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# Representative Nicholas A. Langworthy

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Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of New York, District 23.

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

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nick\\_Langworthy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nick_Langworthy)

Ballotpedia: <https://ballotpedia.org/>

Additional:

Nothing found.

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# Legislation Sponsored

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118 HR 4222 introduced 2023-06-20

To require executive branch agencies to prohibit conflicting financial interests through prohibited holdings regulations.

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118 HR 3642 introduced 2023-05-24

To require the Office of Government Ethics to establish and maintain a centralized database for executive branch ethics records of noncareer appointees.

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118 HR 3512 introduced 2023-05-18

To amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 with respect to the Acer access and development program, and for other purposes.

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118 HR 2892 introduced 2023-04-26

To direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the effectiveness of local alerting systems, and for other purposes.

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118 HR 2600 introduced 2023-04-13

To amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure the equitable treatment of political subdivisions contributing to State expenditures under the Medicaid program.

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118 HR 1756 introduced 2023-03-23

To require the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate hearings to review Federal milk marketing orders relating to pricing of Class I skim milk, and for other purposes.

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# Sponsored 2023

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## 118 HRES 97 introduced 2023-02-07

Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 185) to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 24) disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Local Resident Voting Rights Amendment Act of 2022; and providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 26) disapprove

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## 118 HR 426 introduced 2023-01-20

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to end the investment tax credit for offshore wind facilities in the inland navigable waters of the United States.

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# 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

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## **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.

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# Glossary

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## **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.