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# Representative Shontel M. Brown

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Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Democratic Party.

Representing the State of Ohio, District 11.

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

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shontel\\_Brown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shontel_Brown)

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

Additional:

Nothing found.

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# Legislation Sponsored

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118 HR 4279 introduced 2023-06-22

To establish the National Commission on Critical Supply Chains, and for other purposes.

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118 HR 4103 introduced 2023-06-14

To amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 make permanent the moratorium on SNAP benefit transaction fees, and other purposes.

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118 HR 706 introduced 2023-02-01

To amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to allow households with children with chronic medical conditions to deduct allowable medical expenses incurred by such household member that exceeds \$35 per month.

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117 HR 9144 introduced 2022-10-07

To amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to allow households with children with chronic medical conditions to deduct allowable medical expenses incurred by such household member that exceeds \$35 per month.

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117 HR 9038 introduced 2022-09-29

To amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize the use of Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants for the development and maintenance of school and community gardens, and for other purposes.

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# Sponsored 2022

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117 HR 7618 introduced 2022-04-28

To designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial.

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117 HR 7317 introduced 2022-03-31

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to incentivize food donation through tax credits and deductions, and for other purposes.

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117 HR 6560 introduced 2022-02-02

To eliminate or modify certain mandates of the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes.

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117 HR 6357 introduced 2022-01-06

To amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide meals and meal supplements for children in afterschool care, and for other purposes.

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117 HR 6356 introduced 2022-01-06

To require the Administrator of General Services to issue regulations allowing the leasing of certain space for preventive health fitness programs, and for other purposes.

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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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## **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.