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Abstract

Appropriations are one part of a complex federal budget process that includes budget resolutions, appropriations (regular, supplemental, and continuing) bills, rescissions, and budget reconciliation bills. The process begins with the President's budget request and is bounded by the rules of the House and Senate, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (as amended), the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and current program authorizations.

This report is a guide to one of the 13 regular appropriations bills that Congress considers each year. It is designed to supplement the information provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations. It summarizes the current legislative status of the bill, its scope, major issues, funding levels, and related legislative activity. The report lists the key CRS staff relevant to the issues covered and related CRS products.

This report is updated as soon as possible after major legislative developments, especially following legislative action in the committees and on the floor of the House and Senate.

Summary

On September 30, 2003, the President signed into law H.R. 2657, the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-83). The Act contains $3.548 billion for FY2004 legislative branch activities, and $937.6 million for FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations (for executive and judicial programs).

During markup on July 9, 2003, the Senate Committee on Appropriations added $1.989 billion in FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations to its version of the FY2004 legislative branch funding bill, S. 1383. It placed the funds in Title III of the bill. The Senate amended the supplemental to contain $2.0 billion, and conferees reduced the funding level to $937.6 million.

Among elements considered during discussions on the FY2004 budget were

- the level of additional funds necessary to complete construction and furnishing of the Capitol Visitors' Center;
- additional security enhancements within and around the Capitol complex;
- the level of funding for activities of the Capitol Police; and
- requests of the Capitol Police to expand their physical jurisdiction, establish a mounted police unit, authorize officers to carry guns (other than those used for official duty) when off-duty, and expand the law enforcement duties of officers outside the physical jurisdiction of the Capitol Police, including Members' home districts and states.

Contents

Most Recent Developments 1
Introduction to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill 1
Status of FY2004 Appropriations 3
Action on the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill 3
Submission of FY2004 Budget Request by the President 3
Hearings on FY2004 Budget Requests 3
Report of FY2004 Bill By House Committee on Appropriations (H.R. 2657) 3
Passage of FY2004 Bill by the House (H.R. 2657) 4
Report of FY2004 Bill by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S. 1383) 4
Passage of FY2004 Bill by the Senate (S. 1383; H.R. 2657) 4
Report of Conference on H.R. 2657 5
Pending FY2004 Legislative Branch Language and Supplemental Appropriations in the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriation Bill (H.R. 2673) 5
Action on FY2003 Supplemental Appropriations for the Legislative Branch (P.L. 108-11;H.R. 1559) 7
FY2004 Legislative Branch Funding Issues 7
Capitol Complex Security—U.S. Capitol Police 7
Funding Issues 7
Capitol Complex Security—Capitol Visitors' Center 9
Architect of the Capitol Operations 11
Funding Issues 11
FY2004 Budget Proposal and House and Senate Floor Action 12
House of Representatives 13
Overall Funding 13
House Committee Funding 14
Senate 14
Overall Senate 14
Senate Committee Funding 15
Support Agency Funding 16
Congressional Budget Office 16
General Accounting Office 16
Library of Congress 17
Congressional Research Service 18
Government Printing Office 19
For Additional Reading 31
CRS Reports 31
Selected Web Sites 31

Tables

Table 1. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY1995 to FY2004 2
Table 2. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (H.R. 2657) 3
Table 3. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383) 20
Table 4. Capitol Police Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383) 22

Table 5. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383) 22
Table 6. Senate Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657;S. 1383)..... 24
Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657) (108th Congress, 1st Session) 25
Table 8. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002 27
Table 9. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002 29

Contacts

Author Information..... 31

Most Recent Developments

Conferees agreed to a FY2004 legislative branch appropriation of $3.548 billion contained in H.R. 2547. The President signed the bill into law on September 30, 2003, P.L. 108-83, 117 Stat. 1007. The act also contains $937.6 million for FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations (for non-legislative branch programs).

Introduction to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

The annual legislative branch appropriations bill contains two titles. Appropriations for legislative branch agencies are contained in Title I. Title II contains general administrative provisions, and from time to time appropriations for legislative branch entities. For example, in the FY2003 Act Title II contained funding for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development and the Congressional Award Act.

Congress changed the structure of the annual legislative branch appropriations bill effective in FY2003. Prior to enactment of the FY2003 bill, and effective in FY1978, the legislative branch appropriations bill was divided into two titles. Title I, Congressional Operations, contained budget authorities for activities directly serving Congress. Included in this title were the budgets of the House, the Senate, Joint Items (joint House and Senate activities), the Office of Compliance, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) (except the Library of Congress (LOC) buildings and grounds), the Congressional Research Service (CRS) within the Library of Congress, and congressional printing and binding activities of the Government Printing Office (GPO).

Title II, Related Agencies, contained budgets for activities not directly supporting Congress. Included in this title were budgets of the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress (except the Congressional Research Service), the Library buildings and grounds maintained by the Architect of the Capitol, the Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding costs), and the General Accounting Office (GAO). Periodically since FY1978, the bill contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions.

In addition to activities funded in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, there are legislative budget authorities that include permanent budget authority for both federal funds and trust funds, and non-legislative entities.

Permanent federal funds are available as the result of previously enacted legislation and do not require annual action.[1]

Permanent trust funds are monies held in accounts credited with collections from specific sources earmarked by law for a defined purpose. Trust funds do not appear in the annual legislative bill since they are not budget authority. They are included in the *U.S. Budget* either as budget receipts or offsetting collections.[2]

[1] FY2004 estimated legislative branch permanent federal fund authority was $351 million, comprised of House and Senate Member pay ($109 million); House and Senate use of foreign currencies ($8 million); and Library of Congress payments to copyright owners ($234 million). Source is the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* (with figures rounded to the nearest million).

[2] FY2004 estimated permanent trust fund authority was $37 million, comprised of Library of Congress gift and trust

The *Budget* also contains non-legislative entities within the legislative branch budget. They are funded in other appropriation bills, but are placed in the legislative section by the Office of Management and Budget for bookkeeping purposes.[3]

Table 1. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY1995 to FY2004

(budget authority in billions of current dollars)[a]

Fiscal Years									
1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
2.378	2.184	2.203	2.288	2.581[b]	2.486[c]	2.730[d]	3.252[e]	3.461[f]	3.548[g]

a. These figures represent current dollars, exclude permanent budget authorities, and contain supplementals and rescissions. Permanent budget authorities are not included in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill but, rather, are automatically funded annually.

b. Includes budget authority contained in the FY1999 regular annual Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-275), the FY1999 emergency supplemental appropriation (P.L. 105-277), and the FY1999 supplemental appropriation (P.L. 106-31).

c. Includes budget authority contained in the FY2000 regular annual Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-57); a supplemental and a 0.38% rescission in P.L. 106-113; and supplementals in P.L. 106-246 and P.L. 106-554.

d. This figure contains: (1) FY2001 regular annual appropriations contained in H.R. 5657, legislative branch appropriations bill; (2) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $118 million and a 0.22% across-the-board rescission contained in H.R. 5666, miscellaneous appropriations bill; and (3) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $79.5 million contained in H.R. 2216 (P.L. 107-20). H.R. 5657 and H.R. 5666 were incorporated by reference in P.L. 106-554, FY2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The first FY2001legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 4516, was vetoed Oct. 30, 2000. The second legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 5657, was introduced Dec. 14 and incorporated in P.L 106-554. in P.L. 106-554. This figure does not reflect any terrorism supplementals funds released pursuant to P.L. 107-38.

e. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 107-68; transfers from the legislative branch emergency response fund pursuant to P.L. 107-117; and FY2002 supplemental appropriations in P.L. 107-206.

f. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-7, FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act, and supplemental appropriations in P.L. 108-11.

g. This figure contains regular annual appropriations in P.L. 108-83.

fund accounts ($16 million); U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission trust funds ($1 million); Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Botanic Garden, gifts and donations ($2 million); John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development trust funds ($3 million), and the Russian Leadership Development trust funds ($15 million). Source is the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* (which contains figures rounded to the nearest million).

[3] The FY2004 *U.S. Budget* contains $80 million in federal funds for non-legislative entities, with one exception, under two headings: (1) "U.S. Tax Court" ($40 million), and (2) "other legislative branch agencies - legislative branch boards and commissions" ($19 million), which includes the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom ($3 million); a subcategory titled "other legislative branch boards and commissions" ($3 million); and payment to the Russian Leadership Development Center trust fund ($15 million). For a more accurate picture of the legislative branch budget, as contained in the annual legislative branch appropriations bill, the total FY2004 legislative branch appropriation figure in the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* must be adjusted. This is accomplished by subtracting non-legislative funds and permanent federal and trust funds. Non-legislative funds are those for entities that are funded in other appropriations bills, but for bookkeeping purposes are counted as legislative branch funds by the Office of Management and Budget. The FY2004 *U.S. Budget* contains a legislative budget authority request of $4.2 billion. After subtracting non-legislative entities ($80 million), permanent federal funds ($351 million), and permanent trust funds ($37 million), the total is $3.7 billion.

Status of FY2004 Appropriations

Table 2. Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (H.R. 2657)

Committee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Conference Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
06/26/03	07/01/03	07/01/03 H.Rept. 108-186	07/09/03	07/10/03 S.Rept. 108-88	07/11/03	09/18/03 H.Rept. 108-279	09/24/03 (371-56)	09/24/03 (vv)	09/30/03 P.L. 108-83

Action on the FY2004 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill

Submission of FY2004 Budget Request by the President

On February 3, 2003, President Bush issued the FY2004 *U.S. Budget* containing an estimate of $3.76 billion for operations of the legislative branch. Subsequently, the request was later revised to $3.78 billion due to modifications by legislative branch agencies, which reflected an increase of 9.1% ($315.5 million) over the FY2003 appropriation of $3.46 billion. A substantial part of the increase was to meet mandatory expenses required by law, including additional funding for salaries and related expenses and increased costs of goods and services for internal operations of legislative branch agencies.

Hearings on FY2004 Budget Requests

The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations held most of their hearings on FY2004 legislative branch agency requests in March, April, and May 2003. An additional hearing is to be held on the Capitol Visitors' Center as announced by the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative, Committee on Appropriations indicated on May 20, 2003. The most recent hearings were held May 20 and 21, 2003, by the House Subcommittee on Legislative during which Members heard testimony and questioned the Capitol Police Board and Architect of the Capitol.

Report of FY2004 Bill By House Committee on Appropriations (H.R. 2657)

As reported by the House Appropriations Committee on July 1, 2003, the House bill contained[4]

- an overall reduction of 1.2% from the FY2003 appropriation for legislative branch activities, except those of the Senate, to $2.70 billion from $2.73 billion;
- a reduction of 11.8% in the budget of the Capitol Police, to $211.8 million from $240.2 million; and
- a reduction of 24.8% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, excluding funds for Senate Office Buildings, to $294.9 million from $392.3 million;

The Committee marked up the bill and ordered it reported on June 26.

[4] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 2004*, report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-186 (Washington: GPO, 2003), 44p.

Passage of FY2004 Bill by the House (H.R. 2657)

On July 9, the House passed a scaled down bill, H.R. 2657 (394-26), containing an overall decrease of 1.2%, excluding funds for Senate operations, and freezing funding for the Capitol Police, by reducing the expenses account and increasing the salaries account by 8.8%. New funding was withheld pending completion of a master plan for the police force. Funds for the Architect of the Capitol were increased slightly, with additional funds to be considered as Congress determined were needed for the Capitol Visitors' Center and other pending construction projects. The House bill did not contain funds for the center.

H.R. 2657 passed with an amendment prohibiting the use of funds in the bill for supplemental dental and vision health insurance benefits for House Members and employees. This language was contained as an amendment to H.R. 2657 in the nature of a substitute to the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2657 (H.Res. 311). The rule was agreed to by a vote of 411-13.

Report of FY2004 Bill by Senate Committee on Appropriations (S. 1383)

As reported in the Senate on July 10, S. 1383 contained

- an overall increase of 2.7%, for legislative branch operations, excluding funds for the House, to $2.51 billion from $2.44 billion;
- a slight decrease in the budget for the Capitol Police, to $240.0 million from $240.2 million, which included a reduction in general expenses account and an 18.6% increase in the salaries account; and
- a reduction of 9.6% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, *excluding funds for House office buildings*, $357.8 million from $396.2 million; the FY2004 Architect's figure contains a one-time appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors' Center. Absent the $47.8 million appropriation, the Architect's budget would reflect a decrease of 21.7%, to $310.0 million from $396.2 million in FY2003.

During markup on July 9, the Senate Committee on Appropriations added $2.044 billion in FY2003 emergency supplemental appropriations in a new title, Title III, of S. 1383. This funding included

- $1.55 billion for disaster relief, $50 million for NASA ;
- $314 million for wildfire suppression;
- $10 million for flood control;
- $100 million for AmeriCorps; and
- $20 million for activities funded in the general provisions section of Title III.

Passage of FY2004 Bill by the Senate (S. 1383; H.R. 2657)

On July 11, the Senate passed H.R. 2657, which was amended to contain the language of S. 1383, by a vote of 85-7. As passed by the Senate, H.R. 2657 contained a 2.7% increase, not including appropriations for House operations. Like the House, the Senate version contained a reduction in the police expenses account, but provided an 18.6% increase in the police salaries account. The Senate reduced the Architect's budget by 9.6%. The reduction from FY2003 was greater if the one-time appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors' Center contained in the Architect's FY2004 appropriation is not counted.

The Senate did not consider amendments relating to funding for the legislative branch; it did consider amendments relating to programs funded in the FY2003 emergency supplemental which was added in Title III of H.R. 2657 by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Report of Conference on H.R. 2657

On September 18, conferees filed their report on H.R. 2657 (H.Rept. 108-279) after having agreed to $3.548 billion for legislative branch activities, contained in Titles I and II. As reported from conference, Titles I and II contained

- an overall increase of 2.5% in legislative branch appropriations, to $3.548 million from $3.461 million in FY2003;
- a reduction of 8.0% in the budget of the Capitol Police, to $221.1 million from $240.2 million;
- a reduction of 11.3% in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol, to $405.4 million from $456.8 million; and
- an appropriation of $36.839 million and a transfer of $12.0 million for completion of the Capitol Visitors' Center.

Pending FY2004 Legislative Branch Language and Supplemental Appropriations in the FY2004 Consolidated Appropriation Bill (H.R. 2673)

Legislative branch administrative and funding language is contained in H.R. 2673, the FY2004 consolidated appropriation bill. The conference report on H.R. 2673 was agreed to by the House on December 8; the report is scheduled for Senate consideration on January 20, 2004. Provisions relating to legislative branch activities are contained in Division H of the bill.[5] These provisions

- give the Attending Physician authority and responsibility for oversight and coordination of the use of "medical assets" to respond to bioterrorist incidents and other public health emergencies that occur within the Capitol building and grounds; authorize the Attending Physician to impose a quarantine and to declare deaths (Section 151; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12442);
- authorize the Architect of the Capitol to enter into an agreement to "acquire by lease" any part of the property at 499 South Capitol Street, SW, Washington, DC, for use by the Capitol Police; specify that such property be considered within the definition of the Capitol grounds (Section 152; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12442);
- establish a "United States Group," composed of 12 Senators, to meet annually with representatives of China to discuss "common problems in the interest of relations" between the two countries that would be known as the "United States-China Interparliamentary Group"; direct the President pro tempore to appoint Senators to the group upon recommendations of the Senate majority and minority leaders; authorize $100,000 to be appropriated for expenses each fiscal year *in*

[5] This summary does not address provisions in other divisions of the bill directing the General Accounting Office to audit or otherwise review executive branch programs.

which Congress makes an appropriation; authorize the use of $75,000 from the Senate contingent fund in FY2004 for specified official expenses; and appropriate $100,000 for expenses of the Interparliamentary Group in FY2004 (Section 153; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, pp. H12442-H12443);

- establish a "United States Group," composed of 12 Senators, to meet annually with representatives of Russia to discuss "common problems in the interest of relations" between the two countries that would be known as the "United States-Russia Interparliamentary Group"; direct the President pro tempore to appoint Senators to the group upon recommendations of the Senate majority and minority leaders; authorize $100,000 to be appropriated for expenses for each fiscal year *in which Congress makes an appropriation*; authorize the use of $75,000 from the Senate contingent fund in FY2004 for specified official expenses; and appropriate $100,000 for expenses of the Interparliamentary Group in FY2004 (Section 153; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443);
- authorize a maximum of $50,000 in the Senate contingent fund to be used each fiscal year for reimbursement to the Senate chaplain for expenses incurred in the purchase of food and food-related items while performing the duties of office; repeal the chaplain expense revolving fund (Section 155; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443);
- establish a House of Representatives revolving fund containing appropriations and donations made to the fund, and interest on its balance; require the House Chief Administrative Officer to authorize expenditures from the fund, upon notification to the House Committee on Appropriations (Section 156; for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12443); and
- require a 0.59% across the board rescission in FY2004 legislative branch appropriations (contained in P.L. 108-83) to be applied proportionately to each account, and to programs, projects, and activities within each account;[6] require the Office of Management and Budget to submit within 30 days of enactment of H.R. 2673 a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that specifies "the account and amount of each rescission" (Section 168(b)(c); for bill text see *Congressional Record*, vol. 149, November 25, 2003, p. H12445).

[6] Section 168(a) also requires a rescission of $1.8 billion in unobligated balances of amounts made available in appropriations for the Department of Defense, and in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117, both of which contained emergency terrorism funding for the federal government, some of which was released to the legislative branch for security enhancements. Any unobligated amounts made available in P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117 might be subject to this particular rescission. The Office of Management and Budget is to determine the accounts, programs, projects, and activities from which funds will be rescinded. P.L. 107-38 contained $40 billion in emergency terrorism appropriations, $376.9 million of which was released by the President for legislative branch security enhancements. P.L. 107-117 authorized the transfer of an additional $256.1 million from funds made available in P.L. 107- 38 for additional legislative branch security enhancements.

Action on FY2003 Supplemental Appropriations for the Legislative Branch (P.L. 108-11;H.R. 1559)

Soon after approving the FY2003 regular annual legislative branch appropriations (P.L. 108-7), and prior to consideration of the FY2004 legislative branch budget, Congress cleared an FY2003 supplemental (H.R. 1559, P.L. 108-11) containing $125 million for the legislative branch emergency response fund.[7] Appropriations were made available as follows:

- $11.0 million—House of Representatives, committee employees (standing committees, special and select), for salaries and expenses;
- $37.8 million—Capitol Police, general expenses, "for increasing emergency costs of the security requirements for the United States Capitol Complex related to protecting the occupants and visitors;"
- $111,000—Office of Compliance, salaries and expenses, "to cover contracted services of hearings officers and mediators for the increasing number of hearings;"
- $63.9 million—Architect of the Capitol, Capitol police buildings and grounds, "for the property purchase, design, and the beginning of construction for a new Capitol Police headquarters,"
- $5.5 million—Library of Congress, salaries and expenses, "to implement a public address system for the Library's buildings to assure effective communications in all emergency situations;"
- $1.9 million—Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, "to support the planning, design, and implementation of the Congressional Research Service portion of the alternate computer facilities;"
- $4.9 million—General Accounting Office, salaries and expenses, "to support the implementation of important security enhancements required within the GAO facility."[8]

FY2004 Legislative Branch Funding Issues

Capitol Complex Security—U.S. Capitol Police

Funding Issues

In recent years, Congress has undertaken to strengthen the capabilities of the Capitol Police by providing increased funding; the FY2002 budget was increased by 47.1%, and the FY2003 budget by 38.6%.

The Capitol Police requested a 20.9% increase of $50.3 million for FY2004.[9] Conferees, however, agreed to withhold additional funds and actually reduce the Capitol Police appropriation

[7] P.L. 108-11, 117 Stat. 586, April 16, 2003.

[8] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2003, *Making Supplemental Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2003*, conference report to accompany H.R. 1559, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-55 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 38-39.

[9] The FY2004 request of the Capitol Police for $290.5 million reflected additional funds for Capitol complex security

by 8.0%, to $221.1 million from $240.2 million in FY2003.[10] The conference figure reflects an increase of 4.4% from the appropriation contained in the House bill, and a decrease of 7.9% from that contained in the Senate bill.

The FY2004 Capitol Police appropriation funds 1,993 positions, including 1,592 sworn staff and 401 civilian employees. Language authorizes 30 positions to be converted from sworn to civilian positions. Conferees also directed the Capitol Police to recruit 75 new personnel as follows: five positions for the chief, three of which are to be mid-level attorneys in the Office of General Counsel; 33 positions, three of which are to be intelligence analysts and 13 positions for the Security Services Bureau; and 37 positions for the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

Conferees noted "that should the Capitol Police strategic plan, and associated staffing plan, be completed and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, during fiscal year 2004, there is ample funding from the Emergency Response Fund for new sworn positions."[11]

The Capitol Police appropriation is contained in two accounts:[12]

- *salaries account*, which conferees funded at $197.6 million, a 13.2% increase from $174.5 million; the House funded the salaries account at $189.9 million, an increase of 8.8% (request was a 25.1% increase), and the Senate funded the account at $207.0 million, an increase of 18.6%;
- *general expenses account*, which conferees funded at $23.5 million, a decrease of 15.8% from $27.9 million; the House funded the account at $21.9 million, a decrease of 21.5% (request was a 158.8% increase), and the Senate funded the account at $33.0 million, an increase of 18.2%.

A separate appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol account contains $3.3 million for Capitol Police buildings and grounds, the same amount contained in both the House and Senate bills. This represents a significant decrease from the FY2003 appropriation of $63.9 million.[13]

Among other Capitol Police provisions contained in P.L. 108-83 are those

- authorizing the recruitment and training of sworn positions for assignment to the Library of Congress, including 23 positions in FY2004;
- restating a requirement that the Capitol Police notify and consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on plans that "result in the

enhancements including $61 million for an alternate computer facility as a backup during an emergency, and funds for 301 additional sworn officers and 346 professionals to "staff all law enforcement areas around the Capitol complex" and "provide sufficient intelligence capabilities, robust physical security and response functions as well as adequate administrative and logistical support services within the Police Department."(Written testimony of Terrance Gainer, Chief, U.S. Capitol Police, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 1, 2003 (not yet published).

[10] The FY2003 appropriation reflects a one-time wartime supplemental appropriation of $37.8 million which was contained in P.L. 108-11.

[11] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 42.

[12] Effective in FY2003, appropriations for Capitol Police salaries and expenses accounts in the annual legislative branch appropriation bill are contained in a stand-alone account. Previously, the appropriation was contained within the joint items account. Also effective in FY2003, a new account was created for Capitol Police buildings and grounds within the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol.

[13] The FY2003 appropriation contains a regular annual appropriation of $23.9 million and a supplemental appropriation of $40 million.

redistribution, reprogramming, or reallocation of FTE's or funds in a manner different from that presented in each budget year's appropriation hearings; position reports to the Committees; and the final approved budget;"[14]

- authorizing any counsel providing legal assistance and representation to the Capitol Police to appear in any federal or state court;
- directing that hazardous materials response team members assisting the Capitol Police be treated as members of the force in order to receive retirement benefits that are comparable to benefits available to other federal firefighters and law enforcement personnel;
- providing for a "more effective and efficient" transfer of Library of Congress police to the Capitol Police force;[15]
- redefining and extending the physical jurisdiction of the Capitol Police over traffic within and around the Capitol grounds to limit and prohibit trucks, referred to as the "truck interdiction program;"
- directing the Capitol Police Board to make regulations regarding "implementation, execution and maintenance" of the truck interdiction program and to submit its regulations to the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration for approval; and
- directing that FY2004 basic training expenses of the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center be paid from Department of Homeland Security funds.

Capitol Complex Security—Capitol Visitors' Center

Conferees agreed to a $48.839 million additional appropriation for the Capitol Visitors' Center, funded under the Architect of the Capitol account. The appropriation is similar to the amount considered necessary to complete construction of the center, based upon a review by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and a GAO "assessment of a cost-to-complete estimate prepared by a third party with expertise in construction cost analysis."[16] Of this amount, $1.039 million is marked for operational costs, and $48.550 million is no-year money. The Senate version of the FY2004 bill contained an appropriation of $47.8 million for the center; the House did not provide funds for the center.

The actual new appropriation for FY2004 is $36.839 million, since conferees authorized $12.0 million to be transferred to the center' appropriation from previously appropriated funds made available for Capitol Police buildings and grounds also funded under the Architect of the Capitol account.

Conferees also

- directed the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct quarterly performance reviews of construction progress to determine adherence and changes to the

[14] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 42.

[15] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 42-43.

[16] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2004*, report to accompany S. 1383, 108th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 108-88 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 35.

center's expenses and schedule, to support oversight by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Capitol Preservation Commission;

- limited federal funds that can be obligated or spent on a tunnel connecting the center with the Library of Congress to $10.0 million;
- prohibited the expenditure of funds by the Architect of the Capitol for construction of the tunnel until a plan for obligation of funds (showing purpose, amount, and schedule) is approved by the chairmen and ranking members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; and
- "urged" those responsible for exhibits in the center to consult with the Library of Congress "to ensure that the exhibit presents history of the Congress as well as the role of the congress in the preservation of the cultural and artistic heritage of the American people."[17]

Senate report language addressed concerns of the Senate with several aspects of management of the project, expressing reservations about providing additional funds "without better management practices." The Senate requested the Architect to impose necessary controls on construction of the Capitol Visitors' Center (CVC), stating that the top priority of the Architect is to ensure completion in a timely and financially responsible manner; directed the Architect to "develop a risk mitigation plan, and institute a global project cost coding and tracking system for all costs, to ensure to the extent practicable there will not be additional cost requirements to complete the project in a timely fashion without jeopardizing quality."

The Senate further prohibited the Architect from obligating any of the $$47.8 million contained in the report without receipt of (1) a recommendation by the Capitol Preservation Commission, and (2) approval of an spending plan by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.[18]

Interest in the construction of the Capitol Visitors' Center reflects a heightened interest by some Members of Congress in making the necessary appropriations available so that construction of the center can be completed in 2005.[19] Congressional leadership broke ground for the center on June 20, 2000, and construction began in early 2002. Revised construction cost estimates have increased the original budget of $265 million to $373.5 million.[20] A total of $308.5 million in federal appropriations have been made for the center's construction, and an additional $65 million in private funds is reportedly available.

[17] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 49.

[18] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2004*, report to accompany S. 1383, 108th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 108-88 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 35-36.

[19] For a more detailed discussion on costs of and background on the center, see CRS Report RL31121, *The Capitol Visitors' Center: An Overview*, by Stephen Stathis.

[20] Testimony of Alan M. Hantman, Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, *Oversight of the Operations of the Secretary of the Senate, and Architect of the Capitol*, hearing, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Mar. 19, 2003 (not yet published).

Architect of the Capitol Operations

Funding Issues

Conferees agreed to $405.4 million for activities of the Architect of the Capitol, a decrease of $51.4 million (-11.3%) from the FY2003 appropriation of $456.8 million. Operations of the Architect are funded in nine accounts. The FY2004 appropriations for these accounts and the percentage changes from FY2003 are as follows:

- general administration—$77.1 million (+30.7%);
- Capitol building—$28.2 million (-14.5%);
- Capitol grounds—$6.9 million (-17.1%);
- Senate office buildings—$63.4 million (-1.7%);
- House office buildings—$62.8 million (+3.7%);
- Capitol power plant—$81.5 million (-34.4%);[21]
- Library buildings and grounds—$39.2 million (+5.1%);
- Capitol Police buildings and grounds—$3.3 million (-94.8%);[22] and
- Botanic garden—$6.2 million (+2.1%).

From time to time, other projects of the Architect are funded in separate accounts of the bill under the Architect, as is the case in the FY2004 Act which makes available $48.839 million for completion of the Capitol Visitors' Center (CVC). That figure reflects a new appropriation of $36.839 million combined with $12.0 million made available by conferees in a transfer from the Capitol Police buildings and grounds account under the Architect of the Capitol.

Prior to FY2004, Congress funded separate accounts under the Architect in FY2002, including $70.0 million for the CVC and $1.3 million for the Congressional Cemetery.

Conferees on the FY2004 bill also

- directed the AOC to issue control and administrative procedures and processes to prevent waste and fraud in the use of funds by offices under his jurisdiction;
- encouraged the AOC to cooperate with other legislative branch entities to increase the "volume and visibility" of artwork which reflects the contributions of African-Americans throughout the history of the United States;
- deferred action on personnel and costs associated with energy service at the Capitol Power Plant until completion of a study by the AOC on the organization and administration of his office (as directed in the House report on H.R. 2657);
- directed that the study of the AOC on organization and administration of his office be "comprehensive" and address "all aspects of AOC central and administrative staff, including any administrative positions that have been established in the offices of the superintendents to ensure that duplicative

[21] This appropriation is in addition to $4.4 million made available from receipts credited to this account as reimbursements.

[22] The substantial decrease reflects a higher than usual FY2003 appropriations, which contains a $63.9 million supplemental for Capitol Police buildings and grounds provided in P.L. 108-11, 117 Stat. 586, Apr. 16, 2003, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriation Act.

services do not occur; that all positions are required to conduct business; and that they are aligned with the AOC strategic plan;"[23]

- funded replacement os high voltage switchgear for the Senate ($2.0 million), the House ($3.6 million), and the Library of Congress ($1.8 million);
- provided $275,000 for upgrades to the emergency evacuation and notification system in the Capitol Complex;
- provided $6.0 million for phase two of the U.S. Capitol Master Plan;
- provided $9.5 million for modernization of elevators in the House; $4.3 million to upgrade the House data center;
- directed the General Accounting Office (GAO) to review the master plan of the Capitol Power Plant, its operations and management, and report its findings and recommendations on the "adequacy of the master plan, the capacity and efficiency of plant operations, the reliability and security of its distribution infrastructure, as well as the status of the expansion projects;"[24]
- provided $22.0 million for the West Refrigeration Plant Expansion project at the Capitol Power Plant; and
- provided transfer authority for an alternate computing facility.

FY2004 Budget Proposal and House and Senate Floor Action

The original FY2004 budget proposal for the Architect was $513.9 million, an increase of $57.1 million (12.5%) from $456.8 million in FY2003, including a FY2003 supplemental of $63.9 million for Capitol Police buildings and grounds.[25] The proposal also authorized the Architect to use $4.4 million in reimbursements made to his office for utilities provided to nonlegislative branch agencies.[26]

Most of the increase was for general administration of activities of the Architect (+169.0%), maintenance of the Capitol building (+58.8%), and enhancements to the Botanic Garden (+80.1%). In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee in May 2003, the Architect stated that the most significant factor in the FY2004 budget increase is the purchase of an alternate computer facility to be shared by legislative branch agencies ($61.0 million).[27]

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[23] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 44.

[24] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 46. This language reflects conferees concerns over the Plant's operations, particularly the maintenance, security, and status of utilities infrastructure, efficiency of energy consumption, and use of personnel.

[25] The FY2003 appropriation reflects partial funding for a new police headquarters, the cost of leasing temporary space until completion of the headquarters, and construction of a tactical training facility in Cheltenham, Maryland for sole use of the Capitol Police.

[26] Written testimony of Alan Hantman, Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 1, 2003 (not yet published).

[27] The Architect was authorized to acquire buildings and facilities for a back-up computer center, subject to availability of appropriations, in P.L. 107-206, sec. 905(a).

The request also reflected a significant decrease for the Capitol police buildings and grounds appropriation (-95.4%), primarily due to a FY2003 supplemental of $40.1 million for a new police headquarters. Other reductions were to be made in funds for the Capitol power plant (-17.8%) and maintenance of the Capitol grounds (-15.9%).

The House version of the FY2004 bill contained a reduction of 9.6% in the budget of the Architect, *excluding funds for Senate office buildings*, to $357.8 million from $396.2 million.

The Senate version contained a decrease of 9.6%, *excluding funds for House office buildings*, to $357.8 million from $396.2 million in FY2003. The FY2004 figure contains an appropriation of $47.8 million for the Capitol Visitors' Center.

House of Representatives

Overall Funding

The FY2004 appropriation for House internal operations is $1.01 billion, an increase of 5.8% over the FY2003 funding level of $960.9 million,[28] and a reduction of 2.4% from the House budget request. Most of the increase is for mandatory expenses, those required by law to meet such expenses as the annual salary adjustment and related costs, plus increased costs of goods and services. Among increases are those for

- Members' representational allowances to assist Members in their official duties, an increase of 8.0%;
- salaries and expenses for House leadership offices, an increase of 9.8%;
- salaries of House administrative officers, their employees and other personnel, an increase of 3.2%;
- Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, an increase of 5.5%; and
- allowances and expenses heading (which includes supplies; official mail for committees, leadership and administrative offices; and mandatory House contributions to insurance and retirement programs for House employees), an increase of 8.9%.

Among other provisions of P.L. 108-83 are those that

- established the House Office of Interparliamentary Affairs with jurisdiction over visits to the House by participants in interparliamentary exchanges, members of foreign legislative bodies, and permanent officials of foreign governments;
- required unused funds available to Members for their representational allowances to be used to reduce the deficit; and
- prohibited the use of funds in the Act to provide supplemental dental or vision health insurance benefits to Members and other House employees.

House conferees included language in the conference report regarding the role of the Office of House Finance in the annual budget preparation process.[29] They directed the Finance Office to set deadlines for the receipt of budget information, including reprogramming activities, from House

[28] The FY2003 figure contains an $11 million supplemental for standing committees (P.L. 108-11, 117 Stat. 586, April 16, 2003, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriation Act).

[29] The House Finance Office, under jurisdiction of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House, is responsible for collecting budget requests and other data from House entities.

entities. They also expressed the Appropriations Committee's expectation that each House entity will "provide its utmost support in meeting Office of Finance deadlines," necessitating at times "an immediate response with little or no advance notification." Conferees noted that in the event a House entity "is not available to respond to the Finance Office, the Committee expects the Finance Office to provide their independent analysis to the Committee."[30]

House Committee Funding

The FY2004 appropriation for House committee operations is $132.1 million, a decrease of 4.7% from the FY2003 appropriation of $138.6 million.[31]

Funding for House committees is contained in the appropriation heading, committee employees, that comprises two subheadings. The first subheading contains funds for personnel and non-personnel expenses of House committees, except the Appropriations Committee, as authorized by the House in a committee expense resolution. The FY2004 appropriation is $107.2 million.

The second subheading contains funds for the personnel and non-personnel expenses of the Committee on Appropriations. The FY2004 appropriation is $24.9 million.

Senate

Overall Senate

The Senate's FY2004 appropriation of $716.8 million is an 8.0% increase over FY2003 ($663.4 million). A significant factor in the increase is funding for mandatory expenses related to insurance and retirement programs for Senate employees. Among other increases are those for

- official personnel and office expense account, to assist Senators in their official duties, an increase of 6.8%;
- activities of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, funded under "salaries, officers, and employees") including six additional positions for enhanced Senate security, an increase of 6.1%;
- activities of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, funded under "contingent expenses of the Senate," an increase of 18.2%; the increase primarily reflects expenses related to a "fit-out" of the new Senate warehouse and mail processing facility ($6.3 million), purchase of computer equipment and software for offices of Senators and committees ($10.3 million), relocation of the Senate Recording Studio to the Capitol Visitors' Center (CVC) ($5.2 million), continuation of technology upgrades in the Senate Recording Studio ($3.8 million), enhanced security for Senators' state offices ($2.7 million), move and upgrades of the audio system infrastructure in the Senate chamber in connection with the CVC ($2.5 million), and procurement and maintenance of correspondence management systems in Senators' offices ($4.3 million);[32]

[30] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 40-41.

[31] The FY2003 appropriation contains an $11 million FY2003 supplemental.

[32] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2004*, report to accompany S. 1383, 108th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 108-88 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 14-15.

- activities of the Secretary of the Senate funded under "salaries, officers, and employees," an increase of 7.1%;
- activities of the Secretary of the Senate funded under "contingent expenses of the Senate," a decrease of 68.0%; and
- salaries of officers and their employees and mandatory Senate contributions to insurance and retirement programs for most Senate employees, an increase of 7.1%.

Among other provisions of P.L. 108-83 are those that

- made $500,000 available for a pilot postal patron mail program which allows mailing of postcards by Senators to provide notices of town meetings which they will attend;[33]
- struck the limitation on expenses for the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority;
- defined the authority of the Senate Commission on Art in the acceptance of monetary gifts and in the acquisition of art and historical items for display in the Senate wing of the Capitol and in Senate office buildings; and established a Senate Curatorial Advisory Board and a Senate Preservation Fund;
- authorized the Senate Sergeant at Arms to provide services and furnish equipment to certain Senate entities on a reimbursable basis;
- provided authority to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to authorize the installation of data communication lines and other internet connections in the home of each Senator and in the homes of two employees designated by a Senator; and
- authorized Senators from states with high cost of living expenses (contiguous states) to provide additional funds to employees located in their states, and limited the additional allowances to 25% of the basic salary of employees.

Language in the Senate Appropriations Committee report encouraged the Secretary of the Senate to study Senate employee pay, hiring, and benefits, and made $65,000 available for this purpose.[34]

Among the FY2004 budget requests were those for $5.9 million for a year's maintenance of recent security enhancements to the alternate computing facility and temporary assistance in processing of packages to the Senate until the new mail processing facility off the Capitol Complex is completed, and an additional $4.7 million to support the Senate's computer infrastructure.[35]

Senate Committee Funding

Appropriations for Senate committees are contained in two Senate accounts:

- the *inquiries and investigations account*, which contains funds for all Senate committees except Appropriations, $118.5 million, an increase of 8.2%; and

[33] Language limits a Senator's mailing allocation of these funds to 50% of the mailing cost. The remaining expenses are to be paid by a Senator from other funds available to him/her.

[34] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2004*, report to accompany S. 1383, 108th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 108-88 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 11.

[35] Written testimony of William H. Pickle, Senate Sergeant at Arms, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 1, 2003 (not yet published).

- the *Committee on Appropriations account*, $12.8 million, an increase of 13.6%.

Support Agency Funding

Congressional Budget Office

Conferees agreed to a 6.1% increase in the FY2004 appropriation for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), to $33.8 million from $31.9 million. Among other activities and personnel costs the appropriation funds are two additional FTE positions. The House bill contained $33.8 million, an increase of 6.0%, and the Senate bill contained $33.6 million, an increase of 5.3%.

Conferees agreed to the House provision for CBO, along with other members of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, to contribute its appropriate share of the expenses of the Board.

The FY2004 CBO request was $34.0 million, an increase of 6.6%, allowing for 236 positions. The agency requested three new positions, increasing staff from 233 to 236, to enhance CBO's "ability to make economic forecasts and project tax receipts;" continue the agency's visiting scholars' program for post doctoral fellows and academics with specialized expertise; and allow staff promotions and merit increases and performance-based pay increases for managers and senior analysts who do not receive annual across the board pay adjustments.[36]

General Accounting Office

Conferees appropriated $460.3 million to the General Accounting Office (GAO) for FY2004. These funds reflect $466.3 million in direct appropriations and an offset of $6.0 million in receipts, which is an increase of 1.6% from $453.1 million made available for FY2003.[37]

The House appropriated $458.5 million, an increase of 1.2% , and the Senate, $462.1 million, an increase of 2.0%. Both houses approved GAO's request to fund 3,269 FTEs, and authorized the Comptroller General to receive payments from the Securities and Exchange Commission for GAO audits of the Commission's finances.

Language in the conference report

- directed GAO to report to Congress with regard to the impact on GAO's mission and capabilities if it were to assume a role in technology assessment for the legislative branch; directed the report be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2003;[38] and

[36] Written testimony of Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director, Congressional Budget Office, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., April 9, 2003 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 657-658; 669-674. The director requested $365,000 (1.1% of the request) for the agency's required contribution to the Federal Accounting Standards Board. This amount, however, was expected to be offset by cost reductions for other federal agencies contributing to the Board, whose contributions would decrease because of CBO's contribution. Conferees agreed with the House bill provision to provide authority to CBO and other members of the Board to pay their appropriate share of the Board's expenses.

[37] The FY2003 figure reflects $456.0 million in appropriations, and an offset of $3.0 million in receipts.

[38] Conferees noted that over the past two years, GAO studied the need for development of technology assessment capabilities within the legislative branch, with the finding that such capabilities would "enhance the ability of key congressional committees to address complex technical issues in a more timely and effective manner." U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess.,

- authorized GAO, and other members of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, to contributed their appropriate shares of the Board's expenses.

The FY2004 GAO request was $466.6 million, an increase of 3.0%, and, as originally proposed, contained $4.8 million for security enhancements at GAO facilities. Congress approved this appropriation in the FY2003 supplemental earlier in calendar year 2003.[39] GAO also requested authority to use an additional estimated $6.0 million in revenues, which was approved by both houses in their versions of the FY2004 legislative funding bill.

The director of GAO noted during hearings earlier this year that the increase was primarily to fund mandatory pay and uncontrollable costs of goods. According to the director, the FY2004 budget proposal placed major emphasis on workforce development, including additional employee training and development programs to ensure "the ability to attract, retain and reward high-quality staff." The budget also contained a recommendation that Congress pass legislation to "facilitate GAO's continuing efforts to recruit and retain top talent, develop a more performance-based compensation system, realign our workforce, and facilitate our succession planning and knowledge transfer efforts."[40]

Library of Congress

Conferees appropriated $526.1 million for operation of the Library of Congress (LOC), including the Congressional Research Service (CRS). This appropriation reflects the Library's authority to spend $36.5 million in receipts, and an increase of 4.6% over $503.2 million made available for FY2003.

The House bill made available $522.6 million, an increase of 3.8% over FY2003; the Senate bill made available $522.8 million, an increase of 3.9%.

The House Appropriations Committee funded 4,300 FTE positions, an FTE count that had been projected by the LOC;[41] the Senate did not specify the number of FTEs funded in its appropriation. Conferees referred to 4,155 FTE positions funded in the bill, but did not comment on the number of FTEs funded in the account, "Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.[42]

In addition to appropriations for the regular administration of services and programs of the LOC, the conference agreement includes

- $2.8 million for an alternate computer facility, primarily for emergencies;
- 8.8 million for the Adventures of the American Mind project;
- $905,000 for the Integrated Library System;

H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 51-52.

[39] The $4.8 million appropriation was contained in P.L. 108-11, 117 Stat. 586, Apr. 16, 2003, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations.

[40] Written testimony of David Walker, Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Apr. 9, 2003 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 768-769.

[41] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 2004*, report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-186 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 22.

[42] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 49-59.

- $500,000 for the Lincoln-Douglas debates project;
- 11.1 million for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center;
- $500,000 for final funding of the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial celebration; and
- a statement of conferees' expectation that during the upcoming merger of the LOC and Capitol Police "security of the Capitol complex will take the highest priority, overriding jurisdictional concerns."[43]

Among other issues were those addressed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations which

- directed the LOC to restructure its annual budget justification submitted to Congress; and
- limited changes in the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) to necessary modifications that would "provide an online digital law library of the official, authentic text of laws and related legal information for exclusive use by government authorities from jurisdictions around the globe or international organizations that contribute official authenticated texts of laws, regulations, and related legal material to the database."[44]

The House Committee on Appropriations, in its report on H.R. 2657, directed the Librarian of Congress to develop an interagency agreement with the superintendent of the Washington, D.C. public schools for making surplus books and periodicals available to the school system.[45]

The FY2004 request of the Librarian of Congress was $540.1 million, an increase of $36.9 million (7.4%) from the FY2003 appropriation of $503.2 million.[46] In addition, the Librarian requested congressional authorization to use $29.7 million in FY2004 from receipts. According to the Librarian, the increase was partially necessary "to improve physical security and support collections security and management (including the construction of the national Audio-Visual Conservation Center at Culpeper, VA); to support the Copyright Office's reengineering efforts; and to enhance access to CRS products and increase CRS research capacity in critical areas."[47]

Congressional Research Service

Conferees agreed to a 3.9% increase in funding for the Congressional Research Service, to $91.7 million from $88.3 million, which funds 729 FTE positions.[48] The appropriation is the same as that approved by the Senate. The House bill contained $93.6 million, an increase of 6.1%.

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[43] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 50.

[44] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Legislative Branch Appropriations, 2004*, report to accompany S. 1383, 108th Cong., 1st sess., S.Rept. 108-88 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 39.

[45] U.S. Congress, Conference Committees, 2004, *Making Appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2004, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 2657, 108th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 108-279 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 23.

[46] The FY2003 appropriation contains $495.8 million in regular annual appropriations and $88.3 million in FY2003 supplemental appropriations.

[47] Written testimony of James Billington, Librarian of Congress, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Apr.10, 2003 (not yet published).

[48] The FY2003 appropriation contained $86.4 million in regular annual appropriations and $1.9 million in FY2003 supplemental appropriations.

Conferees dropped a Senate provision authorizing voluntary separation incentives, suggesting that CRS place the request in its FY2005 budget submission. Language in the Senate report requested CRS to use available personnel funds to pay for contract services during FY2004.

The FY2004 request of CRS was $96.3 million, an increase of 9.1%. over the FY2003 appropriation of $88.3 million. According to the CRS director, the request allowed the agency to provide continuity of operations in the event of an emergency through a "secure technical infrastructure;" to enhance its "research capability to procure, create, maintain and manipulate the large data sets upon which CRS analysts rely to conduct their public policy assessments of legislative proposals and specific program implementation;" and to make available to managers the means and incentives to "encourage staff retention."[49]

Government Printing Office

Conferees agreed to the Senate's recommendation of $135.6 million for FY2004 for the Government Printing Office (GPO). The funds are a 13.9% increase over FY2003's funding level of $119.0 million. Funds are appropriated in three accounts - congressional printing and binding, Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses), and, from time to time, the revolving fund. The agency's FY2004 appropriations are:

- *Congressional printing and binding*—$91.1 million, an increase of $1.6 million (1.7%) over the FY2003 appropriation of $89.6 million;
- *Office of Superintendent of Documents (salaries and expenses)*—$34.5 million, an increase of $5.0 million (16.9%) over the appropriation of $29.5 million;[50] and
- *Government Printing Office Revolving Fund*—$10.0 million.[51]

The additional $10.0 million is a one-time expense to meet the expenses of a retirement separation incentive program which the agency implemented in April 2003. The public printer estimated the resulting savings to be $18.0 million per year after the investment is made.[52]

The House bill contained $130.6 million, an increase of 9.6% over FY2003; the Senate bill contained a 13.9% increase, the same increase requested by GPO.

The FY2004 Government Printing Office request was $135.6 million, an increase of $16.5 million (13.9%) over the FY2003 appropriation of $119.0 million.

[49] Written testimony of Daniel Mulhollan, Director, Congressional Research Service, U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., Apr. 10, 2003 (not yet published).

[50] Of this amount, $4.1 million was requested for upgrades to technology used by *GPO Access*.

[51] Congress most recently transferred money ($4 million) to the fund in FY2002.

[52] Testimony of Bruce R. James, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Legislative, *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2004*, hearings, 108th Cong., 1st sess., May 20, 2003 (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 1173.

Table 3. Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)

(in thousands of dollars)

Entity	FY2003 Enacteda	FY2004 Request for Legislative/FY2003 for Emerg. Supplementals	FY2004 House Bill, As Passed (As Marked for Supplementals)	FY2004 Senate Bill, As Passed	FY2004 Conference
Title I: Legislative Branch Appropriations					
Senate	$663,404	$746,249	—d	$718,369	$716,769
House of Representatives	960,871	1,039,638	1,014,464	—g	1,014,464
Joint Items	17,297	17,877	17,694	19,127	19,127
Capitol Policeb	240,208	290,510	211,830	240,000	221,100
Office of Compliance	2,157	2,518	2,255	2,255	2,255
Congressional Budget Office	31,892	33,993	33,820	33,612	33,820
Architect of the Capitol	456,782	561,720	294,933e	357,794h	405,369
Library of Congress, Including Congressional Research Service	503,175	540,135	522,592	522,747	526,105
Congressional Printing Office	119,025	135,567	130,567	135,567	135,567
General Accounting Office	453,051	466,621	458,533	462,112	460,322
Open World Leadership Centerc	12,915	14,815	13,000	14,000	13,500
Subtotal, Title I	**3,460,777**	**3,849,643**	**2,699,688**	**2,505,583**	**3,548,398**
Title II: General Provisions					
John Stennis Center	298	0	0	0	0
Congressional Award Act	248	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Title II	546	0	0	0	0
Total Legislative Branch (Titles I and II)	**3,461,323**	**3,849,643**	**2,699,688f**	**2,505,583i**	**3,548,398**

Title III: FY2003 Emergency Supplemental					
Judiciary, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other, Judicial Services	—	$32,193	$32,193	—	$32,193
Dept. of Defense - Civil, Dept. of the Army, Corps of Engineers, flood control and coastal emergencies	—	—	60,000	10,000	60,000
Dept. of Homeland Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Disaster Relief Fundk	—	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	441,701
Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, fire suppression operations	—	36,000	36,000	61,000	36,000
Dept. of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Resource Management	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wildland fire management, fire suppression operations	—	253,000	283,000	253,000	283,000
Independent Agencies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, human space flight	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Independent Agencies, Corporation for National and Community Service Programs, operating expenses (Americorp)	—		—	100,000	—
General Provisions	—	—	9,700	20,000	29,700
Total Emergency Supplemental (Title III)	**—**	**1,921,193**	**2,025,893**	**2,044,000**	**937,593**

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act.

b. This is a new account, effective with the FY2003 legislative appropriation bill. Previously, Capitol Police funds were contained under the joint items account.

c. The center was named the Russian Leadership Program prior to FY2004.

d. The House does not consider appropriations for internal Senate operations.

e. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

f. This figure does not contain funds for internal Senate operations, which are funded in a separate account, or for Senate office buildings, which are contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

g. The Senate does not consider appropriations for internal House operations.

h. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

i. This figure does not contain funds for internal House operations, which are funded in a separate account, or for House office buildings, which are contained in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

Table 4. Capitol Police Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2003 Enacteda	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House Bill, As Passed	FY2004 Senate Bill, As Passed	FY2004 Conference
Salaries, Capitol Police	174,533	218,268	189,913	207,000	197,600
General Expenses, Total	65,675	72,242	21,917	33,000	23,500
Total, Capitol Police	**240,208**	**290,510**	**211,830**	**240,000**	**221,100**

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act ($27,917,000), and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act ($37,758,000).

Table 5. Architect of the Capitol Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657; S. 1383)

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY2003 Enacteda	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House Bill, As Passed	FY2004 Senate Bill, As Passed	FY2004 Conference
Architect of the Capitol					
General administration	$58,957	$158,570	$84,513	71,697	77,053
Capitol building	32,985	52,368	23,307	27,777	28,188
Capitol Grounds	8,302	6,986	6,886	6,986	6,886
Senate office buildings	64,449	66,063	—c	63,388	63,388
House office buildings	60,564	66,779	54,564	—e	62,816
Capitol power plant	124,300	102,157	81,543	88,979	81,543
Library buildings and grounds	37,277	47,108	34,750	41,620	39,159
Capitol Police buildings and grounds	63,885b	2,970	3,308	3,308	3,308
Transfer Out					(-12,000)
Botanic garden	6,063	10,919	6,062	6,239	6,189
Capitol Visitors' Center	0	0	0	47,800	36,839
Transfer In					(+12,000)
Total, Architect of the Capitol	**456,782**	**513,920**	**294,933d**	**357,794f**	**405,369**

Source: House Committee on Appropriations.

a. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act.

b. This figure includes a $39.985 million supplemental appropriation contained in P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act. The regular annual appropriation was $23.9 million, to remain available until September 2007.

c. The House does not consider appropriations for Senate office buildings.

d. This figure does not include appropriations for Senate office buildings.

e. The Senate does not consider appropriations for House office buildings.

f. This figure does not include appropriations for House office buildings.

Table 6. Senate Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657;S. 1383)

(in thousands of dollars)

Accountsa	Enacted FY2003b	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House, As Passed	FY2004 Senate, As Passed	FY2003 Conference
Payment - Heirs of Deceased Members	**150**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**0**
Expense Allowances and Representation	**158**	**158**	**—**	**158**	**158**
Salaries, Officers, and Employees	**117,041**	**127,809**	**—**	**125,307**	**125,307**
Office of Legislative Counsel	**4,581**	**4,768**	**—**	**4,843**	**4,843**
Office of Legal Counsel	**1,176**	**1,222**	**—**	**1,222**	**1,222**
Expense Allowances for Secretary of Senate, et al.	**12**	**12**	**—**	**24**	**24**
Contingent Expenses (subtotal)	**540,286**	**612,280**	**—**	**586,815**	**585,215**
Inquiries and Investigations	109,450	118,462	—	118,462	118,462
Senate Intl. Narcotics Caucus	520	520	—	520	520
Secretary of the Senatec	7,077	1,700	—	2,265	2,265
Sgt. at Arms/Doorkeeperd	114,423	149,969	—	136,843	135,243
Miscellaneous Items	18,355	19,268	—	18,425	18,425
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account	290,161	322,061	—	310,000	310,000
Official Mail Costs	300	300	—	300	300
Total, Senate	**663,404**	**746,249**	**—**	**718,369**	**716,769**

Source: House Committees on Appropriations

a. The Senate account contains seven appropriations headings, which are highlighted in bold.

b. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency wartime supplemental appropriations act.

c. Office operations of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate are also funded under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees."

d. Activities of the Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are also funded under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees."

Table 7. House of Representatives Appropriations, FY2004 (P.L. 108-83; H.R. 2657) (108th Congress, 1st Session)

(in thousands of dollars)

Accountsa	FY2003 Enactedb	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House, As Passed	FY2004 Senate, As Passed	FY2004 Conference
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress	**0**	**0**	**0**	**—**	**0**
Salaries and Expenses, Total	**960,871**	**1,039,638**	**1,014,464**	**—**	**1,014,464**
House Leadership Offices	**16,530**	**17,094**	**17,094**	**—**	**18,142**
Members' Representational Allowancesc	**476,536**	**523,454**	**514,454**	**—**	**514,454**
Committee Employees (subtotal)d	**138,621**	**132,484**	**130,984**	**—**	**132,114**
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations	103,421	107,558	106,058	—	107,188
Standing Committees, Special and Select, except Appropriations, FY2003 supplemental	11,000	—	—	—	—
Appropriations Committee	24,200	24,926	24,926	—	24,926
Salaries, Officers, and Employees (subtotal)	**152,027**	**171,291**	**158,324**	**—**	**156,896**
Office of the Clerk	20,032	19,387	18,632	—	19,452
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	5,097	6,471	5,471	—	5,471
Office of Chief Administrative Officer	105,363	123,053	113,141	—	111,141
Office of Inspector General	3,947	4,147	3,847	—	3,847
Office for Emergency Planning, Preparedness, and Operations	6,000	6,000	5,000	—	5,200
Office of General Counsel	894	926	926	—	926
Office of the Chaplain	149	153	153	—	153
Office of the Parliamentarian (subtotal)	1,464	1,560	1,560	—	1,560
Office of the Parliamentarian	(1,279)	(1,363)	(1,363)	—	(1,363)
Compilation of House Precedents	(185)	(197)	(197)	—	(197)
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	2,168	2,263	2,263	—	2,263
Office of the Legislative Counsel	5,852	6,233	6,233	—	6,233

Accountsa	FY2003 Enactedb	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House, As Passed	FY2004 Senate, As Passed	FY2004 Conference
Corrections Calendar Office	915	948	948	—	—
Office of Interparliamentary Affairs	—	—	—	—	500
Other Authorized Employees: Technical Assistants, Office of Attending Physician	146	150	150	—	150
Allowances and Expenses (subtotal)	**177,157**	**195,315**	**193,608**	**—**	**192,858**
Supplies, Materials, Administrative Costs and Federal Tort Claims	3,384	3,975	3,975	—	3,975
Official Mail for committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices	410	410	410	—	410
Government Contributions	172,673	190,240	188,533	—	187,783
Miscellaneous Items	690	690	690	—	690
House of Representatives, Total	**960,871**	**1,039,638**	**1,014,464**	**—**	**1,014,464**

Sources: House Committee on Appropriations

a. The appropriations bill contains two House accounts: (1) payments to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress and (2) salaries and expenses.

b. FY2003 funds are contained in (1) P.L. 108-8, FY2003 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, and (2) P.L. 108-11, FY2003 Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act.

c. This appropriation heading was new in the FY1996 bill. The heading represents a consolidation of (1) the former heading Members' clerk hire; (2) the former heading official mail costs; and (3) the former subheading official expenses of Members, under the heading allowances and expenses.

d. This appropriation heading was new in the FY1996 bill. The heading represents a consolidation of (1) the former heading committee employees; (2) the former heading standing committees, special and select; (3) the former heading Committee on Budget (studies); and (4) the former heading Committee on Appropriations (studies and investigations).

Table 8. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002

(Does not include permanent budget authority; in thousands of current dollars)

Note: This table reflects the title structure of the legislative branch appropriation bill prior to the FY2003 bill in which most appropriations were combined in one title. For purposes of comparison from FY1995 through FY2002, this table follows the former bill structure. An upcoming version of this report will contain historical data in the new bill structure.

	FY1995	F Y1996b	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999c	FY2000j	FY2001k	FY2002
Title I: Congressional Operationsa								
Senate	460,581	426,919	441,208	461,055	474,891d	487,370	522,023	641,385
House of Representatives	728,736	670,561	684,098	709,008	740,481e	757,993	830,449	921,507
Joint Items	85,489	81,839	88,581	86,711	204,916f	100,854	121,860	188,204
Office of Compliance	0	2,500	2,609	2,479	2,086	1,992	1,851	2,059
Office of Technology Assessment	21,320	6,115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congressional Budget Office	23,001	24,288	24,532	24,797	25,671	26,121	28,430	30,780
Architect of the Capitol, except Library Buildings and Grounds	157,190	142,970	140,674	192,156	289,746g	213,474	194,813	327,593
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	60,084	60,084	62,641	64,603	67,124	70,973	73,430	81,454
Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office	84,724	83,770	81,669	81,669	74,465	73,297	81,205	81,000
U.S. Capitol Historical Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total, Title I	**1,621,125**	**1,499,046**	**1,526,012**	**1,622,478**	**1,879,380**	**1,732,211**	**1,854,061**	**2,274,982**
Title II: Other Agenciesa								
Botanic Garden	3,230	3,053	36,402	3,016	3,052	3,438	3,321	5,646
Library of Congress, except CRS	262,866	264,616	269,117	282,309	296,516	323,380	438,297	407,709
Architect, Library Buildings and Grounds	12,483	12,428	9,753	11,573	13,672h	19,857	15,935	21,753
Architect, Capitol Visitors' Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Architect, Cong. Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Government Printing Office, except Congressional Printing and Binding	31,607	30,307	29,077	29,077	29,264	29,872	33,893	33,639
General Accounting Office	446,743	374,406	332,520	339,499	359,268i	377,561	384,020	429,444
Center for Russian Leadership Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000

	FY1995	F Y1996b	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999c	FY2000j	FY2001k	FY2002
Total, Title II	**756,929**	**684,810**	**676,869**	**665,474**	**701,771**	**754,108**	**875,466**	**977,441**
Grand Total	**2,378,054**	**2,183,856**	**2,202,881**	**2,287,952**	**2,581,152**	**2,486,319**	**2,729,527**	**3,252,423**

Sources: Budget authorities for FY1995-FY2002 are from the House Appropriations Committee. FY1995 budget authorities reflect rescissions and a supplemental contained in P.L. 104-19, 109 Stat. 219-221, July 27, 1995, FY1995 Supplemental and Rescissions Act (H.R. 1944). FY1996 budget authorities reflect rescissions contained in P.L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009-510-511, Sept. 30, 1996, FY1997 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 3610). FY1998 budget authorities represent supplementals contained in P.L. 105-174, May 1, 1998, and an $11 million transfer to the Government Printing Office (GPO) from the GPO revolving fund. FY1999 budget authorities contain emergency supplemental appropriations in P.L. 105-277, and supplemental appropriations in P.L. 106-31. FY2000 budget authorities contain a supplemental and a 0.38% rescission in P.L. 106-113. Totals reflect rounding. FY1999 budget authority contains $223.7 million in emergency supplemental appropriations (P.L. 105-277), and $3.8 million for expenses of a House page dormitory and $1.8 million for expenses of life safety renovations to the O'Neill House Office Building (P.L. 106-31). The FY1999 appropriation also contains a rescission of $3.5 million, and a supplemental for the same amount in P.L. 106-31.

The legislative branch appropriations acts do not contain permanent federal funds or permanent trust funds. Permanent federal funds were: FY1995, $343,000; FY1996, $302,000; FY1997, $325,000; FY1998, $333,000; FY1999, $358,000; and FY2000, $279,000. Permanent trust funds were: FY1995, $16,000; FY1996, $31,000; FY1997, $29,000; FY1998, $29,999; FY1999, $47,000; and FY2000, $51,000. Sources are the *U.S. Budget* and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The formula for conversion to constant dollars is as follows: 2001 Consumer Price Index (CPI) number divided by each year's CPI number multiplied by that year's budget authority. Source for 1995-2000 index figures is the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Source for 2001 estimate is the Congressional Budget Office.

Notes:

a. Prior to FY1978, the legislative branch appropriations act contained numerous titles. Effective in FY1978, Congress restructured the legislative bill so that it would "more adequately reflect actual costs of operating the U.S. Congress than has been true in the past years" (H.Rept. 95-450, FY1978 Legislative Appropriations). As a result, the act was divided into two titles. Title I, Congressional Operations, was established to contain appropriations for the actual operation of Congress. Title II, Related Agencies, was established to contain the budgets for activities not considered as providing direct support to Congress. Periodically, the act has contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions.

b. FY1996 figures contain rescissions in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY1997 (P.L. 104-208, Sept. 28, 1996). Provisions applicable to legislative branch budget authority in P.L. 104-208 appear in *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 142, Sept. 28, 1996, pp. H11778-H11779.

c. Includesbudget authority contained in the FY1999 regular annual Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-275), $223.7 million in FY1999 emergency supplemental appropriations in P.L. 105-277, and $5.6 million in FY1999 supplemental appropriations in P.L. 106-31.

d. Includes $5.5 million in emergency supplementals under the sergeant at arms for completion of Year-2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277).

e. Includes $6.373 million in emergency supplementals under the chief administrative officer for completion of Year—2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277), and includes a rescission of $3.5 million from the House heading "salaries, officers, and employees" and a supplemental appropriation of $3.5 million for the chief administrative officer for replacement of the House payroll system (P.L. 106-31).

f. Includes $106,782,000 for emergency security enhancements funded under the Capitol Police Board's general expenses account (P.L. 105-277). The total Joint Items figure also includes $2 million for the Trade Deficit Review Commission.

g. This figure includes $100 million for design and construction of a Capitol visitors' center, funded under the Architect of the Capitol's Capitol buildings account, in "salaries and expenses" (P.L. 105-277), and includes $3.8 million for expenses of a House page dormitory and $1.8 million for expenses for life safety renovations to the O'Neill House Office Building (P.L. 106-31).

h. Includes $1 million for the Congressional Cemetery.

i. Includes $5 million in emergency supplemental appropriations under the salaries and expenses account of the General Accounting Office for completion of the Year-2000 computer conversion (P.L. 105-277).

j. Includes regular annual appropriations (P.L. 106-57) and a 0.38% rescission and supplemental in P.L. 106-113.

k. This column contains: (1) FY2001 regular annual appropriations contained in H.R. 5657, legislative branch appropriations bill; FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $118 million and a 0.22% across-the-board rescission contained in H.R. 5666, miscellaneous appropriations bill; and (3) FY2001 supplemental appropriations of $79.5 million contained in H.R. 2216 (P.L. 107-20). H.R. 5657 and H.R. 5666 were incorporated by reference in P.L. 106-554, FY2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The first FY2001 legislative branch appropriations bill, H.R. 4516, was vetoed Oct. 30, 2000.

Table 9. Legislative Branch Budget Authority Contained in Appropriations Acts, FY1995-FY2002

(Does not include permanent budget authority; in thousands of constant 2002 (est.) dollars)

	FY1995	FY1996b	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999c	FY2000j	FY2001k	FY2002
Title I: Congressional Operations a								
Senate	549,473	494,372	499,448	514,076	518,106	514,176	535,596	641,385
House of Representatives	869,382	776,510	774,399	790,544	807,865	799,683	852,041	921,507
Joint Items	101,988	94,770	100,274	96,683	223,563	106,401	125,029	188,204
Office of Compliance	-	2,895	2,953	2,764	2,276	2,102	1,900	2,059
Office of Technology Assessment	25,435	7,081	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congressional Budget Office	27,440	28,126	27,770	27,649	28,007	27,558	29,170	30,780
Arch. of the Capitol, except Library Buildings and Grounds	187,528	165,559	159,243	214,254	316,113	225,215	199,879	327,593
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	71,680	69,577	70,910	72,033	73,233	74,877	75,340	81,454
Congressional Printing and Binding, Government Printing Office	101,076	97,006	92,449	91,061	81,242	77,329	83,317	81,000
U.S. Capitol Historical Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total, Title I	**1,934,002**	**1,735,896**	**1,727,446**	**1,809,064**	**2,050,405**	**1,827,341**	**1,902,272**	**2,274,982**
Title II: Other Agencies a								
Botanic Garden	3,853	3,535	41,207	3,363	3,330	3,627	3,408	5,646

	FY1995	FY1996b	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999c	FY2000j	FY2001k	FY2002
Library of Congress, except CRS	313,599	306,425	304,640	314,775	323,499	341,166	449,693	407,709
Architect, Library Buildings/Grounds	14,892	14,392	11,040	12,904	14,917	20,950	16,350	21,753
Architect, Capitol Visitors Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000
Architect, Cong. Cemetery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Government Printing Office, except Congressional Printing and Binding	37,707	35,096	32,915	32,421	31,927	31,515	34,775	33,639
General Accounting Office	532,964	433,562	376,413	378,542	391,962	398,327	394,005	429,444
Center for Russian Leadership Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Total, Title II	**903,016**	**793,010**	**766,216**	**742,005**	**765,635**	**795,585**	**898,231**	**977,441**
Grand Total	**2,837,018**	**2,528,906**	**2,493,662**	**2,551,069**	**2,816,040**	**2,622,926**	**2,800,503**	**3,252,423**

See notes at end of **Table 8**.

For Additional Reading

CRS Reports

CRS Report RL31012. *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2003*, by Paul Dwyer.

CRS Report RL30212. *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2002*, by Paul Dwyer.

CRS Report 98-212. *Legislative Branch Appropriations for FY2001*, by Paul Dwyer.

Selected Web Sites

These sites contain information on the FY2003 and FY2004 legislative branch appropriations requests and legislation, and the appropriations process.

House Committee on Appropriations

http://www.house.gov/appropriations

Senate Committee on Appropriations

http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/

CRS Appropriations Products Guide

http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml

Congressional Budget Office

http://www.cbo.gov

General Accounting Office

http://www.gao.gov

Office of Management & Budget

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/

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