include authority to spend receipts and prior-year unobligated balances ($44.8 million in FY2021; $44.97 million in the FY2022 request and the House-passed bill).
3. Congressional Research Service—The FY2021 act provided $125.5 million. The FY2022 request contained $129.6 million (+3.3%). The House-passed bill would provide $131.8 million (+5.0%).
4. Books for the blind and physically handicapped—The FY2021 level was $59.6 million. The LOC requested $61.2 million (+2.8%), the same level contained in the House-passed bill.

[24] Figure obtained from the Library of Congress, *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for Fiscal Year 2020*, 2021, p. 27, at https://www.loc.gov/about/reports-and-budgets/annual-reports/.

[25] Fees paid to the LOC for copyright registration are an example of receipts.

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

The AOC's budget also contains funds for LOC buildings and grounds. In FY2021, $83.4 million was provided. The FY2022 request contains $122.7 million (+47.0%). The House-passed bill would provide $103.6 million (+24.1%).

Administrative Provision

The legislative branch appropriations bills regularly provide authority to obligate funds for reimbursable and revolving fund activities ($252.6 million in the FY2021 act; $292.4 million in the FY2022 request and the House-passed bill).

Government Publishing Office (GPO)[27]

GPO requested, and the House-passed bill would provide, $125.5 million (+7.3%) for FY2022. Previously, since FY2017, GPO's appropriations was equivalent to $117.0 million.

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—The FY2022 requested and House-passed level of $80.2 million is 2.8% above the FY2021 enacted level of $78.0 million.
2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—The FY2022 requested and House-passed level of $34.0 million is 5.3% above the FY2021 enacted level of $32.3 million.
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund[28]—The FY2022 requested and House-passed level of $11.3 million is 69.3% above the FY2021 enacted level of $6.7 million.

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's FY2021 enacted level was $661.1 million. This total does not include an additional $10.0 million in supplemental appropriations, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations related to the coronavirus response (Section 213 of Division I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, P.L. 116-260). In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $744.3 million (+12.6%)
- House-passed: $729.3 million (+10.3%)

These levels do not include offsetting collections ($31.3 million in the FY2021 act; $38.9 million in the FY2022 request and in the House-passed bill).[30]

[27] 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.*

[28] The revolving fund supports GPO's operation and maintenance.

[29] 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.

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

Open World Leadership Center

Open World requested, and the House-passed bill would provide, $6.0 million for FY2022, equivalent to the FY2021 level. The House-passed bill would also change the name to the Congressional Office for International Leadership.

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. Congress first authorized the program 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 LOC 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 LOC and receives services from the LOC through an interagency agreement.

A provision, first included in FY2016, was continued in the FY2022 request, stating the following:

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

The 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. For additional discussion, see the "Prior Year Discussion of Location and Funding of Open World" section in CRS Report R44899, *Legislative Branch: FY2018 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick.

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.[33] The $430,000 included in the FY2021 act, the FY2022 request, and the House-passed 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**.

[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] 2 U.S.C. 1105. See also http://www.stennis.gov/.

Table 4. General Provisions

(and stage of inclusion or status)

Provision to	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 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 7 of P.L. 116-260)	No[a]	Yes[a]		
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	Yes		
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		
authorize hiring of individuals covered by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program	No	No	Yes		
adjust annual rate of pay for certain legislative branch officials (including Architect of the Capitol, Deputy Architect, and CVC CEO of Visitor Services, and the Chief of the USCP)	No	No	Yes		
remove specified U.S. Capitol Statuary[b]	No	No	Yes		
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2021 ($2.0 million)	Yes	No	No		
Capitol Complex Health and Safety ($5.0 million)	Yes	No	No		
Government Accountability Office Supplemental Oversight ($10.0 million)	Yes	No	No		

Provision to	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Directing the Architect of the Capitol to "obtain an honorific plaque listing the names of all of the United States Capitol Police and Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department officers who served at the United States Capitol in response to the attack on January 6, 2021"	No	No	Yes		

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

a. The legislative branch bill does not contain language funding or increasing Member pay, and a provision prohibiting the automatic Member pay adjustments could be included in any bill, or be introduced as a separate bill. For additional information, see CRS Report 97-1011, *Salaries of Members of Congress: Recent Actions and Historical Tables*, by Ida A. Brudnick. Pay for Members of Congress was last adjusted in January 2009.

b. This provision would remove all Confederate statues and Confederate busts; the bust of Roger Brooke Taney; the statue of Charles Brantley Aycock; the statue of John Caldwell Calhoun; and the statue of James Paul Clarke from any area of the United States Capitol which is accessible to the public. See also, from the 116th Congress: H.R. 7573, H.R. 7217, and S. 3957.

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	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Senate	$998,560[c]	$1,092,157	—[a]		
House of Representatives	1,476,607[c]	1,736,597	1,714,996		
Joint Items	21,513	21,905	21,905		
Capitol Police	515,541[c]	619,217	603,968		
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	7,500	7,500	8,000		
Congressional Budget Office	57,292	60,953	60,953		
Architect of the Capitol	675,073[c]	866,461	738,284		
Library of Congress, Including CRS	757,346	801,008	794,378		
CRS (non-add)	*125,495*	*129,606*	*131,770*		

Entity	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Government Publishing Office	117,000	125,549	125,549		
Government Accountability Office	661,139	744,317	729,262		
Open World Leadership Center	6,000	6,000	6,000		
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430		
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate)	-2,000	2,000	-2,000		
Other General Provisions	7,000[b]	—	—		
Other/Scorekeeping	—	—	—		
Legislative Branch, Total	**$5,304,213**[c]	**$6,084,094**	**$4,801,725**[a]		
Emergency	$10,000	—	—		
Rescissions	-$5,212	—	—		

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

a. By tradition, the House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate operations or Senate office buildings, and the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations or House office buildings.

b. For Sections 211 and 212 of the General Provisions in the FY2021 act (P.L. 116-260).

c. The FY2021 total does not include supplemental appropriations for the House, Senate, Capitol Police, or Architect of the Capitol, provided in P.L. 117-31, which was enacted on July 30, 2021. For additional information, see the "FY2021" section in "Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends." The FY2021 total also does not include one gratuity payment to the beneficiary of a deceased Member of the House (Section 157 of P.L. 116-159) or two gratuity payments included in P.L. 117-31.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed[a]	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	220	225	—		
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	222,727	234,452	—		
Office of Legislative Counsel	6,681	6,919	—		
Office of Legal Counsel	1,197	1,222	—		

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed[a]	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	28	30	—		
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	768,707	849,309	—		
Inquiries and Investigations	133,265	136,600	—		
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	508	520	—		
Secretary of the Senate[b]	9,536	13,036	—		
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper[c]	139,221	184,911	—		
Miscellaneous Items	24,877	22,400	—		
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	461,000	491,542	—		
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—		
Rescission	-1,000	—	—		
Total	**$998,560**	**$1,092,157**	—		

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

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	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
House Leadership Offices	28,884	28,884	34,949	—	
Members' Representational Allowance	640,000	840,000	774,400	—	
Intern Allowance-House Member Offices	11,025	11,025	15,435	—	
Intern Allowance-House Leadership Offices	365	365	438	—	

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Intern Allowance-Standing Committees, Special and Select	—	—	1,944		
Intern Allowance-House Appropriations Committee	—	—	346		
Committee Employees (subtotal)	162,825	176,978	197,018	—	
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	138,100	151,264	167,101	—	
Appropriations Committee	24,725	25,714	29,917	—	
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	260,781	281,364	288,481	—	
Office of the Clerk	31,975	35,857	36,500	—	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	23,260	24,309	27,695	—	
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	177,200	191,337	193,188	—	
Office of Diversity and Inclusion	1,500	2,213	3,000	—	
Office of the Whistleblower Ombudsmen	1,000	1,000	1,250	—	
Office of Inspector General	5,019	5,019	5,019	—	
Office of General Counsel	1,815	1,912	1,912	—	
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,088	2,134	2,134	—	
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,469	3,600	3,600	—	
Office of the Legislative Counsel	11,937	12,425	12,625	—	
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	934	934	—	
Other Authorized Employees	584	624	624	—	
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	374,939	395,981	399,985	—	
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	1,555	1,555	1,555	—	
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	—	

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Government Contributions	335,000	356,000	356,000	—	
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	18,508	20,309	23,813	—	
Transition Activities	13,000	5,895	5,895	—	
Wounded Warrior Program	3,975	9,294	9,294	—	
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,711	1,738	1,738	—	
Miscellaneous Items	1,000	1,000	1,500	—	
House Modernization Initiatives Account	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	-4,212	—	—	—	
Total	**$1,476,607**	**$1,736,597**	**$1,714,996**	—[a]	

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

a. By tradition, the Senate generally does not consider appropriations for House operations.

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	$424,397	$481,749	$480,454		
General Expenses	91,144	137,468	123,514		
Total	**$515,541**	**$619,217**	**$603,968**		

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate-Reported	FY2022 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	$127,462	$153,915	$154,915		
Capitol Building	34,719	43,397	43,397		
Capitol Grounds	20,560	15,437	15,437		
Senate Office Buildings	89,615	81,077	—		
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings[b]	129,780	189,407	184,407		
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	0	10,000	0		
Capitol Power Plant[c]	97,761	119,601	119,601		
Library Buildings and Grounds	83,446	122,678	103,578		
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds	45,993	76,031	62,031		
Botanic Garden	20,986	28,824	28,824		
Capitol Visitor Center	24,751	26,094	26,094		
Architect of the Capitol, Total[bc]	**$675,073**	**$866,461**	**$738,284**		

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31).

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

a. The House generally does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings, and the total does not include funding for that account.

b. Not including "House Office Buildings" offsetting collections of $9.0 million in the FY2021 enacted bill, the FY2022 request, and the FY2022 House-passed bill.

c. Not including "Capitol Power Plant" offsetting collections of $10.0 million in the FY2021 enacted bill, the FY2022 request, and the FY2022 House-passed bill.

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2022

(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
2022	H.Rept. 117-80 (H.R. 4346)					
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 *Congressional Record* (H.R. 133)	12/27/2020 (P.L. 116-260)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	CRS Report R46469, *Legislative Branch: FY2021 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick
2020	H.Rept. 116-64 (H.R. 2779)	S.Rept. 116-124 (S. 2581)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 1865)	12/20/2019 (P.L. 116-94)	Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020	CRS Report R45755, *Legislative Branch: FY2020 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2019 Appropriations*
2018	H.Rept. 115-199 (H.R. 3162)	S.Rept. 115-137 (S. 1648)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 1625)	3/23/2018 (P.L. 115-141)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018	CRS Report R44899, *Legislative Branch: FY2018 Appropriations*
2017	H.Rept. 114-594 (H.R. 5325) (H.Res. 771)	S.Rept. 114-258 (S. 2955)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 244)	5/5/2017 (P.L. 115-31)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017	CRS Report R44515, *Legislative Branch: FY2017 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2016	H.Rept. 114-110 (H.R. 2250) (H.Res. 271)	S.Rept. 114-64 (H.R. 2250)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record*	12/18/2015 (P.L. 114-113)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016	CRS Report R44029, *Legislative Branch: FY2016 Appropriations*
2015	H.Rept. 113-417 (H.R. 4487) (H.Res. 557)	S.Rept. 113-196 (H.R. 4487)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 83)	12/16/2014 (P.L. 113-235)	Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015	CRS Report R43557, *Legislative Branch: FY2015 Appropriations*
2014	H.Rept. 113-173 (H.R. 2792)	S.Rept. 113-70 (S. 1283)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 3547)	1/17/2014 (P.L. 113-76)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014	CRS Report R43151, *Legislative Branch: FY2014 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2013 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2012 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2011 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2010 Appropriations*
2009	___	___	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* and issued in a committee print (H.R. 1105)	3/11/2009 (P.L. 111-8)	Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009	CRS Report RL34490, *Legislative Branch: FY2009 Appropriations*

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
2008	H.Rept. 110-198 (H.R. 2771)	S.Rept. 110-89 (S. 1686)	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 2764)	12/26/2007 (P.L. 110-161)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008	CRS Report RL34031, *Legislative Branch: FY2008 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2007 Appropriations*
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, *Legislative Branch: FY2006 Appropriations*
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, *Appropriations for FY2005: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY2004: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY2003: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY2002: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY2001: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY2000: Legislative Branch*
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, *Appropriations for FY1999: Legislative Branch*

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, *Appropriations for FY1998: Legislative Branch*

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