

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE LEGISLATIVE  
BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY

The Legislative Branch appropriations bill provides funding for the Congress and for the agencies that serve the Congress. Multiple agencies funded through this bill provide oversight of executive branch agencies, including objective, nonpartisan, and timely audits and analysis of Federal programs. The funding in this bill also ensures that the public has permanent access to printed and electronic information products of the Federal Government.

All accounts in the bill have been examined in detail to ensure that the funding provided is appropriate for the agencies to carry out their responsibilities and to continue to respond to Congress in a timely and accurate manner. Details on the accounts, the funding levels provided, and the Committee's justification for the funding levels are included in the explanatory statement.

Conforming to longstanding practice under which each body of Congress determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention, funds for neither the House of Representatives nor House office buildings are included in the bill. Similarly, the House will consider a Legislative Branch appropriations bill that addresses House but not Senate funding.

The Committee recommends new budget (obligational) authority of \$4,777,936,000 for the legislative branch for fiscal year 2023. This amount excludes House items as per normal protocol. This total is \$482,345,198 below the fiscal year 2023 budget request and \$780,353,545 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation.

The bill includes \$1,135,179,198 for the operations of the Senate, which is \$40,285,624 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriations and \$20,889,000 below fiscal year 2023 request. The bill includes \$1,100,028,000 for the Architect of the Capitol to maintain, improve, and construct buildings and facilities for the Congress, including replenishing \$51,000,000 in construction costs for Module 7 at Ft. Meade, which was appropriated in fiscal year 2021 but then used to cover the unanticipated costs incurred by the violence that occurred on January 6, 2021, at the Capitol, as well as impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, \$60,000,000 to support construction of the North and South screening vestibules for the U.S. Capitol Building, and \$277,000,000 to support the Capitol Complex Security Program. The recommendation for the Architect of the Capitol is \$429,360,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request and \$529,554,267 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation. The recommendation provides for needed upgrades to project management systems, supports the day-to-day operations of each jurisdiction, and allows for the most critical capital improvements across campus. The bill also includes \$707,098,000 for the Capitol Police;

\$785,831,802 for the Government Accountability Office; \$819,264,000 for the Library of Congress; and \$129,854,000 for the Government Publishing Office.

*Reprogramming Guidelines.*—The Committee expects all agencies to notify the Committee of any significant departures from budget plans presented to the Committee in any agency’s budget justifications. The Committee recommendation grants limited reprogramming authorities to ensure that funds are devoted to the highest priorities, particularly due to changes in circumstances. In particular, agencies funded through this bill are required to notify the Committee prior to any reprogramming of funds in excess of the lesser of 10 percent or \$750,000 between programs, projects or activities, or in excess of \$750,000 between object classifications (except for shifts within the pay categories, object class 11, 12, and 13 or as further specified in each agency’s respective section). This includes cumulative reprogrammings that together total at least \$750,000 from or to a particular program, activity, or object classification as well as reprogramming full time equivalents [FTE] or funds to create new organizational entities within the agency or to restructure entities that already exist.

In addition, the Committee must be notified of reprogramming actions that involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency’s funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee’s reports are affected.

Prior to initial obligation or reallocation of funds, all Congressional reprogramming notifications shall, to the maximum extent practicable, contain detailed information about the sources of the funds and why such funds are no longer intended to be used as previously justified.

The Committee emphasizes that all reports are required to be completed in the timeframe noted in each respective directive. Moreover, the Committee expects that the conditions associated with funding appropriated by this act shall be accomplished in the manner as directed in the report, consistent with congressional intent.

*Full-Time Equivalents [FTE].*—The Committee directs that budget justifications sent to the Committee shall include a comparison of FTE based on the number of FTE supported by the funding provided in the current enacted appropriations legislation and the number of FTE that would be supported by the funding requested for the following fiscal year.

*Comparisons to Fiscal Year 2022 Funding Levels.*—Fiscal year 2022 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 117–103, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, and do not include fiscal year 2022 supplemental appropriations. Accordingly, any comparisons to fiscal year 2022 do not reflect fiscal year 2022 supplemental appropriations.

*Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act.*—The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act, or GAO–IG Act (Public Law 115–414) requires that each Federal agency, including the agencies of the legislative branch, include an accounting of any public recommendations by the Government Accountability Office or the agency’s Office of Inspector General that have not yet been

implemented and the timeframe for implementation. It is expected that each agency in this bill include such a report in its fiscal year 2024 congressional budget justification.

*Offices of Inspectors General [OIG] Budgets.*—The Committee believes it is important to ensure independence between legislative branch OIG and their respective reporting agencies and expects a separate section included in each agency’s fiscal year 2024 budget justification reflecting a detailed budget request for the agency’s OIG. Additionally, the Committee directs each OIG to keep the Committee fully apprised of its funding needs. The Committee also directs each agency to avoid interfering with or requiring approval for such communications.

*Congressional Requirements for Legislative Branch Cyber and Physical Data Security.*—The Committee reiterates that legislative branch agencies should consider proactive steps to protect critical Information Technology [IT] infrastructure, including prevention of cyberattacks, secure data storage, and ensuring continuity of government operations. The Committee recommends that, as part of their production, redundant, and backup network architecture solutions, legislative branch agencies utilize computing and cloud facilities designed for concurrent maintainability (equivalent to ANSI/TIA-942-A, or Uptime Institute Tier III standards and industry best practices), and also consider geographic diversity. The Committee directs each legislative branch agency to build on the action plan it submitted detailing a schedule, cost, and implementation plan ensuring robust, secure, and resilient data center infrastructure for agency IT systems and data, as required of all legislative branch agencies by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, and to provide the Committee with quarterly status updates on progress.

*Cybersecurity for the Legislative Branch.*—Legislative branch agencies are charged with combating cyber-attacks that could disrupt Congress’ ability to perform its constitutional duties. Accordingly, the legislative branch agencies, including the U.S. Senate, must have the tools and resources necessary to defend our networks against sophisticated adversaries. The Committee recommendation includes funding requested by legislative branch agencies in fiscal year 2023 to strengthen cyber defenses.

*Science and Technology Assistance for Congress.*—The Committee notes the interest among some Members over the past several years to reinstitute the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA], which was de-funded in 1995. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee instructed the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] to conduct a study to determine the best way to increase Congress’ access to needed in-depth analysis of fast-breaking technology developments. The NAPA report, released in November 2019, recommended strengthening the capacity of the Government Accountability Office [GAO] and Congressional Research Service [CRS] in technology assessment rather than restarting OTA. The Committee remains pleased with the efforts of both CRS and GAO to respond to the concerns of Congress and increase the depth and breadth of their capacities to provide research and policy analysis on current and emerging legislative issues related to science and technology [S&T] and Federal uses and oversight of S&T.

The Committee encourages CRS to continue to hire additional staff for its specialized teams working on S&T issues in order to expand its capacity and expertise and allow CRS to meet the growing need of Congress for timely, complex, and multidisciplinary analysis of policy issues related to these rapidly changing technologies, the effects of the Federal government in oversight of such technologies, and the effects of the Federal government S&T policies across all sectors. The Committee also encourages CRS to increase outreach efforts to make Members and congressional staff more aware of the resources it provides related to S&T issues Congress is examining.

Additionally, in 2019 the GAO established a Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics [STAA] team to better address the evolving and time-sensitive needs of Congress. The Committee encourages the GAO to continue to strengthen its STAA team and the Innovation Lab to increase the depth, breadth, and diversity of knowledge available to meet congressional needs.

As a result, the bill provides the full request for CRS and GAO to strengthen S&T programs. The Committee will continue to review the work of CRS and the GAO to see if other steps are needed in the future.

*Motorized Micromobility Devices on Capitol Grounds.*—The Committee recognizes that new and expanding micro mobility options in the District of Columbia can offer alternatives to car travel. Dockless commercial scooters, or e-scooters, and other motorized devices for rent have grown as a commuting option for congressional staffers, tourists, and other visitors to the District and Capitol Grounds. However, pursuant to the Traffic Regulations for the United States Capitol Grounds, commercial dockless scooters remain prohibited on Capitol Grounds. The Committee notes that an agreement was reached to modify the 2021 Terms and Conditions established by the District of Columbia Department of Transportation [DDOT] for commercial dockless scooter vendors and these Terms and Conditions now require commercial dockless scooter vendors to install geofencing on their vehicles to ensure that commercial dockless scooters do not enter onto Capitol Grounds consistent with Traffic Regulations for the United States Capitol Grounds prohibitions. The Committee expects the USCP, as well as the Sergeants at Arms [SAA] and Architect of the Capitol [AOC], to continue expanding outreach efforts to dockless scooter and bicycle companies and the District, and to work to better educate users, including congressional staff, District residents, and visitors on the appropriate operation of commercial dockless e-scooters and bicycles on Capitol Grounds. This may include exploring the feasibility of installing shared e-scooter docking points, including hubs for parking and charging, at designated locations adjacent to campus as determined by USCP, SAAs, and the AOC to ensure rider convenience while not creating a public safety risk on Capitol Grounds.

*Legislative Branch Support Agency Information Working Group.*—The Committee values the existing workgroups and discussions through which the legislative branch support agencies share ideas with and improve their services to Congress. The Committee also understands the importance of data access to certain of

those agencies' missions. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Congressional Budget Office, the Library of Congress, and the Government Accountability Office to create a working group, in consultation with other appropriate congressional and public stakeholders, to identify the challenges they face in obtaining timely, detailed, and sufficient access to Federal agency information. Within 1 year of enactment of this act, recognizing that the agencies have individual needs, the task force shall provide the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Committee on House Administration options for ensuring these agencies have access to the information they need at the time, in the formats and level of detail necessary for them to complete their work. The task force shall continue to meet from time to time to monitor the situation and make recommendations to the committees, as appropriate.

*Floor Scheduling Information on Congress.gov.*—The Committee requests that the Library of Congress, Government Publishing Office [GPO], and Congress.gov data partners provide a report to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration concerning enhancing Congress.gov to include floor scheduling information. In that report, the Library, GPO, and Congress.gov data partners shall evaluate integrating House and Senate floor scheduling information into a combined calendar that identifies legislation and other measures likely to be considered on a particular day (or range of days) during the upcoming week, perhaps alongside the information contained in the “committee schedules” calendar. The report should focus on the feasibility, cost, options, and design of an integrated House and Senate floor schedule on Congress.gov.

*Lobbyist Disclosure Unique Identifier.*—The Committee is aware of discussions between the Secretary of the Senate and Senate Sergeant at Arms, as well as with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, regarding the necessity for a redesign and rebuild of the Lobbying Disclosure Act online filing system to implement a Congress-wide identifier for all lobbyists and disclose that identifier to the public as structured data. The Secretary and the SAA shall brief the Committee on the feasibility of and plans for the overhauling of such an online filing system, including redesign and rebuild requirements, estimated costs, schedule, and any other challenges or logistics the Secretary and SAA deem appropriate.

*Centralized Document Repository.*—Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary of the Senate and Senate Sergeant at Arms shall jointly investigate and provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations and Rules and Administration concerning the feasibility of development and implementation of a central, publicly-available repository for official Senate bill, Senate amendment, resolution, and committee documents. In doing so, consideration should be given to ensuring that the bills, amendments, resolutions, and other documents are publicly available prior to or contemporaneously with their consideration by the relevant body. The Secretary should examine the website utilized by the House, docs.house.gov, engage with the Bulk Data Task Force as well as congressional and public stakeholders, revisit the current mecha-

nism the Senate uses to publish this information internally, and review the tools provided by legislative information providers.

*Single-Use Plastic.*—Since fiscal year 2019, each Legislative Branch Appropriations Act has included a provision that directs all agencies and offices funded by this act with a food service provider to reduce plastic waste. The Architect of the Capitol [AOC], which holds the contract with the primary food service provider in the Senate, has worked to reduce plastic waste within its operations in the Senate. To date, progress has been made on this initiative in Senate eateries, including switching from plastic beverage containers to more environmentally friendly products, such as aluminum, glass, and paper. To further this progress, the Committee directs the AOC, Senate Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, and the United States Capitol Police to identify the types of single-use plastic products currently used within their operations and for what purposes; develop recommendations on alternative products, including reuse and refill options; and report within 120 days of enactment of this act to this Committee and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on these findings and the associated costs of implementing recommendations.

*Senate Diversity and Inclusion.*—The Committee recognizes that the Senate Sergeant at Arms specifically, and the Senate community more broadly, has made recent efforts and advancements on workplace issues through a number of initiatives, including the implementation of a Talent Acquisition System through the Senate Placement Office, the expansion of the Employee Assistance Program, a review of Senate staff compensation, providing appropriations to allow all offices to pay staff a livable wage, and providing more pay for interns. To continue this momentum, the Committee believes additional steps must be taken to improve the recruitment, development, and retention of a diverse and talented Senate workforce that is representative of the Nation it serves, while acknowledging that final hiring authority lies with each Senate office.

To this end, the Committee directs the establishment of a bipartisan Senate Diversity and Inclusion Working Group (the working group) comprised of representatives from the Senate Sergeant at Arms and the Secretary of the Senate, including the Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment, in coordination with the offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Representation must be bipartisan. The Office of Congressional Workplace Rights and the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services shall be invited to participate as appropriate given the independent nature of those offices.

Through consultation with the Senate community and external experts, the working group will identify, develop, and recommend options for improving the recruitment and retention of a diverse workforce. These policy recommendations should include those both immediately actionable, as well as those requiring statutory changes, and should be compiled in a comprehensive report delivered to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Rules and Administration. Not more than 180 days after enactment of this act, the working group shall provide a briefing to those Committees on the status of the report, after which point the work-

ing group should provide monthly status updates to those Committees until the delivery of the report. Such report must include an analysis of an option or options that would provide for a direct provision of services by the Senate Sergeant at Arms upon voluntary election by an individual Senator. In addition to the formal report, the Committee expects to be kept apprised of any additional goals, activities, and programs believed beneficial to foster and retain a diverse and inclusive workforce.

TITLE I  
 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS  
 SENATE  
 EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$195,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	195,000
Committee recommendation .....	195,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$195,000 for the expense allowances of the Vice President, the President Pro Tempore and President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders, the majority and minority whips, the chairmen of the majority and minority conference committees, and the chairmen of the majority and minority policy committees. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the fiscal year 2023 request. The recommended allowances are as follows:

For the expense allowance of the Vice President, the Committee recommends an amount of \$20,000.

For the expense allowance of the President Pro Tempore, the Committee recommends an amount of \$40,000.

For the expense allowance of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus, the Committee recommends an amount of \$15,000.

For the expense allowance of the majority and minority leaders, the Committee recommends \$40,000 for each leader, for a total of \$80,000.

For the expense allowance of the majority and minority whips, the Committee recommends \$10,000 for each whip, for a total of \$20,000.

For the expense allowance for the chairmen of the majority and minority conference committees, the Committee recommends \$5,000 for each chairman, for a total of \$10,000.

For the expense allowance for the chairmen of the majority and minority policy committees, the Committee recommends \$5,000 for each chairman, for a total of \$10,000.

Expenditures from all the foregoing allowances are made upon certification from the individuals for whom the allowances are authorized, and are reported semiannually in the report of the Secretary of the Senate.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY  
 LEADERS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$30,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	30,000
Committee recommendation .....	30,000



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000 for representation allowances for the majority and minority leaders. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the fiscal year 2023 request.

This allowance was established in the Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1985 (Public Law 99–88). The funds were authorized to be used by the majority and minority leaders solely for the discharge of their appropriate responsibilities in connection with official visits to the United States by members of foreign legislative bodies and representatives of foreign governments and intergovernmental agencies. The recommended amount is to be divided equally between the two leaders.

Expenditures from this allowance are made upon certification of the leaders and are reported in the semiannual report of the Secretary of the Senate.

#### SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$239,404,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	257,903,100
Committee recommendation .....	258,387,100

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$258,387,100 for the subaccounts funded under the overall account for the salaries of officers and employees of the Senate. The recommendation is \$18,983,100 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$484,000 above the fiscal year 2023 request.

It should be noted that, except for a handful of positions in the Offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms that are required by statute, specific staffing levels are not stipulated either by the budget request or by the Committee's recommendation. Rather, lump-sum allowances are provided to fund staffing levels each office finds necessary and appropriate for the performance of its duties. Estimated staffing levels for offices funded under this appropriation for fiscal year 2023 are approximately 1,497 positions.

#### SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES

	Fiscal year 2022	Fiscal year 2023 Committee recommendation
Office of the Vice President .....	\$2,641,000	\$2,907,100
Office of the President Pro Tempore .....	796,000	832,000
Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus .....	343,000	359,000
Offices of the majority and minority leaders .....	5,906,000	6,196,000
Offices of the majority and minority whips .....	3,774,000	3,876,000
Conference committees .....	3,626,000	3,782,000
Offices of the secretaries of the conference of the majority and the conference of the minority .....	900,000	940,000
Policy committees .....	3,704,000	3,862,000
Office of the Chaplain .....	562,000	598,000
Office of the Secretary .....	28,091,000	29,282,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper .....	98,563,000	108,639,000
Offices of the secretaries for the majority and minority .....	2,038,000	2,126,000
Totals .....	150,944,000	163,399,100

Any change from the allocation of funds in the subaccounts within this appropriation is subject to the approval of the Committee.

The total amount appropriated is allocated to the various offices of the Senate as displayed under the headings for the offices that follow.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$2,641,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	2,907,100
Committee recommendation .....	2,907,100

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,907,100 to fund the salaries of the administrative and clerical staff of the Office of the Vice President in connection with her duties as the President of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$796,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	832,000
Committee recommendation .....	832,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$832,000 for the Office of the President Pro Tempore.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE EMERITUS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$343,000
Budget Estimate, 2023 .....	359,000
Committee recommendation .....	359,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$359,000 for the Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$5,906,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	5,996,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,196,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,196,000 for the offices of the majority and minority leaders. The amount recommended is to be equally divided, providing \$3,098,000 for each office.

The administrative and clerical staffs funded by this appropriation were authorized under the provisions of Public Law 91-145, effective November 1, 1969.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$3,774,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	3,876,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,876,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,876,000 for the offices of the majority and minority whips. It is to be equally divided, providing \$1,938,000 for each office.

The authority for the administrative and clerical staff funded by this appropriation was created by Public Law 84-242, effective July 1, 1955.

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$16,900,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	17,616,000
Committee recommendation .....	17,900,000

For the salaries of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,900,000.

## CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$3,626,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	3,782,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,782,000

For the administrative and clerical staffs of the majority and minority conference committees, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,782,000. The appropriation provides \$1,891,000 in salaries for the staff of each conference committee. The chairman of each conference committee may transfer to or from amounts provided for salaries of each conference to the account for conference committee expenses within the "Miscellaneous Items" appropriation.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE MAJORITY  
AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINORITY

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$900,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	940,000
Committee recommendation .....	940,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$940,000 for the majority and minority conference secretaries.

These offices were created by section 6 of Senate Resolution 17, agreed to January 10, 1977, and two positions in each office were first funded in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1977 (Public Law 95-26).

Section 102 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1979 (Public Law 96-38), abolished the specific positions and established a lump-sum allowance for the employment of staff, effective October 1, 1979. The amount recommended is to be divided equally between the majority secretary and the minority secretary.

## POLICY COMMITTEES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$3,704,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	3,862,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,862,000

For the salaries of the administrative and clerical staffs of the majority and minority policy committees, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,862,000. The appropriation provides \$1,931,000 in salaries for the staff of each committee.

The chairman of each policy committee may transfer to or from amounts provided for salaries of each policy committee to the account for policy committee expenses within the "Miscellaneous Items" appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$562,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	598,000
Committee recommendation .....	598,000

For the Office of the Chaplain, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$598,000. The amount recommended provides the salaries for the Chaplain of the Senate and support staff to assist the Chaplain with his pastoral duties.

The Office of the Chaplain may transfer to or from amounts provided for salaries to the account for expenses within the “Miscellaneous Items” appropriation.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$28,091,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	29,282,000
Committee recommendation .....	29,282,000

The Committee recommends \$29,282,000 for salaries of the Office of the Secretary. Fiscal year 2023 staffing levels are estimated at 250 positions.

This appropriation provides funds for four statutory positions (Secretary of the Senate, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Financial Clerk of the Senate, and Parliamentarian of the Senate) and lump-sum allowances for the employment and adjustment of salaries of personnel in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, as authorized by Public Law 97-51, effective October 1, 1981 (2 U.S.C. 6539).

The following departmental guidelines for fiscal year 2023 have been submitted by the Secretary to the Committee. The departmental budgets under executive offices include: the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Page School, Senate Security, Information Systems, and Web Technology. The departmental budgets grouped under administrative services include the following: conservation and preservation, curator, disbursing office, gift shop, historical office, human resources, interparliamentary services, library, printing and document services, public records, chief counsel for employment, and the stationery room. The departmental budgets grouped under legislative services include the following: the bill clerk, daily digest, enrolling clerk, journal clerk, legislative clerk, Official Reporters of Debates, captioning services, executive clerk, Legislative Information System project office, and Parliamentarian.

The Committee provides these funds to the Secretary of the Senate without apportionment in the interest of facilitating financial management duties and restructuring that occurs from time to time. The Committee expects to be notified in writing in a timely manner of any changes to the staffing levels, distribution of staff, or related funding.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$98,563,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	108,639,000
Committee recommendation .....	108,639,000

This appropriation provides funds for the salaries of three statutory positions (Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper) and lump-sum allowances for employment and adjustments of salaries of personnel in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, as authorized by Public Law 97–51, effective October 1, 1981 (2 U.S.C. 6597).

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,639,000 for fiscal year 2023, which supports a staffing level of 992 FTE. The recommendation includes funding to enhance the IT help desk experience in the Senate; continue implementation of a Unified Communications system; and fully support the continued initiative to expand the Senate’s cybersecurity capabilities. The Committee expects to be updated regularly as the Cybersecurity Department develops its strategic plan to modernize and harden the Senate’s cyber defense.

The Sergeant at Arms is the chief law enforcement officer, the chief protocol officer, and an executive officer of the Senate. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Sergeant at Arms operates through four principal units:

- The Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness prepares the Senate to respond to a full spectrum of emergencies that may disrupt normal business operations. This preparation includes programs that support life safety, intelligence, security, and continuity of operations policies and programs throughout the U.S. Senate, including Senate home state offices, as well as strategic and analytic assistance to the Sergeant at Arms in her capacity as Chairman or Member of the Capitol Police Board and Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the Senate.
- Capitol Operations is responsible for many of the services provided within the Capitol building that support the day-to-day operation of the Senate. Services include Chamber operations maintained by the Doorkeepers; official business visitor processing provided by the Senate Appointment Desks; as well as credentialing and interfacing with the news media via the Senate Media Galleries. In addition, the Senate Recording Studio provides audio and video services.
- The Operations Division provides an array of services to the Senate community to include identification, transportation, parking, and photographic services; printing, publishing, graphic design, and framing services; and USPS mail screening, and mailing and package delivery services. Operations furnishes and maintains the Senate side of the Capitol Building and supports the maintenance of Senate state offices.
- The Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] builds, operates, and supports the Senate’s information infrastructure. The OCIO is responsible for information security, technology infusion, telecommunications, helpdesk, IT systems to support Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government, enterprise computing systems, data networks, web services and hosting, system development, and office equipment.

Executive and other offices provide general management, human resource, financial, and training support to the Senate.

The offices and personnel covered by this appropriation are shown in the following table.

Office of Protective Services and Continuity .....	126
Capitol Operations .....	179
Operations .....	191
Chief Information Officer .....	369
Executive and administrative offices .....	127
Total .....	992

The Committee provides these funds to the Sergeant at Arms without apportionment in the interest of facilitating financial management duties and restructuring that occurs from time to time. The Committee expects to be notified in writing in a timely manner of any changes to the staffing levels, distribution of staff, or related funding.

*Security and Emergency Preparedness.*—The Committee provides full funding for the Office of Security, Emergency Preparedness and Continuity request for 10 FTEs to support the physical security of Senators, staff, and visitors to the Capitol and surrounding buildings. The Committee also expects the SAA to continue increasing its outreach efforts to offices to improve security coordination and emergency preparedness, including creating better awareness of Senators’ activities off of the Capitol campus; educating and training staff to identify and alert the SAA and the Capitol Police of events or activities that may warrant a threat assessment; facilitating threat assessments and security coordination with the USCP as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement, as appropriate; and informing and updating Members and Senate staff on emergency preparedness training and other resources available to them.

*Employee Assistance Program.*—The Committee fully funds the requested increase for SAA to expand resources, including adding counselors and developing website services, to meet increased demand and support the mental and emotional health needs and well-being of the Senate community.

*Office Cybersecurity.*—The Committee expects SAA to utilize funds provided for fiscal year 2023 to conduct third-party cybersecurity auditing services and resiliency assessments for all Senate offices and committees to protect the privacy and integrity of office networks; provide enhanced cybersecurity training for each Senate office; institute protections against insider threats; and institute and operationalize enhanced privacy protections within the Senate network.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$2,038,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	2,126,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,126,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,126,000 for the offices of the secretaries for the majority and minority. The appropriation is to be equally divided, providing \$1,063,000 for each office.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$71,560,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	77,088,000
Committee recommendation .....	77,088,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$77,088,000 for agency contributions for employees paid under certain appropriations, including “Salaries, officers, and employees,” “Joint Economic Committee,” “Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,” and “Office of Senate Legal Counsel.”

Agency contributions include the Senate’s contributions as an employer to the Civil Service Retirement System, the Federal Employees’ Retirement System, the Thrift Savings Plan, Federal employee group life insurance, Federal employee health insurance programs, and payments required by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. The Senate is required by law to make these payments, and the total required is dependent upon the number of Senate employees, their compensation levels, the benefit programs in which they are enrolled, and the extent of the benefits elected.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$7,353,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	7,781,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,781,000

For the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,781,000. This amount provides for the salaries and expenses of the office. Funding necessary to cover agency contributions for employees of the Office of Legislative Counsel of the Senate is included in the Committee’s recommendation for the “Agency Contributions” heading, which is a subheading of the “Salaries, officers, and employees” appropriation.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$1,299,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	1,350,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,350,000

The Office of Senate Legal Counsel was established pursuant to section 701 of Public Law 95–521. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,350,000 for the Office of Senate Legal Counsel. The amount provided pays for the salaries and expenses of the office. Funding necessary to cover agency contributions for employees of the office of Senate Legal Counsel is included in the Committee’s recommendation for the “Agency Contributions” heading, which is a subheading of the “Salaries, officers, and employees” appropriation.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE, AND SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$30,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	30,000
Committee recommendation .....	30,000

Section 119 of Public Law 97–51 authorized an expense allowance for the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, the Secretary for the Majority, and the Secretary for the Minority. Since fiscal year 1983, the amount has been provided through a direct appropriation. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000 providing an allowance of \$7,500 for each office.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

##### INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$136,600,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	145,615,000
Committee recommendation .....	145,615,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,615,000 for inquiries and investigations by Senate standing, special, and select committees, of which \$14,561,500 shall be available until September 30, 2025. The recommendation is \$9,015,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request.

This appropriation funds the liquidation of obligations incurred by committees under the authorization provided in Committee funding resolutions at the beginning of each new Congress.

*Committee Intern Pay.*—Senate committees have the authority and sufficient resources needed to pay committee interns from within funding made available to committees and should include requests for additional funds for intern pay within their individual budget requests submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration. The Committee advises any committee that wishes to seek additional funding for intern pay to include such an increase in its budget request to the Rules Committee so that this Committee can fully consider the needs of Senate committees under such budgetary advisement.

##### U.S. SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$530,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	552,000
Committee recommendation .....	552,000

The Committee recommends \$552,000 for the expenses of the U.S. Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. Established in 1985 by the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (Public Law 99–93), the Caucus was created to monitor and promote international compliance with narcotics control treaties and monitor and encourage U.S. Government and private programs seeking to expand international cooperation against drug abuse. The Caucus is composed of seven Senators, four from the majority party and three from the minority party, with a chair from the majority party and a co-chair from the minority party.

##### SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$23,036,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	17,514,598
Committee recommendation .....	17,514,598



The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$17,514,598 for expenses of the Office of the Secretary. The recommendation is \$5,521,402 below the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the total provided, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,260,405 to remain available until expended, of which \$3,660,405 is for Financial Management Information System Modernization [FMIS] enhancements, and \$13,254,193 to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which \$5,974,000 is for the Senate Information Services program and \$5,980,193 is for FMIS support. The Secretary of the Senate shall provide semi-annual updates to the Committee on FMIS progress starting within 180 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee provides these funds to the Secretary of the Senate without apportionment in the interest of facilitating financial management duties and restructuring that occurs from time to time. The Committee expects notification in writing in a timely manner of any cumulative changes in excess of 10 percent to the funding levels between programs, projects, or activities.

Typical expenditures of the Secretary of the Senate include:

*Consultants.*—Funding is provided for not to exceed two individual consultants as authorized by section 110 of Public Law 95–94, August 5, 1977, which amends section 101 of Public Law 95–26, May 4, 1977. Consultants employed under this authority shall not be paid in excess of the per diem equivalent of the highest gross rate of annual compensation, which may be paid to employees of a standing committee of the Senate.

*Legal Reference Volumes.*—Funding is provided to furnish U.S. Senators with volumes of the U.S. Code Annotated or U.S. Code service, pocket parts and supplements, as authorized by Public Law 92–51, July 9, 1971.

The Disbursing Office is responsible for providing the U.S. Code Annotated or the U.S. Code Service to Senators when they assume office and upon receipt of a written request of a Senator.

*Contractual Legal and Administrative Services and Miscellaneous Expenses.*—Funding is provided for various contractual, administrative, and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the Office of the Secretary. In addition, the Office of the Secretary has incurred various types of legal and other expenses, which have been authorized by the Senate. Funding is provided for contractual and other expenses necessary to update and publish the Senate’s legislative precedents and procedure documentation. Administrative services and miscellaneous expenses are housekeeping expenses of the Office of the Secretary.

*Travel and Registration Fees.*—Funding is provided for travel expenses and registration fees incurred by the Secretary of the Senate and the employees of the Office of the Secretary. This line item excludes funding for travel expenses for the Federal Election Campaign Act under the Office of Public Records, which is provided separately under the authority of Public Law 92–342.

The authority for the travel portion of this account was provided for by section 101 of Public Law 94–59, July 25, 1975.

*Orientation and Training.*—Funding is provided for expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Senate to conduct orientation seminars or similar meetings for Senators, Senate officials, or members

of staffs of Senators or Senate officials, not to exceed \$30,000 under the authority of 2 U.S.C. 6514.

The Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is also authorized under these provisions to conduct seminars or similar meetings in the same manner and to the same extent as the Office of the Secretary of the Senate.

*Postage.*—This account also provides funding for postage for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate for special delivery, registered mail, and additional postage not covered under the frank.

*Education of Senate Pages.*—Funding is provided for the education of Senate pages. Senate Resolution 184, July 29, 1983, authorized the Secretary of the Senate to provide such educational services and items in such manner as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Public Law 98–125, October 13, 1983, amended Public Law 98–51, July 14, 1983, striking out the heading and paragraph “Education of Pages” under the heading “Joint Items”, and redesignated the funds provided in Public Law 98–51.

*Stationery.*—Funding is provided for stationery supplies for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. The funds provided have been allocated to the various departments of the Office of the Secretary.

*Senate Commission on Art.*—Funding is provided for the Senate Commission on Art, authorized by Public Law 100–696, November 18, 1988, as amended, and Public Law 108–83, September 30, 2003, as amended to acquire, accept, supervise, hold, place, protect, make known, conserve, restore, replicate, or replace any work of art, historical object, documents, or material relating to historical matters, or exhibits for placement or exhibition within the Senate wing of the Capitol, any Senate office building, or in rooms, spaces, or corridors thereof, and to publish as a Senate document a list of all works of art, historical objects, and exhibits currently within the Senate wing of the Capitol and Senate office buildings.

The Senate Commission on Art was formerly the Commission on Arts and Antiquities of the United States Senate, which was authorized by Senate Resolution 382, October 1, 1968, as amended by Senate Resolution 95, April 1, 1977, and Senate Resolution 400, March 23, 1988.

*Representation Expenses.*—Funding is provided, not to exceed \$50,000, to the Secretary of the Senate to coordinate and carry out responsibilities in connection with foreign parliamentary groups or other foreign officials visiting the United States. Authorized by section 2, chapter VIII of Public Law 100–71, November 21, 1989, as amended.

*Office of Conservation and Preservation.*—Funding is provided for the Office of Conservation and Preservation to develop and coordinate programs directly related to the conservation and protection of Senate records and materials for which the Secretary of the Senate has statutory authority.

*Book Preservation.*—Funding is provided for the Office of Conservation and Preservation to use outside sources for the preservation and protection of the Senate book collection, including historically valuable documents under the care of the Secretary of the Senate.

*Office of Public Records.*—Funding is provided for expenses of the Office of Public Records. This office has evolved through various

pieces of legislation and various responsibilities authorized by the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, the Ethics in Government Act, as amended, and the Lobbying Disclosure Act, as amended. The Office of Public Records is mentioned for the first time in Public Law 93–145, November 1, 1973, which authorizes the Secretary of the Senate to appoint and fix the compensation of a superintendent and other positions for the Office of Public Records. In addition, under the authority of Public Law 95–521, October 26, 1978 (Ethics in Government Act) reports filed under section 101 shall be available for public inspection and a copy of the report shall be provided to any person upon request. Any person requesting a copy of a report may be required to pay a reasonable fee to cover the cost of reproduction. Any moneys received by the Secretary shall be deposited into the Office of Public Records Revolving Fund under the authority of Public Law 101–163, November 21, 1989. The office also performs functions such as registration of mass mailings.

*Disbursing Office.*—Funding is provided for expenses incurred in the operation of the disbursing office. Typical expenses for this office include notary bonds, seals, and necessary supplies in conjunction with the various machinery maintained in the office, which are not available in the stationery room.

*Office of Captioning Services.*—Funding is provided for the closed captioning of the televised Senate floor proceedings for the hearing impaired. Closed captioning was first authorized under Public Law 101–163, November 21, 1989.

*Senate Chief Counsel for Employment.*—Funding is provided for the Office of the Senate Chief Counsel for Employment. This office is a nonpartisan office formed in May 1993 at the direction of the joint leadership and is charged with providing legal advice and representation of Senate offices in all areas of employment law.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$151,820,874
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	176,279,000
Committee recommendation .....	165,144,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$165,144,000 for expenses of the Sergeant at Arms, which is \$13,323,126 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$11,135,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the total provided, \$160,144,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2027, and \$5,000,000 is to remain available until expended for Senate hearing room audiovisual equipment improvements, as requested in the fiscal year 2023 budget. The Committee creates a new, separate account for the Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund, rather than funding it under SAA expenses.

The following table compares the fiscal year 2023 Committee recommendation for the component categories within this account to the fiscal year 2023 budget request.

## EXPENSES—OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	Fiscal year 2023 re- quest	Committee recommendation	Difference
Office of Security and Emergency Preparedness .....	\$29,686,000	\$29,136,000	\$(550,000)
Capitol Operations .....	4,764,000	4,764,000	.....
Operations .....	4,489,000	4,489,000	.....
Chief Information Officer .....	124,121,000	119,813,000	(4,308,000)
Executive and Other Offices .....	1,942,000	1,942,000	.....
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund .....	6,277,000	.....	(6,277,000)
Hearing Room Audiovisual Equipment .....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Grand Total .....	176,279,000	165,144,000	(11,135,000)

The Committee provides these funds to the Sergeant at Arms without apportionment in the interest of facilitating financial management duties and restructuring that occurs from time to time. The Committee expects to be notified in writing in a timely manner of any cumulative changes in excess of 10 percent to the funding levels between programs, projects, or activities.

*Hearing Room Audiovisual Equipment.*—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 in no-year funding to partially or fully renovate two to four hearing rooms per year, as per the request. The audiovisual equipment and systems in these hearing rooms has or will soon exceed their useful life and must be replaced. The failure of hearing room audiovisual systems disrupted several high-profile hearings in recent years, and represents a problem that will only grow worse as the equipment and systems reach their useful life. The Committee expects the SAA to continue working with the Architect of the Capitol and the Committees on Appropriations and Rules and Administration to develop a replacement plan to avoid equipment failure.

*Unified Communications and Collaboration [UCC] System.*—The Committee directs the SAA to continue providing semi-annual updates to the Committee on the development and implementation of the UCC system.

*Training to “Stop the Bleed”.*—For the past several years, the SAA has offered Senate staff the opportunity to train in Tactical Combat Casualty Care, also known as “Stop the Bleed” training, which increases survivability from mass shootings and other casualty events causing life-threatening external bleeding. The Committee supports the SAA Office of Security, Emergency Preparedness and Continuity’s continued utilization of “Stop the Bleed” training on the Capitol campus so that more Senate staff know how to respond to and administer basic bleeding control techniques to individuals with trauma if such a situation arises and for emergency preparedness purposes.

*Congressional Staff Directory.*—The Committee notes the unavailability or insufficiency of currently-provided congressional staff contact information. The absence of a congressional staff directory that covers the Senate, House, support offices, and support agencies makes it difficult for congressional staff to identify and connect with relevant staff. The Committee directs SAA, in consultation with relevant support offices and agencies, including the Office of the Clerk and Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, to explore the creation of a centrally-managed

staff directory for Congress and congressional support agencies to enhance the exchange of information and improve collaboration across the legislative branch. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, SAA shall brief the Committee on the feasibility of creating a centralized congressional staff directory, including associated costs and directory information features and access.

*Website Attachments.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of receiving letters and other appropriate documents from members’ constituents, and notes that SAA worked with Senate offices to develop a safe, web-based solution that accepts attachments from constituents and routes those attachments directly to an office’s Constituent Support Systems. The Committee encourages SAA to continue reviewing its policy concerning the receipt of attachments and to educate offices on its policy and availability of this service from a Senate network cybersecurity perspective.

*Cyber Tools.*—The Committee directs the SAA to evaluate and provide a briefing within 6 months of enactment of this act to the Committee on the feasibility of Member office and committee use of cloud-based word processing and document real-time collaboration tools in a SAA-hosted and CIO-operated data center.

*Training for System Administrators.*—The Committee notes that the SAA Chief Information Officer [CIO] has worked to provide Linked in Learning training for Senate offices’ and committees’ system administrators and expects the CIO to continue exploring and recommending training options for system administrators.

*Cyber Care Education for Senators and Staff.*—The Committee recognizes the threat of hacking and cyberattacks on Senators and staff on their official and personal devices and accounts. SAA is working to improve personal cybersecurity, cyber advisories, and cybersecurity best practice documents tailored to such devices and accounts, and should continue to educate members and staff on such practices. In addition, the SAA shall, in coordination with this Committee, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and Senate majority and minority leadership, continue to explore ways—including the options presented in the bipartisan Senators’ Personal Cybersecurity Working Group’s report—in which it may better provide voluntary cybersecurity support to any Senator seeking assistance with their personal devices or accounts under existing ethics, rules, appropriations, statutory, and civil law, including whether investments in additional IT hardware and software, additional personnel, and additional guidelines are needed. The Committee also directs SAA to provide increased training opportunities so that members and staff traveling abroad are aware of cyber threats and appropriate best practices to mitigate such threats to their devices, and to brief this Committee on whether members and staff are utilizing these awareness tools.

SERGEANT AT ARMS BUSINESS CONTINUITY AND DISASTER RECOVERY FUND

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$25,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	

The Committee recommendation provides no funding in fiscal year 2023 for the Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Dis-

aster Recovery [BCDR] fund, which was established under section 103 and funded at \$25,000,000 in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103). Given the timing of fiscal year 2022 appropriations becoming law and the late budget submission, the SAA rightly requested no new funding in the fiscal year 2023 budget in order to establish the BCDR fund responsibly and submit an initial spending plan to the Committee, as directed. While the recommendation also includes no new funding, the Committee expects the SAA to continue to adhere to the spend plan notification and transfer directives established in the 2022 law and provide timely updates on the fund.

SERGEANT AT ARMS FELLOWSHIPS FUND

Appropriations, 2022 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	\$6,277,000

The Committee recommends \$6,277,000 to establish the McCain-Mansfield Fellowship Program, established under Senate Resolution 443 (117th Congress), and the SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program, established under Senate Resolution 442 (117th Congress). Rather than provide this funding as requested in the fiscal year budget request, as amended, as part of the expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, the Committee provides a separate funding account and parameters for expenditures under section 102 of this act. The SAA shall submit a spending plan to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act detailing how the agency intends to allocate fiscal year 2023 funds.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$23,021,500
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	26,203,500
Committee recommendation .....	26,003,500

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,003,500 for miscellaneous items to remain available until September 30, 2025. Any deviation of more than 10 percent cumulatively from the stated levels for each item will require the customary prior approval of the Committee.

The following table sets forth the apportionment of funds under this appropriation:

FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE

Item	Fiscal year 2023 request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Resolution and reorganization reserve .....	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	.....
Unallocated .....	10,000,000	9,800,000	(200,000)
Reserve for contingencies (miscellaneous items) .....	790,000	790,000	.....
Reception of foreign dignitaries (S. Res. 247, dated February 7, 1962, as amended by S. Res. 370, dated October 10, 2000) .....	30,000	30,000	.....
Foreign travel—Members and employees (S. Res. 179, dated May 25, 1977) .....	125,000	125,000	.....
Federal employees compensation account (Public Law 96–499, dated December 5, 1980) (Unemployment Compensation) ....	600,000	600,000	.....

## FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT SCHEDULE—Continued

Item	Fiscal year 2023 request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Conferences for the Majority and Minority (Public Laws: 97–51, dated January 3, 1983; 101–250, dated November 5, 1990; and 107–68, dated November 12, 2001) .....	300,000	300,000	.....
Policy Committees for the Majority and Minority (Public Law 104–53, dated November 19, 1995) .....	150,000	150,000	.....
Postage .....	6,000	6,000	.....
Stationery .....	16,500	16,500	.....
Communications .....	72,000	72,000	.....
Consultants—including agency contributions (2 U.S.C. 6501 as amended) .....	6,200,000	6,200,000	.....
National Security Working Group (Public Law 115–244, dated September 21, 2018) (expires December 31, 2020) .....	700,000	700,000	.....
Committee on Appropriations (Public Law 105–275, dated October 21, 1998) .....	950,000	950,000	.....
Office of the Chaplain (Public Law 108–199, dated January 23, 2004) .....	50,000	50,000	.....
Senate Child Care Center:			
Agency Contribution costs authorized by Public Laws 102–90, dated August 14, 1991 and 103–50, dated July 2, 1993 .....	510,000	510,000	.....
Reimbursement of salaries authorized by S. Res. 329, dated July 29, 2021 .....	189,000	189,000	.....
Training classes, conferences, and travel expenses as authorized by Public Law 104–197, dated September 16, 1996 .....	15,000	15,000	.....
Total .....	26,203,500	26,003,500	(200,000)

*Senate Employees' Child Care Center.*—Under current law, Congress may only provide funding for employee benefits and travel expenses for employee training activities for the Senate Employees' Child Care Center [SECCC], and the reimbursement of salaries for the executive director and assistant director of the center, which are provided for and fully funded in this act. However, funds for all other employees' salaries and operational expenses are paid by the Center's operating budget and cannot be supplemented with appropriated funds. In agreeing to provide salary reimbursements for the SECCC executive director and the assistant director, the Committee recognizes the importance of access to high quality, affordable child care for recruitment and retention of U.S. Senate employees and supports the ability of the Center to employ high caliber faculty, maintain its commitment to early childhood education, and continue to serve the growing number of Senate employees who require child care for their infant to pre-school children. Furthermore, the Committee understands these payments will free up the Center's operating budget to provide salary increases for all day care faculty, allowing the Center to pay its staff competitive salaries comparable with the House of Representatives Child Care Center.

*Resolution and Reorganization Reserve.*—This line item is used to cover the costs of Senate resolutions and public laws that authorize expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate that do not have specific appropriations for such purpose.

*Reserve for Contingencies.*—This line item includes payment for gratuities for family members of deceased Senate employees; damage to automobiles in the Senate parking lots; contractual, legal,

and administrative services; and miscellaneous expenses, and is controlled by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

*Employees' Compensation Fund Reimbursements (Worker's Compensation).*—This amount is for reimbursements made to the U.S. Department of Labor for total benefits and other payments made on behalf of Senate employees from the employees' compensation fund. Payments are authorized to be made from expired balances, a practice that is consistent with the other agencies of the legislative branch.

*Reception of Foreign Dignitaries.*—The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to expend not to exceed \$30,000 each fiscal year to receive foreign dignitaries under the authority of Senate Resolution 247, agreed to February 7, 1962, as amended.

*Foreign Travel: Members and Employees.*—Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977, authorized payment from the contingent fund of the Senate of the domestic portion of transportation costs and travel expenses incurred by Members and employees of the Senate when engaged in authorized foreign travel.

*Federal Employees' Compensation Account (Unemployment Compensation).*—This line item provides for expenses incurred for the Senate to reimburse the Federal employees' compensation account, pursuant to Public Law 96-499, approved December 5, 1980, for unemployment compensation payments made to Senate employees.

*Conferences for the Majority and Minority.*—The amount recommended provides for the expenses of the majority and minority conference committees.

*Policy Committees for the Majority and Minority.*—The amount recommended provides for the expenses of the majority and minority policy committees.

*Postage.*—The amount recommended provides for postage allowances for the President of the Senate, Secretary of the Majority, Secretary of the Minority, and Senate Chaplain.

*Stationery.*—The amount recommended provides funds for stationery and office supplies for the President of the Senate, conference committees of the Senate, Office of the Chaplain, and the Senate Chamber.

*Communications.*—The amount recommended provides funds for cellular telephone and mobile data devices and services for the Office of the Vice President, Secretary for the Majority, Secretary for the Minority, Office of the Chaplain, Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Majority Whip, and Minority Whip.

*Consultants: Including Agency Contributions.*—This item provides authority for the appointment and payment of consultants to the majority and minority leaders, President Pro Tempore, President Pro Tempore Emeritus, and the legislative counsel. The following summarizes the current authority and limitations:

*Majority Leader.*—Nine consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

*Minority Leader.*—Nine consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.



*Legislative Counsel (Subject to President Pro Tempore Approval).*—Two consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. All of the consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

*President Pro Tempore.*—Three consultants at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. The consultants may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

*President Pro Tempore Emeritus.*—One consultant at not to exceed the daily rate for maximum standing committee rate. The consultant may be appointed at an annual rate of compensation not to exceed the maximum annual rate for a standing committee.

*Senate National Security Working Group.*—Provides funding for the Senate National Security Working Group, under the authority of Senate Resolution 75, agreed to March 25, 1999. The Senate National Security Working Group was formerly the Senate Arms Control Observer Group.

*Committee on Appropriations.*—Pursuant to Public Law 105–275, provides funding for administrative expenses for the Committee on Appropriations.

*Senate Employees’ Child Care Center: Agency Contributions.*—Provides for the payment of agency contribution costs as authorized by Public Law 102–90, approved August 14, 1991, and Public Law 103–50, approved July 2, 1993, for employees of the Senate Employees’ Child Care Center. The Senate Employees’ Child Care Center is intended for the children of Members and employees of the Senate.

*Senate Employees’ Child Care Center: Reimbursement of Salaries.*—Provides for the reimbursement costs to the Senate Employees’ Child Care Center for the basic pay paid to the Executive Director and for the basic pay paid to the Assistant Director of the Center, as authorized by Senate Resolution 329, approved July 29, 2021.

*Senate Employees’ Child Care Center: Training Classes and Conference Costs.*—Provides for the reimbursement of any individual employed by the Senate Employees’ Child Care Center for the cost of training classes and conferences in connection with the provision of child care services and for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred in connection with the training classes and conferences, as authorized by Public Law 104–197, approved September 16, 1996.

*Student Loan Repayment Program.*—\$9,800,000 is provided for this program for fiscal year 2023 for the repayment of student loans, for eligible employees at the discretion of the employing office, to enhance recruitment and retention of Senate staff.

SENATORS’ OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$486,274,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	522,315,000
Committee recommendation .....	506,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation for fiscal year 2023 of \$506,000,000 for the Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account [SOPOEA]. The recommendation is an increase of

\$19,725,800 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$16,315,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the funding provided, \$20,128,950 is available until September 30, 2025.

This account funds salaries and benefits of Senators' staffs as well as the office expense allowance for Senators' offices. The SOPOEA is comprised of three components. Two of these are for salaries of personnel in Senators' offices.

The allowance for administrative and clerical assistance is based on the population of States, beginning with States with a population of fewer than five million people to States with a population of 28 million or more. The table illustrates the allowances per population category and the States that fall into those categories. The estimate for fiscal year 2023 totals \$334,645,766.

The second component of the salaries allowance is for legislative assistance to Senators, as authorized by Public Law 95-94 as amended. This allowance provides funding for three positions in each Senator's office for a total of \$611,100 per office, or \$61,110,000 for all 100 Senators.

The third component of the SOPOEA account is for official office expenses and totals \$20,128,950. Each Senator's office is allocated an amount for office expenses, as displayed in the following table.

It should be noted that the amounts provided for the various components of the SOPOEA are interchangeable. Amounts provided for salaries may be used for expenses, and vice versa, subject to regulations set by the Committee on Rules and Administration with respect to official mail. It should also be noted that the figures in the following table are preliminary, and that official notification of member budgets is issued by the Financial Clerk of the Senate after enactment of this bill.

The following table illustrates the several components of the SOPOEA.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE  
ALLOWANCE FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Administrative and clerical assistance allowance 10/1/2022	Legislative assistance allowance 10/1/2022	O.O.E.A. allowance 10/1/2022	Total allowance 10/1/2022
Alabama .....	3,180,569	611,100	182,780	3,974,449
Alaska .....	3,091,914	611,100	252,186	3,955,200
Arizona .....	3,357,885	611,100	241,358	4,210,343
Arkansas .....	3,091,914	611,100	167,671	3,870,685
California .....	4,868,411	611,100	444,632	5,924,143
Colorado .....	3,180,569	611,100	193,348	3,985,017
Connecticut .....	3,091,914	611,100	160,686	3,863,700
Delaware .....	3,091,914	611,100	129,093	3,832,107
Florida .....	4,471,359	611,100	323,873	5,406,332
Georgia .....	3,623,866	611,100	219,977	4,454,943
Hawaii .....	3,091,914	611,100	279,138	3,982,152
Idaho .....	3,091,914	611,100	166,541	3,869,555
Illinois .....	3,801,180	611,100	261,249	4,673,529
Indiana .....	3,269,229	611,100	193,582	4,073,911
Iowa .....	3,091,914	611,100	170,088	3,873,102
Kansas .....	3,091,914	611,100	168,016	3,871,030
Kentucky .....	3,091,914	611,100	177,536	3,880,550
Louisiana .....	3,091,914	611,100	182,843	3,885,857
Maine .....	3,091,914	611,100	148,141	3,851,155
Maryland .....	3,269,229	611,100	171,957	4,052,286

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION FOR SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE  
ALLOWANCE FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

State	Administrative and clerical assistance allowance 10/1/2022	Legislative assistance allowance 10/1/2022	O.O.E.A. allowance 10/1/2022	Total allowance 10/1/2022
Massachusetts .....	3,357,885	611,100	198,331	4,167,316
Michigan .....	3,623,866	611,100	231,933	4,466,899
Minnesota .....	3,180,569	611,100	189,674	3,981,343
Mississippi .....	3,091,914	611,100	165,809	3,868,823
Missouri .....	3,269,229	611,100	196,192	4,076,521
Montana .....	3,091,914	611,100	162,085	3,865,099
Nebraska .....	3,091,914	611,100	161,636	3,864,650
Nevada .....	3,091,914	611,100	177,015	3,880,029
New Hampshire .....	3,091,914	611,100	143,355	3,846,369
New Jersey .....	3,535,201	611,100	203,659	4,349,960
New Mexico .....	3,091,914	611,100	166,042	3,869,056
New York .....	4,414,637	611,100	319,208	5,344,945
North Carolina .....	3,623,866	611,100	221,770	4,456,736
North Dakota .....	3,091,914	611,100	150,559	3,853,573
Ohio .....	3,712,524	611,100	254,792	4,578,416
Oklahoma .....	3,091,914	611,100	179,542	3,882,556
Oregon .....	3,091,914	611,100	191,922	3,894,936
Pennsylvania .....	3,889,836	611,100	257,515	4,758,451
Rhode Island .....	3,091,914	611,100	138,956	3,841,970
South Carolina .....	3,180,569	611,100	176,999	3,968,668
South Dakota .....	3,091,914	611,100	152,156	3,855,170
Tennessee .....	3,269,229	611,100	195,967	4,076,296
Texas .....	4,868,411	611,100	374,770	5,854,281
Utah .....	3,091,914	611,100	174,685	3,877,699
Vermont .....	3,091,914	611,100	136,558	3,839,572
Virginia .....	3,446,546	611,100	197,874	4,255,520
Washington .....	3,357,885	611,100	219,632	4,188,617
West Virginia .....	3,091,914	611,100	145,311	3,848,325
Wisconsin .....	3,180,569	611,100	192,736	3,984,405
Wyoming .....	3,091,914	611,100	153,097	3,856,111
Total .....	167,322,883	30,555,000	10,064,475	207,942,358
	x2	x2	x2	x2
Grand Total .....	334,645,766	61,110,000	20,128,950	415,884,716

According to the most recent employment data compiled by the Secretary of the Senate, as of June 30, 2022, there were 4,321 individuals employed in Senators' offices throughout the United States and covered by this appropriation.

In addition to providing funds for compensation of employees within Senators' offices, this appropriation also provides for agency contributions for those employees; that is, the Senate's share, as an employer, of the various employee benefit programs for which Senate employees are eligible. These payments are mandatory, and fluctuate according to the programs in which employees are enrolled, the level of compensation, and the degree of participation. Budget requests for this account prepared by the Financial Clerk must be based on both experience and evaluation of trends. The fiscal year 2023 funding level for this account anticipates \$140,018,000 in agency contribution costs.

The amount recommended by the Committee for the SOPOEA is less than would be required to cover all obligations that could be incurred under the authorized allowances for all Senators. The

Committee is able to recommend an appropriation of a lesser amount than potentially necessary because Senators typically do not obligate funds up to the absolute ceiling of their respective allowances.

*Senate Intern Compensation.*—The Committee continues to believe that Senate internships should be available to the broadest possible pool of candidates who have the ability and interest to serve. Unfortunately, unpaid internships exclude those who cannot independently afford to work without pay, hindering students’ future career opportunities and making it more difficult for Senators to attract and hire the most qualified interns, regardless of socioeconomic status. Providing interns financial compensation provides an avenue for more students to have the opportunity to serve their country and gain experience toward a career in public service. To date, 96 percent of Senators’ offices expended funds provided in fiscal year 2022 to compensate interns.

In addition to funding allocated in the table above for Senators’ office allowances and for agency contribution costs, the bill includes \$7,000,000 for the sole purpose of providing financial compensation to interns. This increase will allow offices to continue to diversify their intern hires and, if an office chooses to do so, provide stipends to better help interns with travel and housing costs. Any intern compensation funding that remains unspent by any office will be returned to the Treasury in accordance with section 101 of the bill. Such funding is directed to be allocated among Senators’ offices in relative proportion to funds allocated for each office’s administrative and clerical assistance allowance for fiscal year 2023 shown in the table above, which reflect natural variables including State populations, with a small additional amount for non-contiguous states. On average, each office will be allocated an estimated \$70,000 for intern compensation.

SENATORS’ OFFICE ALLOCATIONS FOR INTERN COMPENSATION FISCAL YEAR 2023

State	Amount
Alabama .....	66,300
Alaska .....	68,900
Arizona .....	70,000
Arkansas .....	64,400
California .....	102,300
Colorado .....	66,300
Connecticut .....	64,400
Delaware .....	64,400
Florida .....	93,800
Georgia .....	75,700
Hawaii .....	68,900
Idaho .....	64,400
Illinois .....	79,500
Indiana .....	68,200
Iowa .....	64,400
Kansas .....	64,400
Kentucky .....	64,400
Louisiana .....	64,400
Maine .....	64,400
Maryland .....	68,200
Massachusetts .....	70,000
Michigan .....	75,700
Minnesota .....	66,300
Mississippi .....	64,400

SENATORS' OFFICE ALLOCATIONS FOR INTERN COMPENSATION FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

State	Amount
Missouri .....	68,200
Montana .....	64,400
Nebraska .....	64,400
Nevada .....	64,400
New Hampshire .....	64,400
New Jersey .....	73,800
New Mexico .....	64,400
New York .....	92,600
North Carolina .....	75,700
North Dakota .....	64,400
Ohio .....	77,600
Oklahoma .....	64,400
Oregon .....	64,400
Pennsylvania .....	81,400
Rhode Island .....	64,400
South Carolina .....	66,300
South Dakota .....	64,400
Tennessee .....	68,200
Texas .....	102,300
Utah .....	64,400
Vermont .....	64,400
Virginia .....	71,900
Washington .....	70,000
West Virginia .....	64,400
Wisconsin .....	66,300
Wyoming .....	64,400
Total .....	3,500,000
 	x2
Grand Total .....	7,000,000

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	300,000
Committee recommendation .....	300,000

For the official mail costs of the Senate, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the fiscal year 2023 request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. This provision requires that amounts remaining in the Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account be used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt.

SEC. 102. This provision establishes appropriations for the Senate Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund, also known as the McCain-Mansfield and SFC Sean Cooley and SPC Christopher Horton Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowships Programs.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$4,283,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	4,283,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,283,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,283,000 for the Joint Economic Committee [JEC]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the fiscal year 2023 request. The Joint Economic Committee was created by the Employment Act of 1946 (Public Law 79–304). The primary tasks of the JEC are to review economic conditions and to recommend improvements in economic policy. The JEC performs research and economic analysis, and monitors and analyzes current economic, financial, and employment conditions.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$12,385,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	12,876,000
Committee recommendation .....	12,948,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,948,000 for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation. The recommendation is \$563,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$72,000 above the fiscal year 2023 request.

The Joint Committee is established under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to:

- investigate the operation and effects of internal revenue taxes and the administration of such taxes;
- investigate measures and methods for the simplification of such taxes;
- make reports to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance (or to the House and the Senate) on the results of such investigations and studies and to make recommendations; and
- review any proposed refund or credit of income or estate and gift taxes, or certain other taxes set forth in Code section 6405 in excess of \$2,000,000. In addition to these functions that are specified in the Internal Revenue Code, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344) requires the Joint Committee to provide revenue estimates for all tax legislation considered by either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

#### OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$4,063,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	4,181,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,181,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,181,000 for the Office of the Attending Physician. The recommendation is \$118,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request. The Office was first established by House Resolution 253, adopted December 5, 1928.

#### OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ACCESSIBILITY SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$1,606,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	1,702,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,702,000

The Committee recommends \$1,702,000 for the Office of Congressional Accessibility Services [OCAS]. This office is a successor to

the Special Services Office following enactment of the Capitol Visitor Center Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–437).

The OCAS provides and coordinates accessibility services for individuals with disabilities, including Members of Congress, staff, and visitors to the U.S. Capitol complex. These services include sign language interpreting, adaptive tours, and wheelchair loans. OCAS also provides information regarding accessibility for individuals with disabilities, as well as related training and staff development to Members of Congress and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

#### CAPITOL POLICE

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$602,509,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	708,098,000
Committee recommendation .....	707,098,000

The United States Capitol Police [USCP] is charged with the protection of the United States Congress, its legislative processes, Members, employees, visitors, and facilities within the U.S. Capitol complex from crime, disruption, or terrorism so that the Congress may fulfill its constitutional responsibilities in a safe and open environment.

The Committee recommends \$707,098,000 for the USCP. The recommendation is \$104,589,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

*Risk-Based Protections for Members of Congress.*—Threats against Members of Congress more than doubled in calendar year 2021, to approximately 9,600. In the first 3 months of calendar year 2022, the Department opened cases into more than 1,800 threats against Members. In light of this, the Committee continues to find that ensuring the continuity of government must include protecting the physical security of Members of Congress. The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for the Department to provide Member security outside of the Capitol campus in the National Capital Region [NCR], as warranted by risk-based analyses. The Committee expects the USCP to continue working closely with the Sergeants at Arms and law enforcement partners in the NCR, as well as educating Member offices, on the USCP strategy for Members’ protection within the NCR while off the Capitol Grounds, per the December 2018 report detailing the Department’s plans to enhance off-campus Member security in the NCR.

*Contract Security Officers.*—The Committee directs the USCP to submit to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act a report on the performance of contract Capitol Security Officers’ [CSO] ability to assist the USCP with meeting mission requirements. The secured report should include decisional metrics for CSO location utilization and the benefits of supporting sworn officers. The report must detail any additional security training that may be needed in future contracts and the background check process. Additionally, the report is required to detail the estimated cost savings for using CSOs.

*Reopening the Capitol Campus.*—The Committee supports reopening the Capitol campus to the public as quickly and safely as possible. The Committee directs the Department to provide the Committee, within 30 days of the posting of this explanatory state-

ment, with a written plan, to include a list of post requirements, the protection/security activity, the sworn staffing, the Capitol security officer staffing, additional duty requirements, and other resources needed to reopen the Capitol campus to its pre-pandemic posture, factoring in any additional requirements resulting from January 6, 2021, and increasing threats against Members of Congress. Further, the Department shall provide an update to the Committee every 30 days on the resources available to staff those posts and challenges that impact the proposed reopening plan. The Committee also requests that the plan include a proposed timeline for reopening, understanding that fluctuations in hiring occur, as well as additional security requirements, and can alter the schedule. The Committee understands that such a plan includes law enforcement sensitive information and therefore, requests that the plan be placed within a secured location(s) to be viewed by authorized representatives of the Committee.

*Responses to USCP Office of Inspector General Recommendations.*—The Committee directs the Department to develop cost proposals for each recommendation detailed in USCP OIG reports to better inform the Committee on what resources would be required to implement the recommendations, such as organizational realignment, changes in position descriptions, increased personnel, reassignment of existing personnel, and additional training and equipment. This directive is the same as language included in the Joint Explanatory Statement to accompany the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 117–103).

SALARIES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$468,861,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	522,280,000
Committee recommendation .....	526,780,000

The amount provided covers salaries, benefits, and overtime costs. USCP personnel are also eligible for hazardous duty pay and comparability pay similar to locality pay adjustments granted to other Federal law enforcement personnel in the Washington, DC, area.

The Committee recommends \$526,780,000 for USCP salaries, which is \$57,919,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$4,500,000 above the fiscal year 2023 request.

*USCP OIG.*—The Committee includes funds to support not less than 12 FTE within the USCP OIG. The Committee notes that additional oversight of the USCP is conducted by the Government Accountability Office to supplement the work of the USCP OIG, as needed, as well as the oversight of the USCP provided by the Capitol Police Board, the Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on House Administration, and Senate and House Leadership offices.

*Overtime.*—The Committee recommends no more than \$64,912,000 for overtime in fiscal year 2023. This provides for approximately 855,829 hours of additional duty.

The Committee notes that overtime pay is a standard practice law enforcement entities utilize to respond to unscheduled and unanticipated events. However, the Committee finds that keeping overtime pay at a minimum should continue to be a goal of the



USCP. The Committee appreciates the efforts of the USCP to better track and manage overtime pay in order to keep overtime costs to a minimum. The Committee directs the USCP to continue to keep the Committee apprised of these efforts.

The Committee directs the USCP to provide for overtime in accordance with the budget request, as provided for in the following table.

	Funding	Hours estimated
Scheduled, (including training) .....	\$66,729,000	921,939
Unscheduled .....	4,343,000	60,000
LOC—non-reimbursable events .....	548,000	7,500
National Capitol Region (NCR) Member Protected Events (non-leadership) .....	2,000,000	27,390
Offset—Contract Security Officers .....	(8,709,000)	(161,000)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>64,912,000</b>	<b>855,829</b>

The recommendation does not include funds for USCP overtime for requirements associated with major construction projects undertaken by the Architect of the Capitol [AOC], as those funds are provided to the AOC as part of the overall project costs for those major projects and are paid to the USCP on a reimbursable basis. The Committee expects the USCP to operate within the designated funding level for requirements associated with each project. The Committee directs the USCP to provide for any additional requirement costs beyond that allocation.

*USCP Overtime and Hiring Report.*—The Committee directs the Department to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this act to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations that outlines the on-board strength of the Department broken down by officials, officers, and sworn recruits; a summary of the overall mission set required by the Department; the number of additional duty (overtime and compensatory) hours worked by each USCP officer; a three-year sworn attrition summary by rank; a summary of the timeline for training new sworn recruits; the challenges to sworn recruiting and hiring; and the Department’s multi-year strategy to remediate staffing shortages and incentivize sworn hiring and retention in fiscal year 2023.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$133,648,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	185,818,000
Committee recommendation .....	180,318,000

Expenses include office supplies and equipment, communications, motor vehicles, uniforms and equipment, investigations, training, and miscellaneous items.

The Committee recommends \$180,318,000 for general expenses, which is \$46,670,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$5,500,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 110. This provision provides the Chief of the Capitol Police the authority to accept volunteer chaplain services for the United States Capitol Police.

SEC. 111. This provision allows the United States Capitol Police officers in the Dignitary Protection Division to provide armed protection for Senators traveling overseas.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	7,500,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,500,000

The Congressional Accountability Act [CAA] (Public Law 104–1) established an independent Office of Congressional Workplace Rights [OCWR], formerly the Office of Compliance, to apply the rights and protections of the following labor and employment statutes to covered employees within the Legislative Branch: the Fair Labor Standards Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Federal Service Labor Management Relations Act, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act, the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act. That act was amended in 1998 to apply the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act and in 2008 to apply the Genetic Information and Nondiscrimination Act. On December 21, 2018, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 Reform Act (Public Law 115–397) was signed into law expanding the Office’s duties and responsibilities, as well as the number of employees covered by the CAA and the CAA Reform Act [CAARA].

The Office of Congressional Workplace Rights administers and ensures the integrity of the neutral dispute resolution process concerning claims that arise under the CAA and CAARA. The Office also carries out an education and training program for congressional Members, employing offices and congressional employees to assist them in understanding their rights and responsibilities under the CAA and CAARA.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the OCWR, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and the fiscal year 2023 request.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$60,953,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	64,637,000
Committee recommendation .....	64,637,000

The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] is responsible for providing to the Congress objective, nonpartisan, and timely analyses to aid in economic and budgetary decisions on the wide array of programs covered by the Federal budget, as well as the information and estimates required for the congressional budget process.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$64,637,000 for the CBO. The recommendation is \$3,684,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request.

*Promoting Transparency.*—The Congressional Budget Office provides Congress with budgetary and economic analysis that is important to the legislative process and can have significant policy implications. The Committee acknowledges that CBO has undertaken efforts to improve and promote transparency of the agency’s modeling and cost estimates process. The Committee encourages CBO to strengthen its efforts on transparency to respect the interest of Congress and to maintain the agency’s professional independence. As with prior year budget submissions, the Committee expects CBO to include in its fiscal year 2024 budget request details about the agency’s ongoing and future efforts to implement the multi-year plan to increase its capacity to make CBO’s work as transparent and responsive as possible.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol [AOC] is responsible to the United States Congress for the maintenance, operation, development, and preservation of 16.5 million square feet of buildings and more than 450 acres of land throughout the Capitol complex. This includes the Capitol, the Capitol Visitor Center, the House and Senate office buildings, the Library of Congress buildings, the U.S. Botanic Garden, the Capitol Power Plant, and other facilities. The AOC also provides professional expertise with regard to the preservation of architectural and artistic elements entrusted to its care and provides recommendations concerning design, construction, and maintenance of the facilities and grounds.

The Committee recommends a funding level of \$1,100,028,000 for activities of the Architect of the Capitol, excluding the House Office Buildings account. The recommendation is \$529,554,267 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$429,360,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

The following table compares the Committee recommendation for the AOC accounts to the fiscal year 2023 request, including the House Office Buildings account.

Item	Fiscal year 2023 request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Capital Construction and Operations .....	\$155,843,000	\$145,843,000	(\$10,000,000)
Capitol Building .....	101,964,000	56,689,000	(45,275,000)
Capitol Grounds .....	16,465,000	16,365,000	(100,000)
Senate Office Buildings .....	150,681,000	156,596,000	5,915,000
Capitol Power Plant .....	170,211,000	133,251,000	(36,960,000)
Library Buildings and Grounds .....	183,520,000	128,220,000	(55,300,000)
Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security .....	699,452,000	412,252,000	(287,200,000)
Botanic Garden .....	23,560,000	23,520,000	(40,000)
Capitol Visitor Center .....	27,692,000	27,292,000	(400,000)
Total .....	1,529,388,000	1,100,028,000	(429,360,000)

*AOC Vehicle Usage.*—The AOC is required to comply with 31 U.S.C. 1343 and, as such, limited by the statutory controls over motor vehicle acquisition and use, including price limitation, equipment, and replacement of motor vehicles, and per regulations set forth by the Government Services Administration [GSA]. The Committee directs the AOC to adhere to GSA regulations on official use of agency vehicles to perform AOC’s mission, including proper iden-

tification of the vehicle as Federal Government-issued and -owned, as well as home-to-work policies.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS.

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$139,116,500
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	155,843,000
Committee recommendation .....	145,843,000

The Capital Construction and Operations appropriation provides funding for salaries and related benefits of the Architect, officers, administrative and support staff, and engineering and architecture employees. This account also provides for administrative items such as agency-wide contractual services; surveys and studies; information technology; and safety engineering operations.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$145,843,000 for capital construction and operations. The recommendation is \$6,726,500 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

*AOC Office of Inspector General.*—Within the total, the Committee provides no less than \$6,110,000 for the AOC OIG. The recommendation includes the request of \$495,000 for 3 additional FTE. The Committee also directs the AOC to ensure that sufficient funding is available for contracts and other expenses identified by the AOC OIG to fulfill its mission. Finally, the Committee reiterates that the independence of the AOC OIG is of the utmost importance.

*Studying Sustainability.*—The AOC’s annual Performance and Accountability Report [PAR] provides the results of the AOC’s financial performance each fiscal year, as well as demonstrates the AOC’s commitment to the accomplishment of its mission and accountability for its financial resources. As part of the PAR completed for fiscal year 2023, the AOC will report on greenhouse gas emissions analysis as data is available for the Capitol complex. The Committee further directs the AOC to include information in each PAR that reflects all significant measures taken to address efficient use of steam and electricity. The AOC will include this information as part of this report on an annual basis to leverage energy conservation and maximize the use of energy efficient sources throughout the legislative branch facilities.

CAPITOL BUILDING

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$42,579,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	101,964,000
Committee recommendation .....	56,689,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,689,000 for necessary expenses for the maintenance, care, and operation of the Capitol, which is \$14,110,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$45,275,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the amount recommended, \$6,099,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and \$18,885,000 shall remain available until expended.

*Miscellaneous Improvements Notifications.*—The Committee appreciates the AOC’s efforts to document and notify the Committee of “Miscellaneous Improvements” projects, which are completed

projects that costs less than \$5,000 for labor and materials. The Committee directs the AOC to provide quarterly reports on Miscellaneous Improvements projects, including a description and cost of each project and the status of total funding set aside for this purpose.

The following table displays the budget detail.

CAPITOL BUILDING

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$31,765,000	\$31,705,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
House Kitchen and Exhaust Modernization .....	23,900,000	.....
Senate Restaurant Renovation Program .....	40,200,000	18,885,000
Minor Construction .....	5,500,000	5,500,000
Conservation of Fine and Architectural Art .....	599,000	599,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	70,199,000	24,984,000
Total, Capitol Building .....	101,964,000	56,689,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$15,237,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	16,465,000
Committee recommendation .....	16,365,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,365,000 for Capitol Grounds for the care and improvements of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant. The recommendation is \$1,128,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$100,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the amount recommended, \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

*Composting Program.*—While the Committee recommendation does not provide additional funding for composting activities, the Committee encourages the AOC to continue exploring options for composting and food waste reduction with offices who are interested from within existing resources.

*Outdoor Recycling.*—The Committee commends the efforts of the AOC and the United States Capitol Police for implementing outdoor recycling programs on the Capitol grounds while maintaining security of the complex. The Committee encourages the Architect of the Capitol and the USCP to continue to collaborate and work together to expand these efforts where appropriate in high-traffic areas across the Capitol complex. The AOC is also encouraged to work with the USCP to find additional locations where garbage and recycling cans can be co-located and clearly marked on the Capitol grounds.

The following table displays the budget detail:

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Item	Amount re- quested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$14,465,000	\$14,365,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
Minor Construction .....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Capitol Grounds .....	16,465,000	16,365,000

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$81,977,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	150,681,000
Committee recommendation .....	156,596,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$156,596,000 for maintenance of the Senate office buildings. The recommendation is \$74,619,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$5,915,000 above below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the amount recommended, \$36,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, and \$38,100,000 shall remain available until expended.

The following table displays the budget detail:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Item	Amount re- quested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$77,381,000	\$82,496,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
Senate Restaurant Employee Retirement Incentives .....	2,700,000	.....
Low-Slope Roofing System Replacement, Dirksen .....	16,600,000	16,600,000
Fire Alarm Control & Panel Replacement, Dirksen .....	4,300,000	4,300,000
Exterior Door Conservation, Phase II, Dirksen .....	3,200,000	3,200,000
Senate Restaurant Renovation Program .....	8,100,000	8,100,000
Air Handling Unit Refurbishments & Replacements, Phase I, Hart .....	25,000,000	25,000,000
Senate Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) Construction .....	.....	3,500,000
Committee Room Modernization .....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Minor Construction .....	8,400,000	8,400,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	73,300,000	74,100,000
Total, Senate Office Buildings .....	150,681,000	156,596,000

*Calder Mountain and Clouds Sculpture.*—The Committee directs the AOC to continue working with outside partners on the restoration of the Calder Mountain and Clouds sculpture. The AOC is expected to continue providing the Senate Committees on Appropriations and on Rules and Administration with regular updates on the status of these efforts.

*Senate Child Care Facility Assessment.*—The Committee notes the importance of the Senate Employees’ Child Care Center facility expansion and encourages all stakeholders to continue working towards selecting a preferred site option for site expansion.

*Senate Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility [SCIF] Construction.*—The Committee notes the progress made to study and design SCIF space in the Senate. The recommendation provides \$3,500,000 in 5-year funds to be used for construction of new SCIF space and to continue implementing recommendations from the SCIF study including preliminary planning, study, design, pre-construction, and construction of additional sensitive compartmented information facility space for the Senate, in coordination with the Office of Senate Security and the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Rules and Administration.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$114,598,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	170,211,000
Committee recommendation .....	133,251,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$133,251,000 for the operations of the Capitol Power Plant. This is supplemented by \$10,000,000 in reimbursements, for a total of \$143,251,000. The recommendation is \$18,653,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$6,960,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. Of the amount provided, \$39,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

The Power Plant provides heat, light, power, and air-conditioning for the Capitol, Senate and House office buildings, and the Library of Congress buildings; heat, light, and power for the Botanic Garden and the Senate and House Garages; light for the Capitol Grounds' street, park, and floodlighting system; steam heat for the Government Publishing Office and Washington City Post Office, also known as Postal Square; and steam heat and air-conditioning for the Union Station complex, Folger Shakespeare Library, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, and the U.S. Supreme Court Building on a reimbursable basis.

The Committee supports continuation of the project, initiated in fiscal year 2012, to replace the cooling towers in the West Refrigeration Plant. The Committee notes that the project cost will total \$249,616,000 and that \$161,116,000 in appropriations has already been provided spanning 12 fiscal years.

Within the operating budget, the recommended amounts for the purchase of electricity from the local private utility, payment to the government of the District of Columbia for the provision of water and sewer services, and the procurement of boiler fuel are displayed in the following table.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 ESTIMATED UTILITY COSTS

	Cost
Purchase of electrical energy .....	\$25,805,000
Purchase of natural gas .....	13,580,000
Purchase of steam .....	1,060,000
Purchase of oil .....	861,000
Purchase of solid fuel .....	250,000
Water and Sewer payments .....	10,305,000
Utilities for Postal Square .....	825,000
Energy Saving Performance Contracts .....	16,813,000
Energy Reduction Services Contracts .....	1,300,000

FISCAL YEAR 2023 ESTIMATED UTILITY COSTS—Continued

	Cost
Reimbursement, Steam & Chilled Water .....	(10,000,000)
Total .....	\$60,799,000

The balance of this appropriation supports a workforce to operate and maintain the Power Plant.

The following table displays the budget detail:

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$93,911,000	\$93,851,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
Electrical Switchgear B and Pump Replacement, RPR, WRP .....	30,400,000	30,400,000
Utility Tunnel Concrete Repairs at Russell Carriage Entrance, R Tunnel .....	2,200,000	2,200,000
Utility Tunnel Concrete Repairs at 2nd and E Capitol, R Tunnel .....	1,800,000	1,800,000
Roofing System Replacement, Boiler and Generator Plant .....	16,500,000	.....
Utility Tunnel Pipe Expansion Joint Replacement, Y Tunnel .....	12,700,000	.....
Utility Tunnels Concrete Repairs, Tunnels B&R .....	7,700,000	.....
Minor Construction .....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	76,300,000	39,400,000
Total, Capitol Power Plant .....	170,211,000	143,251,000

*Resiliency Efforts.*—The Committee encourages the AOC and the CPP to continue to find ways to increase the resilience and efficiency of the Capitol complex. This may include exploring the feasibility of procuring increasingly efficient technologies with higher upfront costs, but that will make the Capitol complex more resilient and independent over time. To this end, the CPP shall brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the incremental cost differences between conventional and low-carbon or zero emissions alternatives for the Capitol campus, including but not limited to, energy audits, building retro-commissioning, building materials, heating and cooling systems, onsite distributed energy generation and storage. The Committee also expects the CPP to provide periodic updates on the status of the design, construction and installation of the electronic vehicle [EV] charging stations across the Senate appropriated in fiscal year 2022, as well as the estimated costs associated with operating and maintaining those EV charging stations, and any plans for expanding EV charging station for the Senate and other areas within Capitol complex.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$65,544,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	183,520,000
Committee recommendation .....	128,220,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$128,220,000 for the care and maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds by the AOC, of which \$92,500,000 shall remain available until Sep-



tember 30, 2027. The recommendation is \$63,676,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$55,300,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

The following table displays the budget detail:

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Item	Amount re- quested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$36,220,000	\$35,720,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
Sprinkler System Replacement for Collections, Adams .....	37,500,000	37,500,000
Fire Alarm & Audibility System Upgrade, Phase II, Madison .....	15,500,000	.....
Collection Storage Module 7, Fort Meade .....	51,000,000	51,000,000
Exterior Masonry & Envelope Repairs, Phase I, Jefferson .....	16,800,000	.....
Copper Roof Replacement & Fall Protection Installation, Phase II, Adams .....	22,500,000	.....
Minor Construction .....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	147,300,000	92,500,000
Total, Library Buildings and Grounds .....	183,520,000	128,220,000

CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$62,389,733
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	699,452,000
Committee recommendation .....	412,252,000

The Committee recommends \$412,252,000 for Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security, which is \$349,862,267 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$287,200,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request, of which \$356,600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027. This funding will continue to support the maintenance, care and operations of buildings, grounds and security enhancements of the USCP and AOC security and resilience/continuity programs.

As noted in the fiscal year 2023 budget submission of the Capitol Police, the Department’s growth since January 6, 2021, and ongoing threats translates into the need for adequate facilities and infrastructure support from within the AOC’s annual Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security appropriation. The operational, administrative, training, and logistical support needs of a Federal law enforcement agency of the size and complexity of the USCP has and will continue to have significant fiscal impacts for the AOC. The funds provided by the Committee for core security needs will support the USCP mission and its efforts to transform the manner and means by which the Department performs its mission.

The Committee directs the AOC to submit a detailed spend plan within 60 days of enactment of this act for both the Physical Security Assessment Design and Construction Program and the Enhanced Screening Vestibules Design and Construction Program. The spend plans, which may be held in a classified setting, should include details for the execution of the funds provided before any funds provided in this act are obligated.

The following table displays the budget detail:

## CAPITOL POLICE BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND SECURITY

Item	Amount re- quested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$56,652,000	\$55,652,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
USCP K-9 Expansion Support .....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Barrier Lifecycle and Security Kiosk Repairs and Replacement .....	9,100,000	9,100,000
Computer Room Air Conditioning Unit Replacements, Phase II .....	5,500,000	.....
Fire Alarm Replacement & Fire Suppression System Modifications .....	10,700,000	.....
Physical Security Assessment Design & Construction Program .....	500,000,000	277,000,000
Enhanced Screening Vestibules Design & Construction Program .....	100,000,000	60,000,000
Continuity, Resilience & Disaster Recovery Fund .....	5,000,000	.....
Minor Construction .....	10,000,000	8,000,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	642,800,000	356,600,000
Total, Capitol Police Buildings, Grounds, and Security .....	699,452,000	412,252,000

## BOTANIC GARDEN

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$24,463,500
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	23,560,000
Committee recommendation .....	23,520,000

The Committee recommends \$23,520,000 for salaries and expenses of the Botanic Garden. The recommendation is \$943,500 below the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$40,000 below the fiscal year 2023 budget request. Of this amount, \$8,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

The following table displays the budget detail:

## BOTANIC GARDEN

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$15,360,000	\$15,320,000
Fiscal Year 2023 Project Budget		
Production Facility Renewal & Master Plan Design .....	3,200,000	3,200,000
Minor Construction .....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal, Project Budget .....	8,200,000	8,200,000
Total, Botanic Garden .....	23,560,000	23,520,000

## CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$25,569,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	27,692,000
Committee recommendation .....	27,292,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$27,292,000 for the operation of the Capitol Visitor Center. The recommendation is \$1,723,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$400,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

The following table displays the budget detail:

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

Item	Amount requested	Committee recommendation
Fiscal Year 2023 Operating Budget		
Subtotal, Operating Budget .....	\$27,692,000	\$27,292,000
Total, Capitol Visitor Center .....	27,692,000	27,292,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 130. This provision prohibits payment of bonuses to contractors behind schedule or over budget.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress [Library or LOC] is the largest library in the world and an unmatched source of information for Congress, the American people, and beyond. The Library acquires, registers, preserves, protects, and makes accessible the creative record of the United States. It is the main research arm of the United States Congress, and its resources and services are used by millions of people every month. Its mission is to support the Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and to further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people. The Library’s collections include more than 170 million items (books, photographs, maps, sound recordings, films, sheet music, legal materials) in 470 languages. Digital technology is transforming the way the Library does its work, and the institution plays an important leadership role in superimposing digital library collections and services on those that are analog based. The Library of Congress houses the Congressional Research Service, U.S. Copyright Office, National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled, Law Library of Congress, and numerous other programs and services.

The Committee recommends a total of \$819,264,000 for the Library of Congress, an increase of \$25,245,126 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$5,631,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request.

In addition to the appropriation, the Library estimates receipts of \$46,912,000, funds from gifts and trusts totaling \$52,412,000, and reimbursable and revolving funds totaling \$308,554,000. Total funds available to support Library operations, including the Architect of the Capitol account, are expected to be approximately \$1,308,950,000 in fiscal year 2023 under the Committee recommendation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$550,620,874
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	579,876,000
Committee recommendation .....	574,245,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$574,245,000 for salaries and expenses of the Library of Congress. The recommendation is \$23,624,126 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$5,631,000 below the fiscal year 2023 request. The recommendation

includes programmatic increases requested in fiscal year 2023 of \$1,084,000 for the Visitor Engagement Program, \$4,997,000 for the Library OCIO's role in the implementation and continuous development of the Integrated Research and Information System [IRIS], \$1,510,000 for the Legislative Branch Financial Management System [LBFMS], \$1,475,000 for the OCIO Cloud Program Office, \$4,082,000 to strengthen IT planning and project management, and \$1,762,000 for the Financial Reports Division to address significant growth in accounting, workflow, and financial reporting requirements.

The Committee recommendation does not include the requested \$2,394,000 to migrate the Library's personnel and payroll processing services, \$3,109,000 to expand enterprise planning and management, or \$128,000 to refresh workstations.

*IT Modernization.*—The Committee continues to invest in IT modernization at the Library and directs the Library to brief the Committee regularly on these efforts.

*Thomas Jefferson Building Visitor Experience.*—Along with budget submissions as part of the regular appropriations process, the Library is directed to provide periodic updates to the Committee on updates to designs, cost estimates, and anticipated timelines for construction and implementation of the Library's Visitor Experience Master Plan. These updates should also include progress on fundraising initiatives for private funding, including both donations in-hand and verbal commitments, to support the Visitor Experience.

*Veterans History Project.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,976,000 for the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project [VHP]. VHP oversees a nationwide effort to build an archive of oral histories, from World War I through current conflicts, by collecting, preserving, and making available the personal stories of American war veterans and the civilian workers who support them. The VHP collection includes submissions from every State and is the largest oral history project in the United States.

*Teaching with Primary Sources.*—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,945,000 for the Library's successful Teaching with Primary Sources program [TPS], a teacher training initiative that encourages educators to incorporate the Library's online primary sources into school curricula. The TPS program achieves this by making grants funding available to a broad array of eligible organizations in every State in order to develop innovative strategies, tools, and materials for meaningful teaching and learning experiences using primary source material from LOC collections. The Committee is aware of the important role that colleges, universities, and other educational institutions and foundations have held in developing and expanding the scope and reach of the TPS program since its authorization in 2005. The Committee encourages the Library to maintain funding for these partnerships to continue and expand this effective teacher training initiative that incorporates the Library's impressive digital collections into school curricula.

The Committee believes that efforts to develop learning initiatives on history, civics, and democracy have merit, and encourages the Library to further its efforts in these areas, including through

the creation of a Lewis-Houghton civics education grants initiative. For this purpose, the Committee's recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 for TPS above the budget request. This initiative will competitively award grants, in an amount no larger than \$100,000, per year for up to 3 years, to eligible applicants from educational, civic, and cultural organizations operating within the United States and its territories, focused on using LOC collections to teach about civics and democracy. The Committee believes that competitive, merit-based grants should be awarded through the TPS Consortium of partner organizations, such as colleges and universities, educational nonprofits, libraries, and advocacy organizations, so that grant recipients benefit from the experiences of consortium members located in different geographic areas experimenting with projects, sharing ideas, and working toward common goals. The Committee directs the Library to provide a briefing to the Committee on its plans to implement this initiative no later than 180 days after the enactment of this act.

*Preservation of the Collection.*—The Committee understands that funding remains available through September 30, 2022, for purposes of the deacidification preservation program. The Committee directs the Library to brief the Committees within 30 days of the enactment of this act on the phase out of mass deacidification activity, and how it intends to expend remaining funds.

*National Film and Sound Recording Preservation Programs.*—The Committee recognizes the important work of the National Film Preservation Program and the National Sound Recording Preservation Program, including the federally chartered National Film and National Recording Preservation Foundations [Foundations]. Consistent with the authorizing statute, the Foundations utilize both public and private matching funds to provide grants to a wide array of educational and non-profit organizations that help preserve historical and cultural artifacts that would otherwise disappear or be destroyed over time. Given that these programs were reauthorized under the Library of Congress Sound Recording and Film Preservation Programs Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–217), the Committee expects that the Library will provide support to these programs.

*Congress.gov Update Study.*—The Committee recognizes that Congress.gov is an important tool for members, staff, and the public to follow and understand the congressional process; however, the Committee believes that Congress.gov could provide a more complete picture of the full legislative process. Therefore, the Committee requests that the Library, in collaboration with the Legislative Branch Data Interchange Working Group, conduct a study to determine what changes are necessary to allow Congress.gov to better track the legislative process. The study should identify technical and procedural changes required to track legislation that is introduced and later included in a separate measure, legislation introduced that is also filed as an amendment, and a better tracking of the congressional committee process, including the notation of recorded votes in committee. The Committee encourages the Library to consult with congressional and public stakeholders in the development of the study and to submit a report to the Committee

within 180 days of enactment of this act on the findings of the study.

*Reading Room Access.*—The Committee recognizes that public access to the Main Reading Room at the Library of Congress is limited and acknowledges the challenge of maintaining a balance between creating a quiet environment for researchers while also allowing visitors to enjoy the beauty of the Main Reading Room. The Committee encourages the Library to continue exploring opportunities to enhance public access to the Reading Room while preserving the research environment and collections, and directs the Library to keep the Committee apprised of any new efforts to expand public access.

*Information Literacy.*—In recognition of the critical need for Americans of all ages to develop information literacy skills, the Committee directs the Library of Congress to collaborate with and provide consultative support to the Institute of Museum and Library Services [IMLS] as IMLS carries out the activities of the Information Literacy Taskforce for the priorities and guidelines described in the explanatory statement to accompany the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103).

*America 250.*—The Committee encourages the Library to collaborate with the IMLS on outreach and activities to engage the diverse community of museums and libraries across the Nation in celebrating and commemorating the semiquincentennial anniversary of the Nation’s founding.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$53,065,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	53,762,000
Committee recommendation .....	53,762,000

The United States Copyright Office plays an important role in our Nation’s intellectual property system. Copyright law is the foundation for the creation and dissemination of American artistic works, leading to substantial economic and cultural benefits. The Copyright Office serves multiple central roles in the copyright system, overseeing the registration of copyrighted works, administering the copyright law, and providing counsel to Congress on copyright policy.

The Committee recommends the direct appropriation of \$53,762,000 for the Copyright Office, and approves authority to spend receipts of \$43,912,000 and \$3,000,000 available from prior year unobligated balances, for a total of \$100,674,000 in fiscal year 2023. The recommendation for total funding available is \$2,636,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request. The recommendation includes \$1,698,000 requested in the budget for Copyright Office fee and cost analysis, economic analysis, and statistic capabilities.

*Information Technology Modernization.*—The recommendation continues funding for Copyright Office IT modernization. The Committee directs the Copyright Office and the Library’s Office of Chief Information Officer [OCIO] to continue to work together to achieve

efficiencies in shared services, while allowing for mission specific modernization to be the responsibility of the Copyright Office. The Committee directs the Copyright Office to provide a detailed spend plan for the IT modernization efforts intended to be addressed with the funds provided in fiscal year 2023.

## CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$129,106,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	132,600,000
Committee recommendation .....	132,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$132,600,000 for the Congressional Research Service [CRS]. The recommendation is \$3,494,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request. The recommendation includes the request of \$2,169,000 for CRS's role in IRIS implementation and continuous development.

*Congressional Research Service Modernization.*—The Committee recognizes the tremendous value that CRS has added to Congress by providing objective, authoritative, nonpartisan, and confidential research and analysis on the breadth of policy issues considered during each legislative session since its inception in 1914. The Committee continues to support modernization of CRS mission-specific information systems to increase efficiency of the office while protecting confidentiality of congressional data.

*Science and Technology Research Capacity.*—The Committee continues to support CRS's efforts to increase the depth and breadth of its capacity to provide research and policy analysis on current and emerging legislative issues related to science and technology [S&T] and Federal uses and oversight of S&T. The Committee encourages CRS to continue developing this capacity, as recommended in the National Academy of Public Administration study directed in conference report H.R. 115–929. This added expertise will allow CRS to meet the growing need of Congress for timely, complex, and multidisciplinary analysis of policy issues related to these rapidly changing technologies, the role of the Federal Government in oversight of such technologies, and the effects of Federal S&T policies across all sectors. The Committee also encourages CRS to increase outreach efforts to make Members and congressional staff more aware of the resources it provides related to S&T policy analysis, including on current and emerging S&T issues Congress is examining.

*Exploratory Study on Big Data Analytics.*—The Committee directs CRS to engage with an external entity to produce a report detailing the feasibility of CRS engaging in the analysis and modeling of big data sets. The study should assess the information technology infrastructure, staffing, and analytical support required to establish and maintain such a capability. The completed study would be made available to the Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on House Administration, and House and Senate leadership.

*Augmenting Existing Data Analysis Capacity.*—The Committee encourages CRS to explore ways to augment its ability to perform

quantitative analysis of research data. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, CRS shall brief the Committee on proposed options for such capacity expansion, including costs. CRS currently uses quantitative analysis and policy simulation to evaluate certain legislative proposals, their distributional impact on various demographic groups, interactions with other public programs, and their alternatives. The briefing may evaluate additional research personnel, such as new analysts, data scientists, methodologists and research assistants to expand quantitative analysis on newer topics that assess the impact of legislative proposals more broadly. The briefing may also evaluate infrastructure investment in statistical data science visualization software to strengthen this research capacity.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PRINT DISABLED  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$61,227,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	58,657,000
Committee recommendation .....	58,657,000

This appropriation supports a national reading program for eligible residents of the United States and U.S. citizens living overseas who are blind or print disabled. Books and magazines in braille and various recorded formats are produced by the National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled [NLS] for distribution through a network of State and locally supported libraries. At present, 55 regional libraries in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands house and circulate books and magazines to eligible readers. Twenty-eight subregional libraries in ten States and Guam assist at the local public library level. In addition, 15 Advisory and Outreach Centers assist regional libraries in provision of services. Fifty-three of the regional libraries and three separate cooperating agencies distribute sound reproducers. Two multi-State centers, under contract to the NLS, store and distribute books and other materials in their geographical region. The program supports a readership of approximately 800,000.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,657,000 for salaries and expenses for NLS. The recommendation is \$2,570,000 below the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request.

The Committee recommendation includes additional funding for Braille eReaders and Talking Book Machines to expand user access and modernize the program. The additional funding will allow for NLS to increase its supply so that more people in need may receive the braille and talking book machines. The Committee continues to support the Braille and Audio Reading by Download website replacement.

The Committee supports the acquisition of a new headquarters for NLS and directs the Library to report on the status no later than 60 days after enactment of this act.

The Committee encourages the Library, in consultation and coordination with the IMLS, to provide increased assistance to the State Library Administrative Agencies to expand access to mate-



rials from the NLS, with additional support provided to IMLS for these activities.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

The U.S. Government Publishing Office [GPO] is the Federal Government’s primary centralized resource for gathering, cataloging, producing, providing, and preserving published information in all its forms. By law and tradition, the GPO’s mission is to provide expert publishing and printing services to all three branches of Government; to provide, in partnership with Federal depository libraries, permanent public access to the printed and electronic information products of all three branches of the Federal Government; and to sell copies of authentic printed and electronic documents and other government information products to the public.

GPO’s core mission dates to 1813 when Congress determined that information regarding the work of the Federal Government should be available to all Americans. Over 200 years later, GPO’s mission remains unchanged. However, the means for producing and distributing that information has transformed dramatically with the advent of the digital revolution.

Today, GPO provides free online public access to more than 1.5 million searchable titles, including the Budget of the U.S. Government, the Code of Federal Regulations, the Congressional Record, and congressional bills, hearings, and reports. GPO also provides access to Government information in digital format through apps, eBooks, and related technologies. Since 2009, GPO has experienced more than 1.5 billion digital retrievals from its Federal Digital System, and in February 2019 GPO introduced the next generation of its digital information system, govinfo.gov, symbolizing the evolution of how Americans access Government information in the digital era. Last year, the govinfo system averaged approximately 70 million retrievals per month.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$78,872,161
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	82,992,000
Committee recommendation .....	82,992,000

The appropriation for Congressional Publishing supports transparency of the congressional process by funding digital and print publication of congressional proceedings, including the Congressional Record, bills, amendments, Committee reports, and hearing transcripts. This appropriation also supports the direct publication and printing needs of Congress.

The Committee recommends \$82,992,000 for congressional publishing. The recommendation is \$4,119,839 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request.

The following table compares the component categories within this account for fiscal year 2022 and the fiscal year 2023 request. The Committee has not recommended separate amounts for each activity in order to give GPO the flexibility to meet changing requirements.

## CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING

	Fiscal year 2022 enacted	Fiscal year 2023 requested
Congressional Record Publications .....	\$23,553,000	\$24,481,000
Miscellaneous publications .....	1,932,000	1,894,000
Miscellaneous publishing and services .....	27,338,000	29,914,000
Details to Congress .....	6,374,000	6,470,000
Document envelopes and document franks .....	613,000	542,000
Business and committee calendars .....	4,825,000	3,326,000
Bills, resolutions, and amendments .....	3,535,000	3,847,000
Committee reports .....	1,307,000	1,319,000
Documents .....	734,000	584,000
Hearings .....	11,046,000	13,651,000
Committee prints .....	710,000	995,000
Transfers .....	(3,094,839)	(4,031,000)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>78,872,161</b>	<b>82,992,000</b>

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE OFFICE OF  
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$34,020,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	35,257,000
Committee recommendation .....	35,257,000

This appropriation provides for salaries and expenses associated with the distribution of electronic and printed Government documents to depository and international exchange libraries, the cataloging and indexing of Government publications, and the distribution of electronic and printed publications authorized by law at the request of Members of Congress and other Government agencies.

The Committee recommends \$35,257,000 for salaries and expenses of the Public Information Programs of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. The recommendation is \$1,237,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and equal to the fiscal year 2023 request.

The Committee supports GPO's introduction of its next generation information system, govinfo.gov, as well as the agency's other information technology systems, given that these efforts continue to reduce costs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE BUSINESS OPERATIONS  
REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$11,345,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	12,655,000
Committee recommendation .....	11,605,000

The Committee recommends \$11,605,000 for the GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund. The recommendation is \$260,000 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$1,050,000 less than the fiscal year 2023 request.

The Committee supports continued investment in the Revolving Fund as the most efficient solution to both cutting costs and ensuring efficient online access to government documents. One reason GPO is able to meet the increased work demands and continually reduce costs is through its constant focus on capital investments to

modernize information systems, production equipment, and major facility repairs.

*Office of Inspector General.*—The recommendation includes \$6,899,000 for GPO’s OIG for fiscal year 2023. The recommendation does not include the requested increase of \$1,050,000 to migrate the OIG’s human capital [HC] and information technology [IT] support services from GPO to a third-party Federal provider. The Committee notes that the OIG is not funded through a separate appropriation, but the Director submits the OIG’s request without interference, as directed by this Committee. The Committee invests considerable resources through the Business Operations Revolving Fund annually in GPO’s HC and IT services and therefore expects the OIG to utilize them.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$719,230,113
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	810,319,000
Committee recommendation .....	785,831,802

The U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO] is an independent nonpartisan agency that was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 (Public Law 67–13) to act as an auditor for Congress and investigate how the Federal Government spends taxpayer dollars.

The function of GAO includes auditing agency operations to determine whether Federal funds are being spent efficiently and effectively; investigating allegations of illegal and improper activities; reporting on how well Government programs and policies are meeting their objectives; performing policy analyses and outlining options for congressional consideration; and issuing legal decisions and opinions, such as bid protest rulings and reports on agency rules.

The Committee recommends funding of \$785,831,802 for salaries and expenses of the GAO. The recommendation is \$66,601,689 above the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and \$24,487,198 below the fiscal year 2023 request. The funding provided will allow GAO to increase support for the work in evolving science and technology issues; cybersecurity threats; and rising healthcare costs. GAO will also be able to continue the multiphase initiative to modernize its aging information technology infrastructure and begin to address the backlog of deferred maintenance at its headquarters building.

Additionally, \$55,865,000 is authorized in offsetting collections derived from rent receipts and reimbursements for conducting financial audits of Government corporations, for a total of \$841,696,802.

*GAO Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics Team.*—In the fiscal year 2019, the Committee directed GAO to provide a comprehensive plan to reconfigure its science and technology function to better address the evolving and timely needs of Congress, and in January 2019, GAO established a Science, Technology Assessment, and Analytics [STAA] team. In consultation with internal and external stakeholders, academic and nonprofit organizations, and Members of Congress, the STAA team submitted its plan for

staffing needs, resources, areas of expertise, and the products and services that the team will provide or is currently providing to Congress. The plan demonstrates STAA’s value and ability to assess upcoming technological and digital innovations. Presently, the STAA is providing Congress with technology assessments, technical assistance, and reports in the areas of oversight of Federal technology and science programs, as well as best practices in engineering sciences and cybersecurity. The Committee applauds the efforts of GAO’s STAA team and encourages STAA to continue providing Congress with unbiased explanatory data, as well as assessments of future science and technology issues relevant to Congress. The Committee also supports the ongoing growth and adaptation of the STAA team to meet congressional needs.

*Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding Transparency and Accountability.*—The Committee directs the GAO to again undertake an audit of Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] and Community Project Funding [CPF] contained in fiscal year 2023 appropriations legislation. The audit shall include the same characteristics GAO adhered to in its fiscal year 2022 CDS and CPF directive after consulting with the Committees on Appropriations. In conducting its audit, GAO shall provide periodic briefings and reports based on available data to the Committees.

*Unimplemented Government Accountability Office Recommendations.*—Within 180 days of enactment of this act, GAO shall publish on its website and provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, and the House Oversight Committee a report estimating the financial costs of unimplemented GAO recommendations.

*GAO Methodology for Estimating Savings.*—The Committee encourages GAO to explore a methodology for estimating potential cost savings through budget requests. Given the many assumptions and caveats required of such analysis, the Committee expects a briefing from GAO to discuss such methodology within 180 days of enactment of this act.

*Appropriations and Budget Law.*—The Committee acknowledges that GAO legal decisions, including those related to the Congressional Review Act, are often fact specific and time consuming. The Committee commends the improvements made by the GAO Appropriations Law Group to increase resources dedicated to supporting Congress’ oversight role, and strongly encourages GAO to continue to find ways to speed up its adjudication process and to prioritize responding to congressional inquiries and publishing formal legal decisions stemming from congressional requests.

**CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL  
LEADERSHIP FUND**

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,000,000

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 as a payment to the Congressional Office of International Leadership [COIL] Fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2022 appropriation and the fiscal

year 2023 request. Founded in 1999 by Congress, COIL, formerly the Open World Leadership Center, serves as the dedicated support agency for congressional legislative diplomacy efforts. Legislative diplomacy is crucial in providing critical advice and consultation to nascent parliamentary bodies trying to build nonpartisan resources to improve legislative output. The Office provides this support for Members of Congress by encouraging both inter-parliamentary and judicial contacts, and by conducting exchanges that establish lasting professional relationships between emerging leaders and their U.S. counterparts. The Office also supports Congress in achieving outcomes that include the further promotion of common values, particularly strengthening international diplomatic relations between legislative bodies, and lasting partnerships between Members of Congress and foreign parliamentarians.

The Office maintains a vast network of more than 29,000 alumni in strategic countries across Eurasia. These alumni are placed at all levels of their societies, including regional and Federal elected positions and ministries. Their presence provides assurances that U.S. interests are understood and considered.

*Ukraine.*—The Committee is deeply troubled by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and supports COIL’s efforts to reinstate programming in Ukraine as soon and safely as possible. The Committee further urges COIL’s engagement with Ukrainians outside of Ukraine to maintain democratic advancement throughout war-time.

*Expansion of Program to Other Countries.*—The Committee requests that COIL keeps the Committee apprised of any new developments on expanding programming to include other regions and countries that may be of strategic necessity to the United States.

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING  
AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2022 .....	\$430,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	430,000
Committee recommendation .....	430,000

The John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development was created by Congress in 1988. The mandate of the Center is to promote and strengthen public service. The Committee recommends the budget request of \$430,000 as authorized by 2 U.S.C. 1105, for the Center’s congressional staff training and development programs.

TITLE II  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Included are several general provisions carried annually in this act (sections 201–210), as follows:

Section 201 bans the use of appropriated funds for service and maintenance of private vehicles, except under such regulations as may be promulgated by the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, respectively.

Section 202 limits the availability for obligation of appropriations to the fiscal year for which it is expressly provided in this act.

Section 203 provides that any pay rate and title designation for a staff position created in this act, and not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, is to be made permanent law by this act. Further, any pay rate and title change for a position provided for in the 1929 Act is to be made permanent law by this act and any changes in the official expenses of Members, officers, and committees, and in the clerk hire of the House and Senate are to be made permanent law by this act.

Section 204 bans the use of funds for contracts unless such contracts are matters of public record and are available for public inspection.

Section 205 authorizes legislative branch entities participating in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council [LBFMC] to finance the costs of the LBFMC.

Section 206 prohibits unauthorized transfers of funds to other agencies.

Section 207 ensures continuation of the staff-led tours of the Capitol.

Section 208 prohibits funds made available in this act to be used to acquire certain telecommunications equipment unless the agency meets certain criteria.

Section 209 prohibits the use of funds to establish or maintain a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography, except for law enforcement investigation, prosecution, or adjudication activities, or other official government activities.

Section 210 directs agencies in this act to work with food service providers to reduce or eliminate plastic waste.

Section 211 relates to funding for COVID–19 response for the Capitol complex.

Included are new general provisions, as follows:

Section 212 relates to the cost of living adjustments for Members of Congress.

Section 213 permits funding in this Act to be used to employ individuals with an employment authorization document under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals [DACA] Program.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee is filing an original bill, which is not covered under this rule, but reports this information in the spirit of full disclosure.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**TITLE 2—THE CONGRESS**

**CHAPTER 29—CAPITOL POLICE**

SUBCHAPTER II—POWERS AND DUTIES

**§ 1975. Overseas travel**

**(a) Definition**

In this section, the term “United States” means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

**(b) In general**

A member of the Capitol Police may travel outside of the United States *for official duty* if—

(1) that travel is with, or in preparation for, travel of a Senator, including travel of a Senator as part of a congressional delegation; *and*

[(2) the member of the Capitol Police is performing security advisory and liaison functions (including advance security liaison preparations) relating to the travel of that Senator; *and*]

[(3)] (2) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate gives prior approval to the travel of the member of the Capitol Police.

**[(c) Law enforcement functions]**

Subsection (b) shall not be construed to authorize the performance of law enforcement functions by a member of the Capitol Police in connection with the travel authorized under that subsection.]

**[(d) (c) Reimbursement]**

The Capitol Police shall be reimbursed for the overtime pay, travel, and related expenses of any member of the Capitol Police who travels under the authority of this section. Any reimbursement under this subsection shall be paid from the account under the heading "SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE".

**[(e) (d) Amounts received]**

Any amounts received by the Capitol Police for reimbursements under [subsection (d)] *subsection (c)* shall be credited to the accounts established for the general expenses or salaries of the Capitol Police, and shall be available to carry out the purposes of such accounts during the fiscal year in which the amounts are received and the following fiscal year.

**[(f) (e) Effective date]**

This section shall apply to fiscal year 2005 and each fiscal year thereafter.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
SENATE					
Expense Allowances					
Vice President .....	20	20	20		
President Pro Tempore of the Senate .....	40	40	40		
Majority Leader of the Senate .....	40	40	40		
Minority Leader of the Senate .....	40	40	40		
Majority Whip of the Senate .....	10	10	10		
Minority Whip of the Senate .....	10	10	10		
President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate .....	15	15	15		
Chairman of the Majority Conference Committee .....	5	5	5		
Chairman of the Minority Conference Committee .....	5	5	5		
Chairman of the Majority Policy Committee .....	5	5	5		
Chairman of the Minority Policy Committee .....	5	5	5		
Subtotal, expense allowances .....	195	195	195		
Representation Allowances for the Majority and Minority Leaders .....	30	30	30		
Total, Expense allowances and representation .....	225	225	225		
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Vice President .....	2,641	2,907	2,907	+266	
Office of the President Pro Tempore .....	796	832	832	+36	
Office of the President Pro Tempore Emeritus .....	343	359	359	+16	
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders .....	5,996	5,996	6,196	+290	+200
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips .....	3,774	3,876	3,876	+102	
Committee on Appropriations .....	16,900	17,616	17,900	+1,000	+284
Conference committees .....	3,626	3,782	3,782	+156	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority .....	900	940	940	+ 40	.....
Policy committees .....	3,704	3,862	3,862	+ 158	.....
Office of the Chaplain .....	562	598	598	+ 36	.....
Office of the Secretary .....	28,091	29,282	29,282	+ 1,191	.....
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper .....	98,563	108,639	108,639	+ 10,076	.....
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority .....	2,038	2,126	2,126	+ 88	.....
Agency contributions and related expenses .....	71,560	77,088	77,088	+ 5,528	.....
Outlays .....					.....
Total, Salaries, officers and employees .....	239,404	257,903	258,387	+ 18,983	+ 484
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate					
Salaries and expenses .....	7,353	7,781	7,781	+ 428	.....
Office of Senate Legal Counsel					
Salaries and expenses .....	1,299	1,350	1,350	+ 51	.....
Expense Allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and Secretaries for the Majority and Minority of the Senate					
Expense allowances .....	30	30	30		.....
Contingent Expenses of the Senate					
Inquiries and investigations .....	136,600	145,615	145,615	+ 9,015	.....
Expenses of United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control .....	530	552	552	+ 22	.....
Secretary of the Senate .....	23,036	17,515	17,515	- 5,521	.....
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate .....	151,821	176,279	165,144	+ 13,323	- 11,135
Sergeant at Arms Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Fund .....	25,000			- 25,000	.....
Sergeant at Arms Fellowships Fund .....			6,277	+ 6,277	+ 6,277
Miscellaneous items .....	23,022	26,204	26,004	+ 2,982	- 200
Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account .....	486,274	522,315	506,000	+ 19,726	- 16,315

Official Mail Costs		300	300	300	300	300
Expenses .....						
Total, Contingent expenses of the Senate .....		846,583	888,780	867,407	+ 20,824	- 21,373
Total, Senate .....		1,094,894	1,156,069	1,135,180	+ 40,286	- 20,889
(Discretionary) .....		1,094,894	1,156,069	1,135,180	+ 40,286	- 20,889
(Mandatory) .....						
JOINT ITEMS						
Joint Economic Committee .....		4,283	4,283	4,283		
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies .....						
Joint Committee on Taxation .....		12,385	12,876	12,948	+ 563	+ 72
Office of the Attending Physician .....						
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances .....		4,063	4,181	4,181	+ 118	
Office of Congressional Accessibility Services .....						
Salaries and expenses .....		1,606	1,702	1,702	+ 96	
Total, Joint items .....		22,337	23,042	23,114	+ 777	+ 72
CAPITOL POLICE						
Salaries .....		468,861	522,280	526,780	+ 57,919	+ 4,500
General expenses .....		133,648	185,818	180,318	+ 46,670	- 5,500
Total, Capitol Police .....		602,509	708,098	707,098	+ 104,589	- 1,000
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS						
Salaries and expenses .....		7,500	7,500	7,500		
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE						
Salaries and expenses .....		60,953	64,637	64,637	+ 3,684	
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL [AOC]						
Capital Construction and Operations .....		139,117	155,843	145,843	+ 6,726	- 10,000
Capitol building .....		42,579	101,964	56,689	+ 14,110	- 45,275

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capitol grounds .....	15,237	16,465	16,365	+ 1,128	- 100
Senate office buildings .....	81,977	150,681	156,596	+ 74,619	+ 5,915
Capitol Power Plant .....	124,598	180,211	143,251	+ 18,653	- 36,960
Spending from offsetting collections .....	- 10,000	- 10,000	- 10,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Capitol Power Plant .....	114,598	170,211	133,251	+ 18,653	- 36,960
Library buildings and grounds .....	64,544	183,520	128,220	+ 63,676	- 55,300
Capitol police buildings, grounds and security .....	62,390	699,452	412,252	+ 349,862	- 287,200
Botanic Garden .....	24,464	23,560	23,520	- 944	- 40
Capitol Visitor Center .....	25,569	27,692	27,292	+ 1,723	- 400
Total, Architect of the Capitol .....	570,475	1,529,388	1,100,028	+ 529,553	- 429,360
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses .....	550,621	579,876	574,245	+ 23,624	- 5,631
Copyright Office, Salaries and expenses .....	98,038	100,674	100,674	+ 2,636	.....
Authority to spend receipts .....	- 41,973	- 43,912	- 43,912	- 1,939	.....
Prior year unobligated balances .....	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Copyright Office .....	53,065	53,762	53,762	+ 697	.....
Congressional Research Service, Salaries and expenses .....	129,106	132,600	132,600	+ 3,494	.....
National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled .....	61,227	58,657	58,657	- 2,570	.....
Salaries and expenses .....	794,019	824,895	819,264	+ 25,245	- 5,631
Total, Library of Congress .....	794,019	824,895	819,264	+ 25,245	- 5,631

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE					
Congressional publishing .....	78,872	82,992	82,992	+ 4,120	.....
Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents, Salaries and expenses .....	34,020	35,257	35,257	+ 1,237	.....
Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund .....	11,345	12,655	11,605	+ 260	- 1,050
Total, Government Publishing Office .....	124,237	130,904	129,854	+ 5,617	- 1,050
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses .....	758,130	866,184	841,697	+ 83,567	- 24,487
Offsetting collections .....	- 38,900	- 55,865	- 55,865	- 16,965	.....
Total, Government Accountability Office .....	719,230	810,319	785,832	+ 66,602	- 24,487
CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE FOR INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP FUND					
Payment to the Congressional Office for International Leadership (COIL) Fund .....	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE					
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT					
Stennis Center for Public Service .....	430	430	430	.....	.....
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Adjustments to Compensation (CBO estimate) .....	- 2,000	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 1,000	.....
USCP benefits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copyright Office new spending authority (Sec 142(b)) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capitol Complex Health and Safety .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
GAO Supplemental Oversight (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, General Provisions .....	3,000	2,000	2,000	- 1,000	.....
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
UKRAINE ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL, 2022					
Payment to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress (emergency) .....	174	.....	.....	- 174	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET [OBLIGATIONAL] AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand total .....					
Appropriations .....	4,005,758	5,263,282	4,780,937	+ 775,179	- 482,345
Rescissions .....	(4,005,584)	(5,263,282)	(4,780,937)	(+ 775,353)	(- 482,345)
Emergency appropriations .....					
(Discretionary) .....					
(Mandatory) .....	(174)	(5,263,282)	(4,780,937)	(+ 775,353)	(- 482,345)
				(- 174)	