

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 1 : About the Committee | Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives

*Legislative establishment appropriation bill for Hearings, Seventy-second Congress, second session.*

Absent with leave --not present at a session with consent. Absent without leave-- not present at a session without consent. ACT - - Legislation enacted into law. It is a permanent measure, having the force of law until repealed. Local act -- Legislation enacted into law that has limited application. Private act -- Legislation enacted into law that has limited application. Public act -- Legislation enacted into law that applies to the public at large. ADHERE -- A step in parliamentary procedure whereby one house of the legislature votes to stand by its previous action in response to some conflicting action by the other chamber. Committee amendment -- an alteration made or proposed to be made to a bill that is offered by a legislative committee. Allows money to be spent; is not actual expenditure record. At-large elections can be held at the legislative and presidential levels. AUTHOR -- The person usually a legislator who presents a bill or resolution for consideration; may be joined by others, who are known as coauthors. BILL -- Draft of a proposed law presented to the legislature for consideration. BUDGET -- 1 The suggested allocation of state moneys presented to the legislature for consideration; 2 a formal document that reflects the authorized expenditures of the state. CAUCUS -- An informal meeting of a group of the members; most commonly based on political party affiliation, but may have other bases, such as gender, race, geographic location or specific issue. CENSURE -- An action by a legislative body to officially reprimand an elected official for inappropriate or illegal actions committed by that official while in office. The act of censuring is an official condemnation for inappropriate or illegal actions committed by a public official while holding a position of trust. Also may be titled "chief clerk" or "principal clerk. COMMITTEE -- A body of members appointed by the presiding officer or another authority specified by the chamber to consider and make recommendations concerning disposition of bills, resolutions and other related matters. Conference committee -- A committee composed of members from the two houses specifically appointed to reconcile the differences between House and Senate versions of a bill or bills. Interim committee -- A committee established to study or investigate certain matters between annual or biennial legislative sessions and to report to the next regular session. Joint committee -- A committee composed of members from both chambers. Standing committee -- A committee appointed with continuing responsibility in a general issue area or field of legislative activity. CONVENE -- When the members of a chamber gather for the meeting of the legislature daily, weekly and at the beginning of a session as provide by the constitution or law. Only permitted in certain states. EFFECTIVE DATE -- A law generally becomes effective, or binding, either upon a date specified in the law itself or, in the absence of such a date, a fixed number of days depending on the state after the final adjournment of the session during which it was enacted or on signature by the governor. It varies in different states, but usually begins "Be It Enacted. ENROLL -- Most commonly, the process of changing a bill passed by both chambers into its final format for transmission to the governor. This is applicable in situations where objectionable, inflammatory or incorrect matter has been included in the journal. In some states, the first reading is done at the time of introduction. FISCAL NOTE -- A fiscal note seeks to state in dollars the estimated amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures and the present and future implications of a piece of pending legislation. FLOOR - That portion of the legislative chamber reserved for members and officers of the assembly or other persons granted privileged access. HOUSE -- Generic term for a legislative body; usually the body in a bicameral legislature that has the greater number of members; shortened name for House of Representatives or House of Delegates. The procedure for designating the majority leader and other officers varies from state to state. MEMORIAL -- The method by which the legislature addresses or petitions Congress and other governments or governmental agencies; method by which the legislature congratulates or honors groups or individuals. Process of designation varies from state to state. PATRON -- The person usually a legislator who presents a bill or resolution for consideration; may be joined by others, who are known as copatrons. A formal procedure

## DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

required by constitution and rules that indicates a stage in enactment process. Most often, a bill must receive three readings on three different days in each legislative body. RESOLUTION -- A document that expresses the sentiment or intent of the legislature or a chamber, that governs the business of the legislature or a chamber, or that expresses recognition by the legislature or a chamber. ROLL CALL -- Names of the members being called in alphabetical order and recorded; used to establish a quorum or to take a vote on an issue before the body. Regular session -- the annual or biennial meeting of the legislature required by constitution Special or extraordinary session -- a special meeting of the legislature that is called by the governor or the legislature itself and limited to specific matters. SPONSOR -- The person usually a legislator who presents a bill or resolution for consideration; may be joined by others, who are known as cosponsor. The term "statute" is used to designate written law, as distinguished from unwritten law. It can be in committee, on the calendar, in the other house, etc. VETO -- Action by the governor to disapprove a measure. When asked by the presiding officers, members respond "aye" or "nay. VOTE - Formal expression of a decision by the body. Contact Brenda Erickson at <mailto:>

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 2 : Appropriations bill (United States) - Wikipedia

*Legislative establishment appropriation bill for (Vol-1): Hearings, Seventy-second Congress, second session [United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations.] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Until , all "general" appropriations bills had been controlled in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means - also in charge of revenue measures and some other classes of substantive legislation. Membership of the Committee The new Committee on Appropriations - six Republicans and three Democrats - was appointed on December 11, , in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriations bills for the fiscal year By , the number of members had grown to It was changed that year to 35 and gradually increased to 50 by Until recently, the Committee numbered 66 members, but has since reduced its ranks to 52 members. Committee Chairmen Thirty three men, including the present incumbent, the Honorable Rodney Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, have served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Honorable Clarence Cannon of Missouri, served as chairman nearly 19 years, although his term as chairman was of broken continuity. The Honorable George Mahon of Texas, served as chairman continuously longer than any other person, from May 18, to January 3, Several chairmen went on to higher or other important offices. One, James Garfield of Ohio, became President. Three later served in the U. One became Governor of his State. The list of distinctions is long. Interesting biographical sketches of 21 of the men are contained in House Document No. The Growth of Expenditures In the early years of the Congress, a single general appropriation bill from the Ways and Means Committee met the needs of the country. Five years later, in , the Army was supplied in a separate bill, then the Navy in This trend continued until in , there were 10 bills passed over to the new Committee on Appropriations, not including deficiency bills. Until recent years, large sustained spending increases of the Federal Government usually occurred only in connection with wars. Since , our national wealth has increased 41 times. This is the last period in the Federal budget in which spending has decreased. Every year after spending has steadily increased in order to help meet the needs facing the country. The Budget Process By the early s, new forces were at work calling for changes in the way in which Congress handled the budget and appropriations process. One of the most compelling of these forces, although it was largely a temporary problem, was due to the "impoundment" of funds in fiscal year by the President. This was, in effect, a line item veto of funds for programs that were initiated or increased by the Congress. Many Members of Congress and certain special interest groups were outraged and extremely frustrated by the impoundments. Numerous court suits on various impoundments had been filed and were in the process of being heard. A more serious reason for budget reform was due to the widely held belief that the budget was out of control. Deficits were mounting; so-called "uncontrollable" spending was climbing; and "back door" spending, i. It was also becoming clear that there was little, if any coordination between raising and spending revenues. Additionally, there was a feeling among some Members of Congress that there needed to be other or additional ways to change the priorities of Federal spending. Because of these and other concerns, formal work was begun on improving the congressional budget process through the establishment of the Joint Study Committee on Budget Control.

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 3 : House Appropriations Committee - PA House of Representatives

*Legislative Establishment Appropriation Bill for , hearings before a Subcommittee of , on H.R.*

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.

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 4 : Michigan Legislature - Chapter 32

*Legislative establishment appropriation bill for hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, on the Legislative establishment appropriation bill for*

The purpose of this act is to integrate the planning, programming and budgeting processes to improve decisions on the allocation of resources. The act established a comprehensive system for State programs and their related costs over a time frame of six years. The operating and capital improvement requirements are evaluated together to insure compatibility and mutual support. Systematic evaluations and analyses are conducted to ascertain the attainment of program objectives and alternative means or methods of improving current State services. The act provides that the Director of Finance and the Governor may modify or withhold planned expenditures if such expenditures would be in excess of authorized levels of service or in the event that State receipts and surpluses would be insufficient to meet authorized expenditure levels.

**Legislative Process** The Legislature convenes annually in regular session on the third Wednesday in January. Regular sessions are limited to a period of 60 days, and special sessions are limited to a period of 30 days. Any session may be extended by no more than 15 days. The budgets of the judicial branch, the legislative branch, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs are submitted by their respective leaders to the Legislature for its consideration. In such regular session, no appropriation bill, except bills recommended by the Governor for immediate passage, or to cover the expenses of the Legislature, shall be passed on final reading until the bill authorizing the operating expenditures for the executive branch for the ensuing fiscal biennium, to be known as the general appropriations bill, shall have been transmitted to the Governor. In each regular session in an even numbered year, the Governor may submit to the Legislature a bill to amend any appropriation for operating expenditures of the current fiscal biennium, to be known as the supplemental appropriations bill. In such session to which the Governor submits to the Legislature a supplemental appropriations bill, no other appropriations bill, except bills recommended by the Governor for immediate passage, or to cover the expenses of the Legislature, shall be passed on final reading until the supplemental appropriations bill shall have been transmitted to the Governor. To become law, a bill must pass three readings in each house on separate days. Each bill passed by the Legislature shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses and thereupon be presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves and signs the bill, it becomes law. Except for items appropriated to be expended by the judicial and legislative branches, the Governor may veto any specific item or items in any bill that appropriates money for specific purposes by striking out or reducing the same; but the Governor shall veto other bills only as a whole. The Governor has ten days to consider bills presented to the Governor ten or more days before the adjournment of the Legislature sine die, and if any such bill is neither signed nor returned by the Governor within that time, it shall become law in like manner as if the Governor had signed it. The Legislature may convene on or before the forty-fifth day in special session, without call, for the sole purpose of acting upon any such bill returned by the Governor. In case the Legislature shall fail to so convene, such bill shall not become law.

**Expenditure Control** The Constitution provides that no public money shall be expended except as appropriated by law. Pursuant to such Constitutional provision, Part V of Chapter 37, HRS, provides, in general, that appropriations from the General Fund for each year of the biennium or each supplementary budget fiscal year shall not exceed the expenditure ceiling for that fiscal year. The Governor is required to submit to the Legislature a plan of proposed aggregate appropriations for the State which includes the executive budget, proposed grants to private entities, any specific appropriation measures to be proposed by the executive branch and estimates of the aggregate proposed appropriations of the judicial and legislative branches of government. In any year in which this plan of proposed General Fund appropriations exceeds the estimated expenditure ceiling, the Governor must declare the dollar amount, the rate by which the expenditure ceiling would be exceeded and the reasons for proposing appropriations in excess of the ceiling amount. Maximum limits for operating expenditures are established for each fiscal year

## DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

by legislative appropriations. Expenditure plans consisting of quarterly requirements of all State programs are prepared at the beginning of each fiscal year by the respective departments of State government. After the expenditure plans are evaluated, allotments are made to each department as prescribed by HRS Chapter . Allotment transfers between different appropriation items within individual departments can be made after approval is obtained from the Governor, or if delegated, the Director of Finance. Unencumbered allotment balances at the end of each quarter shall revert to the related appropriation account, except for the Department of Education and the UH. Requests to amend allotments must be approved by the Director of Finance. Annual capital improvement implementation plans are also prepared to control and monitor allotments and expenditures. Prior to the initiation of a project, it is reviewed for compliance with legislative intent and other economic considerations, and as to its justification. The Governor must approve the release of funds before any action can be taken. Change orders during construction must be substantiated and approved by the expending agency. The need for additional capital improvement funds for each project must be approved by the Governor and must be funded from available balances of other capital improvement project appropriations. Act , SLH , provided for the establishment of such a council consisting of seven members, with three members appointed by the Governor and two members each appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The Council regularly reports its estimates and revisions each June 1, September 10, January 10, and March. The Council also revises its estimates when it determines that such revisions are necessary or upon request of the Governor or the Legislature.

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 5 : Bill Detail - Delaware General Assembly

*Bill by which an alteration in the constitution of the Legislative Council or House of Assembly is made, unless the second and third readings of that Bill have been passed with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole.*

An amendment bill must be passed by each House of the Parliament by a majority of the total membership of that House when at least two-thirds members are present and voted. In addition to this, certain amendments which pertain to the federal and judicial aspects of the constitution must be ratified by a majority of state legislatures. There is no provision for joint sitting of the two houses Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha of the parliament to pass a constitutional amendment bill. Basic structure of the Indian constitution cannot be altered or destroyed through constitutional amendments under the constituent powers of the Parliament without undergoing judicial review by the Supreme Court. After the 24th amendment, parliament in its constituent capacity can not delegate its function of amending the constitution to another legislature or to itself in its ordinary legislative capacity. The subjects that are not mentioned in any of the three lists are known as residuary subjects. Subject to the provisions in the constitution elsewhere, the power to legislate on residuary subjects, rests with parliament or state legislative assembly as the case may be per Article Deemed amendments to the constitution which could be passed under legislative powers of Parliament, are no more valid after the addition of Article 1 by 24th amendment. State list[ edit ] State list consists of 61 items previously 66 items where state legislative assembly can make laws applicable in that state. These are commanding simple majority in the Lok Sabha only capable to run the government by passing money bills only. President can not issue ordinances on advise of the union cabinet alone as there is possibility of Rajya Sabha not according its approval. Difference between a Bill and an Act[ edit ] Legislative proposals are brought before either house of the Parliament of India in the form of a bill. A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal, which, when passed by both houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act of Parliament. As soon as the bill has been framed, it has to be published in the news papers and the general public is asked to comment in a democratic manner. The bill may then be amended to incorporate the public opinion in a constructive manner and then may be introduced in the Parliament by ministers or private members. Bills may also be classified as public bills and private bills. A public bill is one referring to a matter applying to the public in general, whereas a private bill relates to a particular person or corporation or institution. It has to pass through various stages before it becomes an Act of Parliament. The procedure is similar for the Legislative Assemblies of States. First Reading[ edit ] The legislative process begins with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament, i. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a private member. It is necessary for a member-in-charge of the Bill to ask for the leave of the House to introduce the Bill. If leave is granted by the House, the Bill is introduced. This stage is known as the First Reading of the Bill. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow a brief explanatory statement to be made by the member who opposes the motion and the member-in-charge who moved the motion. Where a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon. Thereafter, the question is put to the vote of the House. However, the motion for leave to introduce a Finance Bill or an Appropriation Bill is forthwith put to the vote of the House. Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is Money Bill or not. Chairman of Rajya Sabha decides whether a bill is finance bill or not when the bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Even before introduction, a Bill might, with the permission of the Speaker, be published in the Gazette. In such cases, leave to introduce the Bill in the House is not asked for and the Bill is straight away introduced. If a Bill is referred to a Standing Committee, the Committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of the Bill referred to them and make a report thereon. The Committee can also seek expert opinion or the public opinion of those interested in the measure. After the Bill has thus been considered, the Committee submits its report to the House. The report of the

## DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

Committee, being of persuasive value, shall be treated as considered advice. First stage The first stage consists of general discussion on the Bill as a whole when the principle underlying the Bill is discussed. At this stage it is open to the House to refer the Bill to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the two Houses or to circulate it for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon or to straight away take it into consideration. Amendments can be moved to the various clauses by members of the Committee. The Committee can also take evidence of associations, public bodies or experts who are interested in the measure. After the Bill has thus been considered, the Committee submits its report to the House which considers the Bill again as reported by the Committee. If a Bill is circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon, such opinions are obtained through the Governments of the States and Union Territories. It is not ordinarily permissible at this stage to move the motion for consideration of the Bill. Discussion takes place on each clause of the Bill and amendments to clauses can be moved at this stage. Amendments to a clause have been moved but not withdrawn are put to the vote of the House before the relevant clause is disposed of by the House. The amendments become part of the Bill if they are accepted by a majority of members present and voting. After the clauses, the Schedules if any, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title of the Bill have been adopted by the House, the Second Reading is deemed to be over. This stage is known as the Third Reading of the Bill. At this stage the debate is confined to arguments either in support or rejection of the Bill without referring to the details thereof further than that are absolutely necessary. Only formal, verbal or consequential amendments are allowed to be moved at this stage. In passing an ordinary Bill, a simple majority of members present and voting is necessary. But in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting is required in each House of Parliament. It is also right of a member to demand voting instead of voice vote. Bill in the other House[ edit ] After the Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence with a message to that effect, and there also it goes through the stages described above, except the introduction stage. If the originating House does not agree with the amendments, it shall be that the two houses have disagreed. The other House may keep a money bill for 14 days and an ordinary Bill for three months without passing or rejecting it. If it fails to return the Bill within the fixed time, the Bill is deemed to be passed by both the houses and is sent for the approval of the President. At state level, it is not mandatory that a bill shall be passed by the legislative council if existing per Articles to There is no provision of conducting joint session of both Houses to pass a bill. Joint session of both Houses[ edit ] Main article: Joint session In case of a deadlock between the two houses or in a case where more than six months lapse in the other house, the President may summon, though is not bound to, a joint session of the two houses which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the deadlock is resolved by simple majority. Until now, only three bills: The President can assent or withhold his assent to a bill or he can return a bill, other than a money bill which is recommended by president himself to the houses. However Article says that prior recommendation of president or governor of a state wherever stipulated is not compulsory for an Act of parliament or of the legislature of a State but the final consent of president or governor of a state is mandatory. President may be of view that a particular bill passed under the legislative powers of parliament is violating the constitution, he can send back the bill with his recommendation to pass the bill under the constituent powers of parliament following the Article procedure. President shall not withhold constitutional amendment bill duly passed by parliament per Article If the President gives his assent, the bill is published in The Gazette of India [12] and becomes an Act from the date of his assent. If he withholds his assent, the bill is dropped, which is known as absolute veto. The President can exercise absolute veto on aid and advice of council of ministers per Article and Article The pocket veto has only been exercised once by President Zail Singh in , over the postal act where the government wanted to open postal letters without warrant by amending the Indian Post Office Act, If the president returns it for reconsideration, the Parliament must do so, but if it is passed again and returned to him, he must give his assent to it. If parliament is not happy with the president for not assenting a bill passed by it under its legislative powers, the bill can be modified as a constitutional

## DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

amendment bill and passed under its constituent powers for compelling the president to give assent. In case a constitutional amendment act is violating the basic structure of the constitution, constitutional bench of Supreme Court would quash the act. When parliament is of the view that the actions of the president are violating the constitution, impeachment proceedings against president could be taken up to remove him under Article 61 where at least two - thirds of total membership of each house of parliament should vote in favour of the impeachment when charges against the president are found valid in an investigation. All decisions of the union cabinet are to be assented by the president for issuing gazette order GO. In case the cabinet decisions are not in the purview of the established law, president shall not give assent to the cabinet decisions. He may indicate union cabinet to pass the necessary legislation by the parliament to clear the cabinet decision. A minister is not supposed to take any decision without being considered by the council of ministers per Article 78 c. The purpose of framing the Indian constitution is to serve with honesty, efficiency and impartiality for the betterment of its citizens by the people who are heading or representing the independent institutions created by the constitution such as judiciary, legislature, executive, etc. When one or more institutions are failing in their duty, the remaining shall normally take the lead in correcting the situation by using checks and balances as per the provisions available in the constitution. Coming into force[ edit ] Generally most Acts will come into force, or become legally enforceable in a manner as prescribed in the Act itself. Either it would come into effect from the date of assent by the President mostly in case of Ordinances which is later approved by the Parliament, or a specific date is mentioned in the Act itself mostly in case of Finance Bills or on a date as per the wish of the Central or the State Government as the case may be. In case the commencement of the Act is as made as per the wish of the government, a separate Gazette notification is made, which is mostly accompanied by the Rules or subordinate legislation in another gazette notification. Money Bills[ edit ] Bills which exclusively contain provisions for imposition and abolition of taxes, for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund, etc. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President per Articles, and For every fiscal year, the annual budget or annual financial statement with demand for grants on the recommendation of the President per Articles to shall be passed by the Lok Sabha. It can, however, recommend amendments in a Money Bill, but must return all Money Bills to Lok Sabha within fourteen days from the date of their receipt. The Lok Sabha can choose to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha with regard to a Money Bill. If Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha without any of the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha. If a Money Bill passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to Lok Sabha within the said period of fourteen days, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by Lok Sabha. At state level also money bills shall be introduced in the legislative assembly only per Articles, and on the recommendation of the governor. Every ordinance shall cease to operate if not passed by the parliament before the expiration of six weeks from its reassembly. President shall not issue any ordinance which needs amendment to the constitution or violating the constitution. When state assembly is not in session, governor of a state can issue ordinances per Article subject to the approval of the president in case required so. The state has its own constitution other than applicable Indian constitution.

# DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

## Chapter 6 : Michigan Legislature - Section

*The Michigan Legislature Website is a free service of the Legislative Service Bureau in cooperation with the Michigan Legislative Council, the Michigan House of Representatives, the Michigan Senate, and the Library of Michigan.*

Section 1 of this Act amends Section a 1 to provide that the name of a corporation must be such as to distinguish it from the name of any registered series of a limited liability company. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act amend Section Section translates the provisions of Title 8, to determine which provisions apply to nonstock corporations. As amended, Section allows nonstock corporations to use the provisions of Sections and to ratify defective corporate acts. Sections 4 through 8 of this Act amend Section The addition of new Section c 2 confirms that Section remains available for use in ratifying defective corporate acts in circumstances where no valid stock is outstanding, consistent with the existing provisions of Section specifying that only valid stock is entitled to vote on the ratification of a defective corporate act that requires or required a vote of stockholders. The changes to Section d clarify that, in cases where a vote of stockholders is being sought for the ratification of a defective corporate act at a meeting of stockholders, the notice that is required to be given to holders of valid stock or putative stock as of the time of the defective corporate act may be given to the holders of valid stock or putative stock as of the record date for the defective corporate act if such defective corporate act involved the establishment of a record date. Section g is also being amended to provide that public companies may give such notice through disclosure in a document publicly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Sections 13, 14 or 15 d of the Securities Exchange Act of Section h 1 is being amended to clarify and confirm that any act or transaction that a corporation takes that is within its power under subchapter II of the Delaware General Corporation Law i. The amendments would not, however, disturb the power of the Court of Chancery to decline to validate a defective corporate act that had been ratified under Section , or to declare invalid any defective corporate act, on the basis that the failure of authorization that rendered such act void or voidable involved a deliberate withholding of any consent or approval required under the Delaware General Corporation Law, the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, nor would it limit, eliminate, modify or qualify any other power expressly granted to the Court of Chancery under Section of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Section h 2 is being amended to make clear that the failure of an act or transaction to be approved in compliance with the disclosure set forth in any proxy or consent solicitation statement may constitute a failure of authorization. Sections 9 and 10 of this Act amend Section The amendments to Section b will apply the "market out" exception to the availability of statutory appraisal rights to "intermediate form" mergers effected pursuant to Section h. As currently drafted, Section b 3 provides that, if all of the stock of a subsidiary Delaware corporation party to a merger effected pursuant to Section h are not owned by the parent immediately prior to the merger, appraisal rights will be available for the shares of the subsidiary Delaware corporation, whether or not the market out exception would otherwise apply to an analogous "long form" merger, effectively ensuring that the market out exception will not be available to any exchange offer effected pursuant to Section h. As amended, Section b will provide that, in the case of a merger pursuant to Section h , appraisal rights will not be available for the shares of any class or series of stock of a target corporation that were listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2, holders as of immediately prior to the execution of the agreement of merger, so long as such holders are not required to accept for their shares anything except i stock of the surviving corporation or depository receipts in respect thereof , ii stock of any other corporation or depository receipts in respect thereof that at the effective time of the merger will be listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2, holders, iii cash in lieu of fractional shares or fractional depository receipts in respect of the foregoing, or iv any combination of the foregoing shares of stock, depository receipts and cash in lieu of fractional shares or fractional depository receipts. The changes to Section e effect a technical clarifying change with respect to the statement required to be furnished by the surviving corporation thereunder. Currently,

## DOWNLOAD PDF LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1934

Section e requires the surviving corporation to provide, upon request and subject to specified conditions, a statement to dissenting stockholders setting forth the aggregate number of shares that were not voted in favor of the merger or consolidation and as to which demands for appraisal have been received, and the aggregate number of holders of such shares. The changes to Section e give recognition to the fact that, in the case of a merger effected pursuant to Section h , no shares are "voted" for the adoption of the agreement of merger. Instead, if a requisite number of shares of a target corporation are tendered for purchase or exchange in a tender offer satisfying the requirements of Section h , the merger of the target corporation may be effected without a vote of its stockholders. The amendment to Section e thus clarifies that the statement provided pursuant thereto in connection with a merger effected under Section h must set forth the relevant shares not tendered for exchange or purchase rather than the shares not voted for the merger. Section 11 of this Act amends Section to clarify that the Attorney General has the exclusive authority to move for the revocation or forfeiture of a charter of a corporation pursuant to Section As amended, Section also clarifies that, in light of electronic filing, the Attorney General may file a complaint seeking revocation or forfeiture in the Court of Chancery without regard to county. Section is also amended to provide expressly that the Court of Chancery has the power to appoint a trustee to administer and wind up the affairs of a corporation whose charter has been revoked or forfeited pursuant to Section Section 12 of this Act amends Section b to reflect the current practice of the Office of the Secretary of State relating to the filing of certificates of revival for exempt corporations. Section 13 of this Act amends Section a to reflect the current practice of the Office of the Secretary of State relating to the filing of annual reports for exempt corporations. Sections 14 through 17 of this Act relate to the effectiveness of the amendments to Title 8. Section 14 of this Act provides that Section 1 of this Act relating to the amendments to Section a 1 are effective on August 1, Section 15 of this Act provides that Sections 2 and 3 and Sections 11 through 13 of this Act relating to the amendments to Sections , , b and a are effective on August 1, Section 16 of this Act provides that Sections 4 through 8 of this Act relating to the amendments to Section are effective only with respect to defective corporate acts ratified or to be ratified pursuant to resolutions adopted by a board of directors on or after August 1, Section 17 of this Act provides that Sections 9 and 10 of this Act relating to the amendments to Section are effective only with respect to a merger or consolidation consummated pursuant to an agreement entered into on or after August 1,

### Chapter 7 : Four Key Bills sail through the first reading – East African Legislative Assembly

*The bill makes appropriations for matters related to the legislative department for the state fiscal year. Additionally, the bill directs the state treasurer to transfer \$, from the preservation grant program account in the state historical fund to the legislative department cash fund for use in the project to restore the old supreme court chamber in the state capitol building.*

### Chapter 8 : Bill Text - AB Dependent persons: definition.

*The new Committee on Appropriations - six Republicans and three Democrats - was appointed on December 11, , in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriations bills for the fiscal year*

### Chapter 9 : Lawmaking procedure in India - Wikipedia

*An act to amend Section of the Evidence Code, to amend Sections , , and of the Penal Code, and to amend Section of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to dependent persons.*