

2014 Federal Pay Calendar Opm

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

Congressional Budget Office

Report Together with Dissenting and Additional Dissenting Views (to Accompany H.R. 1256) (including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office).

Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States

CSRS and FERS Handbook for Personnel and Payroll Offices

Is the Federal Government's General Schedule (GS) a Viable Personnel System for the Future?

Reducing the Deficit: Spending and Revenue Options

Some vols. include supplemental journals of "such proceedings of the sessions, as, during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards taken off by the order of the House".

Salaries of Members of Congress

CBO, Budget Options Volume 1, Health Care, December 2008

DHS Paid Administrative Leave Accountability Act of 2015

Statement of Disbursements of the Architect of the Capitol for the Period ...

Proquest Statistical Abstract of the United States 2018

45 CFR Public Welfare

Financial Services and General Government Appropriations for 2014

Budget Options: The private health insurance market

The Budget of the United States Government

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, US Postal Service and the Census of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, Second Session, July 15, 2014

Code of Federal Regulations

Report (to Accompany H.R. 1633) (including Cost Estimate of the Congressional Budget Office).

Congress is required by Article I, Section 6, of the Constitution to determine its own pay. In the past, Congress periodically enacted specific legislation to alter its pay; the last time this occurred affected pay in 1991. More recently, pay has been determined pursuant to laws establishing formulas for automatic adjustments. The Ethics Reform Act of 1989 established the current automatic annual adjustment formula, which is based on changes in private sector wages as measured by the Employment Cost Index (ECI). The adjustment is automatic unless denied statutorily, although the percentage may not exceed the percentage base pay increase for General Schedule (GS)

employees. Member pay has since been frozen in two ways: (1) directly, through legislation that freezes salaries for Members but not for other federal employees, and (2) indirectly, through broader pay freeze legislation that covers Members and other specified categories of federal employees. Members of Congress last received a pay adjustment in January 2009. At that time, their salary was increased 2.8%, to \$174,000. This freeze represents a decrease of 12% from 2009 through 2017 when adjusted for inflation. A provision in P.L. 111-8 prohibited any pay adjustment for 2010. Under the pay adjustment formula, Members were originally scheduled to receive an adjustment in January 2010 of 2.1%, although this would have been revised downward automatically to 1.5% to match the GS base pay adjustment. Members next were scheduled to receive a 0.9% pay adjustment in 2011. The pay adjustment was prohibited by P.L. 111-165. Additionally, P.L. 111-322 prevented any adjustment in GS base pay before December 31, 2012. Since the percentage adjustment in Member pay may not exceed the percentage adjustment in the base pay of GS employees, Member pay was also frozen during this period. If not limited by GS pay, Member pay could have been adjusted by 1.3% in 2012. The ECI formula established a maximum potential pay adjustment in January 2013 of 1.1%. P.L. 112-175 extended the freeze on GS pay rates for the duration of this continuing resolution, which also extended the Member freeze since the percentage adjustment in Member pay may not exceed the percentage adjustment in GS base pay. Subsequently, Member pay for 2013 was further frozen in P.L. 112-240. The maximum potential 2014 pay adjustment of 1.2%, or \$2,100, was denied by P.L. 113-46. The maximum potential January 2015 Member pay adjustment under the ECI formula was 1.6%, or \$2,800. The President proposed a 1.0% increase in the base pay of GS employees, which would automatically have limited any Member pay adjustment to 1.0%. P.L. 113-235 contained a provision prohibiting any Member pay adjustment. The maximum potential January 2016 pay adjustment of 1.7%, or \$3,000, under the ECI formula would have been limited to 1.0%, or \$1,700, due to the GS base pay increase. Member pay for 2016 was frozen by P.L. 114-113. The maximum potential January 2017 pay adjustment of 1.6%, or \$2,800, under the ECI formula would have been limited to 1.0%, or \$1,700, due to the GS base pay increase. Member pay for 2017 was frozen by P.L. 114-254. The maximum potential January 2018 pay adjustment of 1.8%, or \$3,100, was automatically limited to 1.4%, or \$2,400. The FY2018 continuing appropriations resolutions have continued the existing pay freeze for the duration of each resolution. If Members of Congress had received every adjustment prescribed by the ECI formula since 1992,

and the 2 U.S.C. 4501 limitation regarding the percentage base pay increase for GS employees remained unchanged, the 2018 salary would be \$208,000. Both the automatic annual adjustments and funding for Members' salaries are provided pursuant to other laws (2 U.S.C. 4501)-not the annual appropriations bills-and a provision prohibiting a scheduled adjustment could be included in any bill, or introduced as a separate bill.

Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act

The President, Executive Orders, and Public Policy

Calling the Shots

Budget Options

Title 45 Public Welfare Parts 1 to 199 (Revised as of October 1, 2013)

Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 2016

Officially released on February 2, 2015. As one of the reference volumes of the FY2016 Budget request of the President, the popular Fiscal Year Budget Appendix volume presents detailed financial information on individual programs, Federal agencies and appropriation accounts that constitute the budget in tables and graphs. Includes for each Government department and agency the text of proposed appropriations language, budget schedules for each account, new legislative proposals, and explanations of the work to be performed and the funds needed, and proposed general provisions applicable to the appropriations of entire agencies or groups of agencies. Federal agency personnel, policy makers, think tank advocates, lawmakers, media organizations, and others interested in a "line item by line item" view of the President's proposed Fiscal year Budget will want this resource in their personal library collection. Public and academic libraries will want to make this annual reference product available for the general public in their Government collections. Students studying Public Finance, political scientists, and researchers will appreciate this detailed information with authoritative data legends presented in tables and graphs.

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Budget Options: Spending options

Fiscal Year 2016 Appendix, Budget of the United States Government

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session

Budget Options: V. 2, August 2009

Recent Actions and Historical Tables

"Containing the public messages, speeches, and statements of the President", 1956-1992.

The National Data Book

Congressional Record

Budget Options: Health Care

Journal of the Senate of the United States of America

A Report to the Senate and House Committees on the Budget
Budget and Economic Outlook for 1976-77

Special edition of the Federal Register, containing a codification of documents of general applicability and future effect ... with ancillaries.

Annual Performance Report

CBO, Budget Options, Vol. 2, August 2009

Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation

The Budget and Economic Outlook

Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States

Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, March 26, 2009, 111-1 House Report 111-58, Part 1

Modern presidents are CEOs with broad powers over the federal government. The United States Constitution lays out three hypothetically equal branches of government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—but over the years, the president, as head of the executive branch, has emerged as the usually dominant political and administrative force at the federal level. In fact, Daniel Gitterman tells us, the president is, effectively, the CEO of an enormous federal bureaucracy. Using the unique legal authority delegated by thousands of laws, the ability to issue executive orders, and the capacity to shape how federal agencies write and enforce rules, the president calls the shots as to how the government is run on a daily basis. Modern presidents have, for example, used the power of the purchaser to require federal contractors to pay a minimum wage and to prohibit contracting with companies and contractors that knowingly employ unauthorized alien workers. Presidents and their staffs use specific tools, including executive orders and memoranda to agency heads, as instruments of control and influence over the government and the private sector. For more than a century, they have used these tools without violating the separation of powers. Calling the Shots demonstrates how each of these executive powers is a powerful weapon of coercion and redistribution in the president's political and policymaking arsenal.

Deposits and Redeposits

Federal Register

Legislative Calendar

Appendix

Budget Options, Volume 1, Health Care

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

The most valuable reference tool in existence. The Statistical Abstract is the recognized authority for U.S. statistics and directs users to where they can find more detail in an easily readable format.

Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, March 26, 2009, 111-1 House Report 111-58, Part 2

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, First Session

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The Budget of the United States Government
Appendix
Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation
Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States