Representative MÃ³nica De La Cruz

Member of the 118 Congress.
Member of the Republican Party.
Representing the State of Texas, District 15.

Official: https://delacruz.house.gov/

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monica De La Cruz

Ballotpedia: https://ballotpedia.org/

Additional:
    Nothing found.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4989 introduced 2023-07-27

To amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to allow infant food combinations and dinners under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4095 introduced 2023-06-14

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants to address the problems of persons who experience violence related stress.

118 HR 3555 introduced 2023-05-22

To enhance the reporting and testimony requirements for Federal banking agencies.

118 HR 3363 introduced 2023-05-16

To amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit a report annually to Congress on the average time to provide a veteran with a service dog or a guide dog, and for other purposes.

118 HR 2420 introduced 2023-03-30

To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program, and for other purposes.

118 HR 1542 introduced 2023-03-10

To prohibit Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro N. Mayorkas from flying on a Federal executive aircraft.

118 HR 1076 introduced 2023-02-17

To require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study on the trafficking into the United States of synthetic drugs, and related illicit finance, and for other purposes.

118 HR 714 introduced 2023-02-01

To amend the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 to extend the feral swine eradication and control pilot program.

118 HR 412 introduced 2023-01-20

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 East Pecan Boulevard in McAllen, Texas, as the "Agent Raul H. Gonzalez Jr. Memorial Post Office".

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.