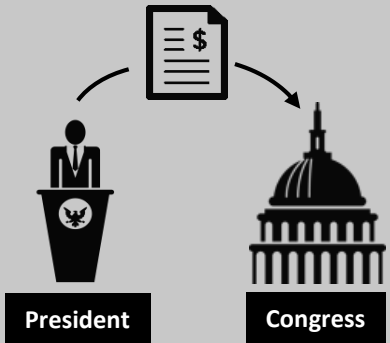




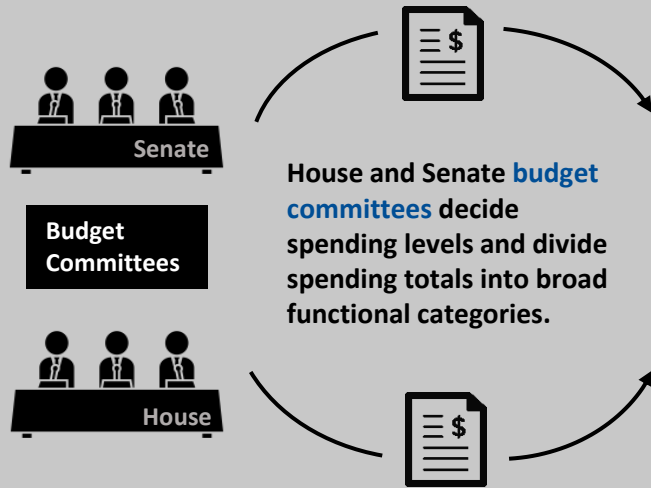
# Congressional Appropriations Process

February



President submits budget to Congress by the **1<sup>st</sup> Monday in February**.

March



House and Senate **budget committees** decide spending levels and divide spending totals into broad functional categories.

April

**April 15<sup>th</sup>**  
 Deadline for finalizing **Budget Resolution**  
 a broad framework for federal spending.

May



June

House and Senate **appropriations committees** set spending ceilings for respective appropriations subcommittees. Each subcommittee passes a bill to designate funding levels for specific programs and projects.

July

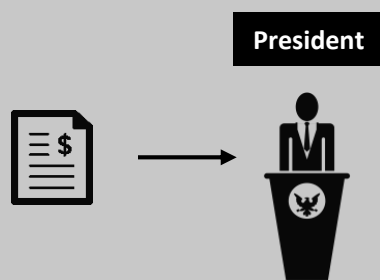


August      September



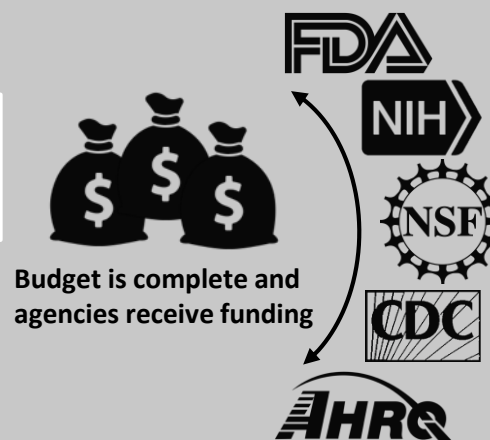
Representatives return to their districts to meet with constituents.

October



Finalized appropriations bills sent to president for signature **by October 1<sup>st</sup>**.

**October 1<sup>st</sup>**  
 start of **New Fiscal Year**



November

December

January

**!!** If Congress fails to meet the October 1<sup>st</sup> deadline, it must enact a **Continuing Resolution (CR)**. A CR allows the government to temporarily continue operating at the previous year's funding levels.

While Congress traditionally considers and approves each regular appropriations bill separately, delays can lead to an **Omnibus** appropriations bill, in which several bills are combined into a single legislative vehicle.