
Representative Mary E. Miller

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of Illinois, District 15.

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

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

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

Additional:

Voted to reject the Election Results of 2019.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4345 introduced 2023-06-23

To protect the dignity of fetal remains, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4257 introduced 2023-06-21

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude property and facilities located on prime farmland from certain credits relating to renewable energy production and investment.

118 HR 4123 introduced 2023-06-14

To provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of an unemancipated minor seeking an abortion.

118 HR 1789 introduced 2023-03-24

To amend the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act of 1978 to increase the minimum amount of a civil penalty imposed for violating such Act, and for other purposes.

118 HR 1556 introduced 2023-03-10

To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the definition of navigable waters, and for other purposes.

118 HRES 216 introduced 2023-03-09

Calling for the designation of Mexican drug cartels as foreign terrorist organizations.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 1094 introduced 2023-02-17

To amend the General Education Provisions Act to ensure that a student is not required to submit to a survey, analysis, or evaluation that reveals personal information about such student or their family without prior written consent.

118 HR 935 introduced 2023-02-09

To clarify protections related to sex and sex-segregated spaces and to activities under title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

118 HR 840 introduced 2023-02-06

To prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by foreign persons, and for other purposes.

117 HRES 898 introduced 2022-02-01

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that it is the role of the Federal Government to defend the territorial integrity and inviolability of the United States border with Mexico.

117 HR 6457 introduced 2022-01-20

To prohibit the provision of Federal funds to a local educational agency unless in-person instruction is available to all students at the schools served by the agency.

Sponsored 2022

117 HR 6456 introduced 2022-01-20

To prohibit the provision of Federal funds to a local educational agency that requires any student at the schools served by the agency to wear a face covering or be vaccinated against COVID-19.

117 HR 6429 introduced 2022-01-19

To establish certain protections for members of the Armed Forces who refuse to receive vaccinations against COVID-19, and to increase basic pay for members of the uniformed services.

117 HR 5630 introduced 2021-10-19

Safeguarding Childrens Privacy in Schools Act

117 HRES 606 introduced 2021-08-24

Opposing legislation mandating the registration of women for the Selective Service System.

117 HR 4570 introduced 2021-07-20

Define WOTUS Act of 2021

117 HR 1980 introduced 2021-03-17

Working Families Flexibility Act of 2021

117 HR 1417 introduced 2021-02-26

Safety and Opportunity for Girls Act of 2021

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.