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104TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 104–141

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1996

JUNE 15, 1995.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PACKARD, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 1854]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1996, and for other purposes.

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SUMMARY OF BILL

The bill, as recommended by the Committee, provides appropriations for fiscal year 1996 legislative branch operations which total $1,727,351,000. Of that amount, $1,031,078,000 is for congressional operations and $696,273,000 is for other agencies.

A summary of the recommendations follows:

Fiscal year 1996	*Amount*
Congressional operations	[1] $1,031,078,000
Other agencies	696,273,000
Total	1,727,351,000

[1] Excludes Senate items, including those Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol.

Conforming with long practice under which each body of Congress determines its own housekeeping requirements and the other concurs without intervention, funds for the Senate are not included in the bill as reported to the House. Current appropriations estimates for the Senate for fiscal year 1996, including those under the Architect of the Capitol, total $557,237,000.

A comparative summary of the bill by title and agency follows:

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

[Note.—Excludes Senate items including those Senate items under Architect of the Capitol.]

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996
TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
House of Representatives	$728,601,600	$796,995,000	$671,561,000	−$57,040,600	−$125,434,000
Joint items	86,187,000	89,706,000	85,742,000	−445,000	−3,964,000
Office of Technology Assessment	21,970,000	23,195,000	.....	−21,970,000	−23,195,000
Congressional Budget Office	23,188,000	25,788,000	23,188,000	.....	−2,600,000
Architect of the Capitol (except Senate and Title II items)	112,071,000	128,008,000	102,223,000	−9,848,000	−25,785,000
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	60,084,000	65,913,000	60,083,000	−1,000	−5,830,000
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	89,724,000	91,624,000	88,281,000	−1,443,000	−3,343,000
Total, title I—Congressional operations	1,121,825,600	1,221,229,000	1,031,078,000	−90,747,600	−190,151,000
TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES					
Botanic Garden	$3,230,000	$10,370,000	$10,053,000	$6,823,000	−$317,000
Library of Congress (except Congressional Operations)	263,116,000	290,225,000	264,616,000	1,500,000	−25,609,000
Architect of the Capitol (Library buildings and grounds)	12,483,000	19,929,000	12,428,000	−55,000	−7,501,000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL—Continued

[Note.—Excludes Senate items including those Senate items under Architect of the Capitol.]

Agency	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1995	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1996
Government Printing Office (except Congressional printing and binding)	32,207,000	45,727,000	16,312,000	−15,895,000	−29,415,000
General Accounting Office	449,360,000	472,660,000	392,864,000	−56,496,000	−79,796,000
Total, title II—Other agencies	760,396,000	838,911,000	696,273,000	−64,123,000	−142,638,000
Grand total, new budget, including transfers (obligational) authority (for items considered by House)	1,882,221,600	2,060,140,000	1,727,351,000	−154,870,600	−332,789,000

Note: Title I, Supplementals and Rescissions, of H.R.1158 contains legislative branch rescissions of $16,502,137, which have not yet been enacted.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BILL

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Budget estimates.—The budget estimates considered by the Committee total $2,060,140,000. By law, budget requests for the legislative branch are transmitted to the Congress by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the President without change in the amounts submitted by the originating agency. The 1996 proposals appear on pages 339 through 343 of the "Analytical Perspectives" volume, and pages 15 through 42 of the "Appendix" volume of the 1996 Federal Budget (H. Doc. 104–4), and amendments contained in H. Doc. 104–63, H. Doc. 104–80, and H. Doc. 104–xxx.

Committee recommendations.—A total of $1,727,351,000 in new budget (obligational) authority is recommended for fiscal year 1996. The recommendation is $332,789,000 less than was requested, a reduction of 16.2 percent under the budget request. The bill, as reported, is $534,649,000 below the 602b allocation, which is the ceiling for the discretionary amounts contained in the Legislative Branch appropriations bill and is based on the expenditure targets established in the concurrent resolution on the budget. The bill does not include Senate items. If the Senate items were included in the bill at the level specified in the Committee's 602(b) target, the bill would be $26,649,000 below the 602b budget authority target.

Staffing.—For the past several years, the Committee has generally denied funding for net staffing increases throughout the legislative branch, or provided only those positions with very high priority. Since FY1994 and 1995, a 4% reduction was imposed on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment. The actions taken in this bill will further and more significantly reduce the size of the legislative branch. An additional 2,350 FTE's are being reduced in FY1996 below the level funded or authorized in the fiscal year 1995 appropriations bill. That is an 8.6% reduction and comes after a 7.5% reduction that occurred between 1992 and fiscal year 1995. Over the four year period, the legislative branch entities covered in this bill will have downsized its personnel by over 15%.

Comparison with fiscal year 1995 appropriations.—Compared with the appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1995, $1,882,221,600, the recommendation of $1,727,351,000 for fiscal year 1996 is $154,870,600 below that amount. Significant program reductions have been made in almost every area within the scope of the legislative branch. Several agencies, programs, or projects have been eliminated, and others will be shifted to, or their work products will be developed by, more appropriate organizational entities. The Committee believes these transferred activities can be integrated with similar activities whether in the legislative or executive branch by skilled, professional staff with the requisite technical and management expertise and where economic and operational efficiencies can be achieved by combining like functions. Other activities will be contracted out to the private sector, thus introducing more flexibility and cost-effectiveness to routine activities which will yield the benefits of market efficiencies. Still others will be closely examined for outsourcing in the following fiscal year.

An emphasis has been placed on encouraging the Congress and its constituent agencies to exploit "cyberspace", that is, using electronic technology for printing, distributing, and sharing federal, especially Congressional, documents and information. Wherever possible, the Committee bill replaces funding for paper-based documents with electronic formats and generally establishes incentives for further conversion to electronic technology in the future.

Areas of major change.—The recommended amount for fiscal year 1996 is a net decrease of $154,870,600 below the level appropriated for fiscal year 1995. This decrease has several components. The sum of $41,980,000 is required over fiscal year 1995 for mandatory and pay related costs. To meet the increased costs of inflation necessary to maintain the current level of services requires $3,810,000. There will be an decrease of $200,660,600 for programs, of which $52,278,600 is for legislation, and a decrease in workload of $144,840,000 and $3,542,000 for equipment, alterations and repairs.

A summary of the areas of major changes recommended by general category follows:

AREAS OF MAJOR CHANGE—COMMITTEE BILL VERSUS FY 95 BUDGET AUTHORITY

ITEM	MANDATORY PAY & RELATED COSTS	PRICE LEVEL CHANGES	PROGRAM TYPE CHANGES			TOTAL CHANGES
			LEGISLATION	WORKLOAD	EQUIP. ALTR., MAINTENANCE REPAIRS, ETC	
TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS						
House of Representatives	$12,666,000	$268,000	($44,388,600)	($22,443,000)	($3,143,000)	($57,040,600)
Joint Items						
Joint Economic Committee	.....	.....	.....	(1,090,000)	.....	(1,090,000)
Joint Committee on Printing	.....	.....	.....	(620,000)	.....	(620,000)
Joint Committee on Taxation	278,000	.....	.....	(278,000)	.....	0
Office of the Attending Physician	.....	.....	.....	(105,000)	30,000	(75,000)
Capitol Police Board	1,462,000	.....	.....	(152,000)	.....	1,310,000
Capitol Guide and Special Services Office	101,000	.....	.....	(101,000)	.....	0
Statements of Appropriations	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000
Total joint items	1,841,000	.....	.....	(2,316,000)	30,000	(445,000)
Office of Technology Assessment	.....	.....	.....	(21,970,000)	.....	(21,970,000)
Congressional Budget Office	526,000	.....	2,600,000	(2,981,000)	(145,000)	0
Architect of the Capitol (except Senate & Title II items)	1,305,000	1,006,000	.....	(4,272,000)	(7,887,000)	(9,848,000)
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	2,459,000	.....	.....	(2,460,000)	.....	(1,000)
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	.....	1,793,000	5,800,000	(9,036,000)	.....	(1,443,000)
TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES						
Botanic Garden	50,000	.....	.....	(147,000)	6,920,000	6,823,000
Library of Congress (except Congressional Research Service)	7,903,000	.....	.....	(6,337,000)	(66,000)	1,500,000
Architect of the Capitol (Library buildings and grounds)	67,000	.....	.....	(341,000)	219,000	(55,000)
Government Printing Office (except Congressional printing and binding)	168,000	743,000	(13,900,000)	(2,936,000)	30,000	(15,895,000)
General Accounting Office	14,995,000	.....	(2,390,000)	(69,601,000)	500,000	(56,496,000)
Total	41,980,000	3,810,000	(52,278,600)	(144,840,000)	(3,542,000)	(154,870,600)

STRUCTURE OF THE BILL

The bill is divided into three titles:

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Title I—Congressional Operations contains the appropriations for the actual operation of the Congress. Traditionally, Congressional operations has included the House of Representatives (Senate items will be added by that body), joint items, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Congressional Budget Office, the Architect of the Capitol (except Senate office buildings and Library of Congress buildings and grounds), the Congressional Research Service, and the Congressional printing and binding portion of the Government Printing Office.

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

Title II—Other Agencies contains the budget for several activities which do not provide primary support to the Congress. For instance, the activities of the Library of Congress, except the Congressional Research Service, are carried in this title. This includes such Library activities as the program to provide books for the blind and physically handicapped, the operation of the Copyright Office (including copyright royalty regulation) and Library services to the public and to the government of the United States. The non-Congressional operations of the Government Printing Office are contained in title II, such as the depository library program, which acquires or prints federal publications for distribution to the libraries, and sales of government publications to the general public. Also, although much of the workload of the General Accounting Office is in direct support of the Congress, including work mandated by statute or requested by committees and Members of Congress, the balance of that agency's workload involves its more general legislative requirements. The nature of that work is directed toward the improvement of the operation of the Federal government through review and evaluation of programs and the prevention of fraud and waste, as well as accounting and financial management improvements. The GAO budget, therefore, is carried in title II of the bill. The Botanic Garden rounds out the items included in title II.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title III contains general provisions.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH WIDE MATTERS

The Committee understands that the amounts contained herein will create a number of "downsizing" and "rightsizing" changes in legislative branch operations during fiscal year 1996. In order to minimize disruption to essential services, the Committee, through the authority assigned to the Subcommittee on Legislative, will consider reprogrammings among object classes within agency budgets in order to maximize the efficiency of the limited resources provided.

The President's budget for FY1996 proposed a limit of 2.4% on civilian pay increases (comparability, cost-of-living, and locality pay). The Committee bill requires the absorption within the base budgets of the agencies of the legislative branch of whatever increase in employee salaries is eventually approved. Agency budgets were not increased over the current level for this pay adjustment.

Last year, the Committee (with the Senate Committee's subsequent concurrence) directed the Library of Congress, as a legislative branch-wide undertaking, to study and report on the duplication in legislative branch information sources. This study was intended to place a particular emphasis on current systems and plans for electronic storage and access to information on the status of pending legislation, access to routine Congressional documents such as the Congressional Record, hearings, bills, reports, and public laws, and a variety of other information products utilized by the Congress, governmental entities, and the public. It is essential that this project go forward with the attention and vigor such an important study requires. Many agencies, including the House and Senate, as well as the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, General Accounting Office, and others, are expending significant resources on devising storage and access methods, often involving identical data and information. This situation is rife with the probability of duplication of effort, waste of funds and professional skills, and sheer confusion. Some of this duplication is clearly evident, particularly to the many consumers of Congressional information products.

The Committee understands that the focus of Library of Congress efforts has been shifted to developing proposals and technologies, instead of producing the needed study together with a measurement of the extent of the duplication problem. The Library of Congress has not been relieved of the responsibility to carry out this study and will be expected to advise the Committee of the timeline for its completion. The Library of Congress should consult with and enlist the support of House Information Systems, Senate information collection and processing entities, GPO, GAO, and other appropriate legislative agencies. A joint report, coordinated by Library of Congress automation experts, would be most useful since there are many points of view of these matters, some conflicting but worthy of consideration. In any case, the Committee directs that this effort be given a very high priority.

The Committee also directs that the agencies, offices, and joint items included within the bill provide their budget justifications to the Committee by mid-December.

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

The Committee bill recommends a total of $1,031,078,000 for fiscal year 1996 for those activities in direct support of the operations of the Congress (exclusive of the Senate) which is a decrease of $90,747,600 below the fiscal year 1995 level. Budget estimates considered by the Committee total $1,221,229,000 which have been reduced by $190,151,000.

A summary of the recommendations follows:

Title I—Congressional Operations

Item	*Amount*
House of Representatives	$671,561,000
Joint items	85,742,000
Office of Technology Assessment	.....
Congressional Budget Office	23,188,000
Architect of the Capitol (except Senate and Title II items)	102,223,000
Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress	60,083,000
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	88,281,000
Total	1,031,078,000

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Committee recommends a total of $671,561,000 for the operation of the House of Representatives during fiscal year 1996. The allowance is $125,434,000 below the appropriations requested, and $57,040,600 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The following tabulation summarizes the recommendations:

House of Representatives

Item	*Amount*
Salaries and expenses:	
House leadership offices	$11,271,000
Members' representational allowances	360,503,000
Committee salaries and expenses	95,574,000
Salaries, officers and employees	83,733,000
Allowances and expenses	120,480,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	$671,561,000
Total, House of Representatives	$671,561,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$728,468,000
1996 budget estimate	796,995,000
Committee recommendation	671,561,000

The appropriation for the operations of the House of Representatives is the salaries and expenses appropriation. The amount provided is $671,561,000. The account includes the following House activities: House leadership offices; Members' representational allowances; committee salaries and expenses; salaries, officers and employees; allowances and expenses; and the day care center. This is a new structure for the House accounts and reflects the elimination of several committee accounts due to the reforms enacted at the beginning of the 104th Congress, as well as a more responsibility-centered funding scheme. The so-called allowances authorized for the staff salaries, office expenses, and official mail of the Members of the House have been combined into one account. Members will still be constrained by the limits on each allowance set by law and the Committee on House Oversight. In most cases, the expense funds associated with an organizational activity of the House have been included with the salary funds for the staff assigned to the cost manager. Thus, committees will be required to budget for equipment and supply expenditures, House administrative officers (Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Chief Administrative Officer, etc.) will be required to budget for all their expenditures, as will the legal support offices (Parliamentarian, Legislative Counsel, Law Revision Counsel), and so forth. The Committee retains the traditional

reprogramming authority, within funds available, as provided by law and consistent with the authority that resides in all executive agencies, and the practices followed in the private sector. The new account structure is compatible with the transfer authority established in section 101 of P.L. 102–392, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993. The scope of such authority remains the same even though some of the account headings have been changed to accommodate the revised organization of House resources.

Because of the significant changes made in House funding and management in the 104th Congress, the traditional comparisons made to the FY1996 amounts proposed herein will be made against the current funding level, instead of the amount appropriated to the previous account headings for FY1995. The total FY1995 appropriation for House items will be identical ($728,601,600), but individual items will reflect fiscal year 1995 amounts as the House is now organized, and based on the new account structure. This will provide a more straightforward comparison, and is designed to minimize the confusion of comparing a new funding structure against the previous organization and funding structure.

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

1995 appropriation (current funding level)	$10,843,000
1996 budget estimate [1]	11,728,000
Committee recommendation	11,271,000

[1] Budget amendment pending.

The Committee recommends a total of $11,271,000 for the operations of the leadership offices during fiscal year 1996. The amounts reflects the staff included in H. Res. 6, 7, 9, and 10, 104th Congress and the transfers made in H. Res. 113, and section 104 of this Act. The leadership account now contains the conference, caucus, and policy entities that were formerly funded within the "Salaries, officers and employees" account. All the traditional party parities have been maintained. The recommended amount is $323,740 below the amounts authorized for these accounts.

The allocation by office follows:

House leadership offices

Item	*Amount*
Office of the Speaker	$1,478,000
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,470,000
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	1,480,000
Office of the Majority Whip	928,000
Office of the Minority Whip	918,000
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activities	376,000
Republican Conference	1,083,000
Republican Steering Committee	664,000
Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,181,000
Democratic Caucus	566,000
Nine Minority Employees	1,127,000
Total	11,271,000

MEMBERS' REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

1995 appropriation	$351,217,000
1996 budget estimate	389,100,000
Committee recommendation	360,503,000

A total of $360,503,000 is recommended for the representational allowances of the Members of the House. In recommending this amount, the Committee used an estimate of $246,073,000 for clerk hire salaries, $79,800,000 for office expenses, and $34,630,000 for official mail. It should be pointed out that these allowances are established in law and are regulated by the Committee on House Oversight. By combining these allowances into one account, the Committee is simplifying the account structure, and believes the need for subsequent reprogrammings will be greatly diminished. This level of funding is $26.9 million (7%) below the amounts Members are authorized to spend under law and House Oversight regulations.

Many Members do not expend their full allowance. That is why the Committee bill does not fully fund this account. The frugality of those Members is already projected in the bill presented by the Committee. Since these prospective savings are already taken in the bill, they reduce the need for appropriated funds and, therefore, contribute directly to the reduction in federal spending and consequently lower the projected deficit. In order to inform the Members of their direct contribution to deficit reduction, the Chief Administrative Officer is directed to report to the Committee on House Oversight the amounts annually saved from each Member's allowances. The Committee on House Oversight will then inform Members of the amounts saved from their allowances.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

1995 appropriation (current structure)	$135,336,000
1996 budget estimate	148,793,000
Committee recommendation	95,574,000

The Committee employees account has been consolidated from several accounts previously included in the appropriations bill. The staff of the Committees of the House were reduced by 33% at the beginning of the 104th Congress. The funding in the bill reflects those reductions and provides $95,574,000 for the salaries and expenses of the 19 standing committees and one permanent select committee of the House, as follows:

Standing Committees, special and select.—For the salaries and expenses of committees funded in H. Res. 107, the Committee biennial funding resolution approved on March 15, 1995, $78,629,000 is provided. This is a reduction of $34,176,000 under the amount allocated for all committees, except the Committee on Appropriations, in fiscal year 1995.

Committee on Appropriations.—For the salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations (including the studies and investigation activities authorized by section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946), $16,945,000 is provided, a reduction of $5,586,000.

Details of the funding resolution approved by the House for the 104th Congress follow:

Committee:	Amount authorized
Agriculture	$3,866,148
Banking and Financial Services	4,161,579
Budget	4,940,000

Committee:	Amount authorized
Commerce	6,663,227
Economic and Educational Opportunities	4,777,196
Government Reform and Oversight	6,576,369
House Oversight	3,092,920
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	2,226,210
International Relations	4,953,472
Judiciary	4,577,187
National Security	4,245,134
Resources	4,795,970
Rules	2,199,567
Science	3,991,154
Small Business	1,863,290
Standards of Official Conduct	1,009,450
Transportation and Infrastructure	5,386,171
Veterans' Affairs	2,024,500
Ways and Means	4,916,740
Total	76,266,284

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

1995 appropriation (current structure)	$95,667,000
1996 budget estimate	102,752,000
Committee recommendation	83,733,000

The Committee recommendation for the salaries and expenses of House officers and employees of the various activities funded through this consolidated item totals $83,733,000. This amount represents an overall decrease of $19,019,000 below the budget request and $11,934,000 below the amount enacted in fiscal year 1995.

The administrative staff officers of the House (the Clerk of the House, Sergeant at Arms, and the Chief Administrative Officer) are reminded that funding levels are provided on the basis of a certain number of positions. Any additional positions or exchanges during the fiscal year will require reprogramming or transfer approval from the Committee on Appropriations, regardless of the status of staffing authorizations. Moreover, all offices funded in this line item are cautioned that they will have to manage their budgets within the resources provided.

The many organizational and funding reforms initiated by the House leadership and developed by House administrative officers are reflected in the recommended amounts. To the extent that these reforms do not produce the exact savings estimated, the funding provided herein for the applicable House administrative officer will be expected to absorb any additional cost. Projects, reforms, and initiatives contemplated within the budgets of the House officers will be implemented, and policies approved, by the Committee on House Oversight with the assumption that any project undertaken by a House officer must be implemented within the funding constraints prescribed in this bill. The Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on House Oversight will monitor the progress of the officers in achieving projected savings.

The Committee has asked the Clerk of the House to investigate methods for increasing electronic printing of House documents. The proposal should be coordinated with the House entities (such as committees, legislative and law revision counsels, etc.) who require

document printing and storage to carry out their legislative responsibilities, and with GPO, and should be presented to the appropriate authorities for approval before implementation. The position of Assistant Clerk (FEC) has been eliminated in a reorganization of the Clerk's office; funds for that position, therefore, have not been provided. Funds for subscriptions to the U.S. Code have also been deleted from the Clerk's budget. For those Members who require office copies, the Code can be purchased from official expense funds. Alternatively, the Code is available in the House library, at the Library of Congress, on Internet through the 'Thomas' connection, through GPO 'Access', another online service, and on CD–ROM which is available from the Government Printing Office. Closed captioning funds are not provided since the Committee has been told that the contract will be renewed with FY 1995 funds. Also, funds for contracting out stenographic reporting of Committee hearings are provided in the Clerk's budget ($800,000, a savings of $300,000 below the amount provided in FY 1995.) It should be noted that funding for the U.S. Code, stenographic contracting, and newspaper subscriptions have formerly been carried in the "Allowances and expenses" appropriating paragraph. The Clerk does not control the use of these funds, but does the ordering or contracting as a service to other House offices, a more convenient administrative procedure. The Clerk should consult the users of such services to determine their continued need and to fully inform the ultimate consumers of their actual cost.

In addition to a variety of non-legislative and non-security activities necessary to carry out the day-to-day operations of the House of Representatives, the budget of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) contains most of the centralized telecommunications and computer funds for House operations. This area has been designated for major innovation by the 104th Congress. One of the most far reaching innovations being considered is Office 2000, a project designed to bring House recordkeeping and voice, digital, and video communications up to present-day technological capabilities. This is an important element of the program to achieve the so-called "cyber" Congress. Office 2000 will be carried out by House Information Systems (HIS) and will place major emphasis on installing integrated computer and telecommunication networks and software in all House offices. The HIS budget provided in this bill amounts to $27,500,000, of which $11,500,000 will be derived from reimbursable work done for other agencies. In addition, $4,000,000 is also provided for the purchase of work stations, primarily for Member offices, that will be networked by HIS into the Office 2000 framework. In all, FY 1996 funds for Office 2000 total $11.6 million. It is anticipated that $8.3 million will be expended from FY 1995 funds upon approval of this project and as systems acquisition and development gets underway.

The Committee has for several years been encouraging legislative branch agency consolidation of financial management and payroll/personnel systems. These consolidations have met with much success, have proven cost-effective and have achieved a level of standardization that greatly exceeds the progress made to date in the executive branch. Similar progress has been made with the legislative branch telecommunications infrastructure (known as

CAPNET). It is true that, originally, some agencies believed their needs were unique and requested funds to develop or purchase their own systems. The use of standardized, already developed systems has precluded the necessity to expend large sums to develop and install many individualized systems. It also avoids the need to separately maintain each with the consequent costs of the inevitable changes that require one-at-a-time resystemization and reprogramming. These long term extra costs are usually not recognized or reflected in original project cost estimates, an omission which tends to bias initial selections toward stand alone systems. The results of a broad-based standardization program, however, indicate significant economies of scale, more flexibility in adjusting to change, and all the other benefits of standardization and single-source systems maintenance. In that regard, the need for the House of Representatives to improve its financial management and payroll/personnel operations is apparent. Before deciding on these improvements, the Chief Administrative Officer, in presenting proposals to the Committee on House Oversight, should consider the broader context of systems standardization that is now possible and being implemented throughout the legislative branch, especially since these systems have been tested and certified with respect to audit and financial management standards currently applicable to federal accounting systems. The House should also take maximum advantage of the design, development, and operational economies that have already been achieved by other legislative agencies. The Committee on Appropriations will expect that any proposed outsourcing will follow this guidance, and will first require consultation and approval from this Committee.

The Committee believes the program to operate, on a non-subsidized basis, certain business-type activities (e.g., beauty and barber shops) that are provided for the Congressional community, staff, and the visiting public is fiscally sound. The CAO should also investigate the possibility of contracting out a car wash service, as long as it is a completely non-subsidized operation. Also, the CAO is directed to study the operation of House elevators for the purpose of making recommendations to the Architect of the Capitol for improving their efficiency. The current programs to rehabilitate the elevators in the House office buildings, and to install new elevators in the Longworth House Office Building, provide an excellent opportunity to gain useful results from this study.

The Committee has provided additional funds to the Sergeant at Arms for the garage and parking attendants transferred from the Architect of the Capitol. The Committee on Appropriations has retained the authority to authorize the position of Superintendent of Garages. Related administrative functions shall be staffed as directed by the Committee on House Oversight.

Salaries, officers and employees

Item	*Amount*
Office of the Clerk	$13,807,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	3,410,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	53,556,000
Office of Inspector General	3,954,000
Office of Compliance	858,000
Office of the Chaplain	126,000

	Item Amount
Office of the Parliamentarian	1,180,000
Parliamentarian	(775,000)
Compilation of Precedents	(405,000)
Office of the Law Revision Counsel	1,700,000
Office of the Legislative Counsel	4,524,000
Other authorized employees	618,000
Total	83,733,000

House of Representatives Child Care Center.—The bill provides authority for the House day care center budget, as required by Sec. 312(d)(1) of Public Law 102–90, as presented to the Committee by the Chief Administrative Officer. It should be noted that day care center operations are funded by tuition and other center-generated revenues.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation (current structure)	$135,405,000
1996 budget estimate	144,622,000
Committee recommendation	120,480,000

A total of $120,480,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1996 for allowances and expenses. This amount is $24,142,000 below the budget request and $14,925,000 below the current level. These funds include supplies, materials, administrative costs, and Federal tort claims; the costs of official mail for the Committees, leadership, and administrative offices; reemployed annuitants; employee benefits; and miscellaneous items. Over 97% of these funds is for the employer share of retirement, health care, and unemployment compensation payments for House employees. No funding is provided for a single source purchase of U.S. Capitol Historical Society calendars. These calendars can be purchased out of official allowance funds, under conditions specified by the Committee on House Oversight. Also, at the request of the Committee on House Oversight, funds are not provided for the continued lease of property known as parking lot #6.

The following table sets forth the various expense categories within this appropriation:

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

Detail	Recommended 1996
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	$1,213,000
Official mail	1,000,000
Reemployed annuitants reimbursement	68,000
Government contributions	117,541,000
Miscellaneous items:	
House automobiles	103,000
Gratuities to beneficiaries of deceased staff	500,000
Interparliamentary receptions	55,000
Subtotal miscellaneous items	658,000
Total, allowances and expenses	120,480,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101 provides that fees may be collected for mail drop-shipped for internal delivery, and the receipts deposited in the Treasury. Section 102 provides that the amount of rebates collected from the Government Charge Card Travel Program shall be deposited in the Treasury. Section 103 makes permanent law the provisions of several approved House resolutions regarding leadership transfers and funds. Section 104 transfers certain positions from the Republican Conference to the Republican Steering Committee. Section 105 provides that travel for studies under 2USC72a(b) shall be governed by applicable laws and House regulations or as promulgated by the Chairman of the Committee. Section 106 provides that unexpended balances remaining in legislative service organization revolving funds under 2USC96a are withdrawn from revolving fund balances. This action will return those funds to the U.S. Treasury. Section 107 abolishes certain House revolving funds and provides that the activities will be subject to annual appropriations limitations. Section 107A provides that the cost of goods sold may be derived from vending machine receipts for the purpose of replenishing inventories. Section 108 makes technical corrections to the House employee classification schedule. Section 109 makes permanent a provision establishing accrued leave payments for separated employees. Section 110 makes revenue-neutral adjustments in certain leadership allowances.

JOINT ITEMS

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling $85,742,000 for fiscal year 1996 for the various joint committees and activities carried under this heading. The recommendation is $3,964,000 under the amounts requested for in fiscal 1996 and a reduction of $445,000 under the amounts appropriated in FY1995.

The following summarizes the recommendations:

Joint Items

Item	*Amount*
Joint Economic Committee	$3,000,000
Joint Committee on Printing	(750,000)
Joint Committee on Taxation	6,019,000
Office of the Attending Physician	1,260,000
Capitol Police Board	72,692,000
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	1,991,000
Statements of appropriations	30,000
Total	85,742,000

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1995 appropriation	$4,090,000
1996 budget estimate	4,265,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for the Joint Economic Committee. The Committee expects that the joint committee will not be funded in fiscal year 1997.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

1995 appropriation	$1,370,000

1996 budget estimate	1,414,000
Committee recommendation	(750,000)

The Committee has not provided funding for the Joint Committee on Printing. Instead, the bill provides an appropriation of $750,000, to be equally divided between the authorizing committees of the House and Senate. The Joint Committee will continue activities for the balance of this fiscal year and the Committee suggests their efforts be directed toward working with the Government Printing Office in preparing for the funding and workload implications of the FY1996 GPO program as contained in this bill. In fiscal year 1996, this responsibility will devolve to the authorizing committees who will utilize the structure and rules of the Joint Committee to carry out this responsibility. It is hoped that many of these routine responsibilities, upon direction from the authorizing committees, will be delegated to the management of GPO. The Joint Committee and the authorizing committees are reminded that the cutbacks in funding for the printing of paper-based products used by the Congress, its committees and legislative support structure are designed to induce the use of electronic format alternatives and to cut back the volume to the amounts actually needed. It may be necessary, as in past practice, to modify the limits presumed in the funds provided for printing and binding of hearings and other Congressional documents.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

1995 appropriation	$6,019,000
1996 budget estimate	6,460,000
Committee recommendation	6,019,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,019,000 for the Joint Committee on Taxation. This is the same amount provided in fiscal year 1995. The Committee has also included language prohibiting the use of Joint Committee funds to determine the amount of certain tax refunds. This is a function of the Internal Revenue Service.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

1995 appropriation	$1,335,000
1996 budget estimate	1,260,000
Committee recommendation	1,260,000

The Committee has approved $1,260,000 for medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances of Navy personnel detailed to the Office of the Attending Physician. The number of personnel has been reduced by one.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

1995 appropriation	$71,382,000
1996 budget estimate	74,214,000
Committee recommendation	72,692,000

The recommendations in the bill provide a total of $72,692,000 for the expenses and personnel authorized for police services throughout the Capitol buildings and grounds during fiscal year 1996.

The Capitol Police Board is instructed to undertake discussions and a study to determine the extent to which the police and security of the United States Capitol, the Library of Congress and the United States Supreme Court can be combined as a unified operation under a single command utilizing common personnel.

The following shows the number of authorized FTE positions and the funding provided for all police services in the Capitol buildings and grounds during fiscal year 1996:

Items	Authorized FTE's	Amount
Salary expenses, Capitol Police on House Payroll ...	[1] 637	$34,213,000
Salary expenses, Capitol Police on Senate Payroll ..	[2] 662	35,919,000
Subtotal	1,299	[3] 70,132,000
General expenses	.....	2,560,000
Grand total, all police services	.....	72,692,000

[1] Includes 133 civilian positions.
[2] Includes 91 civilian positions.
[3] Includes overtime funds of $2,000,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

1995 appropriation	$69,382,000
1996 budget estimate	72,024,000
Committee recommendation	70,132,000

The Committee recommends $70,132,000 for 1,299 full time equivalent positions for the Capitol Police, of which $34,213,000 and 637 FTE's are for the House rolls and $35,519,000 and 662 FTE's are for the Senate rolls. These amounts include $2,000,000 for overtime, equally divided between House and Senate details. These amounts include 13 additional positions provided for security at the House gallery doors; a comparable reduction has been made in the House Sergeant at Arms budget. Also, the Committee bill transfers five positions currently assigned to the Architect of the Capitol as security alarm and equipment experts. This activity should be controlled by the Capitol Police Board, under their authority to oversee the Capitol Police for overall security of House and Senate facilities and their responsibilities for the protection of Members, staff, and official and public visitors. Maintenance of these systems will still reside with the Architect's office, and the Committee has included language which will protect the Architect of the Capitol's responsibility for the physical appearance and architectural integrity of the Capitol and all Congressional office buildings. The reassignment of these personnel and workload has been advocated for many years by the Sergeants at Arms of both bodies, and should improve the coordination of security measures deemed necessary by those directly responsible for the security of the Capitol complex.

CAPITOL POLICE

GENERAL EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$2,000,000

1996 budget estimate	2,190,000
Committee recommendation	2,560,000

The sum of $2,560,000 is recommended for supplies, materials, equipment, training and other expenses of the Capitol Police force during the next fiscal year. The Committee has added $350,000 previously carried in the Architect of the Capitol appropriation for equipment, supplies, and materials necessary to support the security workload transfer. The Capitol police are reminded that they should follow competitive procurement practices, unless statutory exemption has been granted. In addition to the $350,000, language has been included transferring any unexpended balances of security funds.

The Committee has also provided an additional $210,000 to assist in the conversion of the payroll/personnel recordkeeping to the National Finance Center. The current plan is to transfer the recordkeeping of those police personnel paid from the House payroll. The Committee believes the plan should also encompass police paid from the Senate payroll. At that point, the statutory merger of the police into one force structure, under one set of statutory and administrative regulations, can be carried out. Last year, the Committee directed that this conversion should be operational by October 1, 1995. The Committee has been informed that there will be a delay in meeting this date. The Capitol Police Board is directed to expedite this conversion and to provide a project timeline to the Committee. Additional record keeping due to this conversion is expected to be minimal and transmission to NFC should utilize the existing staff resources of the Architect of the Capitol or the House Finance Office. Language providing expenses for forensic and stenographic services has been approved. The additional funds for the awards program have not been allowed.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE (AND SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE)

1995 appropriation	$1,628,000 (and $363,000)
1996 budget estimate	1,730,000 (and $363,000)
Committee recommendation	1,991,000

The Committee bill provides $1,991,000 for the merged operation of the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office during the next fiscal year. The Committee bill also adds the Special Services Office to the oversight duties of the Capitol Guide Board, which eliminates the need for the Special Services Board. Both these services provide important and necessary assistance to the millions of people who visit the Capitol each year, and the Special Services Office also assists staff and official visitors that require special assistance due to physical disabilities. This merger will enable these services, each with a very small, but dedicated cadre, to share an expanding workload and achieve an economy of scale under a combined operation.

SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICE

1995 appropriation	$363,000
1996 budget estimate	363,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Special Services Office has been combined with the Capitol Guide Service.

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

1995 appropriation	.....
1996 budget estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	30,000

The sum of $30,000 is included in the bill for the preparation of the usual compilation of the statements of appropriations for the 1st session of the 104th Congress. This publication is compiled jointly by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$21,970,000
1996 budget estimate	23,195,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee has not provided funds for the Office of Technology Assessment. If any functions of OTA must be retained, they shall be assumed by other agencies such as Congressional Research Service or the General Accounting Office. Alternatively, the National Academy of Sciences, university research programs, and a variety of private sector institutions will be available to supplement the needs of Congress for objective, unbiased technology assessments.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$23,188,000
1996 budget estimate	25,788,000
Committee recommendation	23,188,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,188,000 for the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee is mindful of the potential workload placed upon CBO due to the enactment of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995. The agency has estimated this workload, largely unknown at this time, will require an additional $2.6 million and 25 FTE's. Despite the pressures of their workloads, however, all legislative agencies are being downsized and some are being eliminated. There is no alternative realistic method of reaching the goal of a balanced budget. The Committee directs that the resources needed to carry out these additional responsibilities be derived by downsizing the workload of the program analysis and central support divisions which are projected to consume 99 FTE's (45%) and $11,642,000 (50%) of the CBO appropriation. A portion of these resources and staffing should be reallocated to the emerging priority assigned to the unfunded mandates legislation. The Committee directs that this reallocation shall be carried out in a manner that will not encumber the highest priority assigned by the Congressional Budget Act to carry out the budget and scorekeeping analysis, macroeconomic analysis, and tax analysis workload. This will present a formidable management chal-

lenge, but this is an unavoidable outcome of the need to constrain legislative branch spending.

The Committee bill includes the language requested regarding temporary or intermittent employees.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

(CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT ITEMS ONLY)

1995 appropriation	$112,071,000
1996 budget estimate	128,008,000
Committee recommendation	102,223,000

The Committee recommends a total of $102,223,000 for fiscal year 1996 for the various operational and maintenance activities under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) that are directly related to the operation of the Congress. Excluded are Senate housekeeping items which are traditionally left for consideration by that body, as well as the appropriations for the Botanic Garden and the structural and mechanical care of the Library of Congress buildings and grounds that are contained in title II of the bill. This amount is $25,785,000 below the amount requested, and $9,848,000 below the fiscal year 1995 appropriation.

Overall, for AOC items contained in titles I and II, no mandatory increases have been funded and will have to be absorbed in the base budget. The Committee has also made base reductions that may require a five percent reduction in funded FTE positions. The Committee directs the Architect to submit a reprogramming request for the Capitol Police Board to conduct a study of the organization and coordination of security resources, particularly those assigned to the AOC.

The Architect of the Capitol should prepare a report of the status of the program for rehabilitating and modernizing the elevators in House office buildings. This program has been funded for several years with no discernible improvement in their operation. The report should specify the funds expended to date and the improvements brought about by those expenditures. Also, the long term goals of this program should be enumerated.

A summary of the appropriations recommended follows:

Architect of the Capitol (Excluding Senate and Title II Items)

Item	*Amount*
Office of the Architect of the Capitol:	
Salaries	$8,569,000
Contingent expenses	100,000
Capitol buildings and grounds:	
Capitol buildings	22,832,000
Capitol grounds	5,143,000
House office buildings	33,001,000
Capitol Power Plant	32,578,000
Total	102,223,000

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries.—A total of $8,569,000 is recommended for the Architect's office in the coming year. The Committee directs the Architect to develop and issue requests for proposals for various ongoing

maintenance activities. These activities are to include custodial operations, painting, elevator and escalator maintenance, grounds maintenance, shuttle service, maintenance of the Library of Congress Special Facilities Center, and other areas that the Architect may identify. The Architect should make a cost analysis of these proposals and submit the analysis together with the proposals to the Chief Administrative Officer and/or the appropriate Senate official for evaluation and recommendations as they pertain to the respective bodies that those officials represent. Those recommendations should be given full and complete consideration by the Architect in making a final determination. It is expected that the Architect will keep the Committee informed as this process unfolds, and that consultation shall also be made with the House leadership, and the Committee on House Oversight. The Committee expects that the RFP's will be issued no later than October 1, 1995, and that final recommendations be prepared in time for the fiscal year 1997 appropriations hearings.

The bill does not fund the operations of the flag office, a reduction that affects the salaries appropriation and the Capitol buildings appropriation. The practice of flying flags over the Capitol has been subsidized in the amount of approximately $328,000 over and above the actual purchase cost of the flags. The Committee believes it may be possible for this program to be taken over by the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, and operated on a completely non-subsidized basis. As such, it could become a fund-raising source for the charitable activities of that organization.

Contingent expenses.—The sum of $100,000 is provided to cover the costs of surveys and studies and to meet unforeseen expenses.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol buildings.—A total of $22,832,000 is recommended for the operation and maintenance of the Capitol building and the electrical substations of the Senate and House office buildings during fiscal year 1996. A reduction has been made for the functions transferred to the Capitol police, and flag office activities have not been funded. Funds have been included ($340,000) for the additional training and other resources necessitated by the enactment last year of the Human Resources Act for the employees of the Architect of the Capitol. Also, an increase for electronic system maintenance ($73,000), the continuation of the program to replace Minton tiles ($100,000), telecommunications infrastructure ($500,000), maintenance of the buildings and grounds at Ft. Meade ($400,000), and fire safety programs ($400,000) have been provided. The bill does not include funds for the continuing lease of warehouse space at 120 Canal St. SE.

Capitol grounds.—The appropriation of $5,143,000 is recommended for the care and improvement of the grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House office buildings, and the Capitol power plant during the ensuing fiscal year. This is $941,000 below the request and $127,000 below the amount enacted in fiscal year 1995. For training pursuant to the Human Resources Act, $33,000 is included; mandatory items will be absorbed.

House office buildings.—The sum of $33,001,000 is recommended for the operation of the House office buildings during the next fis-

cal year. Funds and positions for the House garage and parking employees have been transferred to the House Sergeant at Arms. Mandatory items will be absorbed; $300,000 is provided for training pursuant to the Human Resources Act. Also, $200,000 is allowed to begin a program of replacing windows in the Cannon House Office Building. Funds are provided to renovate the House Child Care facility ($62,000); for exit door security ($100,000); for lightning protection ($181,000); and the first year funding for a fire sprinkler system at Rayburn House Office Building ($1,100,000). The Committee cautions the Architect's office to coordinate the exit door work with the Capitol Police Board.

Capitol Power Plant.—The Committee recommends the appropriation of $32,578,000 for the power plant for fiscal year 1996, in addition to offsetting collections of $4,000,000. The Committee directs the Architect, in consultation with the General Accounting Office, to develop a reimbursement rate for charging non-Congressional customers for steam and chilled water based on full cost recovery. This new rate should be in place in fiscal year 1996. Also, the Committee directs that an independent analysis be conducted on the merits and methods for privatizing the operation or ownership of the Capitol power plant. The Committee believes the international heating and cooling industry association would be an excellent choice as a participant in this analysis. The Committee will expect to receive a proposal from the Architect for the conduct of this analysis. Special attention should be given to ensuring this analysis is done at arms length, and to avoid contracting with parties that may benefit from the prospective outcome.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

1995 appropriation	$60,084,000
1996 budget estimate	65,913,000
Committee recommendation	60,083,000

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends $60,083,000 for fiscal year 1996 for the salaries and expenses of the Congressional Research Service. This amount is consistent with the budget program developed by the Librarian of Congress in order to comply with level funding for fiscal year 1996. The CRS undoubtedly will be asked to assume some of the essential functions of the Office of Technology Assessment due to the defunding of that agency. The Committee has also included language which will terminate all but incidental and the traditionally routine work with the parliaments of foreign governments. An exemption is given for ongoing assistance to the parliaments of Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Slovakia, and Romania. CRS should take appropriate steps to terminate these activities by December 31, 1996.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

1995 appropriation	$89,724,000
1996 budget estimate	91,624,000
Committee recommendation	88,281,000

The Committee has included $88,281,000 for printing and binding of congressional documents at the Government Printing Office for use by Congress and by-law programs. The Committee bill eliminates the funding for constituent copies and by-law distribution of the Congressional Record, and the free distribution of copies of bills, reports, and other documents to non-Congressional recipients (other than federal depository libraries). This level of funding also is predicated on a reduction in the distribution of the Statutes-at-Large to 50 sets for Congressional use, and a reduction in the number of paper-based copies of hearings distributed to Committees. No funds are provided for GPO details of printing technicians to Congress except certain overhead funds (Committees and others will be required to reimburse GPO for these personnel), and future supplements to the U.S. Code will not be bound in hard cover material. It will be necessary to eliminate all free copies of soil surveys sent to Congressional offices (several thousand will continue to be distributed through the Agriculture Department into local communities), and the special binding of Congressional documents will be limited. The production and distribution of the bound Congressional Record and the bound serial set, both duplicative documents and very expensive to compile and print, will be limited to CD–ROM format. Additional funds have been allowed to reimburse the Superintendent of Documents for the extra cost of printing and distributing Congressional documents to the federal depositories.

The funding level in the bill is designed to maximize the need to shift as much printing and binding costs from paper-based products to electronic format, and to focus the printing and binding appropriation on the production of material essential to conduct legislative activities of the House and Senate. That is the purpose of the appropriation of these funds and the Committee is attempting to streamline the Congressional printing and binding program. As stated elsewhere in this report, the Committee will expect the GPO to work closely with the Joint Committee on Printing, and the authorizing committees that will assume the Joint Committee's functions in fiscal year 1996, in order to bring about the improvements and reforms consistent with the level of funding provided. There will be instances when exemptions will have to be given in order to meet legislative needs.

A comparative summary of the recommendation by category of work follows:

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

	Appropriation 1995	Request 1996	Recommended 1996
Congressional Record program	$21,899,000	22,260,000	.....
Other electronic products	700,000	735,000	.....
Miscellaneous publications	8,550,000	7,722,000	.....
Miscellaneous printing and binding	15,244,000	16,195,000	.....
Details to Congress	3,472,000	3,780,000	.....
Document envelopes and document franks	1,344,000	1,462,000	.....
Business and committee calendars	1,536,000	2,108,000	.....
Bills, resolutions, and amendments	11,700,000	12,118,000	.....
Committee reports	4,230,000	4,998,000	.....
Documents	1,504,000	1,600,000	.....
Hearings	17,010,000	16,678,000	.....

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING—Continued

	Appropriation 1995	Request 1996	Recommended 1996
Committee prints	2,535,000	1,968,000	.....
Total	89,724,000	91,624,000	$88,281,000

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

A total of $696,273,000 is recommended for the six agencies carried in this title of the bill. This allowance is $142,638,000 less than requested and $64,123,000 below the amount appropriated in the FY1995 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act. This represents a reduction in Title II appropriations of 8.4%.

A summary of the amounts recommended by agency follows:

Title II—Other Agencies

Agency	*Fiscal year 1996 recommendations*
Botanic Garden (including Conservatory renovation)	$10,053,000
Library of Congress (except Congressional Research Service)	264,616,000
Architect of the Capitol: Library buildings and grounds	12,428,000
Government Printing Office (except Congressional Printing and Binding)	16,312,000
General Accounting Office (net appropriation)	392,864,000
Total	696,273,000

BOTANIC GARDEN

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$3,230,000
1996 budget estimate	10,370,000
Committee recommendation	10,053,000

The amount recommended for the Botanic Garden is $10,053,000, including $7,000,000 for the conservatory renovation. The bill limits the total cost of the conservatory renovation to not to exceed $21,000,000. The Architect of the Capitol should revise the project design to comply with the limitation of cost. The design and project documents should not be predicated on leaving portions of this needed renovation unfinished. The design should be aimed at doing the entire project for less than $21,000,000, allowing a small contingency. A reduced level of training funds ($23,000) has been provided to carry out the Architect of the Capitol Human Resources Act, and mandatory items will be absorbed in the base.

The bill contains language increasing the limit of cost of the National Garden project from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, all from privately donated funds. The bill also contains a provision which transfers, no later than October 1, 1996, the Botanic Garden to the Department of Agriculture. This transfer includes jurisdiction over buildings, other property, and staff, and includes land and nursery facilities, and will be conducted under an agreement between the Architect of the Capitol, acting on behalf and under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Notwithstanding this transfer, the Architect of the Capitol shall retain authority for completing the design and construction of

the National Garden and the conservatory renovation project. It is intended that the Botanic Garden will remain a display garden and continue as a source of plants and flowers for the Capitol grounds and buildings, as authorized by House and Senate policies. Certain traditional Congressional uses of the Botanic Garden facilities will be maintained, under conditions imposed by the Secretary including the remission of fees.

The Committee believes this transfer is completely compatible with the existing program being carried out at the National Arboretum, an Agriculture Research Service agency very similar to the Botanic Garden. An improved horticulture program should result from this merger, and a more efficient administrative structure will be possible. A major advantage will be a streamlined program, where federal expenditures will be consolidated and reduced.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(EXCEPT CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE)

The Committee recommends appropriations totaling $264,616,000 for the operations of the Library of Congress (except the Congressional Research Service which is carried in title I of the bill) for fiscal year 1996. The following table summarizes the allocation of funds by appropriation account:

Library of Congress

Item	*Amounts*
Fiscal Year 1996:	
Salaries and expenses	$203,795,000
Copyright Office	10,988,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	44,951,000
Furniture and furnishings	4,882,000
Total	264,616,000

TOTAL RESOURCES

The Library also receives funds from other appropriations and sources estimated to total $210,638,000 for fiscal year 1996 including $60,083,000 for the Congressional Research Service in title I of the bill, and $12,428,000 appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for the structural and mechanical care of the Library buildings. The remainder consists of receipts from copyright fees and the sale of catalog cards and publications, income from gift and trust funds, and reimbursements for services performed for other Government agencies. Thus, a total of $475,254,000 from all sources will be available to the Library during the next fiscal year. Of that amount, $123,984,000 (26.1%) is for support of Congress. The balance is general government or public service in nature, such as American Folklife Center, Copyright Office, and Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

A breakdown by source and amount of funding follows:

Total resources, Library of Congress, 1996

Item	*Amount*
Annual appropriations:	
Title I—Congressional Research Service	$60,083,000
Title II—Library (direct)	264,616,000

Item	*Amount*
Architect of the Capitol, Library buildings and grounds	12,428,000
Total annual appropriations (in bill)	337,127,000
Receipts from copyright fees and sale of catalog cards and publications	27,699,000
Gift, trust and revolving funds	26,555,000
Reimbursement for services performed	83,873,000
Total	475,254,000

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$202,295,000
1996 budget estimate	223,711,000
Committee recommendation	203,795,000
(Plus: Authority to spend receipts)	(7,869,000)
Total available	211,664,000

The sum of $211,664,000, including $7,869,000 in offsetting receipts, is recommended for salaries and expenses which is the basic appropriation for the operation of Library programs, a reduction of $19,916,000 under the budget request and an increase of $1,500,000 above 1995. The Committee has approved the $3,000,000 requested for the National Digital Library project. The Committee believes there are several possibilities for outsourcing Library activities. The Librarian of Congress should consider such options and prepare a report to the Committee outlining the findings. For example, it should be possible to contract out for building security and for the remote storage facility when that project comes on line, including the original preparation and transfer of the collections. Also, the Library should review the need for staffing at the remote facility. There is abundant evidence that other libraries with comparable facilities have used students, part time employees, and similar staffing, quite satisfactorily. These would be ideal job opportunities for such relatively low-paid personnel, and would provide the necessary skills for the nature of the workload at the proposed facility. Alternatively, the Library may want to explore a facilities management arrangement with suitable private sector firms.

All mandatory increases will be absorbed within the base budget. In addition to the budget request for the digital library project (36 FTE's and $3,000,000) which has been approved, other increases are two positions and $121,094 for the global legal information network (GLIN); and $500,000 for the remote storage project. In addition, the Committee has made a base reduction of $1,500,000. While this reduction is not specified, it should be possible to make savings in the cataloging distribution operation from lower priority publications used by the Library which are subsidized by the receipts collected from the libraries who purchase cataloging material and records from the Library. Moreover, there is ample precedent for the Library to raise private funding for the American Folklife Center. This is the method used by the Western Folklife Center, located in Elko, Nevada. The budget request contemplates fund raising for this program, and the Committee encourages the Library to proceed with those plans. A net reduction of 42 FTE's has been taken to offset the mandatory, GLIN and remote storage increases

and is based on the level budget program devised by Library management.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

1995 appropriation	$10,045,000
1996 budget request	13,106,000
Committee recommendation	10,988,000
(Plus: Authority to spend receipts)	(19,830,000)
Total available	30,818,000

Salaries and expenses.—The appropriation of $10,988,000 is provided for the Copyright Office during fiscal year 1996, and authority has been provided to spend up to $19,830,000 in copyright fee receipts and in assessments to the copyright owners fund for the costs of administering the copyright royalty program. This level of funding will allow the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation, & Deposit System to proceed and will provide funds for responsibilities established in the GATT agreement. A net reduction of 12 FTE's has been taken to offset these increases, based on the level budget program.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1995 appropriation	$44,951,000
1996 budget estimate	47,583,000
Committee recommendation	44,951,000

Salaries and expenses.—A total of $44,951,000 is recommended for this public service program in fiscal year 1996, the same level as provided in fiscal year 1995. This funding level permits the centralization of the Braille distribution program out of savings.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

1995 appropriation	$5,825,000
1996 budget estimate	5,825,000
Committee recommendation	4,882,000

The bill provides a total of $4,882,000 for Library furniture and furnishings for fiscal year 1996.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The routine administrative provisions have been approved by the Committee. In addition, a provision has been included that limits the Congressional Research Service assistance to foreign parliaments to the parliaments of Russia, Ukraine, Albania, Slovakia, and Romania. The Committee has been informed that all work under this program, sponsored by the Agency for International Development, will be completed by December 31, 1996. This assistance, originally contemplated for the Polish parliament, has expanded far beyond the scope described to the Committee when the program began. This activity should be terminated, and the resources redirected toward the core mission of CRS. A return to normal and routine intermittent discussions and information sharing between the Library of Congress, including CRS, and its international counterparts is encouraged.

The Committee has also amended an earlier statute which requires the obligation of certain non-appropriated funds to be included in the budget program submitted in the annual justification of estimates and to be subject to annual appropriations. Gift and trust fund expenditures, above a threshold of $100,000, will be subject to the same limitations beginning with fiscal year 1997. These funds are becoming significant supplements to core programs of the Library of Congress and are being commingled with appropriated funds. The Congress must retain oversight over these expenditures and their impact on Library of Congress programs. A satisfactory method can be found in the precedent already established for the cataloging distribution service and the copyright program. In both cases, fees and collections are used to offset appropriated amounts, but the entire program is reflected in the budget request and in the terms of the obligational authority established in the annual appropriations bill. The threshold will exempt certain funds established for special purposes such as the purchase of a rare manuscript, sponsorship of an exhibit, or other instances where the traditional gift and trust fund accountability is suitable.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1995 appropriation	$12,483,000
1996 budget estimate	19,929,000
Committee recommendation	12,428,000

The Committee bill provides $12,428,000 for the care and maintenance of the Library of Congress buildings and grounds, which is administered by the Architect of the Capitol. Mandatory items ($67,000), training pursuant to the AOC employee Human Resources Act ($46,000), and several cyclical maintenance projects ($100,000 for smoke detectors and $150,000 for elevator modernization, both at the Madison building, and $3,000,000 to replace the electronics in the book conveyor system) have been allowed. They will be financed through nonrecurring reductions and a base reduction of 8 FTEs.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(EXCEPT CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

1995 appropriation	$32,207,000
1996 budget estimate	30,307,000
Committee recommendation	16,312,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of $16,312,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Documents, a part of the Government Printing Office. The principal component is the federal depository library program, which is responsible for the 1400 libraries throughout the country that make federal documents available at the state and local level. The Committee acknowledges the success of the GPO Access program but believes that the management of this program should become much more aggressive in converting or encouraging the publishing agencies of the federal government to convert to electronic format and distribution. The appearance is that GPO is more focused on ensuring that

all documents flow physically through the agency rather than finding means to accomplish the basic purpose of getting the information into the depository distribution system. There are frequent references to the "fugitive document" problem, but GPO invests little of their nationwide organizational resources in identifying specific documents which are not in compliance with the statutory requirement other than those that are brought to the attention of the program. Facts, therefore, on the extent of this problem are meager.

The bill includes language requiring agencies to reimburse the Superintendent of Documents for the cost of printing, binding, and distribution to the depositories of paper and microfiche formatted documents. It is the intent of the Committee that these costs should be reflected in the budgets of the publishing agencies that originate the documents. The Congress itself will be the most affected by this provision, fully $5.8 million of the reimbursements will be paid out of the Congressional printing and binding appropriation.

The chargeback mechanism will have several beneficial effects. It will place cost where it belongs: in the publishing agency's budget; it will, therefore, create a market-like incentive to find ways to reduce cost which very likely will result in more cost-effective conversions to electronic format, exactly the direction in which federal information resource management should move; it will also prove cost effective to the GPO and state and local libraries since it will reduce space needs and increase the potential for sharing through electronic data bases. It will also create additional incentives for the Superintendent of Documents to assist in the compliance of the agencies with their statutory responsibilities to place their covered publications in the depository program. It may also lead GPO to develop centralized electronic capabilities that will provide the originating agencies with a potentially more cost-effective alternative than decentralized agency processes. This approach will require the Superintendent of Documents to focus GPO on management and technical assistance. It will be important to work closely with originating agencies, other distributors of federal documents such as National Technical Information Service, the Library of Congress, and with the information industry and the depository community. The Committee's intent is that the public's access to information through Federal Depository Libraries will not be reduced as a result of these policies, but will be maintained and enhanced. The Committee expects the Superintendent of Documents to monitor these new policies and report about the progress of the agencies in converting to electronic format and distribution, complying with the reimbursement policy, and the effects of these policies on the availability of documents to the public.

The Library of Congress, in particular, should be consulted since they are expending a significant effort in digitization technology. The Superintendent of Documents is directed to review those efforts and other alternatives and report to the Committee on the possibilities of merging those efforts, or at least deriving benefits for the depository program from the technology being developed at the Library. That report will be helpful if delivered to the Committee no later than the submission of the fiscal year 1997 budget program.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING FUND

1995 Appropriation	
1996 Budget Estimate	$15,420,000
Committee Recommendation	

Revolving fund.—The Committee has not allowed the $15,420,000 requested for capital improvements at the Government Printing Office building, and notes that the agency has the authority to charge building repairs against revolving fund receipts. The bill includes the usual language authorizing the operation of the revolving fund, authority to hire or purchase automobiles, advisory councils, consultants, and flextime. The limit on FTE's has been set at 3,900. The Public Printer is directed to study the outsourcing of security and custodial care at GPO facilities. The Committee will expect a report on the feasibility and plans for outsourcing these services in time for the FY1997 appropriations hearings.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1995 appropriation	$449,360,000
1996 budget estimate	472,660,000
Committee recommendation	392,864,000
Offsetting collections	(8,400,000)
Total available	401,264,000

The Committee has provided $392,864,000 in direct appropriations for the General Accounting Office. Additionally, $8,400,000 is authorized in offsetting collections derived from rent receipts and reimbursements for conducting financial audits of government corporations. These receipts will be used for the operations and maintenance of the headquarters building, including the asbestos removal and renovation project. The appropriation is $79,796,000 less than the amount requested and $56,496,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1995. This funding will support 3,947 FTE's and represents a reduction of 15% from current year staffing. The Committee plans to reduce GAO staffing by 25% over the next two years. This reduction, when combined with reductions already taken since 1992, will result in an agency workforce which will have been downsized by 35%.

The Committee believes that GAO can accomplish its core mission at the recommended level. Additional funding has been provided for outsourcing audit and evaluation work, which will increase the flexibility to acquire needed ad hoc expertise and take advantage of private sector financial auditing capabilities. GAO can focus a higher proportion of their internal staff on audit oversight, an adjustment that naturally coincides with the additional resources expended in the executive branch due to the Chief Financial Officers Act and the efforts of the inspectors' general throughout the federal government. In addition, the Committee directs that work for Congressional committees be given high priority, which is the mission of the agency established in the enabling legislation. Some of the lower priority work without national issue content can also be outsourced, assuming sufficient resources are available.

GAO should also contract for administrative support activities, such as printing, mailhandling, library services, accounting, counseling and related personnel services, and supply functions. The Personnel Appeals Board and bid protest functions should be reviewed; the GAO should consult with the oversight committees to find more appropriate placement for these functions. Funding has been included for the asbestos removal and renovation project, and the local area network project, including the data collection and analysis application.

The bill provides no funds after June 30, 1996 for claims settlement and judgment fund activities, primarily accounting and disbursement activities. There is language transferring these functions to the executive branch, contingent upon the transfer of personnel, budget authority and other resources. The Committee has taken this action because claims and judgment duties are not legislative activities and detract from the essential purposes of the agency. The Comptroller General is directed to work with the director of the Office of Management and Budget to ensure an appropriate transition.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The customary language regarding emergency assistance for vehicles, positions and allowances, consulting services and buy American is included. Section 306 transfers garage and parking attendants to the House rolls; section 307 prohibits funds from being used for relocating the office of any Member within House office buildings; section 308 transfers certain security functions and personnel to the Capitol police; section 309 amends the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to provide that a study of certain legislative agencies be performed by the Compliance Board in lieu of the Administrative Conference of the United States; section 310 provides that the military police at Fort Meade, Maryland has jurisdiction of a parcel of property within the perimeter of that military installation that has been assigned to the legislative branch; and section 311 transfers the Botanic Garden to the Secretary of Agriculture.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the House of Representatives requires that each committee report on a bill or resolution shall contain a statement as to whether enactment of the bill or resolution would have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy. It is the considered judgment of the Committee that enactment of this bill would have little overall inflationary impact on the operation of the national economy.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how that authority compares with the reports submitted under section 602(b) of the Act for the most re-

cently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year.

This information follows:

[In millions]

	Sec. 602(b)		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Discretionary	$2,262	$2,279	$1,727	$1,721
Mandatory	92	92	92	92
Total	2,354	2,371	1,819	1,8103

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–344), as amended.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections of the outlays associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

Five-Year Projection of Outlays

	[In millions]
Budget authority	$1,727
Outlays:	
1996	1,543
1997	167
1998	7
1999	7
2000	4

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–344), as amended, the Committee is required to report new budget authority and outlays providing financial assistance to State and local governments. The accompanying bill contains no funding for State and local assistance programs.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following information is submitted describing the transfers of funds recommended in the accompanying bill: Certain unexpended balances of security funds are transferred from the Architect of the Capitol to the appropriation for the general expenses of the Capitol Police; certain unexpended balances of appropriations for the Botanic Garden are transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture; certain budget authority is transferred from the General Accounting Office to the Office of Management and Budget.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

There are no rescissions recommended in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

Under the heading "LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES", the matter relating to the American Folklife Center

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law:

1. The bill provides that certain appropriation items remain available for more than one year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriation bills. This authority tends to result in savings by removing the incentive to commit funds at the end of the fiscal year.
2. The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on, or authorize or reauthorize, the use of funds in the bill, or change or extend existing limitations or authorizations, and which under some circumstances, might be construed as changing the application of existing law.
3. There is language which allows reimbursement for service to be used by the servicing entity.
4. The bill continues the practice of providing official reception and representation allowances for officers and offices of the legislative branch.
5. The bill authorizes expenses for employee awards, such as certificates or plaques and related ceremonial presentations, by certain agencies.
6. Sections 101 and 102 authorize the collection of certain fees and rebates for deposit in the Treasury.
7. There is language in Sec. 103 which makes the provisions of certain House resolutions permanent law.
8. Section 104 transfers five statutory positions.
9. Section 105 provides that certain travel be governed by applicable laws or regulations.
10. Sections 106 and 107 abolish certain revolving funds; section 107A provides for cost of goods sold.
11. Section 108 makes technical amendments to the House Employee Classification Act.
12. Section 109 establishes a severance pay procedure.
13. Section 110 adjusts certain allowances.

14. Under the Joint Committee on Taxation, there is a limitation regarding the determination of certain tax refunds.

15. There is language under "Capitol Police Board, General expenses" authorizing advance payments for travel by Capitol police personnel for training or other purposes, expenses associated with the relocation of liaison or instructor personnel from the Capitol police force to and from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, and for the costs of basic training of police personnel.

16. The bill authorizes the transfer of funds within "Capitol police, salaries", and between "Capitol police, salaries," and "General expenses," subject to approval.

17. There is language abolishing a Congressional board.

18. There is language exempting the Congressional Budget Office from the requirement that all price reductions provided by vendors must be offered government-wide and providing authority for property disposal.

19. There is language authorizing the CBO to exclude certain employees from FERS retirement coverage.

20. There is language under "Capitol Power Plant", Architect of the Capitol, allowing reimbursements for chilled water and steam provided to the Government Printing Office, the Washington City Post Office, the Supreme Court, the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building, Union Station Complex and the Folger Shakespeare Library to be credited to this appropriation and made available for obligation.

21. There is language under "Congressional Research Service" which prohibits the publication of material unless approved by the appropriate committees, and language is extended regarding the compensation of the Director.

22. There is language under "Congressional printing and binding" restricting the use of funds appropriated to the Government Printing Office for the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Senators, Representatives, Resident Commissioners, or Delegates, and language providing that appropriations recommended shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years, primarily due to the unpredictability of the volume of work generated by the Congress.

23. Section 201 amends limitations established in section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 and in section 201 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1993, regarding the National Garden.

24. There is authority to expend funds collected under the authority of 2 U.S.C. 150.

25. Appropriations are provided for the American Folklife Center, a program not authorized for fiscal year 1996.

26. There is a limitation on funding for attendance at meetings for the Library of Congress and limiting top-level management participation in compressed work schedules.

27. There is a limitation on the number of indirect employees to 65 that are paid from appropriated funds received by the Library of Congress from other agencies. These funds are generated by performing reimbursable work for these other agencies and are used

to cover general and administrative overhead work generated by these reimbursable programs.

28. Section 208 limits obligational authority for assistance to foreign parliaments.

29. Section 209 amends the limitations on Library of Congress use of non-appropriated funds, effective October 1, 1996.

30. There is language under "Salaries and Expenses", Office of Superintendent of Documents, which limits travel expenses and which authorizes the use of current appropriations for printing certain publications for the depository library program.

31. Section 210 provides reimbursement to the Superintendent of Documents for the costs of printing and distributing certain publications.

32. There is language authorizing the operation of the GPO revolving fund, and which authorizes travel expenses for advisory councils.

33. Under the GPO revolving fund, there is language which provides expenses not to exceed $75,000 for attendance at meetings.

34. The bill includes a limitation on GPO employment of not more than 3,900 full-time equivalent work years.

35. There is a limitation on the participation of top-level management at GPO in flexible or compressed work schedules.

36. There is language relating to the General Accounting Office authorizing the direct procurement of expert and consultant services under 5 U.S.C. 3109, at certain rates; authorizing the hire of one passenger motor vehicle, as required by 31 U.S.C. 1343; authorizing the General Accounting Office to make advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3324; and to provide benefits, including rental of living quarters in foreign countries and travel benefits, comparable to those provided under specified sections of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (these benefits are not otherwise available to General Accounting Office employees); and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other member department or agency, available to finance an appropriate share of the costs of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP); asbestos removal; the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA), and the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum. The ACIPA language satisfies the requirements of P.L. 100–202.

37. Section 211 transfers certain functions of the General Accounting Office effective June 30, 1996, and authorizes the transfer of resources.

38. In Section 301, there is language prohibiting the use of funds in the Act for the maintenance or care of private vehicles except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House issued by the Committee on House Oversight and for the Senate by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

39. Section 303 provides that whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of

compensation and the designation of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: Provided that the provisions herein for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House, and clerk hire for Senators and Members shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

40. Section 304 requires that certain information regarding consulting services shall be a matter of public record.

41. Section 305 is a sense of Congress provision regarding American-made products.

42. Section 306 transfers certain positions to the House Sergeant at Arms.

43. Section 307 prohibits certain relocations within House office buildings.

44. Section 308 transfers certain security installation personnel and funds to the Capitol Police.

45. Section 309 amends the Congressional Accountability Act regarding a study of certain legislative agencies.

46. Section 310 authorizes the military police at Fort Meade, Maryland to have police jurisdiction over certain property on that military installation assigned to the legislative branch.

47. Section 311 transfers the Botanic Garden to the Secretary of Agriculture, effective October 1, 1996.

COMPLIANCE WITH CLAUSE 3—RULE XIII

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

HOUSE EMPLOYEES POSITION CLASSIFICATION ACT

* * * * * * *

APPLICATION

SEC. 3. This Act shall apply to—

(1) all positions under the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the [Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster,] *Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General* of the House of Representatives, except the positions of telephone operator and positions on the United States Capitol Police force;

* * * * * * *

COMPENSATION SCHEDULES

SEC. 4. (a) * * *

(b) The committee shall establish and maintain, and, from time to time, may revise, for positions under the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the [Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster,] *Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General* of the House of Representatives, the compensation for which, in the judgment of the committee, should be fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with

prevailing rates, a compensation schedule providing for per annum or per hour rates, or both, established in accordance with prevailing rates and consisting of such number of compensation levels and steps as the committee deems appropriate, which shall be known as the "House Wage Schedule" and for which the symbol shall be "HWS". The rates of compensation for such positions shall be in accordance with such schedule.

POSITION STANDARDS AND DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

(b)(1) Subject to review and approval by the committee, the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the [Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster,] *Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General* of the House of Representatives, shall prepare, revise, and (on a current basis) maintain, at such times and in such form as the committee deems appropriate, position descriptions of the respective positions (in existence on, or established after, the effective date of this Act) under the House of Representatives to which this Act applies which are under their respective jurisdictions, including—

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) The Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the [Doorkeeper, and the Postmaster,] *Chief Administrative Officer, and the Inspector General* of the House of Representatives, shall transmit to the committee, at such times and in such form as the committee deems appropriate, all position descriptions required by subsection (b) of this section to be prepared, provided, and currently maintained by them, together with such other pertinent information as the committee may require, in order that the committee shall have, at all times, current information with respect to such position descriptions, the positions to which such descriptions apply, and related personnel matters within the purview of this Act. Such information so transmitted shall be kept on file in the committee.

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SECTION 441 OF THE LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970

ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

SEC. 441. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(k) In addition to any other function under this section, the Capitol Guide Service shall provide special services to Members of Congress, and to officers, employees, and guests of Congress.

SECTION 310 OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1990

[SEC. 310. There is established, as a joint office of Congress, the Special Services Office, which (under the supervision and control of a board, to be known as the Special Services Board, comprised of

the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and the Librarian of Congress) shall provide special services to Members of Congress, and to officers, employees, and guests of Congress.]

SECTION 8402 OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 8402. Federal Employees' Retirement System; exclusions

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c)(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(7) The Director of the Congressional Budget Office may exclude from the operation of this chapter an employee under the Congressional Budget Office whose employment is temporary or intermittent.

[(7)] *(8)* The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may exclude from the operation of this chapter an employee of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Judicial Center, or a court named by section 610 of title 28, whose employment is temporary or of uncertain duration.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 201 OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1993

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

SEC. 201. Pursuant to section 307E of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989 (40 U.S.C. 216c), not more than [$6,000,000] *$10,000,000* shall be accepted and not more than [$6,000,000] *$10,000,000* of the amounts accepted shall be available for obligation by the Architect of the Capitol for constructing, equipping, and maintaining the National Garden.

SECTION 307E OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1989

SEC. 307E. (a) The Architect of the Capitol, subject to the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, is authorized to—

(1) construct a National Garden demonstrating the diversity of [plans] *plants*, including the rose, our national flower, to be located between Maryland and Independence Avenues, S.W., and extending from the Botanic Garden Conservatory to Third Streets, S.W., in the District of Columbia; and

* * * * * * *

SECTION 206 OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

SEC. 206. [Effective for fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1995, obligations for any reimbursable and revolving fund activities

performed by the Library of Congress are limited to the total amounts provided] *Obligations for reimbursable activities and revolving fund activities performed by the Library of Congress and obligations exceeding $100,000 for a fiscal year for any single gift fund activity or trust fund activity performed by the Library of Congress are limited to the amounts provided for such purposes* (1) in the annual regular appropriations Act making appropriations for the legislative branch, or (2) in a supplemental appropriations Act that makes appropriations for the legislative branch.

SECTION 1903 OF TITLE 44, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 1903. Distribution of publications to depositories; notice to Government components; cost of printing and binding

Upon request of the Superintendent of Documents, components of the Government ordering the printing of publications shall either increase or decrease the number of copies of publications furnished for distribution to designated depository libraries and State libraries so that the number of copies delivered to the Superintendent of Documents is equal to the number of libraries on the list. The number thus delivered may not be restricted by any statutory limitation in force on August 9, 1962. Copies of publications furnished the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depository libraries shall include—

the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives;

all publications, not confidential in character, printed upon the requisition of a congressional committee;

Senate and House public bills and resolutions; and

reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions;

but not so-called cooperative publications which must necessarily be sold in order to be self-sustaining.

The Superintendent of Documents shall currently inform the components of the Government ordering printing of publications as to the number of copies of their publications required for distribution to depository libraries. [The cost of printing and binding those publications distributed to depository libraries obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, shall be borne by components of the Government responsible for their issuance; those requisitioned from the Government Printing Office shall be charged to appropriations provided the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose.] *The cost of production and distribution for publications distributed to depository libraries—*

(1) in paper or microfiche formats, whether or not such publications are requisitioned from or through the Government Printing Office, shall be borne by the components of the Government responsible for their issuance; and

(2) in other than paper or microfiche formats—

(A) if such publications are requisitioned from or through the Government Printing Office, shall be charged to appropriations provided to the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose; and

(B) if such publications are obtained elsewhere than from the Government Printing Office, shall be borne by the components of the Government responsible for their issuance.

SECTION 230 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995

SEC. 230. STUDY AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The [Administrative Conference of the United States] *Board* shall undertake a study of—

(1) the application of the laws listed in subsection (b) to—

(A) the General Accounting Office;

(B) the Government Printing Office; and

(C) the Library of Congress; and

(2) the regulations and procedures used by the entities referred to in paragraph (1) to apply and enforce such laws to themselves and their employees.

* * * * * * *

(d) DEADLINE AND DELIVERY OF STUDY.—Not later than December 31, 1996—

(1) the [Administrative Conference of the United States] *Board* shall prepare and complete the study and recommendations required under this section [and shall submit the study and recommendations to the Board]; and

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SECTION 122 OF THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

SEC. 122. (a) * * *

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(d) Any real property and improvements thereon transferred pursuant to this section shall be under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the rules and regulations providing for the use of such property as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration: *Provided*, That any existing improvements made available by the Architect to the Librarian of Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, or hereafter erected upon such real property pursuant to law for the purposes of providing for the long term storage and service needs of the Library of Congress shall be subject to the provisions of sections 136, 141 and 167 to 167j of title 2, United States Code. *The Provost Marshal (U.S. Army Military Police), Fort George G. Meade, is authorized to police the real property, including improvements thereon, transferred under subsection (a), and to make arrests on the said real property and within any improvements situated thereon for any violation of any law of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State, or of any regulation promulgated pursuant thereto, and such authority shall be construed as authorizing the Provost Mar-*

shal, with the consent or upon the request of the Librarian of Congress or his assistants, to enter any improvements situated on the said real property that are under the jurisdiction of the Library of Congress to make arrests or to patrol such structures.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1996
PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—TRUST FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill. All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1995 [1]	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1996 [1]	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Library of Congress			
Gift and trust fund accounts, non-revolving	$19,173,000	$21,416,000	+2,243,000
Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund	35,000	34,000	−1,000
Office of Technology Assessment			
Contributions and donations	5,500	5,500	.....
U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission			
Trust funds	8,116,000	784,000	−7,332,000
Architect of the Capitol, Botanic Garden			
Gifts and donations	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development			
Trust funds	674,000	674,000	.....
Total, Trust funds	30,003,500	24,913,500	−5,090,000

[1] Amounts as estimated and shown in the [February 1996] budget document. Some items are indefinite in amount, and thus are subject to later reestimation.

PERMANENT NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY—FEDERAL FUNDS

[Becomes available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual, action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill. All amounts are in the form of "appropriations" unless otherwise indicated]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, 1995[1]	Budget estimate of new (obligational) authority, 1996[1]	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
House of Representatives			
Congressional use of foreign currency	$5,837,000	$5,837,000	.....
International conferences and contingencies: House and Senate expenses	440,000	440,000	.....
Compensation of Members and related administrative expenses	75,613,000	78,162,000	+$2,549,000
Library of Congress			
Payments to copyright owners (indefinite, special fund)	226,500,000	231,500,000	+5,000,000
Oliver Wendell Holmes devise fund (indefinite, special fund)	4,000	3,000	−1,000
Total, Library of Congress	226,504,000	231,503,000	+4,999,000
Total, Federal funds	308,394,000	315,942,000	+7,548,000

[1] Amounts as estimated and shown in the (February 1996) budget document. Some items are indefinite in amount, and thus are subject to later reestimation.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES [1]					
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress					
Gratuities, deceased Members	133,600	.....	.....	-133,600	.....
Salaries and Expenses					
House Leadership Offices					
Office of the Speaker	1,444,000	1,600,000	1,478,000	+34,000	-122,000
Office of the Majority Floor Leader	1,220,764	1,114,000	1,470,000	+249,236	+356,000
Office of the Minority Floor Leader	1,445,413	1,525,000	1,480,000	+34,587	-45,000
Office of the Majority Whip	1,121,649	1,357,000	928,000	-193,649	-429,000
Office of the Minority Whip	897,000	946,000	918,000	+21,000	-28,000
Speaker's Office for Legislative Floor Activity	277,000	376,000	376,000	+99,000	.....
House Republican Conference	1,506,587	1,628,000	1,083,000	-423,587	-545,000
House Republican Steering Committee	200,000	205,000	664,000	+464,000	+459,000
Nine minority employees	1,024,000	1,144,000	1,127,000	+103,000	-17,000
House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee	1,153,587	1,226,000	1,181,000	+27,413	-45,000
House Democratic Caucus	553,000	607,000	566,000	+13,000	-41,000
Subtotal, House Leadership Offices	10,843,000	11,728,000	11,271,000	+428,000	-457,000

Members' Representational Allowances					
Expenses	351,217,000	389,100,000	360,503,000	+9,286,000	-28,597,000
Committee Employees					
Standing Committees, Special and Select (except Appropriations)	112,805,000	125,749,000	78,629,000	-34,176,000	-47,120,000
Committee on Appropriations (including studies and investigations)	22,531,000	23,044,000	16,945,000	-5,586,000	-6,099,000
Subtotal, Committee employees	135,336,000	148,793,000	95,574,000	-39,762,000	-53,219,000
Salaries, Officers and Employees					
Office of the Clerk	15,270,000	16,811,000	13,807,000	-1,463,000	-3,004,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms	2,736,000	3,049,000	3,410,000	+674,000	+361,000
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	69,725,000	65,132,000	53,556,000	-16,169,000	-11,576,000
Office of Inspector General	295,000	7,125,000	3,954,000	+3,659,000	-3,171,000
Office of Compliance	.....	2,130,000	858,000	+858,000	-1,272,000
Office of the Chaplain	124,000	128,000	126,000	+2,000	-2,000
Office of the Parliamentarian	983,000	1,240,000	1,180,000	+197,000	-60,000
Office of the Parliamentarian	(669,000)	(835,000)	(775,000)	(+106,000)	(-60,000)
Compilation of precedents of the House of Representatives	(314,000)	(405,000)	(405,000)	(+91,000)	.....
Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House	1,630,000	1,870,000	1,700,000	+70,000	-170,000
Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House	4,400,000	4,592,000	4,524,000	+124,000	-68,000

[1] Enacted and request reflect current organization of House funding.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
Other authorized employees	504,000	675,000	618,000	+114,000	-57,000
Former Speakers' staff	(290,000)	(447,000)	(447,000)	(+157,000)	.....
Technical assistant, Office of the Attending Physician	(161,000)	(171,000)	(171,000)	(+10,000)	.....
Drivers	(53,000)	(57,000)	.....	(-53,000)	(-57,000)
Subtotal, Salaries, Officers and Employees	95,667,000	102,752,000	83,733,000	-11,934,000	-19,019,000
Allowances and Expenses					
Supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims	3,453,000	2,695,000	1,213,000	-2,240,000	-1,482,000
Official mail (committees, leadership, administrative and legislative offices)	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Reemployed annuitants reimbursements	1,279,000	2,451,000	68,000	-1,211,000	-2,383,000
Government contributions	129,895,000	138,698,000	117,541,000	-12,354,000	-21,157,000
Miscellaneous items	778,000	778,000	658,000	-120,000	-120,000
Subtotal, Allowances and expenses	135,405,000	144,622,000	120,480,000	-14,925,000	-24,142,000
Total, salaries and expenses	728,468,000	796,995,000	671,561,000	-56,907,000	-125,434,000
Total, House of Representatives	728,601,600	796,995,000	671,561,000	-57,040,600	-125,434,000

JOINT ITEMS					
Joint Economic Committee	4,090,000	4,265,000	3,000,000	-1,090,000	-1,265,000
Joint Committee on Printing	1,370,000	1,414,000	.....	-1,370,000	-1,414,000
Transfer to House Oversight Committee	.....	.....	375,000	+375,000	+375,000
Transfer to Senate Committee on Rules and Administration	.....	.....	375,000	+375,000	+375,000
Joint Committee on Taxation	6,019,000	6,460,000	6,019,000	.....	-441,000
Office of the Attending Physician					
Medical supplies, equipment, expenses, and allowances	1,335,000	1,260,000	1,260,000	-75,000	.....
Capitol Police Board					
Capitol Police					
Salaries:					
Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives	33,463,000	34,643,000	34,213,000	+750,000	-430,000
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate	35,919,000	37,381,000	35,919,000	.....	-1,462,000
Subtotal, salaries	69,382,000	72,024,000	70,132,000	+750,000	-1,892,000
General expenses	2,000,000	2,190,000	2,560,000	+560,000	+370,000
Subtotal, Capitol Police	71,382,000	74,214,000	72,692,000	+1,310,000	-1,522,000
Capitol Guide and Special Services Office	1,991,000	2,093,000	1,991,000	.....	-102,000
Statements of Appropriations	.....	.....	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Total, Joint items	86,187,000	89,706,000	85,742,000	-445,000	-3,964,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT					
Salaries and expenses	21,970,000	23,195,000	.....	-21,970,000	-23,195,000
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	23,188,000	25,788,000	23,188,000	.....	-2,600,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Office of the Architect of the Capitol					
Salaries	9,103,000	9,823,000	8,569,000	-534,000	-1,254,000
Travel (limitation on official travel expenses)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	.....	.....
Contingent expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Office of the Architect of the Capitol	9,203,000	9,923,000	8,669,000	-534,000	-1,254,000

Capitol Buildings and Grounds					
Capitol buildings	22,797,000	28,085,000	22,832,000	+35,000	-5,253,000
Sec. 310 (purchasing x-ray and metal detectors)	(2,015,000)	.....	.....	(-2,015,000)	.....
Capitol grounds	5,270,000	6,084,000	5,143,000	-127,000	-941,000
House office buildings	41,364,000	46,054,000	33,001,000	-8,363,000	-13,053,000
Capitol Power Plant	36,637,000	41,062,000	36,578,000	-59,000	-4,484,000
Offsetting collections	-3,200,000	-3,200,000	-4,000,000	-800,000	-800,000
Net subtotal, Capitol Power Plant	33,437,000	37,862,000	32,578,000	-859,000	-5,284,000
Subtotal, Capitol buildings and grounds	102,868,000	118,085,000	93,554,000	-9,314,000	-24,531,000
Total, Architect of the Capitol	112,071,000	128,008,000	102,223,000	-9,848,000	-25,785,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Congressional Research Service					
Salaries and expenses	60,084,000	65,913,000	60,083,000	-1,000	-5,830,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Congressional printing and binding	89,724,000	91,624,000	88,281,000	-1,443,000	-3,343,000
Total, title I, Congressional Operations	1,121,825,600	1,221,229,000	1,031,078,000	-90,747,600	-190,151,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries and expenses	3,230,000	10,370,000	3,053,000	-177,000	-7,317,000
Conservation renovation	.....	.....	7,000,000	+7,000,000	+7,000,000
(By transfer)	(4,000,000)	.....	.....	(-4,000,000)	.....
Subtotal	3,230,000	10,370,000	10,053,000	+6,823,000	-317,000
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries and expenses	210,164,000	231,580,000	211,664,000	+1,500,000	-19,916,000
Authority to spend receipts	-7,869,000	-7,869,000	-7,869,000	.....	.....
Net subtotal, Salaries and expenses	202,295,000	223,711,000	203,795,000	+1,500,000	-19,916,000
Copyright Office, salaries and expenses	27,456,000	32,983,000	30,818,000	+3,362,000	-2,165,000
Authority to spend receipts	-17,411,000	-19,877,000	-19,830,000	-2,419,000	+47,000
Net subtotal, Copyright Office	10,045,000	13,106,000	10,988,000	+943,000	-2,118,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped, salaries and expenses	44,951,000	47,583,000	44,951,000	.....	-2,632,000
Furniture and furnishings	5,825,000	5,825,000	4,882,000	-943,000	-943,000
Total, Library of Congress (except CRS)	263,116,000	290,225,000	264,616,000	+1,500,000	-25,609,000

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Library Buildings and Grounds					
Structural and mechanical care	12,483,000	19,929,000	12,428,000	-55,000	-7,501,000
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of Superintendent of Documents					
Salaries and expenses	32,207,000	30,307,000	16,312,000	-15,895,000	-13,995,000
Revolving fund	.....	15,420,000	.....	.....	-15,420,000
Subtotal, Office of Superintendent of Documents	32,207,000	45,727,000	16,312,000	-15,895,000	-29,415,000
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses	450,360,000	481,060,000	401,264,000	-49,096,000	-79,796,000
Offsetting collections	-7,000,000	-8,400,000	-8,400,000	-1,400,000	.....
Subtotal	443,360,000	472,660,000	392,864,000	-50,496,000	-79,796,000
GAO use of collections (formerly receipts)	6,000,000	.....	.....	-6,000,000	.....
Total, General Accounting Office	449,360,000	472,660,000	392,864,000	-56,496,000	-79,796,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	760,396,000	838,911,000	696,273,000	-64,123,000	-142,638,000
Grand total	1,882,221,600	2,060,140,000	1,727,351,000	-154,870,600	-332,789,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
TITLE I - CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS					
House of Representatives	728,601,600	796,995,000	671,561,000	-57,040,600	-125,434,000
Joint Items	86,187,000	89,706,000	85,742,000	-445,000	-3,964,000
Office of Technology Assessment	21,970,000	23,195,000	.....	-21,970,000	-23,195,000
Congressional Budget Office	23,188,000	25,788,000	23,188,000	.....	-2,600,000
Architect of the Capitol	112,071,000	128,008,000	102,223,000	-9,848,000	-25,785,000
Library of Congress: Congressional Research Service	60,084,000	65,913,000	60,083,000	-1,000	-5,830,000
Congressional printing and binding, Government Printing Office	89,724,000	91,624,000	88,281,000	-1,443,000	-3,343,000
Total, title I, Congressional operations	1,121,825,600	1,221,229,000	1,031,078,000	-90,747,600	-190,151,000
TITLE II - OTHER AGENCIES					
Botanic Garden	3,230,000	10,370,000	10,053,000	+6,823,000	-317,000
Library of Congress (except CRS)	263,116,000	290,225,000	264,616,000	+1,500,000	-25,609,000
Architect of the Capitol (Library buildings and grounds)	12,483,000	19,929,000	12,428,000	-55,000	-7,501,000
Government Printing Office (except congressional printing and binding)	32,207,000	45,727,000	16,312,000	-15,895,000	-29,415,000
General Accounting Office	449,360,000	472,660,000	392,864,000	-56,496,000	-79,796,000
Total, title II, Other agencies	760,396,000	838,911,000	696,273,000	-64,123,000	-142,638,000
Grand total	1,882,221,600	2,060,140,000	1,727,351,000	-154,870,600	-332,789,000

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