
Representative Anthony P. D`Esposito

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Republican Party.

Representing the State of New York, District 4.

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

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony D`Esposito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_D`Esposito)

Ballotpedia: [https://ballotpedia.org/Anthony D`Esposito](https://ballotpedia.org/Anthony_D`Esposito)

Additional:

Nothing found.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HRES 609 introduced 2023-07-24

Expressing opposition to Central Business District Tolling Program of New York City.

118 HR 4701 introduced 2023-07-18

To codify the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances by adding fentanyl-related substances to schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

118 HR 4479 introduced 2023-07-06

To amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to improve the administration and operation of the Election Assistance Commission, and for other purposes.

118 HR 4089 introduced 2023-06-14

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants for first responder training.

118 HR 3958 introduced 2023-06-09

To direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to publish guidance and implementation procedures for unmanned aircraft systems with respect to environmental reviews, and for other purposes.

118 HR 3959 introduced 2023-06-09

To allow for one-time distributions from certain transportation fringe benefit accounts.

Sponsored 2023

118 HR 3224 introduced 2023-05-11

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to extend the authorization of the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

118 HRES 330 introduced 2023-04-26

Supporting the designation of the week of April 23 through April 29, 2023, as "National Crime Victims` Rights Week".

118 HRES 285 introduced 2023-04-10

Establishing a "Bill of Rights" to support United States law enforcement personnel nationwide in their work to protect our communities.

118 HR 1391 introduced 2023-03-07

To prohibit Members of the House of Representatives who are convicted of offenses involving financial or campaign finance fraud from receiving compensation for biographies, media appearances, or expressive or creative works, and for other purposes.

118 HRES 201 introduced 2023-03-07

Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit a Member who is indicted for an offense involving financial or campaign finance fraud from receiving compensation for biographies, media appearances, or expressive or creative works, and for other purposes.

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.