

Government Shutdown

Thank you very much for downloading **Government Shutdown**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look numerous times for their favorite readings like this Government Shutdown, but end up in infectious downloads. Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of tea in the afternoon, instead they cope with some malicious virus inside their computer.

Government Shutdown is available in our book collection an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly. Our book servers hosts in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one. Kindly say, the Government Shutdown is universally compatible with any devices to read



When federal agencies and programs lack funding after the expiration of full-year or interim appropriations, the agencies and programs experience a funding gap. If funding does not resume in time to continue government operations, then, under the Antideficiency Act, an agency must cease operations, except in certain situations when law authorizes continued activity. Funding gaps are distinct from shutdowns, and the criteria that flow from the Antideficiency Act for determining which activities are affected by a shutdown are complex. Failure of the President and Congress to reach agreement on full-year or interim funding measures occasionally has caused shutdowns of affected federal government activities. The longest such shutdown lasted 21 full days during FY1996, from December 16, 1995, to January 6, 1996. More recently, a relatively long funding gap commenced on October 1, 2013, the first day of FY2014, after funding for the previous fiscal year expired. Because funding did not resume on October 1, affected agencies began to cease operations and furlough personnel that day. A 16-full-day shutdown ensued, the first to occur in over 17 years. Subsequently, two comparatively brief shutdowns occurred during FY2018, in January and February 2018, respectively. Government shutdowns have necessitated furloughs of several hundred thousand federal employees, required cessation or reduction of many government activities, and affected numerous sectors of the economy. This report discusses causes of shutdowns, including the legal framework under which they may occur; processes related to how agencies may plan for the contingency of a shutdown; effects of shutdowns, focusing especially on federal personnel and government operations; and issues related to shutdowns that may be of interest to Congress.

Pursuant to a congressional request, GAO reported on the: (1) results of a questionnaire sent to government agencies in October 1990 on effects of a partial shutdown of the government during the Columbus Day weekend, and (2) potential effects of any future shutdowns. GAO found that: (1) to avoid obligations of funds during a lapse in appropriations, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directed agencies to close down operations; (2) 6 of 22 agencies surveyed estimated that they authorized approximately \$843,000 in compensation to employees who were regularly scheduled to work; (3) 7 of 22 agencies surveyed reported that the shutdown costs totalled approximately \$3.4 million due to lost revenue, administrative costs for shutdown plans, compensation for time employees did not work, and salaries of nonessential employees for time spent devoted to the termination of operations; (4) the agencies reported that, had the government shut down for a comparable 3-day period during a normal work week, the costs and disruptions would have been much more severe; (5) legislation providing agencies with authority to obligate funds during a lapse in appropriations would have prevented disruptions in government services; (6) shutting down the government during temporary funding gaps was an inappropriate way to encourage compromise on the budget; (7) the shutdown did not convey an image of a well-managed government to the public; (8) forcing agency managers to choose who would be furloughed during temporary funding lapses severely tested management's ability to treat employees fairly; and (9) the shutdown disrupted government services and was counterproductive from a financial standpoint.

The possibility of a government shutdown in fiscal year 1996 began to be discussed months before it actually occurred. Testifying before Congress office OMB Director Alice M. Rivlin, predicted that the 'threatened shutdown would be very disruptive and result in a general loss of productivity among the federal work force to include tasks being left undone during the shutdown, and work piled up afterward.' To varying degrees, the prediction proved to be true. President Clinton, referring to the curtailed government services resulting from the shutdowns, called the shutdowns an 'unnatural disaster' which created a significant back-log of work. In fact, letters and packages for 13 closed federal agencies were stored in tractor trailers, to be delivered the first day after the shutdown ended. Personnel and payroll offices spent thousands of hours resolving furlough-related problems, while newspapers reported that the General Accounting Office could easily wind up dealing with furlough related matters into the next century.

Shutdown of the Federal Government

Perspective and Analyses

Effects of Potential Government Shutdown

Report of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, to Accompany S. 1877, to Establish Procedures and Consequences in the Event of a Failure to Complete Regular Appropriations

Minnesota State Government Shutdown Notebooks

Shutdown : examining federal government closure impacts on the District of Columbia : hearing before the Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, second session, January 30, 2014.

When federal agencies and programs lack appropriated funding, they experience a funding gap. Under the Antideficiency Act, they must cease operations, except in certain emergency situations or when law authorises continued activity. Failure of the President and Congress to reach agreement on interim or full-year funding measures occasionally has caused government shutdowns. Government shutdowns have necessitated furloughs of several hundred thousand federal employees, required cessation or reduction of many government activities, and affected numerous sectors of the economy. This book discusses the causes, processes, and effects of federal government shutdowns; economic activity during the government shutdown and debt limit brinkmanship; impacts and costs of the October 2013 federal government shutdown; a brief overview of federal funding gaps; and operations of the Department of Defense during a lapse in appropriations.

When federal agencies and programs lack appropriated funding, they experience a funding gap. Under the Antideficiency Act, they must cease operations, except in certain emergency situations or when law authorizes continued activity. Failure of the President and Congress to reach agreement on interim or full-year funding measures occasionally has caused government shutdowns. Government shutdowns have necessitated furloughs of several hundred thousand federal employees, required cessation or reduction of many government activities, and affected numerous sectors of the economy. This book discusses the causes, processes, and effects of federal government shutdowns; economic activity during the government shutdown and debt limit brinkmanship; impacts and costs of the October 2013 federal government shutdown; a brief overview of federal funding gaps; and operations of the Department of Defense during a lapse in appropriations. (Imprint: Nova)

50 Ways to Survive Any Government Shutdown Or Economic Crisis

The Impacts of the Government Shutdown on Our Economic Security

Hearing Before the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, October 11, 2013

Operations of the Department of Defense During a Lapse in Appropriations

WTF is Up with the Government Shutdown

the space shut down is created by a government shut down and a nation shutdown. it will cause an effect with the us country. it will cause effect with the veterans and the spacecraft-the spaceships.it will effect a lot of people on the earth even the homeless ones.love stephanie curry.john:3;16.amen,love,stephanie diane curry.

Would you be prepared if another economic crisis started today? The recent government shutdown was a warning of how many people are living paycheck to paycheck, barley bringing enough in to survive another economic decline. But you can do something about this! There is a recession on the horizon and in this book, you will learn 50 survival strategies and how to prepare and survive the next government shutdown or economic crisis. Don't wait, get this book and start preparing today!

Where were you when the US Government was closed during the LONGEST SHUTDOWN IN US

HISTORY. 800,000 Government workers were working without pay for over a month. Who's to Blame for it?

This one of a kind ***Collectors Item***Journal was produced to document one of the most controversial times in US Government History! Weather You are a Democrat, Republican, or Independent, this journal will definitely turn some heads. If you are a PAPER Ephemera collector, an Americana Collector, this is the PERFECT gift for you. This journal features: A 6x9 Glossy Controversial Cover A Title Page for personalization 100 lined Pages for organization

Shutdown

What's Essential? - Scholar's Choice Edition

Small Businesses Speak

Government Shutdown: Operations of the Department of Defense During a Lapse in Appropriations

State Government Shutdown Executive Summary

The impacts of the government shutdown on our economic security : hearing before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, first session, October 11, 2013.

Effect of government shutdown on VA benefits and services to veterans : hearing before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, first session, Wednesday, October 9, 2013.

Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

Permanent Funding Lapse Legislation Needed

What's Essential?

Joint Hearing Before the Committee on the Budget, United States Senate, and the House of Representatives, Committee on the Budget, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, September 19, 1995

Government Shutdown Accountability Act

Causes, Processes, and Effects

" The federal government partially shut down for 16 days in October 2013 because of a lapse in appropriations. According to OMB, about 850,000 federal employees were furloughed for part of this time. GAO was asked to describe the effects of the shutdown. This report describes (1) how the shutdown affected selected agencies' operations and services, including immediate and potential longer-term effects; (2) what is known about how the shutdown affected federal contracting and grants, as reported by the selected agencies and associations with expertise in grants and contracts; and (3) what economic studies or reports state about the effect of the shutdown on national economic activity. GAO selected three departments for review-DOE, HHS, and DOT-based on the value of grants and contracts, the percentage of employees expected to be furloughed, and the potential for longer-term effects. GAO reviewed department contingency plans and other documents; economic forecasters' analyses; and interviewed officials from the selected departments and components, BEA, OMB, OPM, associations, and economic forecasters. " "Because Congress did not provide any FY2014 funding for DOD by October 1, 2013, the beginning of the new fiscal year, DOD, like other agencies, is now subject to a lapse in appropriations during which agencies are generally required to shut down"--Summary.

GGD-91-76 Government Shutdown: Permanent Funding Lapse Legislation Needed

Government Shutdown I

2013 Government Shutdown

Impact of Government Shutdown on Child Care and Early Education Programs

What's Essential? : Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, December 6 and 14, 1995

Permanent Funding Lapse Legislation Needed : Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on the Civil Service, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives

Japan's nuclear incident has engendered much public and congressional concern about the

possible impact of radiation on the Japanese public, as well as possible fallout on U.S. citizens. This report provides information on technical aspects of the nuclear incident, with reference to human health. While some radioactive material from the Japanese incident may reach the United States, it appears most unlikely that this material will result in harmful levels of radiation. In traveling thousands of miles between the two countries, some radioactive material will decay, rain will wash some out of the air, and its concentration will diminish as it disperses. Many atoms are stable; they remain in their current form indefinitely. Other atoms are unstable, or radioactive. They "decay" or "disintegrate," emitting energy through various forms of radiation. Each form has its own characteristics and potential for human health effects. Nuclear reactors use uranium or mixed oxides (uranium oxide and plutonium oxide, or MOX) for fuel. Uranium and plutonium atoms fission, or split, releasing neutrons that cause additional fissions in a chain reaction, and also releasing energy. A nuclear reactor's core consists of fuel rods made of uranium or MOX encased in zirconium, and neutron-absorbing control rods that are ...

A compilation of news clippings that document the 2005 and 2011 shutdowns of Minnesota State Government.

This poetry book is a sequel of sorts to "Things to do on Vacation in Washington DC with your Dog." We visited in early February right after a government shutdown had temporarily ended. It's only been lifted for a few days. The shutdown went on for about a month, the longest in US history. Technically, the government wasn't shutdown when we arrived, but because it was a weekend a lot of things were shutdown anyway. Remnants of the shutdown were all around, too. Still, even if you visit during a shutdown, there's still plenty to do and many things you may not even know about. This is sort of an insider's guide to what to do in DC if you want to do something a little different or if you do indeed visit during a shutdown.

Government shutdown

Joint Hearing Before the Committee on the Budget, United States Senate and the House of Representatives, Co

How I Spent My Government Shutdown

A Journal/Notebook Collectors Item Americana Paper Ephemera

Examining Federal Government Closure Impacts on the District of Columbia

An analysis of the financial impacts of the 2011 state government shutdown.

Funding for the Department of Defense, as for most other federal agencies, is being provided through a Continuing Resolution that may expire after April 8, 2011. If additional funding is not provided after then, DOD, like other agencies, may be subject to a lapse in appropriations during which agencies are generally required to shut down. In the past, however, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has identified a number of exceptions to the requirement that agencies cease operations, including a blanket exception for activities that "provide for the national security." If the Administration approves of such exceptions in the current circumstances, many Department of Defense activities would continue, though other activities would halt. As a result, during a lapse in appropriations, some DOD personnel would be "excepted" from furloughs, including most or all uniformed military personnel, while others would not be permitted to work. Even "excepted" military and civilian personnel who would continue to work and whose pay is normally provided through annual appropriations would not be paid, however, until after appropriations are subsequently provided for that purpose. The authority to continue some activities during a lapse in appropriations is governed by the Anti-Deficiency Act, now codified at 31 U.S.C. 1341 and 1342, as interpreted by Department of Justice (DOJ) legal opinions and reflected in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to Executive agencies. Subject to review by OMB, each agency is responsible for making specific determinations on which activities may continue during a shutdown and which may not. Legally, according to DOJ and OMB guidance, activities that may continue during a lapse in appropriations include (1) activities "necessary to bring about the orderly termination of an agency's functions;" (2) administration of benefit payments provided through funds that remain available in the absence of new appropriations, including, in the case of DOD, military retirement benefits; (3) activities and purchases financed with prior year funds and ongoing activities for which funding has already been obligated; (4) activities undertaken on the basis of constitutional authorities of the President; and (5) activities related to "emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property." The Defense Department attributes its authority to carry on national security-related operations mainly to Section 1342 of the Anti-Deficiency Act that permits the continuation of activities to protect human life and property. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Government Shutdown Prevention Act

a test of market efficiency

Three Departments Report Varying Degrees of Impacts on Operations, Grants, and Contracts: Report to the Chairman, Government Performance Task Force, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate.

The Way Forward from Government Shutdown and Debt-ceiling Confrontation Toward Long-term Fiscal Sustainability and Economic Growth

Hearing Before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, Wednesday, October 9, 2013

Small businesses speak : surviving the government shutdown? : hearing before the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, first session, October 15, 2013.

Congress did not enact a continuing resolution bill by midnight September 30, 2013, thereby triggering a partial government shutdown effective October 1, 2013. October 1 began the federal fiscal year 2014. Most discretionary programs, those that are subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process, will not receive 2014 funding. Most, but not all, mandatory programs--those entitlement programs not subject to annual appropriations, including Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Social Security--will continue unaffected. Certain programs that directly ensure public health and safety will also continue. This report discusses the impact the government shutdown will have on the following child care and early education programs: Child Care and Development Block Grants, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Head Start, Child and Adult Care Food Program, IDEA Part B, and Title I of ESEA.

Report of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, Together with Minority Views to Accompany S. 558 to Prevent the Shutdown of the Government at the Beginning of a Fiscal Year If a New Budget is Not Yet Enacted

Surviving the Government Shutdown?

The Government Shutdown of 2013

Things to Do on Vacation in Washington DC During a Government Shutdown

The Effect of Government Shutdown on Government Contracts