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# Representative George Wiley Nickel

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Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Democratic Party.

Representing the State of North Carolina, District 13.

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

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiley\\_Nickel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiley_Nickel)

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

Additional:

Nothing found.

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# Legislation Sponsored

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118 HRES 212 introduced 2023-03-08

Opposing a national sales tax on working families and supporting a tax cut to benefit the middle class.

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# FAQs

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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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## **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.