

1: Indiana FFA Announces State Officer Candidates - Hoosier Ag Today

Feb 20, 2017 - Here's why a lame duck session of Congress this year is as certain as anything can be these days in Washington.

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2: Consent Form | Outdoor Life

Republican lawmakers are packing their agenda for the lame-duck session after the Nov. 6 elections, recognizing it could be their last shot for at least two years to pass legislation under unified.

As if there was some chance that Ms. Never mind that the budget situation never comes up when top officials are up for big raises. Angelo was driving her own pay raise bus with the assistance of her own staff and complicity from Board Chair Hamburg who will be gone at the end of this year. Why did this come up now? Angelo just wake up one morning recently and call Supervisor Hamburg? Just a couple of the recent things â€” I believe Carmel Angelo along with Supervisor [Carre] Brown was instrumental in securing funding to rebuild the water system in Redwood Valley. Cal-OES taking that on. Those are just a couple of recent examples. She works really hard at her job. I believe she is very effective at it. If it were only about the money Carmel Angelo would have been gone a long time ago. And a bit of catch-up for kind of being frozen for many years. And therefore a big raise is in order? Lame Duck Supervisor Georgeanne Croskey: But I want to say that we are very lucky to have Ms. Angelo as our CEO. Just evidenced by her recent awards. And her tireless efforts over the last year and a half in really putting this county first. It would cost us a lot more than the numbers we have here on paper to replace her with a CEO of similar caliber. I was not here when Carmel was first hired. So as one of my colleagues said, indeed we are playing catch up and when you look at her ability with other counties and cities, Carmel is actually a bargain. I agree that we are very lucky to have Carmel Angelo working with the county. She is well worth the salary that we are proposing to pay her. Lame Duck Croskey tried again: I want to make the statement that in no way does us looking at increasing the CEO salary take away from our desire to increase salaries across the board for all employees. I think that is what we as a board would like to do, see an increase in salary, increase in compensation for all the employees. It is a balance. I think that increasing manager salaries does not in any way take away from us wanting that it be good morale in the county. And I have worked under plenty of substandard supervisors -- not meaning county supervisors, but bosses of mine -- and I think that you need to be able to pay your management well enough to keep that morale up as well so I do think these are important raises for all of our managers as well. So we do understand that. But the challenge, as supervisor Gjerde said, when we consider raises not just for a handful of people but for hundreds of people we have to be able to figure out how are we going to be able to pay for it on a sustainable basis. No one ever wants to see a repeat of having to take back compensation that has once been offered. So again, I -- I hope that nothing that we say here, um, in support of the CEO increase takes away from, from the knowledge that we understand what your [the employees] situation is and we do want to -- we would love to give everyone a significant raise today. But again, how do we pay for it? In one glaring example, Ms. Instead of offering an real reasons, the Supes simply said that in their opinion CEO Angelo was historically underpaid. So indeed, why now? Are they hiding the extent of the looming budget problem until after they push through all these big management raises? ADD TO THAT the pointed observation by pot advocate Ron Harris last Tuesday â€” echoing a widespread public perception â€” that the collapse of the pot economy is having significant ripple effects on businesses all over the County. The response from the CEO and the Board: The usual blank stares.

3: Lame duck (politics) - Wikipedia

If you refer to a politician or a government as a lame duck, you mean that they have little real power, for example, because their period of office is coming to an end.

The status can be due to: However, lame ducks are also in the peculiar position of not facing the consequences of their actions in a subsequent election, giving them greater freedom to issue unpopular decisions or appointments. Examples include last-minute midnight regulations issued by executive agencies of outgoing US presidential administrations and executive orders issued by outgoing presidents. In more recent history, US President Bill Clinton was widely criticized for issuing pardons and other acts of executive clemency on his last day in office, including two former close colleagues, donors, fellow Democratic members, and his own half-brother. It was transferred to politicians in the nineteenth century, the first recorded use is in the Congressional Globe then the official record of the United States Congress of January 14, A Senate that is destined to lose its majority as a result of such a change is called a lame-duck Senate and often attracts criticism if it blocks Government measures introduced in the House of Representatives. In May, some months after the elections but before the new Senate came to power, the old Senate refused to pass new tax laws that had been passed by the House, which served to merely delay the passage of those laws until the new Senate assembled. In the Australian federal election , Senator Steve Fielding of the minor party Family First lost his seat and subsequently threatened to block supply if the Labor Party was successful in forming a minority government. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. December Learn how and when to remove this template message The lame ducks depicted in this Clifford K. Berryman cartoon are defeated Democrats heading to the White House hoping to secure political appointments from then President Woodrow Wilson. A president is a lame duck after a successor has been elected, during which time the outgoing president and president-elect usually embark on a transition of power. Until , inaugurations occurred on March 4. Congress usually had two sessions, the second of which was usually held from the December after the election of the next Congress until March. This session was commonly called the "lame duck session". Criticism of this process led to the passage of the 20th Amendment in , which moved the beginning of the new Congress to January 3 and the inauguration of the president to January 20, thus shortening the lame duck period. A president elected to a second term is sometimes seen as a lame duck from early in the second term, because presidents are barred from contesting a term four years later, and are thus freer to take politically unpopular actions. For this reason, it can be argued that a president in their second term is not a lame duck at all, because this increased freedom makes them more powerful than they were in their first term. The term "lame duck president" traditionally is reserved for a president who is serving out the remainder of their term after having been defeated for re-election. In this sense, the following presidents, since the twentieth century, have been lame ducks: William Howard Taft , who was defeated for re-election in ; Herbert Hoover , who was defeated for re-election in ; Gerald R. Ford , who was defeated in ; Jimmy Carter , who was defeated for re-election in ; and George H. Bush , who was defeated for re-election in To date, he is the last sitting president to lose in a re-election bid. Canada[edit] Unlike the United States Congress, there is no "lame duck" session of Parliament in most Commonwealth countries between the general election and swearing in of elected officials. In almost all cases, the outgoing prime minister or premier hands over power directly to their designated successor after a leadership contest or general election. Usually, when the leader of a ruling party steps down, they also relinquish their caucus leadership role at around the same time, so there is no need for an interim caucus leader. Laurent is perhaps the only lame duck example in Canadian federal politics. After resigning the leadership of the Liberals , King became parliamentary leader and continued as Prime Minister of Canada for some months following the leadership election of his successor, St. While Pierre Trudeau retired from politics in , he directly handed power over to John Turner after the leadership contest. These appointments generated a severe backlash across the spectrum. However, he let them stand and made a further 70 appointments himself. This is seen by many as Trudeau attempting to exercise some lame duck influence

before resigning as Prime Minister. Vatican City[edit] On February 11, , when Pope Benedict XVI announced that he was resigning within 17 days, he was called a lame duck pope by some media outlets.

4: THE SOUL'S GYMNASIUM by Harold Acton | Kirkus Reviews

In politics, a lame duck is an elected official whose successor has already been elected. The official is often seen as having less influence with other politicians.

Under contemporary conditions, any meeting of Congress that occurs between a congressional election in November and the following January 3 is a lame duck session. The significant characteristic of a lame duck session is that its participants are the sitting Members of the existing Congress, not those who will be entitled to sit in the new Congress. A lame-duck session can occur in several ways: In practice, Congress has usually provided for its existing session to resume after a recess spanning the election. In , only the Senate returned in this way, while the House adjourned sine die. In , , and , Congress continued meeting, sometimes in pro forma sessions every third day, until well after the election. Congress can reconvene after an election pursuant to contingent authority granted to the leadership in a recess or adjournment resolution in , the House alone followed this course. Two other possibilities have not been realized: Congress could set a statutory date for a new session to convene after the election, then adjourn its existing session sine die. While Congress is in recess or sine die adjournment, the President could call it into extraordinary session at a date after the election.

Meaning of "lame duck"[edit] Main article: Lame duck politics The expression " lame duck " originally applied in 18th century Britain to bankrupt businessmen, who were considered as "lame" in the sense that the impairment of their powers rendered them vulnerable, like a game bird injured by shot. By the s, the usage had been extended to officeholders whose service already had a known termination date. In current American usage, for instance, a President is considered a "lame duck" not only if he has been defeated for re-election, or after his successor has been elected, but also whenever he cannot be, or is known not to be, a candidate for reelection. Members of Congress in similar circumstances are also considered lame ducks. The expression may accordingly be applied to Members who are known not to be seeking re-election as well as to those who have been defeated. In particular, however, after an election of Congress, all the Members who did not gain reelection can be described as lame ducks until the term of the new Congress starts. When the previously sitting Congress, which includes these Members, meets in a post-election session, this session is called a lame duck session as well. Under this amendment, ratified in , Congress meets in a regular session on January 3 of each year, unless in the previous session it passes a law changing the date. Also, the terms of Members begin and end on January 3 of odd-numbered years. Under these arrangements, any meeting of Congress after election day in November of even-numbered years , but before the following January 3, is a lame duck session. Since there have been 16 lame-duck sessions. The most recent one occurred at the end of the th Congress in This report examines only the specific lame duck sessions that have occurred since , not those that occurred routinely before this date, as explained in the following section. Lame-duck sessions before the 20th Amendment[edit] The Constitution originally provided that the regular sessions of Congress begin annually on the first Monday in December. In the process of initiating the government under the Constitution, it was established that the term of Congress would begin and end on March 4 of odd-numbered years. The result was that after being elected in an even-numbered November, a new Congress did not begin its term until the following odd-numbered March, and was not required to convene until the following December, 13 months after it was first elected. The Congress would then adjourn until the time for the next regular session prescribed by the Constitution, the following even-numbered December. When Congress reconvened at that time, however, the next Congress would already have been elected, in the intervening even-numbered November. The term of that newly elected Congress, on the other hand, would not begin until the following March. The Congress that convened in an even-numbered December, accordingly, could not be the newly elected one, but could only be the one already sitting. Under these arrangements, as a result, the last session of every Congress was always a lame duck session. The specific actions through which a sitting Congress might reconvene after an election, but during the last portion of its own term of office, are of several kinds. The following sections describe these possible means of reconvening. Although some have been used rarely and others not at all, each method helps to illuminate the constitutional arrangements that make lame duck sessions

possible and the conditions in which they may operate. The courses of action through which Congress might reconvene for a lame duck session include: Formally, a session of Congress ends when Congress adjourns sine die. The Latin phrase, literally translated as "without day," is used to mean that Congress has adjourned without setting a day for its next meeting. An adjournment sine die, therefore, means that Congress is not scheduled to meet again until the day set by the Constitution or by law for its next session to convene. When Congress adjourns sine die in an election year, it is not scheduled to meet again until after the term of the new Congress begins. That meeting will therefore begin the first session of the new Congress. Before , Congress would normally adjourn its previous session sine die before the November elections. When it returned for its prescribed meeting in December, accordingly, a new session began. Under these conditions, the "lame-duck session" of each Congress was actually a session in its own right, numerically distinct from the previous session or sessions of the same Congress. Accordingly, each of the lame duck sessions that occurred routinely before was convened as a separate session of the Congress already sitting. Congress today could achieve an equivalent result by adjourning its session sine die before an election, after first providing by law for an additional session of the old Congress to convene on a date after the election. This additional, post-election session probably the third session of the old Congress would be a lame-duck session in same sense as those that occurred routinely before It would be a new, separately numbered session of the old Congress. Subsequent to the implementation of the 20th Amendment in , however, Congress has never made use of this first means of bringing about a lame duck session. Recess of the session[edit] Instead, when a Congress has decided to continue meeting after an election, its usual practice has been not to adjourn sine die, but simply to recess its existing session for a period spanning the election, and then to reconvene at a date still within the constitutional term of the sitting Congress. Since , this second means of bringing about a lame-duck session has been used on 11 occasions. Congress authorizes a session recess in the same way it authorizes a sine die adjournment, by adopting a concurrent resolution. This form of authorization is necessary because the Constitution provides that "Neither House, during the Session of Congress shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days This constitutional requirement applies both to sine die adjournments and to session recesses, which are technically adjournments within a session. Unlike a sine die adjournment, however, a recess does not terminate an existing session of Congress. When Congress reconvenes at the conclusion of a recess, accordingly, no new session begins, but the previously existing session resumes. Under these conditions, the post-election meeting of Congress is not a separate, new session of the old Congress, but a continuation of its existing session probably its second session. Nevertheless, the phrase "lame-duck session" has persisted as a way of referring to any post-election meeting of the old Congress, even though it now normally does not designate a separate session of Congress, but rather refers simply to the post-election portion of an ongoing existing session. Contingent authority to reconvene[edit] The two sequences of events just discussed a recess of an existing session and adjourning sine die after providing for a new session are not the only ones that can lead to a lame-duck session. A third such course of events becomes possible if, when Congress recesses before an election, it grants contingent authority to its leadership to reconvene it, or either house, "if the public interest shall require. If Congress included this contingent authority in a resolution providing for a recess spanning an election, the leadership might use the authority to reconvene Congress before the scheduled expiration of the recess. It might do so either before or after the election itself, but in either case, any portion of the reconvened session occurring after the election would be considered a lame duck session. During the time since the 20th Amendment took effect, however, this course of action has not been taken. If Congress adjourns sine die with contingent reconvening authority, on the other hand, the sine die character of the adjournment becomes final only if the leadership does not exercise this authority by the time the next session of Congress is slated to convene, pursuant to either the Constitution or law. If the authority is exercised, the existing session of the old Congress resumes, and the previous adjournment turns out not to have been sine die. Any post-election portion of this continuation of the previous session of Congress would be considered a lame duck session. The Speaker of the House used authority of this kind in to reconvene the chamber in a post-election continuation of a session that had previously been terminated by a conditional sine die adjournment. In this case, the lame duck session occurs if Congress simply continues to

meet throughout the pre-election period and afterwards. Any portion of the continuing session of Congress that takes place after the election would be considered a lame duck session. As Table 1 and the accompanying discussion shows, Congress has taken this course of action on three occasions since . On some occasions, under these conditions, each house has chosen to meet only on every third day during the period spanning the election and sometimes throughout the post-election period as well, until sine die adjournment. In addition, it is not necessary that either house transact any business during these intermittent meetings. Sessions called by the President[edit] A final means by which a lame-duck session could occur arises from the constitutional authorization for the President to convene Congress, "on extraordinary occasions," by calling a special session. If Congress convenes, pursuant to this call, after a sine die adjournment and before the next session is scheduled to begin, a new session of the existing Congress begins. This course of events has not occurred since . On the other hand, if the President calls Congress back during a recess of an existing session, the existing session resumes. This course of events occurred in , when President Harry Truman called Congress back for an extraordinary session in the middle of a recess for the national political conventions. The extraordinary session called by President Truman did not constitute a lame duck session, because it both convened and recessed before the election. By the same means, however, a President might call an extraordinary session to convene at a date after the election and before the term of the sitting Congress ends. He or she could do so whether Congress had only recessed its previous session or had adjourned it sine die. In either case, the post-election meeting of Congress would be considered a lame duck session. No lame duck session since has occurred through this means. Occurrence of sessions[edit] Lame duck sessions were frequent in the years surrounding World War II, occurring in six of eight Congresses 76th through 83rd between and . None occurred from through and . There were two in each of the next three decades. Another gap occurred from through . Lame duck sessions have occurred in the last seven Congresses in a row thth. On one occasion, in , only the Senate returned, and only to consider the censure of Senator Joseph McCarthy ; and once, in , only the House returned, principally to consider the impeachment of President Bill Clinton. Means of calling sessions[edit] Twelve lame duck sessions have been preceded by a recess spanning the election. The remaining three Congresses continued to meet intermittently, often in pro-forma session, during the election period. The latter schedule was used for the first two lame duck sessions after adoption of the 20th Amendment, which occurred shortly before or during World War II , in and . It was again used only in . Congress suspended its session during the election period preceding 12 lame duck sessions since . On seven of these 12 occasions , , , , , and , the resolution providing for the break afforded contingent authority to the leadership to call Congress back before the scheduled resumption of the session. For the remaining five lame duck sessions , , , , and , Congress did not afford the leadership this authority. Ten of these 12 election breaks represented recesses of the ongoing session of Congress. The remaining two cases were those, mentioned above, in which only one house returned after the election. In , the House adjourned sine die and the Senate recessed with no contingent reconvening authority , permitting the Senate to deal with the censure of Senator McCarthy in a lame duck session. In , both houses adjourned sine die with contingent reconvening authority.

5: Our \$k Bargain Basement CEO | Anderson Valley Advertiser

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Government funding, border wall await lame-duck Congress AP Nov 13, , Newly emboldened Democrats are in no mood to cooperate over wall money. All sides must agree to a federal funding bill to prevent a partial government shutdown from beginning on Dec. They picked up at least 32 seats, with several races still undecided. Democrats "need to be unified, find common ground with Republicans in our legislative engagements, but stand our ground when we must. They will take their official photos, meet colleagues and take what could prove to be the toughest vote of their early careers â€” electing their leadership. Several new Congressional Progressive Caucus members held their first news conference Monday. Their majority lost, House Republicans will start the task of rebuilding. Jim Jordan of Ohio, a leader of the Freedom Caucus, to win the job of incoming minority leader in leadership elections Wednesday. And new to leadership will be Rep. Senators will also select their leaders, but few surprises are expected. On the Democratic side, Sen. Chuck Schumer of New York is set to return as leader, even though the party lost several seats in the election. Schumer suggested Democrats would use the lame-duck session to fight to protect special counsel. The Kentucky Republican has said legislation to protect Mueller is "unnecessary" because the investigation is "not under threat. John Thune to move up. John Barrasso and Sen. McConnell is also trying to add a female senator to a lower leadership spot, seeking to address the optics of having an all-male leadership slate in a year that brought a record number of women to Congress. Trump spent weeks ahead of the midterm election rallying fears over a migrant caravan heading toward the border and promised voters that Republicans would bring tougher border security. The top Democrat on the Senate Appropriations panel, Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont, on Monday told reporters Trump is the only person in Washington who seems to want to a shutdown. Firefighters battling California wildfires, police officers and other emergency responders all would be hurt by a shutdown, he said. Follow on Twitter at <https://twitter.com/leahy>:

6: Waukon Feed Ranch - Homepage

Republicans in Congress are packing the agenda for their lame-duck session after the November 6th midterm elections. Clearly they are worried about losing control and know this may be their last.

7: Forest Path Statues â€” Part 5 â€” Lamps

Dear Embarcadero. Not much over a year has gone by since I purchased Delphi XE4, together with the Mobile Add On Pack. I'm a hobby programmer. By my own admittance, I'm not particularly good at it, but nonetheless, it's my hobby and I enjoy it.

8: Ruta Lee - Wikipedia

There's ""Fin de Race,"" in which a foolish American married-woman becomes infatuated with an elegant young Italian homosexual; ""Flora's Lame Duck,"" in which a foolish middle-aged divorcee becomes fairy-godmother to a lame Italian lad, then his lover, then his victim; ""The Soul's Gymnasium,"" about a British pseudo-guru who uses mystical.

9: Humble Boy, Orange Tree, review: a sparkling revival of a modern classic

A lame-duck session of Congress in the United States occurs whenever one Congress meets after its successor is elected, but before the successor's term begins.

Complexity and Education Representing the virtuous person Secondary metabolism in plant cell cultures Power Plays Vol 4 Merchants, princes, and painters The human connection A slice of bread, by F. Munteanu. V.13. My confession; Critique of dogmatic theology. Stellar surface structure Frontiers of the Northwest Special order, no. 7 Tapestries from the Samuel H. Kress collections at the Philadelphia Museum of Art Periodicals in libraries of the Norwich area The story of stuff Ethics in information technology 4th edition Trimethylamin Jeffrey Mehlman Marks may be accumulated throughout the school year. CONCEPTS AND THEORIES IN SOCIOLOGY Justice Not Vengeance Code and Other Regulators Monkeys of the Tai Forest Library of Congress Walt Whitman images Incidents of Travel in Yucatan (National Geographic Adventure Classics) Turn left at sanity Decision support system journal Where I find myself. Apartment building floor plans with dimensions A list of Biblical quotations and allusions found in the works of Tennyson. Scientific discourse in sociohistorical context Latest Anglican liturgies, 1976-1984 Queens Gambit Tartakower System Changing to the metric system The Soul of Malaya The export of Alaskan crude oil V.5. Prevailing prayer. Version 3.5 Self Study Guide Resolution to amend Rule IV of Senate, 3 pts.] At the in and out Intas veterinary product list Ethan Frome Teachers Resource Manual