

DOWNLOAD PDF SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970.

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

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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 Since , Appropriation bills in India include an automatic repeal clause as result of which the Act is repealed after its purpose is met.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:

Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - The Modern Legislative Veto

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Title / Author Type Language Date / Edition Publication; 1. Second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year Hearings, Ninety-first Congress, second session, on H.R.

Chapter 3 : What is Supplemental Appropriation? (with picture)

Public Law - An Act making appropriations for Foreign Assistance and related programs for the fiscal year ending June 30, , and for other purposes PDF | More Public Law - Joint resolution to authorize the President to designate the period beginning February 13, , and ending February 19,, as ""Mineral Industry Week"".

Chapter 4 : Appropriations bill (United States) - Wikipedia

Also available in digital form on the Library of Congress Web site.

Chapter 5 : Statements | Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives

H.R. (91 st): An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, , and for other purposes React to this bill with an emoji Save your opinion on this bill on a six-point scale from strongly oppose to strongly support.

Chapter 6 : Appropriation bill - Wikipedia

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