



Bills and Resolutions: Examples of How Each Kind Is Used

(name redacted)

Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process

December 2, 2010

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

98-706

When Congress seeks to pass a law, it uses a bill or joint resolution, which must be passed by both houses in identical form, then presented to the President for his approval or disapproval. To regulate its own internal affairs, or for other purposes where authority of law is not necessary, Congress uses a concurrent resolution (requiring adoption by both houses) or a simple resolution (requiring action only in the house of origin). Characteristics of each kind of measure are described in CRS Report 98-728, *Bills, Resolutions, Nominations, and Treaties: Characteristics, Requirements, and Uses*, by (name redacted).

Congress may use each of the four forms of measure it employs for a variety of purposes. The following lists identify the most prevalent uses of each and, as appropriate, give brief explanations of these uses.

Bills (H.R. or S.)

- Authorization or reauthorization of federal policies, programs, and activities
- Amendment of existing law (sometimes also by joint resolution)
- Establishment of federal departments and agencies, or alteration of their structure
- Revenue (tax) legislation (originates in House only)
- Regular annual general appropriations
- Supplemental appropriations (sometimes also by joint resolution)
- Reconciliation bill (alters spending authority pursuant to instructions in a congressional budget resolution)
- Private bill (provides specified benefits to named individuals)

Joint Resolutions (S.J.Res. or H.J.Res.)

- “Incidental, inferior, or unusual purposes of legislation” (*House Manual*, section 397)
- Proposed constitutional amendment (requires two-thirds vote in each house)
- Declaration of war
- Continuing resolution (extends appropriations for specified purposes until regular appropriations are enacted)
- Transfer of appropriations
- Adjustment of debt limit
- Abrogation of treaty
- Alteration of date for convening of Congress
- Resolution of disapproval or approval (of specified executive action pursuant to a statute making a contingent delegation of authority)

- Extension of expiration or reporting dates under existing law (e.g., date for President to submit budget)
- Congratulations, condolences, welcomes, thanks, etc. (also by simple or concurrent resolution)
- Recognition of and support for commemorative periods (House Rule XII, clause 5, prohibits measures that actually establish commemorative periods)

Concurrent Resolutions (S.Con.Res. or H.Con.Res.)

- Congressional budget resolution (sets targets for spending and revenue, procedurally enforceable against subsequent legislation; may set instructions to committees for reconciliation bill)
- Adjournment *sine die*
- Recess of either or both houses of more than three days
- Providing for a joint session of Congress
- Creation of a joint committee
- Correction of conference reports or enrolled bills
- Request for return of measures presented to the President
- “Sense of Congress” resolution (expresses “fact, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two houses,” *House Manual*, section 396. “Sense of Congress” provisions may also appear in lawmaking measures)

Simple Resolutions (H.Res. or S.Res.)

- Adoption or amendment of chamber rules
- Special rule (for considering a measure) or other “order of business resolution” (House)
- Establishment of a standing order (principally Senate)
- Privileges of the House resolution (principally House; to secure a chamber’s rights, safety, dignity, or integrity of proceedings, House Rule IX);
- “Blue slip resolution” (House; returns a Senate tax measure as violating House privilege to originate revenue measures)
- Personal privilege of individual Member
- Disposition of contest to a Member’s election
- Expulsion of a Member (requires two-thirds vote)
- Censure or other discipline of a Member
- Citation for contempt of Congress
- Authorization of response to subpoena by Members or employees

- Resolution of ratification (advice and consent to treaty; Senate)
- Election of committee members or chamber officers
- Committee funding
- Expenditures from chamber's contingent fund (e.g., printing House and Senate documents, also by concurrent resolution)
- Creation of a special or select committee (e.g., investigating committee)
- Resolution of inquiry (requests factual information from executive branch; principally House)
- Providing notifications to other house, President, etc.
- Request for other house to return a measure (for technical corrections)
- Discharge of committee from a measure, nomination, or treaty (Senate)
- Instructions to conferees already appointed (Senate)
- Establishment of, requests for establishment of, or recognition of and support for, commemorative periods (principally Senate)
- "Sense of the Senate" or "sense of the House" resolution (expresses fact, principles, opinions, or purposes of one house, *House Manual*, section 395; such provisions may also appear in lawmaking measures)

Author Contact Information

(name redacted)
Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process
-redacted-@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.