

Chapter 1 : Appropriation bill - Wikipedia

*Loading Second deficiency appropriation bill, Hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Sixty-Ninth Congress, second session, on H.R. , a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, , and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal.*

Creating B Street[ edit ] map of Washington, D. Traffic on the canal was adversely affected by tidal forces, which the builders had not accounted for, which deposited large amounts of sediment in the canal. At low tide, portions of the canal were almost dry. Territorial government only lasted until at which time Congress imposed an appointed three-member commission on the city , but during this period the D. Board of Public Works enclosed the canal and turned it into a sewer. Work began in October and was complete in December Congress also ordered that the dredged material be used to fill in what remained of the Tiber Creek estuary and build up much of the land near the White House and along Pennsylvania Avenue NW by nearly 6 feet 1. But Congress appropriated no money for the design or construction due to the onset of World War I. Harding was trapped in a three-hour traffic jam on the Highway Bridge while on his way to dedicate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on November 11, , Harding began pushing Congress to move on constructing a new bridge. The first was how to turn B Street NW into a ceremonial gateway. The second was how to link B Street NW with the bridge. This second problem was particularly important, because the Lincoln Memorial stood at the northeastern terminus of the proposed bridge. The parkway would also interact with the B Street approaches to the bridge. Additionally, three agencies had design approval over the bridge. The first was the AMBC, which was building it. Since the bridge was considered a memorial, it also had to pass CFA muster as well. Capitol as part of the plan to turn the street into a major thoroughfare. This would be accomplished by moving the south curb south by 20 feet 6. Treasury which was overseeing construction of the Federal Triangle office complex on the north side of B Street between 6th and 15th Streets NW. The NCPC, concerned with the impending construction of Federal Triangle, worried that a traffic circle would not only fail to accommodate the expected increase in traffic volume but also impair the dignity of the memorial as large numbers of fast-moving automobiles whizzed around it. CFA members did not agree. For example, CFA member James Leal Greenleaf argued that the traffic issue was a red herring; future new bridges over the Potomac would completely alleviate all traffic issues within 50 years, he said. But beginning in , Congress began acquiring entire city blocks in this area, with the intent of building an underground parking garage and creating a park between the Capitol and Union Station which had opened in To help plan and develop this area, on April 6, , Congress enacted legislation establishing the Capitol Plaza Commission. This plan assumed B Street would extend through the park. But the width of the avenue remained in dispute. As the nature of the B Street project became apparent, there were calls to rename the street. City officials opposed the name, however, advocating instead for Lincoln or Washington avenue. Because this was merely a matter of adding a small traffic circle on the Potomac shoreline and creating a small terrace there, cost-savings elsewhere could provide the funding for the terminus without requiring an additional authorization or appropriation from Congress. Nearly all this granite had arrived by the end of June The federal government should pay for 40 percent of the cost of this three-block widening, the city said. Widening of what was now called Constitution Avenue NW began at the end of February with the city finalizing its engineering plans. Pennsylvania Avenue NW cut diagonally northwest-to-southeast through these three city blocks, and it was not readily apparent how to handle the crossing so that Constitution Avenue traffic could turn right and left from either direction. The section of the roadway between 6th and 14th Streets NW also remained to be widened. But with the Great Depression worsening, highway construction funds were minimal. Traffic proceeding east on Constitution Avenue must veer sharply northward to access the street seen going uphill through Senate Park in the distance. Roosevelt took office as President of the United States in March Convinced that massive federal spending on public works was essential not only to "prime the pump" of the economy but also to cut unemployment, Roosevelt proposed passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act. With passage of the act moving forward swiftly, D.

Along with construction of the park, the city finally linked the two ends of Constitution Avenue by turning the western section slightly northward, and the eastern section slightly southward. To control these two intersections, 10 traffic signals some of the first to be installed in downtown D. The intersection opened on August 17, In September , the city received the first disbursement of revenue from the federal gasoline tax. This tax was imposed in the Revenue Act of June This project, which occurred in conjunction with clearance of Upper Senate Park, began in late September Paving of the fully widened street began in October and continued in November. Sections of Constitution Avenue are designated U. Route 1 , U. Route 50 , or both. Locations of interest along Constitution Avenue[ edit ] Constitution Avenue NW runs vertically through the left-center of this image, forming the north boundary of the National Mall and the south edge of Federal Triangle the structures with red roofs. Constitution Avenue NW is bordered by a number of important buildings and attractions. Beginning in the west are several independent federal agencies and institutes, as well as the headquarters of several large associations. To the east on the north side is Federal Triangle, which contains the headquarters of a number of federal agencies. On its south side, Constitution Avenue NW is bordered by several monuments and museums. East of the grounds of the Washington Monument are several museums: The roadway passes through the Capitol Hill and Kingman Park neighborhoods, and on its south side is bordered by the football stadium of Eastern High School between 17th and 19th Streets NE. References[ edit ] Wikimedia Commons has media related to Constitution Avenue.

*First deficiency appropriation bill for Hearing before the subcommittee of House Committee on appropriations in charge of deficiency appropriations. Seventieth Congress, second session [United States.*

Until 1862, 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, 1862, in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriations bills for the fiscal year 1863. By 1865, the number of members had grown to 35 and gradually increased to 50 by 1870. 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, 1893. 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. 100, 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 1867, the Army was supplied in a separate bill, then the Navy in 1870. This trend continued until in 1876, 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 1876, 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 1900s, 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 1902 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.

Chapter 3 : History | Committee on Appropriations - Democrats

*First Deficiency Appropriation Bill Fiscal Year Hearings Before Subcommittee In Charge Of Deficiency Appropriations For The Fiscal Year And Prior Fiscal Years .. [United States. Congress.*

Early attempts to build a bridge[ edit ] Early memorial bridge proposals[ edit ] An early design for the memorial bridge across the Potomac River, by Paul J. A design for the memorial bridge by Edward P. Casey and William H. Burr, accepted by the Secretary of War but never constructed. Congress first proposed a bridge at the site of the current structure on May 24, The resolution required that the United States Department of War study the feasibility of a bridge at the site, and a foot 7. The Washington Post supported the idea of naming the bridge after both Robert E. Pelz with two massive central towers, two barbicans on each end, and exuberant ornamentation. Daniel sponsored legislation in funding a survey of the bedrock in the Potomac River. To help improve the prospects for a bridge, a "National Memorial Bridge Association" was formed. Burr, and William R. Hutton " were invited to submit designs for a memorial bridge to honor American war dead. Burr and architect Edward P. Casey designer of the Taft Bridge. Their design, based on the winning plan, called for a drawbridge made of steel and stone with 36 arches. A "classical" tower sat over each end of the draw span, on top of which would stand bronze statues of Victory. Statues of famous generals and statesmen in either bronze or granite would line both sides of the bridge. Hoar blocked the bridge from being built in June because he opposed the design. Contrary to almost all previous designs, his bridge was low to the water and eliminated a draw span. In , the U. Senate created the Senate Park Commission to reconcile competing visions for the development of Washington, D. Its members included the President of the United States, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the committees on public grounds and buildings of the House and Senate or their designees. The entrance of Arlington National Cemetery in the background. On November 11, , President Warren G. He became caught in a three-hour traffic jam because Highway Bridge on which he traveled could not handle the traffic. Congress approved his request on June 12, The bridge commission asked the Commission of Fine Arts whether there should be an open design competition as in the past or whether the bridge commission should pick a designer itself. The CFA recommended a direct selection, and provided the names of three firms: The bridge commission chose a direct selection, and picked the firm of McKim, Mead and White on April 4, Architect William Mitchell Kendall was the lead designer. Merchants in Georgetown wanted their small harbor to be reachable by large ships. On February 17, , Colonel C. Sherrill of the Army Corps of Engineers stated that the Corps would only approve a bridge with a draw span. His plan envisioned a low, Neoclassical arch bridge. Two statues stood atop each pier on both sides of the bridge. Two memorial columns were placed in this plaza. On the Columbia Island landing, Kendall envisioned a gigantic crossarm circumscribed by a grassy ellipse, with traffic circles at the terminus of the north and south arms. The traffic circles would accommodate Lee Highway and the Mt. Two circular Greek Revival temples were planned for the western shoreline. The commission was especially pleased that Kendall had the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway linked to the traffic circle around the Lincoln Memorial rather than passing beneath the bridge via an arch. The CFA also discussed at length its long-standing proposal for a major traffic circle on Columbia Island, within which would be placed a memorial to Robert E. Fernald, who sponsored the legislation which authorized construction of the bridge. A bill authorizing construction of Arlington Memorial Bridge was introduced in the U. Senate on April 25, , by Senator Bert M. With Congress due to adjourn on March 4, , the Senate finally passed the bridge bill on December 30, The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds speedily approved the bill and reported it on January 27, , less than a month after receiving it from the Senate. Floor managers helping to guide the bill through the final approval process tried to bring the bill up for approval on January 30, believing they had the necessary two-thirds majority to suspend the rules to allow the bill to be considered. Many members of Congress received feedback from their constituents, who did not want their tax dollars to pay for a bridge in the District of Columbia. The amount was to be established by Congress at a future date. His amendment passed by a vote of to Amendments to make the city pay 60 percent of the cost, to make the state

of Virginia pay half the cost, and require the Army Corps of Engineers to build the bridge were defeated. Finally, the House approved the Arlington Memorial Bridge bill by a vote of to The Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission oversaw the design and construction of the bridge. Arlington Memorial Bridge opened on January 16, The dedication ceremony was headed by President Herbert Hoover. Construction of the Arlington County, Virginia, approaches to Arlington Memorial Bridge Construction of the Virginia approaches to the bridge took six years. The National Capital Parks Commission NCPC had authority to plan and approve regional transportation plans, and wanted the Virginia approaches to the bridge to be new roads. This would help stimulate housing and economic growth in Arlington County. The state of Virginia which would provide some of the funding for the approaches and Arlington County officials wrestled with the problems of cost and development. New roads and approaches would be the most costly largely due to the need to obtain rights-of-way , a major consideration in the Great Depression. Yet, connecting the bridge to existing roadways would not stimulate development. The choice of a route also had political considerations, as neighborhoods vied to be the recipient of this economic stimulus. The construction of Lee Boulevard now known as Arlington Boulevard and Washington Boulevard eastward both provided an opportunity for economic stimulus. The state and county eventually agreed to push Lee Boulevard north around Arlington National Cemetery. When this project ran into rights-of-way problems, the state and county constructed Washington Boulevard south around the cemetery. When the Lee Boulevard problems were resolved, and with the addition of large amounts of new federal dollars, the state and county resumed construction of the Lee Boulevard approaches. The Lee Boulevard approach finally opened in October The northeastern end of the bridge marks the western edge of the National Mall. At the northeastern terminus, the bridge and its connecting roadways connect with Constitution Avenue , Independence Avenue , the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway , and the District of Columbia segment of Interstate A peculiarity of the traffic circle at the southwestern terminus is that traffic already in the circle must yield to traffic entering the circle “ the opposite of the standard rule. During morning rush hour , a portion of the traffic circle is closed to prevent mergers that would otherwise tie up rush hour traffic. The center portion of the bridge is a metal draw span , [59] intended to allow large vessels to pass upriver to Georgetown. However, with the construction of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge immediately upstream, which has no such provision, the draw mechanism has been abandoned. It was opened for the last time on February 28,

**Chapter 4 : About the Committee | Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives**

*February 15, 1927, Dec. -- A new conference committee on the First Deficiency Appropriation bill was requested of the House by the Senate today after a lively debate on tax refunds, for.*

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 5 : United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations | The Online Books Page**

*First deficiency appropriation bill fiscal year Hearings before subcommittee in charge of deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year and.*

**Chapter 6 : Catalog Record: Post Office appropriation bill, | Hathi Trust Digital Library**

*Similar Items. First deficiency appropriation bill for Hearing before the subcommittee of House Committee on appropriations in charge of deficiency appropriations.*

**Chapter 7 : Arlington Memorial Bridge - Wikipedia**

*With a view to expediting the construction program authorized by the public buildings act of May 25, , estimates of appropriations amounting to \$8,, will be submitted for the consideration of Congress in the first deficiency bill of this fiscal year.*

**Chapter 8 : Appropriation Figures For The Antitrust Division | ATR | Department of Justice**

*WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP). -- Estimates totaling \$,, were submitted to the House by the Budget Bureau today for incorporation in the first deficiency bill of the new Congress. The measure.*

**Chapter 9 : Constitution Avenue - Wikipedia**

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