
Representative William R. Timmons

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of South Carolina, District 4.

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

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Timmons

Ballotpedia: https://ballotpedia.org/William_Timmons

Additional:

Voted to reject the Election Results of 2019.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4891 introduced 2023-07-25

To advance Federal Government innovation through the implementation and use of multi-cloud computing software technology, and for other purposes.

118 HR 2790 introduced 2023-04-20

To amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to the definition of qualifying venture capital funds, and for other purposes.

118 HR 1476 introduced 2023-03-08

To provide for the collection and sharing of information, including tax return information, for purposes of criminal investigations with respect to loans under the Paycheck Protection Program.

118 HR 1266 introduced 2023-02-28

To require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on using alternative credit scoring information for veterans and members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

118 HR 441 introduced 2023-01-20

To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment, removal, or mutilation of a Supreme Court opinion or draft opinion, and for other purposes.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 440 introduced 2023-01-20

To amend title 31, United States Code, to limit the face value of coins.

117 HR 8149 introduced 2022-06-17

To amend chapter 88 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit pickets or protests before or about the dwelling of any person with the intent to harass or disturb that person in his or her dwelling, and for other purposes.

117 HR 7713 introduced 2022-05-10

To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the concealment, removal, or mutilation of a Supreme Court opinion or draft opinion, and for other purposes.

117 HR 5943 introduced 2021-11-09

To designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the "Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell Outpatient Clinic".

117 HR 5829 introduced 2021-11-02

To prohibit federally funded COVID-19 vaccine mandates, and for other purposes.

117 HJRES 60 introduced 2021-10-12

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of consecutive terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

Sponsored 2021

117 HR 5472 introduced 2021-09-30

Cancel the Coin Act

117 HR 4493 introduced 2021-07-16

Promoting Secure 5G Act of 2021

117 HR 4243 introduced 2021-06-29

Improving Capital Allocation for Newcomers Act of 2021

116 HR 7188 introduced 2020-06-11

Walter Scott Notification Act of 2020

116 HJRES 86 introduced 2020-03-05

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of consecutive terms that a Member of Congress may serve.

116 HR 5698 introduced 2020-01-28

Promoting Secure 5G Act of 2020

116 HR 4071 introduced 2019-07-25

To amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide that concurrent resolutions on the budget include the recommended ratio of the public debt to the estimated gross domestic product for each fiscal year covered by the resolution.

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](#).