

**Chapter 1 : Appropriations for FY Legislative Branch - calendrierdelascience.com**

*Appropriations for FY Legislative Branch Summary The House and Senate in recent years have devoted considerable attention to developing a legislative branch budget that achieved greater efficiency and increased savings.*

The Senate version was marked up by the full Committee on Appropriations. Source is the FY U. Budget and the House Committee on Appropriations for budget11 estimates, and amendments, for the legislative branch. The source for all except Senate activities is the House Committee on Appropriations. The source for Senate operations and activities is the FY U. This figure does not include permanent appropriations or trust funds. In December of each year, legislative agencies submit their budget requests for the upcoming fiscal year to the Office of Management and Budget OMB. The legislative agencies may revise their budget requests at any time. The number of FTEs<sup>13</sup> would have been increased by 0. The Senate considered H. This figure represented a 3. Among other provisions, the Senate bill: Contained additional funds, mostly for employee cost-of-living pay adjustments and associated costs of those adjustments 3. Provided for a 1. Five amendments were adopted by the Senate on July These amendments contained language: They are calculated by totaling the total number of hours worked by all employees and then dividing that total by 2,, the number of hours in a work year. One FTE equals 2, hours. One FTE is an employee working 40 hours per week for 52 weeks in the year. Source is the House Committee on Appropriations. Subsequently, an amendment to make reports of the Congressional Research Service available to the public on the Internet was ruled out of order as being non-germane when cloture was invoked. Earlier, on June 4, the Senate Committee on Appropriations marked up and ordered its version reported. On June 5, the committee reported S. On June 25, the House passed H. Among other provisions, the House bill: The majority of the increase is for mandatory<sup>20</sup> cost-of-living pay adjustments and related costs;! Provided an actual decrease of 0. Ted Stevens, remarks in the Senate, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. GPO, , 63 pp. Representative James Walsh and others, remarks in the House, Congressional Record, daily<sup>19</sup> edition, vol. Eliminated FTE positions from the legislative branch;! Made possible staff cuts, in addition to the FTE reduction, by authorizing staff buy-outs by the Architect of the Capitol and the Government Printing Office;! Two amendments were agreed to on the House floor: Mandating the establishment of an energy conservation plan by the Architect of the Capitol for all facilities administered by Congress voice vote. Earlier, on June 18, the House Committee on Appropriations marked up and ordered its version reported, subsequent to markup by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on June The full committee reported H. Among the agreements made in conference were: GPO, , 52 pp. The provision was later struck from H. An increase in funding of FY Supplemental Appropriations Bill. On April 30, , both houses agreed to the conference report on H. FY Emergency Supplemental Appropriations. GPO, , p. What additional staff and funds might be necessary to ensure that Congress makes its computers Year compliant? Capitol Police pay be comparable to other public sector police? How much should funding be increased for security enhancement for the Capitol, other congressional buildings, and adjacent grounds? What are the appropriations needs for technology development, including online information, electronic document printing, and continued development of a legislative information system? What should be the funding levels for the congressional support agencies, including the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Library of Congress including the Congressional Research Service , and the General Accounting Office? The effort in recent years to trim the legislative budget also continued during consideration of the FY budget in the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations. Chairman Bennett listed<sup>29</sup> Capitol Hill security among other priorities of the Senate subcommittee. Overall Funding Level Issues Each spring, as members of the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations consider funding requests from legislative agencies, they are faced with three primary options: Statements by subcommittee members during February indicated support for a possible modest increase in the FY budget. The bills initially approved by the House and Senate contained modest<sup>30</sup> increases over the FY appropriations level. The Senate bill provided for a 3. The House bill, although providing a 1. The conference version of the FY bill provides for a 2. The legislative branch budget is not particularly large. A flat budget can be difficult

to achieve due to a number of factors, such as ongoing and emergency maintenance and repair needs and the continuing effort to keep legislative branch operations current with recent technology developments. Conferees on the FY legislative funding bill approved a 2. Allowing for inflation, the FY conference figures were actually a 0. Conferees on the FY bill compromised with the Senate version of the FY bill that provided for a 3. See a discussion of the Year compliance problem below. Although the House passed an FY legislative branch appropriations bill that contained a 1. Congress has approved other budget decreases in recent years. In the FY bill, Congress approved a budget decrease of 8. When accounting for inflation, the decrease was 1. Although the FY and FY bills contained increases, when adjusted for inflation, both bills contained actual decreases in the legislative budget. The FY bill contained a 0. When adjusted for inflation, the FY bill was a 1. The FY budget contained a 2. Allowing for inflation, the change was a decrease of 0. Congress continued to work toward ensuring that the legislative branch and other federal agencies achieve the computer reprogramming and other changes necessary by the Year. This is necessary because most computers use a two-digit year system for purposes of dating. If not reprogrammed, computers using the two-digit system would interpret the year "00" as "2000". The result would be data errors and possibly computer shutdowns. Both the FY and FY figures exclude funding for Senate internal activities and 32 Senate activities funded for Senate office buildings within the budget of the Architect of the Capitol. Conference report, FY, p. 1. The act makes available the following amounts: This figure is considered by Representative Steve Horn, chair of the House subcommittee with oversight responsibility for the Year conversion, to be underestimated. Horn believes the figure does not include all expected labor costs for computer programmers. During his opening remarks at the Senate hearings on the FY legislative budget, Chairman Robert Bennett stated that dealing with the Year issue was of major importance to the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. He noted that ramifications of the problem and possible solutions<sup>35</sup> had already been discussed at five separate hearings held by the Subcommittee on Financial Services and Technology, which he also chairs. He stated that the legislative branch needs to be as aggressive with its own compliance program as it is with these programs in the executive branch. In April, the Senate majority and minority leaders announced the creation of a special congressional committee to oversee Year conversion efforts in the executive and judicial branches. The Special Committee on the Year Technology Problem, chaired by Senator Bennett, will hold hearings on the progress of federal agencies in achieving Year compliance. House and Senate Legislative Information Systems. Both houses continued to take steps to reduce duplication of effort in tracking legislation, to upgrade legislative tracking systems, and to ensure that Congress achieves the needed reprogramming of its computers by the Year. To accomplish this, both the<sup>36</sup> House and Senate are continuing to develop information systems that create and manage legislative data files. The House legislative information system is administered by the House Clerk. The Senate system is administered by the Secretary of the Senate. The Clerk and the Secretary continue to exchange information on development of their own systems. They also report, respectively, to the House Oversight Committee and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on their recommendations regarding the electronic transfer of legislative data between the two houses and among all legislative entities. In support of development of the House and Senate legislative information systems, both houses directed the Congressional Research Service CRS to develop a data retrieval system with the technical support of the Library of Congress LOC and in collaboration with other legislative branch agencies, such as the Government Printing Office GPO. The House and Senate legislative information systems are<sup>37</sup> expected to reduce duplication through the consolidation of existing legislative retrieval systems. In FY, the Committee on House Oversight directed the Clerk to study methods for increasing the capacity of the House to manage its documents electronically. The committee further directed that subsequent proposals of the Clerk relating to printing be coordinated with the GPO and all House entities requiring printing and storage of documents. See discussion on the need to reprogram computers by the year above. Subsequent to passage of the FY bill, the chairman of the House Oversight Committee directed CRS and the Library to ensure that the retrieval system being developed for the Senate also meets the requirements of the House.

**Chapter 2 : Full text of "LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR "**

*u.s. government printing office cc washington: s. hrg. legislative branch appropriations for fiscal year hearings before a subcommittee of the.*

Status of Legislative Branch Appropriations Legislative Branch Appropriations, FY House of Representatives Items, FY Both houses agreed to the conference report on September 24, Since the bill had not been signed into law by October 1, the beginning of FY, legislative branch funding for October 1 - October 7, , was governed by a continuing resolution, H. Introduction Since the late s, the legislative branch appropriations bill has been divided into two titles. Title I, Congressional Operations, contains budget authorities for activities directly serving Congress. Periodically since FY, the legislative bill has also contained additional titles for such purposes as capital improvements and special one-time functions. Additionally, there are legislative budget authorities that are not included in the regular legislative branch appropriations annual act or subsequent supplemental appropriations acts. These include permanent budget authorities, trust fund budget authorities, and other budget By custom, the House-passed version does not contain funding for internal Senate activities,<sup>1</sup> and vice versa. However, these House and Senate figures reflect budget authorities for the internal activities of the other house for comparison purposes. Although most legislative branch budget authority is contained in the annual and supplemental legislative branch appropriations bills, additional permanent budget authorities are also available to the legislative branch. Budget authorities appropriated permanently are available as the result of previously enacted legislation and do not require annual action. Trust funds are monies held in accounts that are credited with collections from specific sources earmarked by law for a defined purpose. Trust funds do not appear in the annual legislative branch bill since they are not budget authority. They are included in the Budget either as budget receipts or offsetting collections. Budget also includes some non-legislative entities within the legislative branch budget. These entities are funded in other appropriations bills. These non-legislative entities are placed within the legislative budget section by the Office of Management and Budget for bookkeeping purposes. In FY, the following legislative activities were funded by permanent budget authorities: House and Senate Member pay; use of foreign currencies; international conferences and contingencies; and Library of Congress payments to copyright owners. Source is House Appropriations Committee. Budget included non-legislative entities under two headings: Budget does not give information on the budget authorities of entities in this subcategory. To obtain a more accurate picture of the legislative budget, the budget authorities for non-legislative entities should be subtracted from the total legislative budget authority provided in the U. Markup was held by the full Appropriations Committee. In June , both houses passed an FY supplemental appropriations bill, H. This amount was 0. On July 15, , the full Senate Appropriations Committee completed its markup of the bill and reported S. This amount was an increase of 3. With House provisions included, new budget authority in the bill was 3. This figure does not include permanent budget authority. These entities are included under legislative activities in the U. Budget for administrative purposes. For language in P. These same provisions were originally included in the prior version of the FY supplemental bill, H. Section B allocations are required under federal budget law. Each year, the Appropriations<sup>8</sup> Committees are required to determine the new budget authority allocations for the upcoming fiscal year for their subcommittees. In turn, the subcommittees are to adhere to the allocations. GPO, , p. This amount was a decrease of 0. When appropriations for Senate activities were added, new budget authority in the bill was a 0. There were no<sup>12</sup> changes in the appropriations levels in the bill as reported. Two amendments were adopted and two rejected. Of the two accepted, the first allowed the House Chief Administrative Officer to donate surplus computer equipment to public schools in Washington, D. The second required that unexpended Member office funds be applied to deficit reduction voice vote. The second reduced workyears in the Government Printing Office by The following day, July 29, , the Senate passed H. There was no actual vote taken on July 29, The agreement provided that when the Senate received the House bill it would 1 strike the language of H. This agreement was made because the Senate passed its bill before the House approved its companion measure. On September 3, , the House disagreed to the Senate amendments to

H. The House rejected a motion to instruct conferees to agree to Senate language providing for a 4. S, Daily Digest summary of action. Since the Senate passed its bill S. Upon House passage of H. On September 19, , conferees issued their report H. This was a 2. On September 24, , both houses agreed to the conference report. Among other changes, conferees agreed to the following provisions. The new budget is a 2. Conferees added a provision directing the Joint Committee to be as responsive to Members of Congress who do not serve on the tax committees. Conferees also directed that responses to all Members be responsive and timely and that implementation of this directive be watched by the conferees in the coming fiscal year. Conferees agreed to fund 1, FTE staff positions as proposed by the House instead of 1, proposed by the Senate. The increase reflected additional funds for capitol improvement<sup>18</sup> projects and represented a 1. By custom, the House-passed version does not contain funding for internal Senate activities. By custom, the Senate-passed version does not contain funding for internal House activities. Early in , Representative James T. Walsh, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, noted that cuts made in recent years in the budget for the House of Representatives have shown that the House can reduce its expenses and in so doing not hinder the capabilities of the House as an institution. Whether legislative staff levels should be further reduced;! Whether to agree to funds authorized for committee investigations of alleged campaign violations by the Administration and Congress;! What appropriation needs were for technology development, including on-line information, electronic document printing, and a legislative information system;! What functions of the Architect of the Capitol could be privatized;! How much should funding be increased for security enhancement for the Capitol and other congressional buildings;! What the funding levels for the primary congressional support agencies should be, including the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office; and! At what level the Joint Committee on Taxation should be funded. Funding Level Issues Each spring, as members of the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations consider funding requests from legislative agencies, they are faced with three primary options: Statements by members of the subcommittees and the House leadership indicated early support for a modest increase in the FY budget. Earlier, on July 16, , the Senate passed its version of the FY bill with a 3. A flat budget typically provides new funds for mandatory cost increases, but denies any additional funding requests. A flat budget is usually difficult to achieve due to a number of factors. Among the factors affecting consideration of the FY bill were the following: Earlier in , the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations stated his desire to hold the FY budget as close to the FY level as possible. Chairman Walsh also stated that he was open to modifications if increases were<sup>20</sup> found necessary to maintain the smooth operation of Congress. On the Senate side, concern too was expressed that an FY funding level be approved that would enable Congress to operate efficiently. It was also emphasized that Congress was already working at a reduced funding level. During the Senate hearings, Senator Robert Bennett, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, commented that Congress had achieved significant reductions in its budget, particularly in committee staff. He added that the Subcommittee would need to exert care in looking at the<sup>21</sup> needs of the legislative branch. Senator Byron Dorgan, another member of the Subcommittee, stated at the same hearing that he did not believe most people realized that the legislative branch had already been significantly downsized. By mid-summer, actions in the Senate and House indicated the likelihood of a modest increase. This represented an increase of 3. The House Appropriations Committee approved a reduction of 0. As the bill was sent to conference, many observers felt it possible that the conferees would settle for a slight increase, which they did in approving a 2. Earlier indications of support for a modest increase were the FY Section b<sup>23</sup> allocations of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Each year, the Appropriations<sup>23</sup> Committees are required to determine the new budget authority allocations for the upcoming fiscal year for their subcommittees. The Senate allocation allowed for a Budget estimates are higher than the budgets Congress actually approves. Budget reflected an increase in the total legislative budget of 8. Both figures excluded permanent budget authority and trust funds.

**Chapter 3 : United States Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch - Wikipedia**

*(Sec. ) Authorizes appropriations as necessary to an account for awards and settlements authorized under the Congressional Accountability Act of (Sec. ) Makes a limited amount of funds available for costs of the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council.*

The proposed FY budget provided for an additional FTE staff positions 13 in the legislative branch excluding the Senate. The number of FTEs would have been increased by 0. The Senate considered H. This figure represented a 3. Five amendments were adopted by the Senate on July These amendments contained language: Subsequently, an amendment to make reports of the Congressional Research Service available to the public on the Internet was ruled out of order as being non-germane when cloture was invoked. Earlier, on June 4, the Senate Committee on Appropriations marked up and ordered its version reported. On June 5, the committee reported S. On June 25, the House passed H. Among other provisions, the House bill: Two amendments were agreed to on the House floor: Earlier, on June 18, the House Committee on Appropriations marked up and ordered its version reported, subsequent to markup by the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on June The full committee reported H. Among the agreements made in conference were: An increase in funding of FY Supplemental Appropriations Bill. On April 30, , both houses agreed to the conference report on H. What additional staff and funds might be necessary to ensure that Congress makes its computers Year compliant? Capitol Police pay be comparable to other public sector police? How much should funding be increased for security enhancement for the Capitol, other congressional buildings, and adjacent grounds? What are the appropriations needs for technology development, including online information, electronic document printing, and continued development of a legislative information system? What should be the funding levels for the congressional support agencies, including the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the Library of Congress including the Congressional Research Service , and the General Accounting Office? The effort in recent years to trim the legislative budget also continued during consideration of the FY budget in the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations. Statement of Chairman Walsh During opening remarks at hearings on the FY budget, Chairman James Walsh of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations indicated a tight budget, stating that he "fully expects reductions along the way" from the pending budget requests. Overall Funding Level Issues Each spring, as members of the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations consider funding requests from legislative agencies, they are faced with three primary options: Statements by subcommittee members during February indicated support for a possible modest increase in the FY budget. The Senate bill provided for a 3. The House bill, although providing a 1. The conference version of the FY bill provides for a 2. The legislative branch budget is not particularly large. A "flat" budget typically provides new funds for mandatory cost increases, but denies additional funding requests. Conferees on the FY legislative funding bill approved a 2. Allowing for inflation, the FY conference figures were actually a 0. Conferees on the FY bill compromised with the Senate version of the FY bill that provided for a 3. Although the House passed an FY legislative branch appropriations bill that contained a 1. Congress has approved other budget decreases in recent years. In the FY bill, Congress approved a budget decrease of 8. When accounting for inflation, the decrease was Although the FY and FY bills contained increases, when adjusted for inflation, both bills contained actual decreases in the legislative budget. The FY bill contained a 0. When adjusted for inflation, the FY bill was a 1. The FY budget contained a 2. Allowing for inflation, the change was a decrease of 0. Year Computer Reprogramming Issue Congress continued to work toward ensuring that the legislative branch and other federal agencies achieve the computer reprogramming and other changes necessary by the Year This is necessary because most computers use a two-digit year system for purposes of dating. The system assumes "19" to be the first two digits of any year. If not reprogrammed, computers using the two-digit system would interpret the year - 00 - as The result would be data errors and possibly computer shutdowns. Conferees included additional funding for GAO program changes including appropriations for 50 FTEs and inserted language that they expected at least one-third of the program funding increase to be used "to support

information technology IT work, particularly in support of issues related to the Year computing crisis. The act makes available the following amounts: This figure is considered by Representative Steve Horn, chair of the House subcommittee with oversight responsibility for the Year conversion, to be underestimated. Horn believes the figure does not include all expected labor costs for computer programmers. During his opening remarks at the Senate hearings on the FY legislative budget, Chairman Robert Bennett stated that dealing with the Year issue was of major importance to the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations. He stated that the legislative branch needs to be as aggressive with its own compliance program as it is with these programs in the executive branch. In April, the Senate majority and minority leaders announced the creation of a special congressional committee to oversee Year conversion efforts in the executive and judicial branches. The Special Committee on the Year Technology Problem, chaired by Senator Bennett, will hold hearings on the progress of federal agencies in achieving Year compliance. Funds for the committee are included in the FY bill under the Senate account, "Contingent Fund of the Senate," subaccount, "Inquiries and Investigations. Both houses continued to take steps to reduce duplication of effort in tracking legislation, to upgrade legislative tracking systems, and to ensure that Congress achieves the needed reprogramming of its computers by the Year. The House legislative information system is administered by the House Clerk. The Senate system is administered by the Secretary of the Senate. The Clerk and the Secretary continue to exchange information on development of their own systems. They also report, respectively, to the House Oversight Committee and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration on their recommendations regarding the electronic transfer of legislative data between the two houses and among all legislative entities. In support of development of the House and Senate legislative information systems, both houses directed the Congressional Research Service CRS to develop a data retrieval system with the technical support of the Library of Congress LOC and in collaboration with other legislative branch agencies, such as the Government Printing Office GPO. In FY, the Committee on House Oversight directed the Clerk to study methods for increasing the capacity of the House to manage its documents electronically. The committee further directed that subsequent proposals of the Clerk relating to printing be coordinated with the GPO and all House entities requiring printing and storage of documents. The House requested funding for FY to continue its development of a document management system DMS to provide a method for creating, tracking, editing, sharing, printing, and transmitting documents. The Clerk estimates that the DMS will be completed within the next three years. Like the House, the Senate system provides a means for creating, tracking, editing, sharing, and transmitting documents. Access to additional funding was provided in the FY supplemental appropriations bill signed into law P. The transfer is subject to approval of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The FY Senate report on S. The costs of technology advancement, including increased use of the Internet, in the House and Senate are factors in the pending budgets. Committee funds were authorized by the House early in , when the House adopted a resolution authorizing committee funds essentially for the th Congress calendar years and . Part of these funds were provided in the FY legislative branch appropriations act. On March 20, the rule for consideration of the resolution was defeated on the floor. On March 21, , the House agreed to an interim funding authorization through May 2, H. The interim measure was needed because the existing funding authorization was set to expire on March 31, . A new committee funding resolution was ordered reported by the Committee on House Oversight on April 28, H. On May 1, , the House agreed to the new resolution by a vote of . Senate committee funds were authorized early in by the Senate S. Ultimately, both were included. Matters under its jurisdiction are to be transferred to the Committee on House Oversight, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and the public printer. Congress then approved the funds as part of an FY supplemental appropriations bill H. The appropriation was included by the Senate in its version of H. The relevant provision of the law reads: The report of the Senate Appropriations Committee on S. A perimeter security plan for the Capitol Building and its grounds was approved by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration October 30, , subsequent to its presentation by the Architect of the Capitol at a committee hearing a month earlier. The same day, the Rules Committee also approved a plan that authorized the Architect of the Capitol to move forward immediately in developing perimeter security for the area immediately adjacent to the three Senate office buildings. The House Oversight Committee would approve any plan for the House office

buildings, while the House Appropriations Committee would make the final determination of funds needed. Funding for the Capitol Police Board. Conferees agreed to a The FY emergency supplemental P. Conferees agreed to a funding level allowing for 1, FTEs, as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed an FTE level of 1, Presently, the number of authorized FTE positions is 1, on the House payroll and on the Senate payroll. The funding was added in conference on H. The conference report stipulates that appropriated funds for the project are to be supplemented by private funds. During the hearings, the committee chairman expressed concern over congressional encouragement of private funding at the same time that Congress was investigating campaign fund-raising activities.

**Chapter 4 : TOPN: Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, | LII / Legal Information Institute**

*Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes. The federal budget process occurs in two stages: appropriations and authorizations.*

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**Chapter 5 : Legislative Branch | Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives**

*Senate report on LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, This report is by the Appropriations.*

Laws acquire popular names as they make their way through Congress. History books, newspapers, and other sources use the popular name to refer to these laws. How the US Code is built. The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics. In theory, any law -- or individual provisions within any law -- passed by Congress should be classifiable into one or more slots in the framework of the Code. On the other hand, legislation often contains bundles of topically unrelated provisions that collectively respond to a particular public need or problem. A farm bill, for instance, might contain provisions that affect the tax status of farmers, their management of land or treatment of the environment, a system of price limits or supports, and so on. Each of these individual provisions would, logically, belong in a different place in the Code. The process of incorporating a newly-passed piece of legislation into the Code is known as "classification" -- essentially a process of deciding where in the logical organization of the Code the various parts of the particular law belong. Sometimes classification is easy; the law could be written with the Code in mind, and might specifically amend, extend, or repeal particular chunks of the existing Code, making it no great challenge to figure out how to classify its various parts. And as we said before, a particular law might be narrow in focus, making it both simple and sensible to move it wholesale into a particular slot in the Code. But this is not normally the case, and often different provisions of the law will logically belong in different, scattered locations in the Code. As a result, often the law will not be found in one place neatly identified by its popular name. Nor will a full-text search of the Code necessarily reveal where all the pieces have been scattered. Instead, those who classify laws into the Code typically leave a note explaining how a particular law has been classified into the Code. It is usually found in the Note section attached to a relevant section of the Code, usually under a paragraph identified as the "Short Title". Our Table of Popular Names is organized alphabetically by popular name. So-called "Short Title" links, and links to particular sections of the Code, will lead you to a textual roadmap the section notes describing how the particular law was incorporated into the Code. Finally, acts may be referred to by a different name, or may have been renamed, the links will take you to the appropriate listing in the table.

**Chapter 6 : Legislative Appropriations, Feb 4 | Video | calendrierdelascience.com**

*Committee members heard testimony from House officers concerning the budget for House operations.*

**Chapter 7 : Appropriations for FY Legislative Branch**

*Jun 4, S. (th). An original bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes. In calendrierdelascience.com, a database of bills in the U.S. Congress.*

**Chapter 8 : APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

*The United States Code is meant to be an organized, logical compilation of the laws passed by Congress. At its top level, it divides the world of legislation into fifty topically-organized Titles, and each Title is further subdivided into any number of logical subtopics.*

**Chapter 9 : CRS: Appropriations for FY Legislative Branch, December 11, - WikiLeaks**

*Legislative branch appropriations for fiscal year hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations,*

**DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1998**

*United States Senate; One Hundred Fifth Congress, first session; on H.R. /S. , an act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes.*