
Representative Nicolas Joseph LaLota

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of New York, District 1.

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

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

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

Additional:

Nothing found.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4669 introduced 2023-07-17

To provide for Department of Energy, National Laboratories, and Small Business Administration joint research and development activities, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4521 introduced 2023-07-10

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation of election workers from the gross income of such workers, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4424 introduced 2023-06-30

To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study and report on the prevalence of cholangiocarcinoma in veterans who served in the Vietnam theater of operations during the Vietnam era, and for other purposes.

118 HR 3511 introduced 2023-05-18

To amend the Small Business Act require training on increasing contract awards to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

118 HRES 424 introduced 2023-05-18

Recognizing and commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of His Holiness Pramukh Swami Maharaj, the spiritual leader of the BAPS Swaminarayan Sanstha.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 3186 introduced 2023-05-10

To amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide financial assistance for supportive services for very low-income veteran families in permanent housing.

118 HR 3098 introduced 2023-05-05

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the limitation on the deduction for State and local taxes.

118 HCONRES 38 introduced 2023-05-02

Expressing the sense of Congress regarding the execution-style murders of United States citizens Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999.

118 HR 3061 introduced 2023-05-02

To amend title 49, United States Code, to establish an Aviation Security Checkpoint Technology Fund in the Department of Homeland Security to fund investments in aviation security checkpoint technology, and for other purposes.

118 HR 3015 introduced 2023-04-28

To reduce the number of members of the Armed Forces stationed in certain foreign countries with which the United States does not have a proper and enforceable Status of Forces Agreement, and for other purposes.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 2768 introduced 2023-04-20

To authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants to State and local entities to carry out peer-to-peer mental health programs.

118 HR 1584 introduced 2023-03-14

To establish Plum Island, New York, as a national monument.

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.