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Legislative Branch: FY2022 Appropriations

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SUMMARY

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Specialist on the Congress

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); Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center); and the John C. Stennis Center.

The 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 have provided $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).

On October 18, 2021, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Patrick Leahy, released drafts of nine appropriations bills, including one funding the legislative branch. The legislative branch draft bill would have provided $5.923 billion, a $618.8 million increase (+11.7%) from the comparable 2021 enacted level (not including emergency supplemental appropriations and including House items).

Four continuing appropriations resolutions (CRs) provided funding for legislative branch activities (P.L. 117-43, through December 3, 2021; P.L. 117-70, through February 18, 2022; P.L. 117-86, through March 11, 2022; and P.L. 117-95, through March 15, 2022) prior to the enactment of the FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103) on March 15, 2022. Division I of the act provides $5.924 billion for legislative branch activities for FY2022 (+11.7%).

Previously

- 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.

Contents

FY2022 Consideration: Overview of Actions 1
Status of FY2022 Appropriations: Dates and Documents 2
Submission of FY2022 Budget Request on April 9, 2021 2
Senate and House Hearings on the FY2022 Budget Requests 3
House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Markup of FY2022 Bill 3
Consideration of 302(b) Levels 4
House Appropriations Committee Markup of FY2022 Bill 4
Special Rule for Consideration of H.R. 4346 (H.Res. 567) 4
House Consideration and Passage of H.R. 4346 5
Enactment of FY2021 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations 6
FY2022 Continuing Appropriations Resolutions Enacted 6
FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft Bill Released 6
FY2022 Funding Enacted 7
Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends 7
FY2022 Legislative Branch Funding Issues 14
Senate 15
Overall Funding 15
Senate Committee Funding 15
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account 15
House of Representatives 16
Overall Funding 16
House Committee Funding 16
Members' Representational Allowance 16
Compensation of Interns 17
Support Agency Funding 17
U.S. Capitol Police (USCP) 17
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights 18
Congressional Budget Office (CBO) 19
Architect of the Capitol (AOC) 19
Library of Congress (LOC) 20
Government Publishing Office (GPO) 21
Government Accountability Office (GAO) 22
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center 22
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development 23
General Provisions 23
Introduction to Summary Tables and Appendix 25

Figures

Figure 1. Legislative Branch Funding FY2008-FY2021: Current and Constant Dollars 12
Figure 2. Timing of Legislative Branch Appropriations Consideration: FY1996-FY2022 14

Tables

Table 1. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2022 2
Table 2. Dates of House and Senate Hearings on Legislative Branch Requests 3
Table 3. Legislative Branch Funding, FY2008-FY2021: Current and Constant Dollars 11
Table 4. General Provisions..... 23
Table 5. Legislative Branch Appropriations: Funding Levels by Agency or Entity..... 25
Table 6. Senate Appropriations..... 27
Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations..... 28
Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations..... 30
Table 9. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations..... 30

Table A-1. Overview of Legislative Branch Appropriations: FY1998-FY2022 32

Appendixes

Appendix. Fiscal Year Information and Resources 32

Contacts

Author Information..... 35

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, 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);
- the release of a draft legislative branch appropriations bill and explanatory statement by Senator Patrick Leahy, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on October 18, 2021;
- the enactment of four continuing appropriations resolutions (CRs) providing funding for legislative branch activities (P.L. 117-43, through December 3, 2021; P.L. 117-70, through February 18, 2022; P.L. 117-86, through March 11, 2022; and P.L. 117-95, through March 15, 2022); and
- the enactment of the FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103) on March 15, 2022. Division I provides funding for legislative branch activities.

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 FY2022 requested, House-passed, Senate draft, and enacted 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)	Draft issued 10/18/2021 by the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations					3/15/2022; P.L. 117-103

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
Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center	March 2, 2021	—
Members (full committee)	June 9, 2021[a]	—
Other/Events of January 6		
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 6. 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

[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.

agency and protective entity that responded" was to be considered as adopted; and

- 12 amendments were made in order.

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, the manager's amendment related to the plaque, 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.[7]

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).[8]

[7] These include, from Part B of H.Rept. 117-110:

6. Graves, Garret (LA): Increases and decreases funds by $100,000 the appropriations for the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House to encourage the creation of a collaborative drafting program to help improve workflow between HOLC and Member Offices. (10 minutes)

10. Langevin (RI): Increases funding by $3.504 million for the Capitol Grounds account with the intent that these funds be used to prioritize the removal of accessibility barriers on the Capitol Complex. (10 minutes)

12. Raskin (MD): Increases and decreases funding by $100,000 for the purpose of directing the House Sergeant at Arms to conduct a study on the Capitol switchboard and telephone system in the U.S. House of Representatives and provide a report to Congress. The report should identify the current system's technical limitations and security risks, and make detailed recommendations for improving or replacing the current system. (10 minutes)

[8] These include, from Part B of H.Rept. 117-110:

1. Bowman (NY): Increases funding by $250,000 for the Library of Congress, which can partner with HBCU's, Hispanic Serving Institutions, other Minority Serving Institutions, and community colleges to form fellowship opportunities and curriculum program associations. Offsets the increase by decreasing $250,000 from Capital Construction and Operations. (10 minutes)

2. Bowman (NY): Increases funding by $250,000 for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services, with the intent of supporting translation services for official communication materials on behalf of constituents with Limited English Proficiency. Offsets the increase by decreasing $250,000 from the Capital Construction and Operations. (10 minutes)

3. Escobar (TX): Increases and decreases funding to make clear that States must disburse all funds under this division in accordance with Congressional intent and not for purposes not otherwise outlined in the corresponding report and bill text. (10 minutes)

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).[9]
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). A second CR was enacted on December 3, 2021 (P.L. 117-70), providing funding through February 18, 2022. A third CR was enacted on February 18 (P.L. 117-86), providing funding through March 11, 2022. A fourth CR was enacted on March 11 (P.L. 117-95), providing funding through March 15.

FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft Bill Released

On October 18, 2021, the chair of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator Patrick Leahy, released drafts of the remaining nine annual appropriations bills along with draft

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4. Foster (IL), Casten (IL), Takano (CA), Beyer (VA): Increases and decreases GAO appropriations by $6 million to support robust funding for thorough, up-to-date technical information and evaluations for Members of Congress, like those provided by the Office of Technology Assessment. (10 minutes)

5. Gottheimer (NJ): Increases and decreases funds by $100,000 from the Architect of the Capitol's Capital Construction and Operations account to emphasize the importance of the installation of electric vehicle charging stations on the House Office Building grounds. (10 minutes)

… 9. Kelly, Robin (IL): Increases and decreases funding by $4.2 million to highlight the GAO's Center for Audit Excellence and their work with Foreign Supreme Audit Institutions. (10 minutes)

… 11. Norton (DC): Prohibits the United States Capitol Police from using funds to enforce the prohibition on the use of scooters on the United States Capitol Grounds. (10 minutes)"

[9] These include, from Part B of H.Rept. 117-110:

7. Grothman (WI): Decreases funding to the House Office of Diversity and Inclusion by $1,500,000, to FY2021 levels. (10 minutes)

8. Grothman (WI): Strikes language that will enable non-citizens who meet requirements under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy to be employed by the U.S. Congress. (10 minutes)

accompanying explanatory statements.[10] The release of the draft bills was intended to further negotiations on annual appropriations between the House and the Senate. Hereinafter, the draft of the legislative branch bill and explanatory statement are referred to as "the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill" and "Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement."

FY2022 Funding Enacted

The FY2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2471, P.L. 117-103) was enacted on March 15, 2022, and included all 12 regular appropriations acts, among other items.

Division I of the act provides $5.924 billion for legislative branch activities (an increase of $619.96 million (+11.7%) from the FY2021 level, not including FY2021 emergency appropriations; and an increase of $166.6 million (+2.9%), when including FY2021 emergency appropriations).[11]

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.[12] 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,[13] and in the *Congressional Record*.[14] P.L. 116-260 also contained additional titles

[10] The nine draft bills and explanatory statements are on the committee's website linked to the majority press release at https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/news/majority/chairman-leahy-releases-remaining-nine-senate-appropriations-bills.

[11] See also the "Explanatory Statement Submitted by Ms. DeLauro, Chair of the House Committee on Appropriations, Regarding the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2471, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022," *Congressional Record*, March 9, 2022, pp. H2916-H2940.

[12] 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.

[13] Available at https://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20201221/BILLS-116RCP68-JES-DIVISION-I.pdf.

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

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;
- 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.[15] 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.[16] 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

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

[16] 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.

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%.[17] The accompanying OMB report indicated a dollar amount of budget authority to be canceled in each account containing nonexempt funds.[18]

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.[19] 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).[20]

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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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.

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

[20] 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.

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).

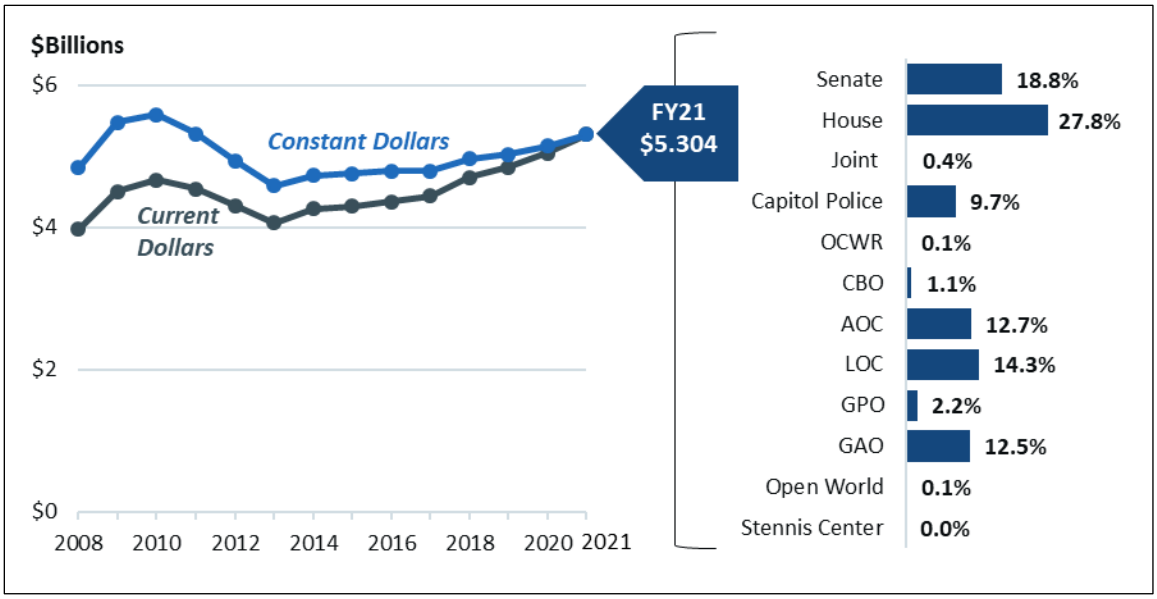
f. The total includes $10.0 million in FY2019 supplemental appropriations for GAO for audits and investigations related to storms and disasters (P.L. 116-20, enacted June 6, 2019).

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), which provided $448.6 million.

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

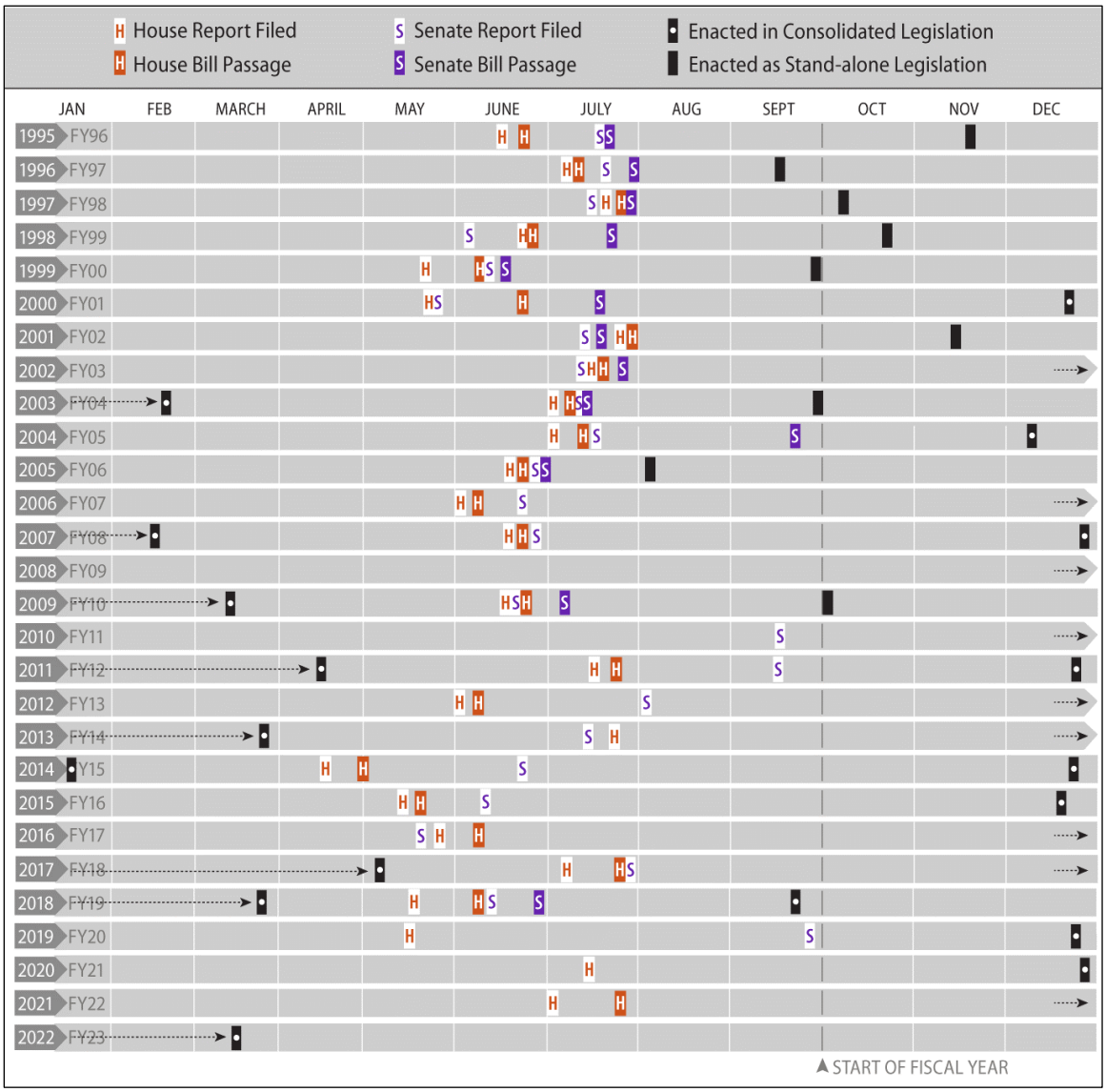
annual legislative branch appropriations bill. Total also excludes offsetting collections and authority to spend receipts. Constant 2021 dollars calculated using the "Total Non-Defense" deflator in *Table 10.1—Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2026* in the President's 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
- 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.

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). The figure does not include draft bills released by the Senate Appropriations Committee for FY2021 and FY2022.

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."[21]

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). The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft would have provided $1.095 billion (+9.6%). P.L. 117-103 provides $216,000 above the Senate draft level. 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, the Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft recommended, and P.L. 117-103 provides, $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. The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft recommended, and P.L. 117-103 provides, $16.9 million (+4.7%).

Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account[22]

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. The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft recommended, and P.L. 117-103 provides, $486.3 million (+5.5%). Of this amount, $7.0 million would be provided for compensating Senate interns.

[21] 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.

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

Administrative Provisions

The Senate Appropriations Committee majority draft bill included two administrative provisions, both included in the FY2022 act:

1. One provision, which was first included in FY2016, would require amounts remaining in the Senators' Official Personnel and Expense Account (SOPOEA) to be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the federal debt. This provision was included in the FY2022 act.
2. A provision to establish and authorize the Senate Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The House requested $1.737 billion for FY2022, an increase of 17.6% from 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 have provided $1.715 billion (+16.1%). The FY2022 act provides $1.715 billion (+16.2%).

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 FY2021 act provided $138.1 million. The House requested $151.3 million (+9.5%). The House-passed bill recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $167.1 million (+21.0%). Adjustments for individual committees were made pursuant to H.Res. 1035 (117th Congress), which was considered as Section 2 of H.Res. 1065, which was agreed to on April 28, 2022.

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 recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $29.9 million (+21.0%).

Members' Representational Allowance[23]

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 recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $774.0 million (+21.0%).

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

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.

The FY2022 act includes these provisions, as well as provisions to

- change the name of the "Wounded Warrior and the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program" to the "Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program" and
- rename a Committee on Appropriations hearing room the "David R. Obey Room."

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 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: $603.97 million (+17.2%)
- Draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee: $606.6 million (+17.7%)
- Enacted: $602.5 million (+16.9%)

Additional information on the USCP is presented in **Table 8**.[24]

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

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%), the House-passed bill recommended $480.5 million (+13.2%), the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended $479.5 million (+13.0%), and the enacted level was $468.86 (+10.5%).
2. General expenses—the FY2021 act provided $91.1 million for general expenses. The USCP requested $137.5 million (+50.8%), the House-passed bill would have provided $123.5 million (+35.5%), the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended $127.1 million (+39.5%), and the enacted level was $133.6 (+46.6%).

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, the House-passed bill would have provided $62.0 million (+34.9%), the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended $45.2 million (-1.6%), and the enacted level was $62.4 million (+35.7%).

The comparisons do not include FY2021 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."

Administrative Provision

The FY2022 act contains a provision requiring the USCP to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to any obligation that exceeds $100,000.

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.[25] The act applies various employment and workplace safety laws to Congress and certain legislative branch entities.[26]

[25] 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.

[26] 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

The FY2021 enacted level of $7.5 million was continued in the FY2022 request, the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the enacted level. The House-passed bill would have provided $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.[27]

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%)
- Draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee: $60.2 million (+5.0%)
- Enacted: $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).

In comparison, levels considered for FY2022 include the following:

- Requested: $866.5 million (+28.4%)
- House-reported: $738.3 (+26.1%)
- House-passed: $737.8 million (+26.1%, not including Senate office buildings)[28]
- Draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee: $771.9 million (+14.3%)
- Enacted: $773.9 million (+14.6%)

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,

applicable provisions, and development of educational programs regarding the act's provisions.

[27] 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.).

[28] Total reflects H.Amdt. 93 and H.Amdt. 94 (printed in Part B of H.Rept. 117-110), agreed to on July 28, 2021.

Capitol Visitor Center, and Botanic Garden. Additional funding information on the individual AOC accounts is presented in **Table 9**.

Administrative Provision

The budget request 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 acts since FY2015.

The Senate draft included an administrative provision making coins collected from fountains available for maintenance operations.

Both provisions were included in the FY2022 act.

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;[29] 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-reported: $794.4 (+4.9%)
- House-passed: $794.6 million (+4.9%)[30]
- Draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee: $794.0 million (+4.8%)
- Enacted: $794.0 million (+4.8%)

These figures do not include additional authority to spend receipts.[31]

The LOC headings include the following:[32]

1. Salaries and expenses—The FY2021 level was $523.7 million. The LOC requested $557.1 million (+6.4%). The House-reported bill would have provided $548.3 million (+4.7%). The House-passed bill would have provided $548.6

[29] 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/.

[30] Total includes $250,000 agreed to in H.Amdt. 93, which included amendment #1 printed in Part B of H.Rept. 117-110, agreed to on July 28, 2021.

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

[32] 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.

million (+4.8%). The draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $550.6 million (+5.1%).

2. Copyright Office—The FY2021 level was $48.6 million. The LOC requested $53.1 million (+9.1%), which was included in the House-passed bill, the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and the FY2022 act. 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, the House-passed bill, the Senate draft, and the FY2022 act).
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 have provided $131.8 million (+5.0%). The Senate draft recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $129.1 million (+2.9%).
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, the Senate draft, and the FY2022 act.

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 have provided $103.6 million (+24.1%), the draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended $103.5 million (+24.0%), and the enacted level was $64.5 million (-22.7%).

Administrative Provisions

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

The Senate draft also included provisions (1) revising authorities of the Librarian to accept gifts and (2) applying "the same protest limits to Library of Congress that apply to Executive Branch agencies and departments" with respect to task and delivery order contracts.[33]

The three provisions were included in the FY2022 act.

Government Publishing Office (GPO)[34]

GPO requested, and the House-passed bill would have provided, $125.5 million (+7.3%) for FY2022. The Senate chair's draft, and the FY2022 act, provided $124.2 million (+6.2%). Previously, since FY2017, GPO's appropriation was equivalent to $117.0 million.

GPO's budget authority is contained in three accounts:

1. Congressional publishing—GPO requested, and the House-passed bill would have provided, $80.2 million, or 2.8% above the FY2021 enacted level of $78.0 million. The Senate chair's draft recommended, and the FY2022 act provides, $78.9 million (+1.1%).

[33] Senate draft report, p. 49.

[34] 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*.

2. Public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)—The FY2022 requested, House-passed, Senate chair draft, and FY2022 enacted level of $34.0 million is 5.3% above the FY2021 enacted level of $32.3 million.
3. GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund[35]—The FY2022 requested, House-passed, Senate chair draft, and FY2022 enacted 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.[36]

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%)
- Draft from the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee: $717.5 million (+8.5%)
- Enacted: $719.2 million (+8.8%)

These levels do not include offsetting collections ($31.3 million in the FY2021 act; $38.9 million in the FY2022 request, the House-passed bill, the Senate chair's draft, and the FY2022 act).[37]

Congressional Office for International Leadership/Open World Leadership Center

The FY2022 request, the House-passed bill, the Senate chair's draft, and the FY2022 act all included $6.0 million for FY2022, equivalent to the FY2021 level.

The House-passed bill, the Senate chair's draft, and the FY2022 act also all contained language to change the name from the Open World Leadership Center to the Congressional Office for International Leadership.

The 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. 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

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

[36] 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.

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

Center in 2003, when the program was expanded to include specified additional countries.[38] In 2004, Congress further extended the program's eligibility to other countries designated by the center's board of trustees, subject to congressional consideration.[39] More recent appropriations documents, including the FY2022 House report, the Senate draft report, and the joint explanatory statement, have included language regarding countries or regions of focus and proposed expansion.

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 act, 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.

Prior to the name change, the location and future of the center; 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.[40] The $430,000 included in the FY2021 act, the FY2022 request, the House-passed bill, the Senate chair's draft, and the FY2022 act is approximately the same level provided annually since FY2006.

General Provisions

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

Table 4. General Provisions

(and stage of inclusion or status)

Provision to	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
prohibit appropriated funds for the maintenance and care of private vehicles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
limit funds to the fiscal year unless otherwise expressly provided	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[38] 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.

[39] P.L. 108-447, 118 Stat. 3192, December 8, 2004.

[40] 2 U.S.C. 1105. See also http://www.stennis.gov/.

Provision to	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
make any changes in rates of compensation and designation permanent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
make consulting services contracts a matter of public record	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
authorize the costs of Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
limit transfers to those authorized by law	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
prohibit restrictions on guided staff tours of the Capitol with limited exceptions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
prohibit a cost of living adjustment for Members of Congress[a]	Yes[a] (Section 7 of P.L. 116-260)	No[a]	Yes[a]	Yes[a]	Yes[a] (Section 6 of Division HH of P.L. 117-103)
reduce plastic waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
restrict procurement of telecommunications equipment that may present a cybersecurity risk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
require computer networks to block the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
authorize hiring of individuals covered by the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
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	No	Partial (relating to the Architect of the Capitol and Chief of the USCP)
remove specified U.S. Capitol Statuary[b]	No	No	Yes	No	No
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2021 ($2.0 million)	Yes	No	No	No	No
Capitol Complex Health and Safety ($5.0 million)	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Government Accountability Office Supplemental Oversight ($10.0 million)	Yes	No	No	No	No
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	No	Yes

Provision to	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Maximum Compensation for Senate Staff	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, 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[a]	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Senate	$998,560[b]	$1,092,157	—[c]	$1,094,678	$1,094,894
House of Representatives	1,476,607[b]	1,736,597	1,714,996	1,714,996	1,715,170[b]
Joint Items	21,513	21,905	22,155	22,011	22,337
Capitol Police	515,541[b]	619,217	603,968	606,621	602,509
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights	7,500	7,500	8,000	7,500	7,500
Congressional Budget Office	57,292	60,953	60,953	60,153	60,953
Architect of the Capitol	675,073[b]	866,461	737,784	771,857	773,898

Entity	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed[a]	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Library of Congress, Including CRS	757,346	801,008	794,628	794,018	794,019
CRS (non-add)	*125,495*	*129,606*	*131,770*	*129,106*	*129,106*
Government Publishing Office	117,000	125,549	125,549	124,237	124,237
Government Accountability Office	661,139	744,317	729,262	717,500	719,230
Congressional Office for International Leadership (formerly Open World Leadership Center)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Stennis Center for Public Service	430	430	430	430	430
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate)	-2,000	—	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Copyright Office new spending authority (Sec. 142(b))	—	2,000	—	—	—
Other General Provisions	7,000[d]	—	—	5,000	5,000
Other/Scorekeeping	—	—	—	—	—
Legislative Branch, Total	**$5,304,213[b]**	**$6,084,094**	**$4,801,725[c]**	**$5,923,001**	**$5,924,177**
Emergency	$10,000	—	—	—	—
Rescissions	-$5,212	—	—	—	—

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, and CRS analysis. The table does not include provisions in the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-31, enacted on July 30, 2021) for the House, Senate, Capitol Police, or Architect of the Capitol. For additional information, see the "FY2021" section in "Funding in Prior Years: Brief Overview and Trends."

Notes: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

a. Total includes amendments agreed to in the House impacting funding for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services (included in "Joint Items"), the Architect of the Capitol, and the Library of Congress.

b. The FY2021 total 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. The FY2022 total includes one gratuity payment to the beneficiary of a deceased Member of the House (P.L. 117-103).

c. 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.

d. For Sections 211 and 212 of the General Provisions in the FY2021 act (P.L. 116-260). The FY2022 Senate draft and the FY2022 act include $5.0 million for Capitol Complex Health and Safety.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed[a]	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Expense Allowances and Representation	220	225	—	225	225
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	222,727	234,452	—	239,088	239,404
Office of Legislative Counsel	6,681	6,919	—	7,353	7,353
Office of Legal Counsel	1,197	1,222	—	1,299	1,299
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate et al.	28	30	—	30	30
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	768,707	849,309	—	846,683	846,583
Inquiries and Investigations	133,265	136,600	—	136,600	136,600
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	508	520	—	530	530
Secretary of the Senate[b]	7,036	7,036	—	17,036	17,036
Financial Management Information System Modernization	2,500	6,000		6,000	6,000
Sergeant at Arms/Doorkeeper[c]	139,221	184,911	—	151,821	151,821
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund	—	—	—	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous Items	24,877	22,400	—	23,122	23,022
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	461,000	491,542	—	486,274	486,274
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	300
Rescission	-1,000	—	—	—	—
Total	**$998,560**	**$1,092,157**	—	**$1,094,678**	**$1,094,894**

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, 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 Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
House Leadership Offices	28,884	28,884	34,949	—	$34,949
Members' Representational Allowance	640,000	840,000	774,400	—	774,400
Intern Allowance-House Member Offices	11,025	11,025	15,435	—	15,435
Intern Allowance-House Leadership Offices	365	365	438	—	438
Intern Allowance-Standing Committees, Special and Select	—	—	1,944	—	1,944
Intern Allowance-House Appropriations Committee	—	—	346	—	346
Committee Employees (subtotal)	162,825	176,978	197,018	—	197,018
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	138,100	151,264	167,101	—	167,101
Appropriations Committee	24,725	25,714	29,917	—	29,917
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	260,781	281,364	288,481	—	288,481
Office of the Clerk	31,975	35,857	36,500	—	36,500
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	23,260	24,309	27,695	—	27,695
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	177,200	191,337	193,188	—	193,188
Office of Diversity and Inclusion	1,500	2,213	3,000	—	3,000

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Office of the Whistleblower Ombudsmen	1,000	1,000	1,250	—	1,250
Office of Inspector General	5,019	5,019	5,019	—	5,019
Office of General Counsel	1,815	1,912	1,912	—	1,912
Office of the Parliamentarian	2,088	2,134	2,134	—	2,134
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	3,469	3,600	3,600	—	3,600
Office of the Legislative Counsel	11,937	12,425	12,625	—	12,625
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	934	934	934	—	934
Other Authorized Employees	584	624	624	—	624
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	374,939	395,981	399,985	—	399,985
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	1,555	1,555	1,555	—	1,555
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	190	190	190	—	190
Government Contributions	335,000	356,000	356,000	—	356,000
Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Emergency Appropriations	18,508	20,309	23,813	—	23,813
Transition Activities	13,000	5,895	5,895	—	5,895
Green and Gold Congressional Aide Program (formerly Wounded Warrior Program)	3,975	9,294	9,294	—	9,294
Office of Congressional Ethics	1,711	1,738	1,738	—	1,738
Miscellaneous Items	1,000	1,000	1,500	—	1,500
House Modernization Initiatives Account	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	2,000

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Administrative Provisions/Rescissions/Other	-4,212	—	—	—	—
Total	**$1,476,607**	**$1,736,597**	**$1,714,996**	—[a]	**$1,715,170**[b]

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, 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.

b. Total includes one gratuity payment to the heirs of a deceased Member of the House.

Table 8. Capitol Police Appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Salaries, Capitol Police	$424,397	$481,749	$480,454	$479,478	$468,861
General Expenses	91,144	137,468	123,514	127,143	133,648
Total	**$515,541**	**$619,217**	**$603,968**	**$606,621**	**$602,509**

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, 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 Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
Capital Construction and Operations	$127,462	$153,915	$150,911[a]	$135,205	$139,117
Capitol Building	34,719	43,397	43,397	43,347	42,579
Capitol Grounds	20,560	15,437	18,941[a]	15,362	15,237
Senate Office Buildings	89,615	81,077	—[b]	81,977	81,977

Accounts	FY2021 Enacted	FY2022 Requested	FY2022 House-Passed	FY2022 Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman's Draft	FY2022 Enacted
House of Representatives					
House Office Buildings[c]	129,780	189,407	184,407	184,407	203,423
House Historic Buildings Revitalization Fund	0	10,000	0	0	0
Capitol Power Plant[d]	97,761	119,601	119,601	113,732	114,598
Library Buildings and Grounds	83,446	122,678	103,578	103,468	64,544
Capitol Police Buildings and Grounds	45,993	76,031	62,031	45,235	62,390
Botanic Garden	20,986	28,824	28,824	23,555	24,464
Capitol Visitor Center	24,751	26,094	26,094	25,569	25,569
Architect of the Capitol, Total[cd]	**$675,073**	**$866,461**	**$737,784[a]**	**$771,857**	**$773,898**

Sources: P.L. 116-260, the *Budget for Fiscal Year 2022*, H.R. 4346, H.Rept. 117-80, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement, P.L. 117-103, 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. Includes amendments agreed to during consideration of H.R. 4346 in the House related to funding levels for "Capital Construction and Operations" and "Capitol Grounds."

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

c. 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, Senate draft, and FY2022 act.

d. 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, Senate draft, and FY2022 act.

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)	Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft bill; Senate Appropriations Committee chairman's draft explanatory statement	Explanatory materials inserted into the *Congressional Record* (H.R. 2471)	3/15/2022 (P.L. 117-103)	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022	CRS Report R46936, *Legislative Branch: FY2022 Appropriations*, by Ida A. Brudnick
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*

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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
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*

Fiscal Year	House	Senate	Conference	Enactment Date and Public Law	Enactment Vehicle Title	CRS Report
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*
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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