
Representative Charles J. Fleischmann

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of Tennessee, District 3.

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

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

Ballotpedia: https://ballotpedia.org/Charles_Fleischmann

Additional:

Voted to reject the Election Results of 2019.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4394 introduced 2023-06-30

Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2024

118 HRES 400 introduced 2023-05-15

Commending the Tennessee Valley Authority on the 90th anniversary of the signing of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933.

118 HR 3051 introduced 2023-05-02

To require advance consultation with State and local officials and monthly reports to Congress regarding the resettlement, transportation, and relocation of aliens in the United States.

118 HR 3052 introduced 2023-05-02

To amend title 40, United States Code, to add certain counties to the definition of "Appalachian region".

118 HR 2491 introduced 2023-04-06

To establish a grant program to improve school security, including by training and hiring veterans and former law enforcement officers as school safety officers, and for other purposes.

118 HR 548 introduced 2023-01-26

To take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 249 introduced 2023-01-10

To amend title 5, United States Code, to enhance the authority under which Federal agencies may pay cash awards to employees for making cost saving disclosures, and for other purposes.

117 HR 5310 introduced 2021-09-21

To amend title 40, United States Code, to add certain counties to the definition of "Appalachian region".

117 HR 3659 introduced 2021-06-01

Migrant Resettlement Transparency Act

117 HR 2088 introduced 2021-03-19

Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act

117 HR 103 introduced 2021-01-04

Bonuses for Cost-Cutters Act of 2021

116 HR 452 introduced 2019-01-10

Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act of 2019

116 HR 455 introduced 2019-01-10

Safe and Secure Federal Websites Act of 2019

Sponsored 2019

116 HR 454 introduced 2019-01-10

Bonuses for Cost-Cutters Act of 2019

116 HR 453 introduced 2019-01-10

Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act

115 HR 1250 introduced 2017-02-28

Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act of 2017

115 HR 404 introduced 2017-01-10

Safe and Secure Federal Websites Act of 2017

115 HR 378 introduced 2017-01-09

Bonuses for Cost-Cutters Act of 2017

115 HR 146 introduced 2017-01-03

Eastern Band of Cherokee Historic Lands Reacquisition Act

FAQs

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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](#).