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Chapter 1 : Senate Bill () - The Florida Senate

Amendments to general appropriations bills must comply with numerous requirements in the Rules of the House and the Budget Act. Rule XXI of the Rules of the House describes many of the restrictions on amendments to appropriations bills.

The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission. It said in part: Every other year, under our Constitution, the terms of Members of the House and one-third of the Members of the Senate expire on the 4th day of March. Experience has shown that this brings about a very undesirable legislative condition. It is a physical impossibility during such a short session for Congress to give attention to much general legislation for the reason that it requires practically all of the time to dispose of the regular appropriation bills. The result is a congested condition that brings about either no legislation or illy considered legislation. It might easily happen that the Members of the House of Representative, upon whom devolved the solemn duty of electing a Chief Magistrate for 4 years, had themselves been repudiated at the election that had just occurred, and the country would be confronted with the fact that a repudiated House, defeated by the people themselves at the general election, would still have the power to elect a President who would be in control of the country for the next 4 years. It is quite apparent that such a power ought not to exist, and that the people having expressed themselves at the ballot box should through the Representatives then selected, be able to select the President for the ensuing term. The Constitution [before this amendment] does not provide the date when the terms of Senators and Representatives shall begin. It does fix the term of Senators at 6 years and of Members of the House of Representatives at 2 years. Since the Constitution provides that the term of Senators shall be 6 years and the term of Members of the House of Representatives 2 years, it follows that this change cannot be made without changing the terms of office of Senators and Representatives, which would in effect be a change of the Constitution. By another act the act of March 1, Congress provided that the terms of President and Vice President should commence on the 4th day of March after their election. It seems clear, therefore, that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to give relief from existing conditions. Similarly, it shortened, by the intervals between January 3 and March 4, the terms of Senators elected for terms ending March 4, , , and ; and thus temporarily modified the Seventeenth Amendment , fixing the terms of Senators at 6 years. Section 1 further modifies the Twelfth Amendment in its reference to March 4 as the date by which the House must exercise its choice of a President. The setting of an exact hour for meeting constitutes a recognition of the long

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practice of Congress, which in was for the first time enacted into permanent law, 2 only to be repealed in

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Chapter 2 : Continuing resolution - Wikipedia

Rule XXI of the Rules of the House describes many of the restrictions on amendments to appropriations bills. pending bill by reference. These amendments are.

Transportation and Public Safety Ways and Means c The Speaker, by message to the House, may abolish any of the standing committees and standing subcommittees created by this rule and may establish additional standing committees or standing subcommittees as the Speaker considers necessary, without amendment of this rule. The chair of each standing subcommittee shall be under the direction of the general chair of the committee. Select committees for the consideration of special measures or matters or the performance of special functions may be appointed by the Speaker, and, subject to the approval of the Speaker, bills and resolutions may be referred to such select committees. Select committees may report on such bills and resolutions as are referred to them. The chair shall select a member of the minority party to be secretary. The minority leader may designate a ranking minority member on each committee. They shall not be counted in determining the number constituting a majority on the various committees unless they are designated as regular members. Presentation of Senate Bills. When a standing committee recommends a Senate Bill for passage, the chair of the committee, or another member designated by the Speaker, shall, when the bill is called up for passage, cause the bill to be properly presented to the House. Pursuant to this subpoena power, any witness subpoenaed may be ordered to produce books, papers, electronic documents, or records and other tangible evidence. The chair shall file the order with the Clerk, who shall cause the same to be entered in the Journal. The order shall be served in accordance with section The rules governing the procedure of the standing and select committees of the House shall be the same as those governing the House, as far as they may be applicable. Schedule of committee meetings. The Speaker, after consultation with the chairs of the several committees, shall set a schedule of times when regular committees shall meet, which, in so far as possible, shall permit a full attendance of the members of committees, without conflict of committee engagements. Such regular schedule shall be announced publicly, and each committee shall meet at the hour provided by the schedule, unless otherwise ordered by the chair of said committee or by the Speaker. A majority of all members of a committee shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet to hear testimony and receive evidence and to adjourn from time to time. But a committee may not conduct business unless a member of the majority party is present. Notice of meetings; none during daily session of House. The notice shall identify the committee; identify the chair; state the date, time, and place at which the meeting will be held; and set forth an agenda showing each bill, resolution, or other matter that will be considered at the meeting. If, however, an emergency requires consideration of a matter at a meeting, and the matter has not been stated in the notice of the meeting, the chair may revise or supplement the notice at any time before or during the meeting to include the matter and the matter may then be considered as the emergency requires. A committee may sit during a recess from the daily session of the House. It is not in order for the committee to report the bill or resolution unless its sponsor has appeared or has been excused from appearing before the committee. Fiscal notes and analyses to be made public. Any fiscal note and any bill analysis prepared by the staff of the Legislative Service Commission, that has been made available to committee members, shall also be made available to the public under section Synopsis of substitute bill required. Whenever a substitute bill is accepted by a committee or subcommittee for consideration, the staff of the Legislative Service Commission shall prepare and make available to the committee or subcommittee, a synopsis that summarizes each substantive difference between the substitute bill and the preceding version of the bill, and a synopsis that summarizes the difference in fiscal impact between the substitute bill and the preceding version of the bill. The staff of the Legislative Service Commission shall make these synopses available to the committee before the committee or subcommittee votes on the bill, unless the committee or subcommittee orders otherwise. Fiscal analysis; committee vote required. This requirement applies to a bill

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only if section This requirement is cumulative with respect to section The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members constituting the committee shall be necessary to agree to any motion to recommend for passage or to postpone indefinitely further consideration of bills or resolutions, and a record of such vote shall be kept by the committee. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the committee. Voting; consecutive absences; incurrances of expense. Nor shall any member vote except while sitting in committee in actual session, unless the member shall have first been present and recorded as such immediately before or during actual session before the vote is taken, and by motion the roll call on a motion to recommend a bill or resolution for passage is continued for a vote by any member who is temporarily absent from the meeting until the adjournment thereof, which shall be not later than It is not in order for a member to vote on an amendment unless the member is actually present when the amendment is voted upon. Any paragraph, except one which contains the enacting, amending, or repealing clause, or the title, once amended during any meeting of a committee, other than by passage of a corrective or omnibus amendment, shall not be amended again. For the purpose of this rule, appropriation items shall be considered separate paragraphs and the chair shall determine what are corrective and omnibus amendments. This rule does not prohibit the acceptance of substitute bills. Record to be kept. Each committee shall keep a record of committee attendance and the names of all persons who speak before the committee, with the names of the persons, firms, associations, or corporations in whose behalf they appear. A record of every vote shall be kept by the committee. Records open to examination; filing of records. During the period of sessions, committee records shall be open for examination by any member of the House. At reasonable times and subject to adequate safeguards established by the chair to protect and preserve such records, any citizen of Ohio may also examine committee records. Upon final adjournment of the House, the committee records shall be filed with the Clerk, to be kept for a period of two years, after which time said records shall be filed with the Legislative Service Commission. The secretary shall add to said report the names of those who voted "no. The committee, at its next regular or special meeting, shall approve the minutes prepared, filed, and maintained by the legislative staff, or, if the minutes prepared, filed, and maintained by the legislative staff require correction before their approval, the committee shall correct and approve the minutes at the next following regular or special meeting. Filing of reports; inclusion of bills or resolutions. All committee reports shall be filed with the Clerk, shall be signed by a majority of the committee, and shall be accompanied by the original bill or resolution. Each committee may include in a single report more than one bill or resolution; provided, however, that any bill or resolution amended by a committee or any substitute measure recommended by a committee shall be on a separate report. These reports shall be presented to the House and entered upon the Journal. For each day a committee meets, the committee secretary shall file with the Clerk a report of all actions of the committee taken that day, including a list of bills heard and reports received. Members desiring to speak. All debate must be addressed to the Speaker or presiding officer and not to members. From where members may speak. How long member may speak. No member shall speak upon any single question, bill, or resolution more than a total of twenty minutes on any one legislative day. Member called to order; question of order; stating question of order. Any member may, by raising the point of order, call the attention of the Speaker or presiding officer to such transgression. If a member be called to order by another member for offensive words spoken in debate, the member calling the member to order shall, if the Speaker or presiding officer so requires, reduce the objectionable language to writing. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, the member shall be at liberty to proceed. Call of the House, how demanded. A call of the House may be dispensed with at any time by a majority vote of the members present, and further proceedings under the call dispensed with. Statement of division of question. Any member may call for a statement of the question, or for a division of the question; and the decision of the Speaker or presiding officer as to the divisibility shall be subject to appeal, as in the case of questions of order. Subject to Rule 10, any member may rise to explain a matter personal to self, and on stating it is a matter of personal privilege, the member shall be recognized by the Speaker or presiding officer, but shall not discuss a question or issue in such explanation. Such explanation shall not consume more than

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five minutes of time unless extended by consent of the House. Matters of personal privilege shall yield only to a motion to recess or adjourn. Member may read from books, etc. Any member, while discussing a question, may read from books, physical or electronic documents, or any matter pertinent to the subject under consideration, without asking leave. While the Speaker or presiding officer is putting any question or addressing the House, no one shall walk across the Hall of the House, and when a member is speaking, no one shall pass between the member and the Chair. Yeas and nays, how demanded. No member shall vote by facsimile or electronic means other than those electronic devices used by the House in conducting its business. When once begun, voting shall not be interrupted. The House shall then proceed to vote. At this instant, the Speaker or presiding officer shall direct the Clerk to unlock the machine causing a bell to be sounded notifying the members of the roll call. When sufficient time has been allowed the members to vote, the Speaker or presiding officer shall ask whether all members have voted and shall direct the Clerk to lock the machine and record the vote. The Clerk shall advise the Speaker or presiding officer of the result of the vote, and the Speaker or presiding officer shall announce the result to the House. The Clerk shall enter upon the Journal the result in the manner provided by the rules of the House. Voting for another member prohibited. No proxy vote is valid. No member shall vote for another member, nor shall any person not a member cast a vote for a member. In addition to such penalties as may be prescribed by law, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member may be punished in such manner as the Speaker shall bring before the House to determine. If a person not a member shall vote or attempt to vote for any member, the person shall be barred from the House for the remainder of the session and may be further punished in such manner as the Speaker may deem proper, in addition to such punishment as may be prescribed by law. If such request is granted by unanimous consent of the members of the House, such statement shall not consume more than two minutes of time; nor shall arguments for or against the question be made in the statement. No bill shall be accepted by the Clerk for filing until it has been reviewed as to form by the Legislative Service Commission, unless otherwise approved by the Speaker. The question of consideration shall be decided without debate. Between the general election and the time for the next convening session, a member-elect may file bills for introduction in the next session with the Clerk. The Clerk shall number such bills consecutively, in the order in which they are filed, beginning with the number "1". Referral to Rules and Reference Committee. When a bill has been considered the first time, it shall be referred to the Rules and Reference Committee, which shall consider the same and report its recommendation to the House. If it be apparent to said committee that any bill is of a frivolous nature, or that it was not introduced in good faith, or that it is in conflict with or a duplication of an existing statute without making proper provision for the repeal or amendment of such existing statute, said committee shall report said bill back to the House for its return to the author with a notation thereon of the reason for its return. The House may, by a majority vote, order any such bill referred to an appropriate committee; otherwise, it shall be returned by the Clerk to the author, and the Clerk shall make note of the fact in the Journal. Report back by Rules and Reference Committee. All bills which are not returned to the author in accordance with Rule 62, shall be reported back to the House by the Rules and Reference Committee, with recommendation for reference to the proper committee of the House. The Rules and Reference Committee shall make a written report to the House of its action on each bill referred to it, and such report shall be entered on the Journal of the House. If the report of the Rules and Reference Committee is accepted, the bills standing in order for second consideration are deemed to have been considered a second time, and are referred to committee as recommended in the report. All bills carrying an appropriation shall be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report before being considered the third time.

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Chapter 3 : Rules of the House | The Ohio Legislature

A clause 2(f) amendment may not propose to increase an "authorized appropriation" in an appropriations bill beyond the authorized level. 34 For example, if an authorization act included a \$2 million authorization for FY and the regular appropriations bill provided that amount, an offset amendment increasing the amount above that level would.

Table compiled by the Congressional Research Service. Representatives or their staff routinely ask CBO to estimate the budgetary effects of their clause 2 f offset amendments for informational purposes. If a point of order is raised under clause 2 f , the chair relies on determinations made by the House Appropriations Committee as to the budgetary effects of the amendment. Provisions that would not be considered "transferring appropriations" include adding a new lump-sum appropriation or spending set-aside, changing the amount of a rescission, providing an across-the-board spending reduction, or reaching back to provisions in the bill the House has already considered. Under clause 2 a , appropriations must generally be for purposes authorized by prior enactment of legislation concerning a program or an agency, account, project, or activity. The rule prohibits floor consideration of appropriations for a purpose or program whose authorization has expired or whose budget authority exceeds the ceiling authorized, if any. Appropriations violating these restrictions are unauthorized appropriations. Such appropriations are allowed to remain in an appropriations bill when the House adopts a special rule waiving points of order against the appropriation or, less frequently, when no one raises a point of order against it. One scenario for providing such funding would follow the following steps: The House adopts a special rule waiving clause 2 a of House Rule XXI against all provisions in the bill, allowing the above appropriation to remain. Although clause 2 f offset amendments may increase an unauthorized appropriation, they remain subject to budget authority and the outlay offset requirements of clause 2 f of House Rule XXI. A clause 2 f amendment may not propose to increase an "authorized appropriation" in an appropriations bill beyond the authorized level. Reachback amendments must offset budget authority, but not necessarily outlays; may add new lump-sum appropriations and set-asides, subject to certain restrictions; may not include unauthorized appropriations; must be drafted to avoid a demand for a division of the question; and may provide across-the-board spending reductions as offsets. Must Offset Budget Authority But Not Necessarily Outlays Under the 3 d 3 and f points of order, only budget authority offsets are needed; but the a point of order applies to both new budget authority and outlays. Generally, the most restrictive points of order are those under 3 d 3 and f enforcing the b subdivisions, which both enforce only budget authority. Furthermore, only the last spending measures considered for a fiscal year, such as supplementals or the last regular bills, are likely to breach the overall spending limit and violate the a point of order. For reachback amendments, budget authority offsets are generally the primary procedural concern. Opponents of a reachback amendment may, however, raise the lack of outlay offsets as a concern for policy reasons. They may also argue that the resulting outlay increases might present a procedural problem for the bill in the Senate or in conference. In the case of reachback amendments that also provide sufficient new budget authority reductions to offset any outlay increases, Representatives or their staff routinely ask CBO to estimate the outlay effect of their amendments. May Add New Appropriations and Set-Asides Reachback amendments may contain new appropriations and set-asides for certain activities not already included in the bill. Such new appropriations and set-asides must be germane to the bill. That is, they may not add new subject matter to the bill. Reachback amendments offered at the end of the bill must be germane to the bill, and those offered at the end of a title must be germane to the title. Regular appropriations measures generally have broad subject matter, which may provide flexibility for reachback amendments. Set-asides may not, however, violate a House rule prohibiting legislation on a general appropriations bill or legislation. Clause 2 b of House Rule XXI prohibits legislation in committee-reported general appropriations bills, and clause 2 c prohibits legislation in amendments to those measures. The following are examples of legislative language: Language doing so changes existing law and is therefore prohibited. This approach is used to avoid the point

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of order against the amendment. Recent House practice has also included amendments for which both the increase and the offset apply to the same provision in an appropriation bill. These amendments use the form of en bloc offset amendments in order to allow Members the opportunity to discuss a new set aside or other agency guidance without changing the overall level of funding provided in the bill. At the end of consideration, such amendments are withdrawn by unanimous consent. All new set-asides must also be proposed to authorized lump-sum appropriations. The section added by a reachback amendment is considered adding a further unauthorized appropriation, as opposed to merely perfecting the text. Members often demand a division of the question on an amendment to more easily defeat one or more of the portions of that amendment separately. For example, a majority of Members might be opposed to the portion of an offset amendment that decreases funds for a particular program. One of them might demand a division of the question that, if granted, would allow a separate vote on the funding decrease portion of the amendment. Even if the amendment as a whole was not subject to a point of order, once one portion is defeated the remainder may be subject to the Section 3 d 3 or Congressional Budget Act points of order. May Provide Across-the-Board Spending Reductions as Offsets Reachback amendments may include as an offset across-the-board spending cuts. Clause 2 f amendments may only directly change amounts in the bill. Procedural Considerations Parliamentary rules may be suspended or waived to consider offset amendments that violate these rules, typically by House adoption of a special rule. However, this approach has been used infrequently. There are certain procedural advantages of clause 2 f amendments over reachback amendments and vice versa. Opportunities to Waive Parliamentary Rules There are generally three limited opportunities to suspend or waive the rules governing consideration of an offset amendment: Otherwise, if the presiding officer sustains a point of order against an amendment for violating the parliamentary rules previously discussed, the amendment falls. First, House rules are not generally self-enforcing. A Representative must raise a point of order that an amendment violates a specific rule. If no one opposes an amendment, a point of order does not have to be raised. Second, under current practice, the House Rules Committee usually reports a special rule setting additional procedural parameters for the consideration of appropriations measures. The House typically adopts the special rule and then considers the particular appropriations measure pursuant to it. If an offset amendment would violate one or more parliamentary rules, the sponsor may ask the Rules Committee to include a waiver protecting the amendment from the point s of order. Special rules generally do not provide special protection for offset amendments to appropriations bills. Third, a Member might ask to consider an amendment violating the rules by unanimous consent. A single Member, however, can prevent such consideration by simply objecting to the unanimous consent request. To attain their policy objectives, sponsors of offset amendments generally select either a clause 2 f or reachback amendment and work within the rules governing their consideration. Selected Procedural Advantages of Clause 2 f Amendments May Include Unauthorized Appropriations Appropriations bills typically include some unauthorized appropriations. Generally, the House Rules Committee reports a special rule adopted by the House, waiving the prohibition against unauthorized appropriations for most or all unauthorized appropriations in a reported bill. Clause 2 f amendments can increase those unauthorized appropriations allowed to remain. Reachback amendments, however, can only increase authorized appropriations in the bill to their authorized level if there is one. In some cases, entire bills or significant portions of bills have consisted of unauthorized appropriations. As a result, reachback amendments could not increase those amounts. For example, many of the lump-sum appropriations provided in the committee-reported regular defense appropriations bills have typically been unauthorized because of the timing of consideration of the annual defense authorization bill. As a result, clause 2 f amendments to those bills were in order, but reachback amendments were limited to the few, if any, authorized appropriations. By the time reachback amendments are considered, there may be fewer politically appealing offset options available. Amendments, including clause 2 f amendments, may have already been adopted that reduced the account a reachback amendment sponsor selected for offsets. The account might be reduced to a point where there is no support for further reductions. Clause 2 f amendments, by contrast, are

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limited to transferring appropriations among objects already in the bill. May Provide Across-the-Board Cuts in Spending Reachback amendments may include as an offset an across-the-board spending cut, but clause 2 f amendments may only directly change amounts in the bill. May Not Necessarily Have to Offset Outlays Another limited advantage of reachback amendments is that for most appropriations bills, reachback amendments must offset only new budget authority. Clause 2 f amendments must offset both new budget authority and outlays. In practice, however, this advantage of reachback amendments over clause 2 f amendments is limited because sponsors sometimes provide offsets in both budget authority and outlays to garner political support for reachback amendments. Author Contact Information [author name scrubbed], Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process [email address scrubbed], [phone number scrubbed] Acknowledgments This report was originally authored and updated by [author name scrubbed] and [author name scrubbed], former Analysts on Congress and the Legislative Process. The listed author has produced the most recent update of the report and is available to respond to inquiries on the subject. Wickham, House Parliamentarian, for their advice. Appropriations acts are characteristically annual, and funding generally expires at the end of a federal fiscal year. The federal fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends the following September There are three major types of appropriations measures: Of the three types, regular appropriations bills generally provide most of the funding either as separate acts or in omnibus acts. Supplemental appropriations measures or supplementals generally increase funding for selected activities previously funded in the regular bills. Continuing resolutions or CRs generally extend funding for agencies if any regular appropriations bill does not become law by the beginning of the federal fiscal year. General appropriations bills are defined by the House as regular appropriations bills and supplemental measures providing funding to two or more agencies Rules of the House of Representatives, in House Manual, One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, H. The prohibition against increasing total spending is in H. Clause 3 of House Rule XVIII requires that appropriations measures be considered in the Committee of the Whole before the House votes on passage of the measures; however, continuing resolutions are typically considered in the House.

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Chapter 4 : HOLC - Guide to Legislative Drafting

All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a committee having legislative jurisdiction of the subject matter proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and.

Connect Get the latest updates from the Committee on Rules. In light of the length of time since the House last considered an appropriations bill under an open process, along with recent rule changes, this document is intended to assist Members and their staff with questions that could arise as offices consider whether to draft amendments and in what form. Their technical expertise and responsibility for floor management make early consultation important, even if the Chairman may not be in favor of the policy of a particular amendment. Once the Clerk has read past the point at which the amendment first amends the bill, the amendment is no longer in order. It is very important that Members wishing to offer amendments be attentive to the reading. The Republican Cloakroom x is the best source for information on the portion of the bill currently under consideration. Under an open process, amendments are debated under the 5-minute rule, meaning that each Member may seek recognition to speak one time for up to 5 minutes on a particular amendment. Rule XXI of the Rules of the House describes many of the restrictions on amendments to appropriations bills. An amendment that violates any one of these rules is subject to a point of order against its consideration. These amendments must be offered when the first amended account is reached in the reading of the bill and are not subject to a call for division. To be in order, however, the amendments must be neutral in terms of both budget authority and outlays. Depending on the program being cut and the program being increased, the amounts of the decrease and increase may be different, depending on spending rates of the individual programs. In this particular case, it is important to ensure that the amendment does not violate the particular subcommittee allocation, even if performing a transfer. Thus, it is important to check with the Appropriations Committee or the Congressional Budget Office to ensure that the amendment is drafted correctly. These amendments are typically offered at the end of the bill. For instance, an across the board cut is considered a reach-back amendment. If individual accounts are not specifically amended with a specific dollar reduction, the Appropriations Committee has no direction as to which accounts to reduce in order to reduce the overall spending in the bill and the amendment is not scored as achieving measurable savings. These amendments may limit spending within the bill, but only when the effect does not directly change existing law. The basic theory of limitations is that, just as the House may decline to appropriate for a purpose authorized by law, it may by limitation prohibit the use of the funds for part of the purpose while appropriating the remainder of it. The limitation cannot change existing law but may negatively restrict the use of funds for an authorized purpose or project. Pursuant to the standing order contained in section 3 j of H. If the bill contains a rescission, the amount of the rescission cannot be increased and that amount dedicated to the spending reduction account. Additionally, it is not in order to offer an amendment to reduce the amount of the spending reduction account. En bloc amendments offered pursuant to this standing order are not divisible.

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Chapter 5 : Appropriations | U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Rules Democrats

House GOP leaders on Wednesday announced that they will begin restricting contentious amendments on spending bills, a move that critics say violates the party's commitment to regular order.

The bill targets critical programs such as aviation security, border and immigration enforcement, customs activities, protection against cyberterrorism, natural disaster response, and efforts to stop the smuggling of drugs and people into the U. This amount provides for over miles of new physical barrier construction. Globalization, cybersecurity, and terrorism are changing our way of life and we need to change with it. This bill fully supports our men and women on the frontline who work tirelessly to keep us safe. The bill also provides the necessary funding for critical technology and physical barriers to secure our borders. We add funding for more than miles of physical barrier, hundreds of new immigration and customs enforcement agents, and state of the art technology that will give our law enforcement agencies the tools they need to keep us safe. We take concrete steps to keep families together at the border, enforcing our immigration laws humanely and responsibly. This is all in addition to emergency and natural disaster relief grants, critical resources to protect our cyber networks, and tools to defend against terror threats. Yoder â€” The amendment made technical and other noncontroversial changes and additions to the bill and report. The amendment was adopted on a voice vote. Roybal-Allard â€” The amendment adds report language to support the enforcement of border and immigration laws and the humane treatment of children and families. The amendment also adds funding for health services, alternatives to detention, and family case management services. Aderholt â€” The amendment adds bill language prohibiting use of ICE funding to pay for an abortion or require anyone to perform or facilitate an abortion. The amendment was adopted on a vote of Culberson â€” The amendment adds bill language amending the Stafford Act to increase access for rental assistance following declared national disasters. Serrano â€” The amendment adds bill language extending disaster unemployment assistance by one year following the declared national disasters of hurricanes Maria and Irma. Newhouse â€” The amendment adds bill language changing the H-2A seasonal agriculture worker program from seasonal to year-round. It also sets up a system to allow a proportional number of visas for businesses, instead of all or none, when there is a higher demand for visas than the total number authorized. Cole â€” The amendment prohibits funding to disallow certain Native American tribal members the right to pass the U. Moolenaar â€” The amendment adds report language clarifying polices related to the deportation of certain asylum seekers, such as Chaldean Christians. Wasserman Schultz â€” The amendment adds language providing additional flexibility under the FEMA public assistance statute of limitations. Yoder â€” The amendment provides additional flexibility related to the country cap on high-skilled workers under the H1-B visa program. Palazzo â€” The amendment allows certain existing, unobligated funds to be used to purchase long-lead time materials for the 12th National Security Cutter. Culberson â€” The amendment adds language preventing ICE from releasing certain criminal detainees back onto U. Clark â€” The amendment adds language prohibiting funds for ICE to use restraints on a pregnant detainee in most circumstances. Clark â€” The amendment prohibits funding for the destruction of documents related to sexual abuse or assault on detainees in custody. For a summary, please visit:

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Chapter 6 : House Offset Amendments to Appropriations Bills: Procedural Considerations - theinnatdunvilla

Notes: On December 6, the House Rules Committee released House Committee Print , the text of a House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. , originally the FY Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The amendment in the nature of a substitute includes the text of the FY Further Continuing.

Appropriations bill United States An appropriations bill is a bill that appropriates gives to, sets aside for money to specific federal government departments, agencies, and programs. The money provides funding for operations, personnel, equipment, and activities. There are three types of appropriations bills: Supplemental appropriations bills can be used for things like disaster relief. United States budget process The United States government operates on a budget calendar that runs from October 1 through September. Each year, Congress must appropriate a specific amount of money to each department, agency, and program to provide funding for operations, personnel, equipment, and activities. The twelve appropriations bills then appropriate the funding for the federal government to use for the next budgetary year. The appropriations bills must be signed into the law by the President, although the budget resolution itself is not subject to his or her approval. If Congress fails to appropriate the necessary funds for the federal government, the government shuts down as a result of the Antideficiency Act. Federal agencies are disrupted during periods of reduced funding. With non-essential operations suspended, many agencies are forced to interrupt research projects, training programs, or other important functions. The majority of these fights lasted 1â€”2 days with a few exceptions lasting more than a week. There was a government shutdown that occurred in . This incident involved a standoff between Democratic President, Bill Clinton , and Congressional Republicans that led to the shutdown of the federal government. The resulting lack of appropriations led to the shutdown of non-essential functions of the federal government for 28 days due to lack of funds. In , Congress failed to agree on any regular appropriations bills prior to the start of fiscal year . An attempt was made to pass the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, H. Res 59 prior to October 1, but the House and Senate could not agree on its provisions, leading to the United States federal government shutdown of . The lack of agreement [13] led to a prolonged shutdown and furlough of more than , federal workers. The federal government resumed operations on October 17, after the passage of a continuing resolution, the Continuing Appropriations Act, , that provided funding until January 15,

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Chapter 7 : Rider (legislation) - Wikipedia

amendments to general appropriations bills that would increase total spending provided in the bill must be entirely offset. Two types of House offset amendments are considered in the Committee of the Whole House on.

Yes except proposal of constitutional amendment Law except proposal of constitutional amendment H. How Federal statutes are organized A. Public Laws, the Statutes at Large, and the United States Code When a bill or joint resolution is enacted into law, it is given a public law number in the form "H. R. 1000". The first number is the number of the Congress that passed the law, and the second number indicates the sequential order of enactment of the law within that Congress. For example, Public Law 100-1 was the first law enacted during the 100th Congress. The public laws passed by recent Congresses may be accessed at [Congress.gov](#). Each new statute is printed as a separate document called a slip law. At the end of each session of Congress, the slip laws from that session are compiled, in sequential order, into the Statutes at Large. Neither the slip laws nor the Statutes at Large are updated to reflect amendment by later statute. House of Representatives organizes most provisions of the public laws by subject matter in the United States Code so that particular provisions can be easily located. If a provision is of general applicability and is permanent, it will probably be assigned to a section in the Code; a provision that is temporary, narrow in scope, or obsolete or executed may be assigned to a note or appendix, or left out of the Code entirely. It is helpful to keep in mind several other points when using the U. S. Code. First, the Code has a different structure than the slip laws and is not a verbatim replication of them. Section numbers and cross-references will usually differ. There could even be some differences in language, although no substantive changes are intended. Second, the process of classifying a slip law to the Code often involves splitting it up and placing different provisions of it in different parts of the Code. Finally, unlike the slip laws and Statutes at Large, the Code is updated to reflect amendment by later statute. See the examples below to compare a statutory provision section 1 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 as it appears in the slip law with its U. S. Code version of a statutory provision Section 1 of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 as enacted original slip law: Subparagraph E is included because the U. S. Code, unlike the original slip law, reflects amendments by later statutes. Note that title 29 has not been enacted into positive law—see section II. Positive versus non-positive law titles of the U. S. Code The easiest way to understand this distinction is to look at the purpose and history of the U. S. Code. The only organizing principle behind the slip laws, and thus the Statutes at Large, is chronology. This makes it very difficult to find the law on a particular topic using those sources. Beginning in 1926, the U. S. Code was published to organize the laws by subject matter and make them more accessible. The first editions of the Code were simply restatements of the laws being organized; they did not actually take the place of those laws. If there was a conflict between a Code provision and the underlying statutory provision, the statute controlled. In 1949, Congress began the process of enacting titles of the Code into law and repealing the underlying statutes, a process that continues today. Those titles marked with an asterisk have been enacted into positive law. Here is the practical implication of this distinction for drafting purposes: If the provision of the Code you are citing or amending has been enacted into positive law, cite or amend the Code provision. If it has not, cite or amend the underlying statute, typically by its short title. Working with provisions that are not part of positive law titles of the U. S. Code As discussed above, when legislation cites a statutory provision that is not part of a positive law title of the U. S. Code, the citation must be to the underlying statute, not to the Code. This presents a logistical problem, because the original slip law and the Statutes at Large are not updated to reflect any amendments since enactment. For this reason, access to a compilation of the statute that includes the amendments is an enormous drafting aid. Among the entities that maintain compilations are legal publishing companies, congressional committees, and the House Office of the Legislative Counsel. Compilations of selected statutes are available on the left menu bar under Selected Statutes. Note that this is identical to the original slip law, except that it reflects the addition of subparagraph E by a later statute. When citing a statute

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that is not part of a positive law title of the Code, it is helpful to give the Code cite in parentheses as an aid to readers who do not have access to a compilation. If a provision does not appear as part of a Code section but does appear in a note or appendix, the Code cite will look like this: If a provision does not appear in the Code at all, the parenthetical aid may include the public law number or Statutes at Large citation, or both. Upon enactment, amendments are considered executed, even though nothing physically happens to the slip law or Statutes at Large, and any future reference is considered to be to the statute as amended. Organization within a bill The section is the basic unit of organization of a bill, and thus of an enacted statute. The terminology for referring to units within a section has become highly standardized and should be carefully followed to avoid confusion. The breakdown of a section is as follows:

Chapter 8 : Glossary of Legislative Terms

The U.S. Senate this week passed a package of four appropriations bills for fiscal year , including the annual Transportation-HUD bill. The package, which passed by a roll call vote of 92 to 6, provides \$ billion in discretionary funding, \$ billion in mandatory funding and \$60 billion in.