
Representative Emilia Strong Sykes

Member of the 118 Congress.

Member of the Democratic Party.

Representing the State of Ohio, District 13.

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

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

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

Additional:

Nothing found.

Legislation Sponsored

118 HR 4097 introduced 2023-06-14

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize mental and behavioral health education and training grants.

FAQs

Terms of use: [document link]

Expiration date:

The date on the document is relevant. Documents are refreshed on a daily schedule. You are encouraged to access them frequently. The date and time of production is printed on each page. When you save a report, ".expired.pdf", is added to the name in the interest of avoiding mistaking older saved documents for current ones. Delete these whenever you find them on your handheld device.

Links:

The reports typically contain a link to the Government's document.

Reliability and Content:

You must accept the "Terms of Use" above in the User Agreement provided to the public as the conditions for use. If you do not accept the Terms of Use then do not use this document and other resources on the site.

Data that this document is created from originates at the Government Printing Office. I encourage you to verify content that is important for your application with data from the GPO as they are the actual authority for Government data. These documents are generated up to four times daily using the most current data available. It is the objective of this project to produce an easy to understand, simple to use source for current data on the activities of the Congress.

Things to know:

Voice Votes are not recorded. Bills may pass with no record of the event. Usually associated with minor Bills or Measures (see Glossary).

Contributions:

Contributions will be accepted in the form of constructive suggestions and contributions. The URL for your suggestions and comments is below.

FAQs

Important for Adobe users - Updated!:

Adobe software for handheld devices is designed to automatically store a PDF document to your device once it is retrieved from the web.

The reports from the website are generated four times per day with the most current new information.

Users linking to the document on the web will always see the most current version of the document.

If your hand held or tablet app saves the pdf, don't be concerned. The PDF will have the word "expired" appended to the name for easy identification. The web link to the document will continue to provide the most current report; typically only a few hours old.

Adobe software will continue to collect and store the old copies of documents by design. The only solution appears to be to periodically manually delete this collection of PDF's.

Outdated items are identifiable by the file extension, ".expired.pdf".

We have no control over Adobe software design. But we do have control over OUR software design. The newest report is available on the web provided thru the customary link. Please take a moment to bookmark it.

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.