



BILL SUMMARY: Legislative Branch Fiscal Year 2026 Appropriations Bill

Bill delivers funding to support Congress' work and provide constituent services, provides new resources to keep the Capitol and lawmakers safe, and maintains critical funding for GAO and legislative branch agencies—rejecting steep cuts proposed by House Republicans

Washington, D.C. – The Fiscal Year 2026 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act provides \$7.125 billion for the operations of the United States Senate and House, the United States Capitol Police, the Library of Congress, the Government Accountability Office, the U.S. Copyright Office, the Congressional Research Service, the Congressional Budget Office, the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of the Attending Physician, and other legislative branch agencies. Note that this total includes \$2.2 billion in funding for the House of Representatives and House Office Buildings, which is not allocated within the draft Senate bill.

Key Points & Highlights

Capitol Police: The bill provides \$881 million—\$75 million over fiscal year 2025—for the United States Capitol Police (USCP) to protect the Capitol, everyone who works in it, and everyone who comes to visit. This includes resources to recruit, support, and retain a highly qualified workforce to protect the Capitol complex. The bill provides \$25 million to continue the Department's mutual aid program, which helps cover security costs incurred by state and local police departments when protecting members and congressionally sponsored events.

Security: The bill provides new funding to address threats to members, their families, and staff to ensure that the work of the American people can be carried out safely—and provides resources to support state office operations and security to be able to best serve constituents. As a result of increased threats toward lawmakers, including in the wake of the recent assassinations of Minnesota state lawmakers, the bill provides \$44.5 million in emergency funding to enhance security measures and member protection. The bill also provides critical funding for the Architect of the Capitol to support Capitol complex physical security requirements to keep members, staff, and visitors safe, and it provides funds to support strong cybersecurity practices within the legislative branch.

Capitol Workforce: The bill provides key funding to support the overall workforce that keeps Congress and legislative branch agencies running. Additionally, the bill extends PUMP Act protections for nursing mothers to the legislative branch.

Constituent Services: The bill provides necessary funding to support the operations of Senate offices and committees as they carry out their legislative and oversight responsibilities and provide services to constituents.

Campus Operations: The bill provides resources for the Architect of the Capitol to maintain critical functions of Capitol complex buildings, grounds, and other facilities, and it funds key infrastructure and security requirements for the Capitol complex.

Government Accountability Office (GAO): The bill provides \$811.9 million for GAO—equal to the fiscal year 2025 level—to support the agency’s essential oversight and auditing responsibilities. As Congress’ independent, nonpartisan watchdog, GAO helps ensure federal programmatic and grant activities are executed in an efficient and effective manner as intended by law. Unlike House Republicans’ draft bill, which guts the agency, the Senate’s bill provides level funding to meet the most critical mandatory mission requirements of the agency.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO): The bill provides \$71.4 million—a \$1.4 million increase over fiscal year 2025—to support CBO’s essential role in providing Congress with objective, timely, and nonpartisan analysis to inform budgetary and economic deliberations essential to the legislative process.

Congressional Research Service (CRS): The bill provides \$136 million for CRS—equal to the fiscal year 2025 level—to support its vital responsibility to provide Congress with expert, non-partisan policy and legal analysis.

Library of Congress: The bill provides \$592.4 million—equal to the fiscal year 2025 level—for the Library of Congress to continue its role as the primary research arm of Congress and as a resource available to the American people.

U.S. Copyright Office: The bill provides \$102.4 million in spending authority, of which \$57.5 million is appropriated for this purpose—which is equal to the fiscal year 2025 level—for the U.S. Copyright Office to fulfill its responsibilities administering the copyright processes for the country.

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights: The bill provides \$8.4 million for the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.