
Representative Jim Jordan

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of Ohio, District 4.

Official: <https://jordan.house.gov>

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Jordan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jim_Jordan_(American_politician)) (American politician)

Ballotpedia: https://ballotpedia.org/Jim_Jordan

Additional:

Nothing found.

FAQs

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Things to know:

Voice votes are not recorded. Bills may pass with no record of the event. Usually associated with minor Bills or Measures (see Glossary).

Contributions:

Contributions will be accepted in the form of constructive suggestions and of course money. The URL for your suggestions and comments is below.

Communicate with developer.

FAQs

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Communicate with developer.

Glossary

House Bill (HR) and Senate Bill (S)

A bill is a legislative proposal before Congress. Bills from each house are assigned a number in the order in which they are introduced, starting at the beginning of each Congress (first and second sessions). Public bills pertain to matters that affect the general public or classes of citizens, while private bills pertain to individual matters that affect individuals and organizations, such as claims against the Government.

House Joint Resolution (HJRES) and Senate Joint Resolution (SJRES)

A joint resolution is a legislative proposal that requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does. Resolutions from each house are assigned a number in the order in which they are introduced, starting at the beginning of each Congress (first and second sessions). There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. Joint resolutions generally are used for limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose. They are also used to propose amendments to the Constitution. A joint resolution has the force of law, if approved. Joint resolutions become a part of the Constitution when three-quarters of the states have ratified them; they do not require the President's signature.

House Concurrent Resolution (HCONRES) and Senate Concurrent Resolution (SCONRES)

A concurrent resolution is a legislative proposal that requires the approval of both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules that apply to both houses. They are also used to express the sentiments of both of the houses. For example, a concurrent resolution is used to set the time of Congress' adjournment. It may also be used by Congress to convey congratulations to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Glossary

House Simple Resolution (HRES) and Senate Simple Resolution (SRES)

A simple resolution is a legislative proposal that addresses matters entirely within the prerogative of one house or the other. It requires neither the approval of the other house nor the signature of the President, and it does not have the force of law. Most simple resolutions concern the rules of one house. They are also used to express the sentiments of a single house. For example, a simple resolution may offer condolences to the family of a deceased member of Congress, or it may give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business.

This information at the [U.S. GPO website](#).

Legislation Sponsored

118 HRES 159 introduced 2023-02-24

Providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Judiciary in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

118 HRES 12 introduced 2023-01-09

Establishing a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government as a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

[H] 10-Jan-2023 4:29 PM On Agreeing to the Resolution... Passed

117 HR 3827 introduced 2021-06-11

Protect Speech Act

116 HR 8517 introduced 2020-10-02

To amend section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure that the immunity under such section incentivizes online platforms to responsibly address illegal content while not immunizing the disparate treatment of ideological viewpoints and continuing to encourage a vibrant, open, and competitive internet, and for other purposes.

116 HRES 1138 introduced 2020-09-22

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States should remain at nine.

115 HR 2832 introduced 2017-06-08

Welfare Reform and Upward Mobility Act

Sponsored 2017

115 HR 1436 introduced 2017-03-08

To provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017.
