

1: Press Releases | Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives

Third supplemental appropriation bill for hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Eightieth Congress, first session, on H.R. , a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, , and for other purposes, [December 17 and 18,].

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.

2: City of Houston Harvey Relief - Direct Allocation of CDBG-DR Mitigation Funds

Third supplemental Appropriation Bill for Additional hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, first session. Bureau of Reclamation, Social Security Administration.

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.

3: TOPN: Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, | LII / Legal Information Institute

Loading Third supplemental appropriation bill for Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, first session.

India[edit] An appropriation bill is a bill that authorizes the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for use during the financial year. Since , Appropriation bills in India include an automatic repeal clause as result of which the Act is repealed after its purpose is met. Like other bills , it is enacted, following debate, by the House of Representatives , and assented to by the Governor-General. The main Appropriation Bill is traditionally placed before the House for its first reading in May amid considerable media interest, an event known as the introduction of the Budget. An Appropriation Bill is not sent to a select committee, a lengthy process undergone by most bills during which they are scrutinised in detail by the committee, which also receives public submissions relating to the bill. Instead, an expedited process is followed in which the Appropriation Bill essentially goes directly to its second reading for consideration by the committee of the whole House. Royal assent is granted after the formality of a third reading. Both Appropriation and Imprest Supply bills fall under the rubric of confidence and supply. A refusal by the House to pass such a Bill conventionally leads to either the resignation of the Government unlikely, since there is usually no alternative Government immediately available or to a dissolution of the House and a subsequent general election. Appropriations bill United States Under the U. In the United States, there are two types of appropriations. When Congress sets up particular programs, the legislation may itself set up the necessary appropriation mechanism, such as the social security program where payment of benefits are "mandatory". A mandatory program does not need an additional authorisation in order for spending under the program to occur. An appropriation bill is used to actually provide money for "discretionary" programs. Appropriations are generally done on an annual basis, although multi-year appropriations are occasionally passed. According to the United States Constitution Article I, Section 8, clause 12 , Army appropriations cannot be for more than two years at a time. An annual appropriation requires that the funds appropriated be obligated spent by the end of the fiscal year of the appropriation. A new appropriation for the new fiscal year must be passed in order for continued spending to occur, or passage of a special appropriations bill known as a continuing resolution , which generally permits continued spending for a short period of time—usually at prior year levels. The Anti-Deficiency Act makes void any attempt to spend money for which there is no current appropriation. Traditionally, though, appropriation bills also originate in the House of Representatives. In reference to revenue bills, the Constitution also states that the "Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. The Senate then "cuts-and-pastes," substituting the language of its version of a particular appropriation bill for the language of the House bill, then agrees to the bill as amended. Other Committees and lawmakers in Congress write legislation creating programs and reauthorizing old ones to continue. This legislation is called an authorization bill. In this legislation, they authorize these programs to exist, and they authorize the expenditure of funds on them, but they cannot actually give them the money. That second step, of granting the money, is done in an appropriations bill. The appropriations committees have power because they can decide whether to fund these programs at the maximum level authorized, a lesser amount, or not at all. If Congress has not enacted the regular appropriations bills by the start of a new fiscal year, it can pass a continuing resolution, which continues the pre-existing appropriations at the same levels as the previous fiscal year or with minor modifications for a set amount of time. Supplemental appropriations bills increase funding for activities that were already funded in previous appropriations bills or the provide new funding for unexpected expenses. Annual appropriations are divided into 12 separate pieces of legislation:

4: Appropriation bill - Wikipedia

TOPN ^o T ^o Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, One, a reference to a Public Law number, is a link to the bill as it was originally passed by Congress.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1948 pdf

5: Lame-duck session - Wikipedia

Third supplemental appropriation bill for Hearings before the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Eightieth Congress, first session, on H.R. , a bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, , and for other purposes.

6: Appropriation Figures For The Antitrust Division | ATR | Department of Justice

An appropriation bill, also known as supply bill or spending bill, is proposed law that authorizes the expenditure of government funds. It is a bill that sets money aside for specific spending. [1] In most democracies, approval of the legislature is necessary for the government to spend money.

7: Appropriations bill (United States) - Wikipedia

Supplemental appropriations are made to the department of education. (Note: This summary applies to the reengrossed version of this bill as introduced in the second house.)

8: Appropriations bill (United States) - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Department of Justice appropriation bill for Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eightieth Congress, first session, on the Department of Justice appropriation bill for

9: Catalog Record: Department of Justice appropriation bill for | Hathi Trust Digital Library

Notes: This bill amends the Continuing Appropriations Act, to: (1) compensate employees furloughed as a result of any lapse in appropriations which began on or about February 9, ; and (2) ratify and approve certain obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations and authority provided by the Continuing Appropriations Act,

Telling stories: students and administrators talk about retention Carolyne J. White, Clarence Shelley *Heritage of Lancaster County Pack, vols. 13, repack (Heritage of Lancaster County)* *Introductory statistics weiss 9th* *The rose and the thorn ella frost* *Contracts in writing and third party IT governance of collaboration for interoperability* *Twentieth Century Great Athletes/Supplement/3 Volume Set (Twentieth Century)* *Sociology in nursing book* *Pele presents for the love of soccer!* *Historical dictionary of Mozambique* *Blue notes blessing songs* *A necklace of water* *Wheres Rusty Bath Book (Farmyard Tales Bath Books)* *Turning page sheet music* *The T-Cell Receptor Use in Human Autoimmune Diseases* *Strength and nutrition* *Some notes on the immigration laws and the quotas* *A Midsummer Nights Dream (New Folger Library Shakespeare)* *Counselling Children* *I become a movie / The correspondence of William Cowper* *Tom Swift and His Aerial Warship, or, the Naval Terror of the Seas (Dodo Press)* *Reflecting on your mentoring practice: the story of the artist* *To enable ument rights in Discovering Africas past* *The Queen Versus Billy And Other Stories 2004* *Standard Catalog of Baseball Cards Ashrae 55-2010* *CHAP. VIII. Of the Kinds of Platforms, their Forms and Figures, and which are the most serviceable and la* *Medical Informatics Europe (Lecture Notes in Medical Informatics)* *Uniqlo annual report 2015* *Chronicle of the world* *The hill of the martyr* *Study of English-language educational-book publishing in Canada: Department of the Secretary of State* *Swiss venture capital report* *startupticker.ch* *Jesus and the Expected Messiah* *Texas brushstrokes* *Generating awareness on disaster management* *Wps to word user guide* *Pacifist state in a hostile region*