
Representative Kevin Patrick Kiley

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of California, District 3.

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

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_Kiley_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_Kiley_(politician))

Ballotpedia: https://ballotpedia.org/Kevin_Kiley

Additional:

Nothing found.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4957 introduced 2023-07-27

To apply the requirements of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 to a vacancy in the office of the Secretary of Labor, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4684 introduced 2023-07-17

To amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to expand the prohibition on State noncompliance with enforcement of the immigration laws.

118 HR 4250 introduced 2023-06-21

To maintain the free flow of information to the public by establishing appropriate limits on the federally compelled disclosure of information obtained as part of engaging in journalism, and for other purposes.

118 HR 3506 introduced 2023-05-18

To make technical amendments to update statutory references to certain provisions classified to title 7, title 20, and title 43, United States Code, and to correct related technical errors.

118 HR 3505 introduced 2023-05-18

To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require public institutions of higher education, as a condition of participating in programs under title IV of such Act, to provide a written statement and educational programming to new students on the rights of students under the first amendment to the Constitution.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 3427 introduced 2023-05-17

To extend Federal recognition to the Mono Lake Kutzadikaa Tribe, and for other purposes.

118 HR 3097 introduced 2023-05-05

To amend the Bridgeport Indian Colony Land Trust, Health, and Economic Development Act of 2012 to remove the restriction on class II gaming on certain land in California.

118 HJRES 57 introduced 2023-04-18

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the election of Senators.

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).

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FAQs

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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](#).