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The members of Texas A&M AgriLife will provide equal opportunities in programs and activities, education, and employment to all persons regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation or gender identity and will strive to achieve full and equal employment opportunity throughout Texas A&M AgriLife.
Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Pledge to the State of Texas Flag

“Honor the Texas flag; I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.”

4-H Pledge and Motto

In support of the 4-H Club Motto “To Make the Best Better”

I pledge
My Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to great loyalty,
My Hands to larger service,
My Health to better living,
For my club, my community, my country, and my world.
Sunday, July 17, 2016

12 noon   Unload Buses/Vehicles
12:00 pm - 5:00pm Delegates Arrive at Hotel
  (Delegates immediately should go to Ballroom area for luggage storage and to meet chaperone)
12:00 pm - 5:00 pm Texas State Capitol Tours As Arranged
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm Check into Hotel Rooms
5:00 pm   Governor’s Reception (Invitation Only)
6:00 pm   Dinner
6:45 pm   Texas 4-H Congress Opening Session
   • Welcome
   • Swearing in of Congress Officials
   • Speaker:  Sean Carter
   When Sean Speaks
7:45 pm - 10:30 pm Legislative Workshops
10:30 pm   District Meetings
11:00 pm   Leadership Team Meeting
11:00 pm   Curfew

Monday, July 18, 2016

7:30 am - 9:00 am Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby
8:30 am   Texas State Capitol Tours As Arranged
9:00 am   Walk to Capitol by Districts
9:45 am - 10:15 am Opening Joint Session of Texas Congress
   • Senate (Chamber Floor)
   • House of Representatives (Gallery)
   • Press Corp and Lobbyist (Gallery)
10:30 am - 10:45 am House of Representatives  Session
10:30 am - 10:45 am Senate Session
10:45 am - 11:15 am House & Senate Public Hearings
11:15 am - 12 noon Lunch for House of Representatives
11:15 am   Senate Public Hearings
   (Senate Committee Meetings immediate following hearings.)
   • Education
   • Environment
   • Government, Finance, & Appropriations
   • Highways & Transportation
   • Judiciary
   • Public, Health & Welfare
12:00 noon House of Representative Public Hearings
   • Education
   • Environment
   • Government, Finance, & Appropriations
   • Highways & Transportation
   • Judiciary
   • Public, Health & Welfare
12:00 noon Lunch for Senate, Press Corp & Lobbyist
12:45 pm   Senate Committees resume
2:00 pm   Bills passed in committees submitted to House & Senate Calendar Clerks

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS
### Monday, July 18, 2016, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 pm - 2:45 pm</td>
<td>Delegate Break to Prepare Calendars</td>
<td>Texas Capitol</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45 pm - 5:00 pm</td>
<td>House of Representative Session</td>
<td>Capitol Extension Auditorium</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:15 pm - 6:15 pm</td>
<td>Lobbyist Reception (Invitation Only)</td>
<td>Capitol View Terrace</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30 pm - 8:30 pm</td>
<td>Theme Dinner: Country Tailgate</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 pm - 10:30 pm</td>
<td>Dance</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 pm - 11:00 pm</td>
<td>District Meetings</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 pm</td>
<td>Curfew</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
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**Sponsored by: TXU Energy and Luminant**

### Tuesday, July 19, 2016

<table>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 am - 8:00 am</td>
<td>Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby</td>
<td>Hotel Lobby</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00 am</td>
<td>Walk to Capitol by Districts</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 am</td>
<td>House of Representative Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30 am - 12:15 pm</td>
<td>Lunch for Senate</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 pm - 1:15 pm</td>
<td>Lunch for House of Representatives</td>
<td>Legislative Conference Center</td>
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**Sponsored by: TIBH Industries and Rodeo Austin**

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<td>12:30 pm</td>
<td>Senate Session Continues</td>
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<td>1:30 pm</td>
<td>House of Representative Session Cont.</td>
<td>Ext. Auditorium</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 pm</td>
<td>House of Representatives &amp; Senate End</td>
<td>Senate Chambers</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 pm - 3:30 pm</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30 pm - 4:00 pm</td>
<td>Closing Joint Session of Texas Congress</td>
<td>Senate Chambers</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:30 pm</td>
<td>Return back to Sheraton Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>Congress Gala Banquet and Dance</td>
<td>Capitol Ballroom</td>
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<td>11:00 pm</td>
<td>District Meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 pm</td>
<td>Leadership Team Meeting</td>
<td>16th Floor, #1601</td>
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### Wednesday, July 20, 2016

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<tr>
<td>6:00 am - 8:00 am</td>
<td>Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby</td>
<td>Hotel Lobby</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00 am - 10:00 am</td>
<td>Departure of all delegates</td>
<td>Hotel Lobby</td>
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*Have a safe trip home!*
## CONGRESS OFFICIALS

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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<th>COUNTY/DISTRICT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Lyndi Luttrull</td>
<td>Wise County, District 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Justice, Texas Supreme Court</td>
<td>Grant Wilson</td>
<td>Cooke County, District 4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Governor’s Pages</td>
<td>Taylor Cantrell</td>
<td>Montgomery County, District 9</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Sterling Skinner</td>
<td>Hale County, District 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Press Coordinators</td>
<td>Ben Hall</td>
<td>Bexar County, District 10</td>
</tr>
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<td>Trent Warwick</td>
<td>Travis County, District 10</td>
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<td>Katherine Bezner</td>
<td>Dallam County, 1</td>
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<td>Blake Tatsch</td>
<td>Gillespie County, District 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Governor &amp;</td>
<td>Kathyrn Cude</td>
<td>Knox County, District 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President of the Senate</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rafe Royall</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Brianna Becker</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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<tr>
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<tr>
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LEGISLATIVE ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNOR
Dr. Chris Boleman, Agency Assistant Director, Program Director 4-H Youth Development

LOBBYIST

Coordinators
Garry Branham, Extension Program Specialist - 4-H
Andy Hart, Extension Program Specialist - 4-H

Agent Advisors
Jason Mangold, Bastrop County, District 10
Laura Reyna, Matagorda County, District 11

Texas 4-H Council Coordinator
Katherine Beznier, Dallam County, District 1
Blake Tatsch, Gillespie County, District 10

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>Marco Mata</td>
<td>Deaf Smith</td>
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<td>Abbey Maresca</td>
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<td>Shelby Martin</td>
<td>Swisher</td>
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<td>Marissa Walker</td>
<td>Baylor</td>
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<td>Karson Hood</td>
<td>Jack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashlyn Tucker</td>
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<td>Victoria Dockery</td>
<td>Collin</td>
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<td>Amber Compton</td>
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PRESS CORPS

Coordinators
Derrick Bruton, Extension Program Specialist - 4-H
Jana Barrett, Extension Associate 4-H

Agent Advisors
Tamra McGaughy, Dallas County, District 4
Justin Saenz, Fort Bend County, District 9

Texas 4-H Council Coordinator
Ben Hall, Bexar County, District 10
Trent Warwick, Travis County, District 10

<table>
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<td>Ishani Pandya</td>
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<td>Will Whitaker</td>
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<td>Caroline Schulze</td>
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TECHNOLOGY TEAM

Coordinator
Kevin Wentzel, Technical Marketing Manager, Hewlett-Packard
Tina Warwick, Volunteer, Travis County

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<td>Kaitlyn Kilpatrick</td>
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<td>Nick Criscione</td>
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<td>Harrison Spisak</td>
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Visiting 4-H member from the California 4-H Program
Curtis Ullerich, Santa Clara County
Kyle Kern, Kern County
<table>
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TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE ROOMS

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Governor E2.022
Lobbyists E2.020
Press Corps E1.018

TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS

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GOVERNOR
The Governor is responsible for recommending certain bills he/she wishes to be passed, urging defeat of others, and approving or vetoing bills passed by the 4-H Legislature.

Specific duties are:
1. Review all bills in the 4-H Legislature Booklet. Develop “package” or list of bills which he/she would like to see passed.
2. Make a brief (about 10 minutes) address to the joint session on Monday which recommends the Governor’s program. This should be a persuasive address of what the governor would like to see passed and accomplished. May also use this as an opportunity to emphasize opposition to certain bills.
3. During the Legislative session, the Governor should observe the House and Senate sessions and committee meetings. The Governor may request the opportunity to speak briefly to the House and Senate separately on a particular bill. He/she should work closely with his floor leaders.
4. Shortly after the beginning of the Legislative session on Tuesday, the Governor will begin receiving bills which have passed both houses. The Governor shall immediately decide whether to: (a) Approve the bill by signing it or (b) Disapprove the bill by vetoing it.
5. The Governor signs bills which he/she approves and announces those which have been vetoed in the presence of the closing joint session in the House Chambers. The passed bills will be presented to a representative to the Governor’s Office.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE) and SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
The presiding officer in each house is very important. He or she should be impartial and familiar with the rules of procedure.

In many ways, the presiding officer is like a “traffic cop” to ensure that there is a smooth flow of legislation. The basic duties are:
1. To maintain order in each house; to call the house to order; announce the business before the house.
2. To state the question before the house and to call for the vote. The presiding officer announces the vote, even though the votes are counted by the clerk of the house or secretary of the senate. It is the chair’s privilege to announce the result.
3. To sign all bills and resolutions which are to be sent to the Governor and which have passed the house.
4. The Speaker is a full member of the House and may vote on any question. The Lieutenant Governor is not a member of the Senate and may vote only in the case of a tie.
5. If the Lieutenant Governor must leave his chair, the President pro tempore assumes it. The Speaker may designate a member to preside if he must leave his chair.

SENATORS AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Every delegate will be a state senator, a state representative, or an appointed official during the 4-H Legislature.

The duties of a state senator and state representative are very similar. Your role is to represent the people of your geographic area, that is, your country, district and your state.

Your job is to:
1. Read the attached bills.
2. Try to decide which bills you feel strongly about. Think of good points to be made in debate for and against these bills.
3. Push hard to get your bill adopted in committee and adopted in the house and senate. Think of ways to get your bill adopted, what arguments to use, the members of the house and senate you need to talk with, and what motions you should make to get your bill considered.
4. Oppose strongly those bills which you think are bad and should be defeated. Oppose them in committees, on the floor, in discussions with individual members, etc.
1. Attend the committee meeting to which you are assigned.
2. Attend the sessions of the house to which you are assigned. Listen, participate, and help the good bills get passed; the bad ones defeated. Every representative or senator may speak only once on a particular bill unless there is no other debate on that bill.
   - 5 minutes - authorship and/or sponsorship speech
   - 3 minutes - regular debate
   - 2 minutes - summation speech by author

Special Note
Members are reminded that the purpose of the 4-H Legislature is to learn how our State Legislature operates through participation in a mock session. We are not meeting to argue over technicalities in parliamentary procedure. Please keep in mind that our time is limited and should be used to discuss the substance of bills, rather than minor details. Total debate time on a bill may also have to be limited. The presiding officer has the final say on all matters. Your cooperation is necessary for a successful 4-H Legislature.

GOVERNOR’S FLOOR LEADERS
The Governor will have floor leaders in each house to communicate the governor’s feelings on various bills.

A floor leader can vote, make motions, and do everything else a legislator can since he or she is a member of the legislature. In addition, the floor leaders will:
1. Participate in debate on various bills, indicating those bills which are supported strongly or opposed strongly by the governor.
2. When the governor wishes to speak to one of the houses on some of the legislation, one of the floor leaders will seek recognition and say:
   “Mr. (or Madam) Speaker (or Mr./Madam President in the Senate), I do hereby move that the House (or Senate) stand in recess to await an address by the Governor.”

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
The sergeant-at-arms is responsible for securing the attendance of the representatives/senators, enforcing order on the floor, maintaining the decorum of the House/Senate Chambers and assist all officers in carrying out their administrative functions. The sergeant’s office may utilize a staff of assistant sergeants, and House/Senate pages and porters.

The sergeant’s office distributes supplies, materials, and mail; assists the senatorial/representative offices with their statewide mailing and maintains an inventory of equipment and supplies.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE and CLERK OF THE HOUSE
While the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House are not members of their respective houses and therefore cannot vote, they are important. They handle the paperwork of each house. They are in charge of all assistant clerks and the reading clerks.

Their duties are:
1. To keep the original copies of bills in proper order to be taken up by the house according to the calendar.
2. To properly mark on the original copy of a bill the action taken by the house.
3. To sign the messages to the other house.
4. To inform the presiding officer of the results of a vote so that the presiding officer may announce the result. The announcement of the results is the duty of the presiding officer; the clerk/secretary informs the presiding officer.
5. To maintain a journal of proceedings of what has happened in the house.
6. On division of the house votes, to direct the counting of the votes.
READING CLERK
The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in the 4-H Legislature shall also serve as reading clerk.

The primary duty is to read the short titles of the bills and resolutions, to read messages from the governor and from the other house, and to call the roll. The reading clerk is not a member of either house and cannot vote.

JOURNAL CLERK
The journal clerk in the house and the senate serves directly under the house clerk and secretary of the senate, respectively. The basic duties are to keep a running record of the actions of each house by noting the motions made, the votes taken, the messages received. A journal will be provided for this purpose.

The clerk does not take down the contents of the debate, that is, who expressed this opinion and that opinion. Rather, the journal is a record of the official actions:
• bills introduced
• names of senators or representatives who speak for or against a bill
• messages received from the Senate, House, Governor, etc.
• reports made by committees, etc.
At the close of the session, the journal clerk compiles the permanent journal of the current 4-H legislature including bills considered and action taken.

CALENDAR CLERK
The Calendar Clerk in the house and in the Senate serves directly under the House Clerk and the secretary of the senate, respectively.

The primary duty is to prepare and distribute a “calendar” or order of business for each day the House and Senate is in session. The “calendar” includes the chronological order of bills and resolutions reported favorably by standing committees.

The Calendar Clerk also acts as custodian of all House/Senate bills after they are introduced and until they are finally passed or failed. After signing by the presiding officers, bills or resolutions are sent to the other house or presented to the Governor.

PAGES
Pages will be assigned to each house for use in transmitting official records and messages.

At least one page will be assigned to the House Clerk, and one to the Senate Secretary. They shall carry messages pertaining to the official business of each house.
Simplified Procedure on How a Bill Becomes a Law in the Texas Legislature

**First House**

1. Introduced (1st reading) and referred to committee.
2. Committee studies it and reports (recommends) that it is passed.
3. Read, amendments added, debated (2nd reading).
4. Read third time - up for debate and passage (3rd reading). It passes and is sent to the second house.

**Second House**

1. Introduced (1st reading) and referred to committee.
2. Committee studies it and reports (recommends) that it is passed.
3. Read, amendments added, debated (2nd reading).
4. Read third time- up for debate and passage (3rd reading). Passed and sent to Governor.

**Governor**

1. Signs bill or
2. Vetoes bill and returns it to first house where it originated. Both houses must pass bill again to override the veto.

*To become law, the same bill must pass each house in identical form. If the second house in step #4 had changed the bill it would have had to go to the first house for approval again. If the houses cannot agree, they sometimes appoint a conference committee to work out a compromise they both can agree to.*

**How a Bill Becomes a Law in the Texas 4-H Legislature**

In the 4-H Legislature, we will simplify the process because of time. Here is the basic procedure. Identical bills will be introduced in both Houses by a Senator in the Senate and a Representative in the House. No amendments will be made. The identical bills that pass both the House and Senate by Tuesday will be considered to have passed both houses.

**4-H House**

1. 1st reading of bill and referral to committee (Monday).
2. Committee consideration (Monday)
3. Final reading - by short title - up for debate passage (Monday afternoon - Tuesday) If passed sent to Governor*

**4-H Senate**

1. 1st reading of bill and referral to committee (Monday).
2. Committee consideration (Monday)
3. Final reading - by short title - up for debate passage (Monday afternoon - Tuesday) If passed sent to Governor*

**4-H Governor**

1. Sign bills or
2. Vetoes bill (To become law the same bill must pass each house in identical form.)
RULES OF PROCEDURE

Presiding Officer
1. The presiding officer of the House (Speaker of the House) and of the Senate (President of the Senate) shall preside over all sessions, and shall call the members to order, call for the business to be considered in the proper order, state the motions and questions for vote, and announce the results of the votes.
2. The presiding officer of the House should be addressed as “Mr. (or Madam) Speaker” and of the Senate as “Mr. (or Madam) President”.
3. The presiding officer shall preserve the order and decorum of each house and all members shall be orderly and conduct themselves befitting the dignity of the legislature.

Decorum and Debate
1. A member seeking to be recognized to speak in debate or to make a motion shall first rise, address the presiding officer (for example, in the House he or she would say, “Mr. (or Madam) Speaker” and wait for the presiding officer to recognize him or her. The presiding officer says, “For what purpose does the lady/gentleman rise?” The chair has the privilege of deciding if recognition is to be granted.
2. If two or more members seek recognition at the same time, the presiding officer shall decide which member to recognize.
3. Immediately upon being recognized, the member shall say, “I am Representative/Senator _______________________ from _______________________ County” and proceed to speak or make the appropriate motion.
   a. To submit a bill “I rise to submit a House/Senate bill on first reading” (File in triplicate with the clerk)
   b. To speak for or against a bill, “I wish to offer affirmative/negative debate”. (A Representative/Senator may speak only once on a particular bill unless there is no other debate on that bill.)
   c. To ask a question, “(Madam) (Mr.) (Speaker) (President)? “For what purpose does the lady/gentleman rise?”
      Representative/Senator _______________________ from _______________________ County.
      “I rise to a point of personal inquiry.”
      State your point
      I wish to __________________________________________ ask a question of the author
      ask a question of the debater
      ask a question of the chair

      To make a motion, “(Madam) (Mr.) (Speaker) (President)?” “For what purpose does the lady/gentleman rise?”
      Representative/Senator _______________________ from _______________________ County
      “I wish to make a motion.”
      (The chair wishes to inquire as to the nature of your motion)
      “I wish to move __________________________________________
      a. previous question
      b. adjournment
      c. suspend the rules

4. Other than answering questions or speaking as the chief sponsor of a bill, each person is limited to a three minute debate and no person may speak twice on the same subject.
5. A member who is speaking on a question must confine his or her remarks to the question at hand, and shall not make a personal references to other members. The presiding officer, on the request of any member or on his own action, shall call any member to order who violates this rule. If member then continues to improperly speak, the presiding officer may direct the member to be seated.
6. The presiding officer shall attempt to balance debate calling on an affirmative speaker, then a negative one, then affirmative again, etc. The presiding officer may also limit debate because of time constraints.
Voting

1. The presiding officer may take any vote, except a vote on final passage of a bill, by voice vote. This is accomplished by the presiding officer asking all in favor to signify by saying “Aye” (pronounced “eye”) and those apposed to signify by saying “No”. If after the vote has been taken, and before the decision is announced, the chair has any doubts as to the outcome, he may proceed to a division vote or roll call. In such a division, all rise and be counted to determine the number in favor and opposed.

2. A roll call vote shall be taken on final passage of all bills. The roll call shall be by district. Immediately before the roll is called, each district delegation serving in that house shall quickly tally the number of votes in favor and against in that delegation. When the roll call is taken, an individual from that district shall report the number of votes in favor, and the number of votes opposed. A district delegation may not require its members to vote as a block. (Example: If District I has five in favor and three opposed, when the clerk calls the name, “District I” a person from the district shall announce, “Five ayes, and three noes.”)

3. No member may vote in the place of another member, and only members may vote.

4. A simple majority of those voting is required for passage of a bill or amendment.

5. Please see the rules pertaining to motions as to the votes required for motions.

Motions: What They Mean and What They Do

MAIN MOTIONS
1. When a motion has been made, the presiding officer shall state it to the membership for consideration, and members shall proceed to consider it and cast votes in favor and opposed. A member may make a motion by being recognized in the usual manner, and stating the motion.

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS
2.a Amendment - Any main motion may be amended. Only one amendment can be considered at a time and it must be applicable to the main motion. Motion requires a simple majority of those voting.

2.b Previous Question - This motion has the effect of cutting off debate and brings the body to vote, first upon pending amendments, and then on the main question. This motion requires a simple majority of those voting. The chief sponsor of the bill may close debate after passage of this motion.

2.c Lay on the Table - This motion has the effect of postponing action of a motion, but it permits the reintroduction of the motion (taking from the table). It is not debatable, but its mover has two minutes to present reasons for its adoption. A majority vote is required of those voting.

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS
3.a Suspension of the Rules - This is a motion which allows the rules of order to be suspended to allow consideration of a bill or some question out of its usual place or order. A two thirds vote is required.

3.b Withdrawing a motion - When a motion is before the Chamber, the maker of the motion may request to withdraw it by moving withdrawal. A simple majority of those voting shall be necessary for withdrawal.

3.c Points of Order - A member, rising to a point of order, should say “Mr.(or Madam) Speaker (or Mr./Madam President) I rise to a point of order.” A point of order is made that in some form or fashion, the rules are not being followed. No vote is required on such points, as the chair decides the point.

OTHER MOTIONS
4. To Adjourn or Recess - This is a highly privileged motion and is for a certain time. Because of the time schedule, it is expected that the motions for adjournment and recess will be made only as shown on the time schedule. Majority of those voting is necessary.

5. Postpone Indefinitely - This motion has the effect of killing a bill and a majority of those voting is required for its passage.

6. Reconsider a Vote - This motion is made after a bill has been voted on and a person, for some reason, wants the bill to be reconsidered and voted on again. A motion to reconsider will be ruled out of order if a bill passed by the chamber has already been physically forwarded to the Governor. If the motion to reconsider is approved (by a majority vote), then the chamber will proceed to consider the bill as if it had not been considered previously.

7. Suspend the Rules and Consider a Particular Bill Out Of Order - In order to bring a bill up out of order, the motion must be approved by a two-thirds vote of members voting.
**Order of Business**

1. When each house shall convene, its regular order of business shall be:
   a. Call to order
   b. Call of the roll (may be dispensed with by consent)
   c. Prayer by chaplain
   d. Reading of the journal of the preceding day (usually dispensed with)
   e. Report of Committees
   f. House bills on first reading
   g. Introduction of resolutions (concurrent and joint only)
   h. Unfinished business
   i. Calendars of the House/Senate bills - 3rd reading

2. The following items shall have special order and take precedence, in the order listed, over existing business:
   a. Messages from the Governor - which shall be disposed of immediately
   b. Messages from the Senate

**Parliamentary Authority**

1. On questions not addressed by these rules, those of the Texas Legislature shall prevail where practicable.
## MOTIONS CHART

**ACTION**

*May it be.....*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Motion</th>
<th>Debated?</th>
<th>Amended?</th>
<th>Tabled?</th>
<th>Vote Needed</th>
<th>May it be Reconsidered?</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Once</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>2/3’s</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>In Order Made Suspend rules</td>
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<td>2/3’s</td>
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COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

The committee hearing and meeting is a very important part of the legislative process in deciding the fate of a bill. Each bill has been referred to a committee for study and recommendations. As a committee member you have the duty to listen carefully to the testimonial given during the public hearings as well as the debate offered during the committee meeting. From these discussions, you will then make a decision to support or oppose the bill. Below are the duties to each committee member:

1. Review each bill referred to your committee. Is it needed? Is it clear? Is it written well? Would it be a good law?
2. Author or sponsor will speak in favor of bill. All members should participate in discussion.
3. Vote to recommend to the full body that the bill:
   a. to be passed, or
   b. not be passed
4. Rank bills receiving favorable recommendations

Committee Public Hearing Procedure
The Public Hearing is an important part in the legislative process as it allows the public to testify about proposed legislation. During Texas 4-H Congress, the Public Hearing will be held immediately before the Committee Meetings. The hearings are designed for the Lobbyists and member of the Congress (House and Senate members) to address the respective committee to voice an opinion in favor, or against, a certain bill, or subject that may be addressed by the committee during the Committee Meeting. Public hearings also provide an opportunity for the Press Corps to hear the discussions to see if the committee maybe addressing controversial issues that the rest of the Congress delegates should be aware of.

1. Arrive at the committee room for which bill you would like to testify. (All committee hearings and meeting notices will be posted in the lobby of the Hotel on Sunday afternoon)
2. Secure and complete a “Committee Witness Information Sheet” (see box). Once complete return back to committee chairman, advisor, or clerk.
3. Committee is called to order promptly by chairman.
4. Chairman will ask all those in attendance planning to testify to rise for an oath.
5. Once oath has been given, committee chairman will call on each person on the witness list to testify.
6. Twenty minutes are allotted for public hearings. After the close of public hearings, the committee chairman will automatically continue to the committee meeting.

Committee Meeting Procedure
1. All committee members wishing to debate a bill in committee must complete a “Committee Witness Information Sheet” (see box) and return to committee chairman, clerk, or advisor before or during committee meeting.
2. Committee is called to order promptly by chairman.
3. The total amount of time for the committee meeting should be divided equally among all bills. Each sponsor should speak no more than three minutes initially in support of the bill. (The committee may informally agree to spend more time on one bill than another if it is necessary.)
4. Because of lack of time, no amendments may be made.
1. The committee, after it considers a bill, votes to do one of two things:
   a. recommend that the bill pass
   b. recommend that the bill does not pass

   (A majority - one half plus one - of committee members presented is needed for a bill to pass.)

2. The committee will vote to rank the bills receiving favorable recommendations. This is important because it will help
determine the order in which bills will be considered by the full body.

   Each member will vote priorities with a point value:
   1st choice - 1 point
   2nd choice - 2 points
   3rd choice - 3 points etc.

   A form is provided for individual ranking of the bills. A favorably reported bill with the lowest point total (indicating first
choice) will be listed by the chairman as first on the report to the full chamber. The next lowest point total will be considered
second priority, etc.

4. Committee chairman and advisor should take committee report to Calendar Clerk of either House or Senate.

5. The last portion of the committee meeting should be spent by committee members in preparing both negative and affirmative
debate - make assignments for speeches for bills reported out of committee. Remember the author assigned sponsor should
prepare an introductory speech in support of the bill (maximum time limit - 5 minutes) and a summation speech (maximum
time limit - 2 minutes)

   Other members should prepare at least 1 negative and 1 affirmative debate speech on each bill (maximum time limit 3
minutes).

   All bills may not be considered and all speeches for and against a bill may not be recognized because of time limits, but
members need to be prepared.

6. Promptly complete the final committee report, sign it and return it will all original bills to Calendar Clerk on House floor or
Senate floor by the scheduled time (see agenda).

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**Committee Witness Information Sheet**

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Committee Witness Information Sheet is used by ALL Lobbyists and Legislators that wish to
testify in favor or against a proposed bill at the
public hearing or in the committee meeting.

Forms can be acquired in each committee room.
TYPES OF COMMITTEE

The actual Legislature has many committees. The 4-H Legislature has six subject area committees. There will be six committees in the House and six in the Senate. These committees are:

- (EDU) Education: elementary, and post secondary schools
- (ENV) Environment: conservation, environment, resources
- (GFA) Government, Finance & Appropriations: matters dealing with state government, taxes, appropriations, constitution, election, general business
- (HT) Highways & Transportation: highway safety, transportation, energy
- (JUD) Judiciary: courts, crimes, punishment, legal affairs, contracts
- (PHW) Public Health & Welfare: sanitation, health care, pensions, relief for underprivileged, social welfare, social relations, public safety.

In the actual Legislature, bills are assigned to the committee which has expertise in that subject. In the 4-H Legislature, bills will be assigned as much as possible to the correct committee, but the major criteria will be the even distribution of bills so that each committee has several bills to consider.

NOTE: ALL un-sponsored bills assigned to a committee must be sponsored by volunteers from that committee, or from committee members assigned by the chairman. Therefore, on the floor, the committee chairman or other committee members will be considered that floor sponsor of such bills.
PUBLIC HEARINGS
1. Committee Witness Information Forms are available at chairman’s desk for people who wish to testify to complete.

2. Appoint or ask for volunteer to be clerk of the committee.

3. Agent Advisor and Chairman provide forms and instructions to clerk.

Committee Chairman

Call committee to order: “The House/Senate Committee on __________________________ will now come to order.”

Call Roll: “The Clerk of the Committee will now call the roll.”

Clerk of the Committee: “Please answer “present” when I call your name. Representative/Senator __________________________ , etc.

 (Call last names).”

Committee Chairman

“The committee will now hear testimony on pending bills. Anyone who is here to testify, please stand.”

Raise your right hand. “Do you solemnly swear or affirm that the testimony you are about to give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?”

Persons to testify:

“I do”

Committee Chairman: “The committee will now hear testimony for, against, or on bills pending before this committee.”

(Recognize person who signed in by name). Mr/Miss __________________________

Witness

Testimony

Mr./Miss __________________________

Witness

Testimony

(repeat until all testimony is complete, and 20 minutes has passed)

Committee Chairman

“The public hearing of the __________________________ committee is now adjourned.”

“All committee members please remain seated while the persons who participated in the public hearing are excused.”
It is important to remember that today you are a senator representing the young people of your county, district, and state. Your speeches, debate and votes should represent what you think the majority of young people in your area think, the questions, opinions, and concerns they have. Question what consequences each bill would have if it really did, in fact, become a law in Texas.

- Who would suffer or disagree with the law? (Businesses, farmers, consumers, poor, wealthy, minority, etc).
- Where would the money come from?
- How much would it cost?
- Are there some hidden side-effects that would result if this became a law?
- Who would enforce the law?
- How great would the benefits of the law be?

**Committee Chairman**

“The ____________________ Committee is now reconvened.”

Chairman conducts Orientation

“The chairman will now recognize committee members for presentation of bills”

Committee members will raise hand for recognition

“The chairman recognizes the representative/senator. Please state your name and county.

**Committee Member**

“Mr. Chairman, I am Representative/Senator _________________________ from ____________________________ County. I move that House/Senate Bill Number ______ to __________________________________________ (title) be passed.”

Provide a reason for the motion

“I believe this bill should be passed because _________________.” or, “This law is needed because _________________.” or,

**Committee Chairman**

“Is there a second to the motion that House/Senate Bill Number _____ to ____________________________ (title) be passed.”

**Committee Member**

“I second the motion.”

**Committee Chairman**

“The chair will now entertain discussion on House/Senate Bill Number _____.”

Chairman and advisor may need to ask leading questions for discussion. If there is a lot of discussion, chairman may ask for affirmative opinions (points for bill) and then negative opinions (points for not passing bill), then affirmative again, etc. If only one or two people are discussing, may limit members to speaking once or twice on bill.

Committee members will raise hand for recognition

**Committee Chairman**

“The chairman recognizes the representative/senator. Please state your name and county.
Committee Member

“Mr. Chairman, I am Representative/Senator ______________________
from __________________________ County. (will continue into bill
discussion with such statements as:)

“I believe that this bill should not be passed because ____________.” or,
“I agree with this bill because ______________________________.” or,
“I would like to ask a question about the bill.” ____________________.

Chairman may limit member’s discussion

Committee Chairman

“Hearing no other discussion” or
“The time is up for consideration of Bill Number ______.”

“The Committee will now vote”

“All in favor of passing House/Senate Bill ______ to ________________
title), please raise your hand.

Clerks and advisors count votes

“All opposing to passing Bill Number ______, please raise your hand.”

Clerk records vote on provided form. The real legislature records each member who voted for bill and each member who voted against bill in committee, but all the 4-H legislature will do is record the number for the number against and report results of whether bill passed or failed in committee. A majority (one half plus one) of committee members present is needed to pass.

Committee Chairman

“There were ______ ayes and _____ noes. House/Senate Bill Number passes/fails.”

Committee Chairman signs BILL FOLDER forms indicating result of vote.

“The Chairman will now recognize committee members for another presentation of Bills.”
AFTER ALL BILL ARE PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION AND DEBATE

RANK BILLS
At the conclusion of the debate, the Committee Chairman will ask that all committee members rank the PASSED bills in order by their level of importance (1 being the highest importance, 10 being the lowest of importance).

1. Committee Chairman will review list of all passed bills and their House/Senate Number.

2. Each committee member will record their ranking on the Individual Committee Members Voting Record form (see box) provided by the committee chairman or advisor.

   Members should rank bills based on:
   ~ How important the law would be to the state of Texas? (If the committee could have only one bill passed into law, which one would they choose?)
   ~ Which law would have the most positive effect or make the most improvement in Texas?
   ~ Which law do they think the majority of 4-H members in their area would think was the most important?

3. Have Clerk tak up Committee Ranking Sheet from each member. Tabulate member’s ranking and complete Bill Ranking Report to be submitted to Calendar Clerks.

PREPARING DEBATE ON BILLS FOR 4-H LEGISLATIVE SESSION
After the bills are ranked, the committee members should begin preparing for their presentation on the floor of the either the House or Senate.

1. Have authors/sponsors prepare both a:
   INTRODUCTORY SPEECH (maximum time is 5 minutes, 2-3 is fine).
   SUMMATION SPEECH (maximum 2 minutes)

2. Assign members to prepare negative and affirmative debate for each bill (especially top ranking committee bills). Maximum time limit for debate is 3 minutes.

Members write speeches and be prepared to stand and be recognized and offer debate in House/Senate. (Advisors will help members if needed.) It is the committee’s responsibility to help other members of the House/Senate who haven’t studied and discussed bill to be aware of pros and cons so they can be informed as they decide how to vote.

Other members may have debate, that is fine, but each of the committee members needs to be prepared to offer informed debate.
**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

(ED)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSE NUMBER</th>
<th>SENATE NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>HOUSE SPONSOR</th>
<th>SENATE SPONSOR</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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<td>300</td>
<td>Ag Education Required On The Primary Level</td>
<td>Anna Swartz</td>
<td>Ashley Fuqua</td>
<td>Travis/Comal</td>
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<td>301</td>
<td>Agricultural Awareness Curriculum For Public Middle Schools</td>
<td>Reagan Ellison</td>
<td>Carson Read</td>
<td>Johnson/Wise</td>
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<td>302</td>
<td>Agriculture In Texas High Schools</td>
<td>Arianna Blazicko</td>
<td>Darcy Wyatt</td>
<td>Bexar/Bosque</td>
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<td>Ashley Byrom</td>
<td>Ashley Fuqua</td>
<td>Taylor/Comal</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<td>Bailey Parker</td>
<td>Darcy Wyatt</td>
<td>Kerr/Bosque</td>
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<td>John Philip Jones</td>
<td>Darcy Wyatt</td>
<td>Waller/Bosque</td>
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<td>CPR, AED, And First Aid Certifications For Grades 7th-12th</td>
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<td>Caitlyn Kilburn</td>
<td>Hockley/Bell</td>
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<td>Culberson/Galveston</td>
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<td>322</td>
<td>Healthy Drinks In Schools</td>
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Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ag Education Required On The Primary Level Act.

Section 2. This act shall require that Agricultural Education is a state mandated course in Public Elementary Schools. The purpose of this act is to ensure that children are aware of how agriculture effects their lives on a daily basis and how agriculture products are produced.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. State Mandated Course: A class required by the state for all public schools.

Section 4. This act requires that schools must offer agricultural education to students at some point between kindergarten and 5th grade. Schools will receive money from the state government to provide this course to students.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Awareness Curriculum For Public Middle Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow a collaborative effort between TEA, TDA, Texas 4-H and Texas FFA to develop a middle school/junior high agricultural awareness curriculum to help students develop an understanding of the food, fiber and landscaping systems and how agriculture affects their daily lives. This curriculum will allow students to 1) understand the impact of agriculture on the state (2nd largest industry in state, generating $80 billion annually), 2) function more effectively as agriculturally literate citizens, 3) support wise environmental policies and programs, and 4) promote the importance of agriculture and western heritage through hands on learning experiences; and 5) to cultivate students to be lifelong stewards of the land.

Section 3. This act shall ensure that Texas 4-H and Texas FFA will define a selection process for the selection of members (in association with 1 advisor from each organization) to serve on this collaborative curriculum development with appointees from the TEA and TDA.

Section 4. This act shall be funded by the grants from the TEA and TDA not to exceed $50,000 for the collaborative curriculum development.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Agriculture In Texas High Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture In Texas High Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall educate every Texas highschool student about the importance of agriculture. This would require every student to take one agriculture related class to graduate highschool.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. MHSP: Stands for minimum high school program which only requires at least 22 credits of state approved curriculum.

Section 4. If a student does not take one agriculture class in their highschool education they will receive a MHSP degree.

Section 5. This act will require government funding in highschools that do not have a FFA program or other agricultural department.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
House Sponsor: Ashley Byrom  
Senate Sponsor: Ashley Fuqua  
Committee: Education  
County: Taylor/Comal

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Alternate Education Tuition Grants”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Alternate Education Tuition Grants Act.

Section 2. This act shall alleviate the pressure of tuition by providing partial tuition grants to eligible private school students. This act is intended to assist qualified parents who choose to educate their child through a private school. To qualifying parents will apply annually in July to the tax assessor-collector in the county which they pay property taxes. If approved, they will provide quarterly grade reports, attendance records, and tuition statements to the tax assessor-collector, in exchange for a quarterly grant payment. The payment shall be 100% of the tax assessed by the school district against the qualifying parent, provided, however, that said grant should not exceed tuition paid by the parent. In the event a qualified parent has children enrolled in both public and private institutions, then the grant should not exceed the proportionate amount of tax assessed by the school district that is equal to the proportionate amount of students enrolled in private institutions.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Eligible Students: Students attending a private school institution, whose parents pay property taxes. Students must also maintain an 80 average or higher in all classes.

B. Private School: Institutions with a course of instruction for students in one or more grades from prekindergarten through grade 12. Institutions are not operated by a governmental entity.

C. Qualified Parents: Parents who pay property taxes and have children who attend private schools for education.

Section 4. This act will be funded by a percentage of the property taxes paid by the qualifying parents.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Better Productivity Of Kids At School Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that school start time shall be 10:00 a.m. School ends any where from 3-4:30 p.m. so that it will be easier for parents to come pick up child, but it still follows the guide lines for SUBCHAPTER C. OPERATION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Sec. 25.081. OPERATION OF SCHOOLS. Stating “(a) Except as authorized under Subsection (b) of this section, Section 25.084, or Section 29.0821, for each school year each school district must operate so that the district provides for at least 75,600 minutes of instruction, including intermissions and recesses, for students.”

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: School gets a warning/ 5% of state funded budget gets taken away.

2nd Offense: 20% of state funded budget gets taken away.

3rd Offense: 50% of state funded budget gets taken away.

4th Offense: 100% of state funded budget gets taken away.

Section 4. Buses will have to widen bus route for kids whose parents have to go to work early, so it will cost more gas. Department of Education will be responsible for managing funds. An additional 5% of revenues from sale of state lottery tickets should fund the economic impact starting school at a later time would cause.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Capitalism In Education”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Capitalism In Education Act.

Section 2. This act will allow students to attend the school of their choice, regardless of residency; and funding will be provided to the school after enrollment in a previously set amount, per student, and also provide competition in the schools to encourage each school to strive to be better. This act shall appropriate school taxes to the students, not the school districts, in the form of a school voucher.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. School Voucher: Also called an education voucher, is a certificate issued by the government which parents may apply toward tuition at any public school rather than the public school to which their children are assigned.

Section 4. If a public school were to refuse to accept these vouchers, they will be closed down.

Section 5. The funding for these vouchers shall come out of the school’s existing budget.

Section 6. This act institutes a school voucher program that covers Texas public schools but does not provide a full voucher program covering private or home schools, recognizing that a separate bill will be required to establish a program that provides funding.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Community Service Hours Required To Graduate”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Community Service Hours Required To Graduate Act.

Section 2. This act shall require ten (10) hours of community service hours to graduate. Every school shall be required to enforce the serve or not graduate rule to high school students.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Requirement Of Community Service: Each High School student should be required to reach at least 10 hours of community service before they are allowed to graduate.

Section 4. Failure to complete the 10 hours of community service results in the student not receiving his High School diploma.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“CPR, AED, And First Aid Certifications For Grades 7th-12th”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the CPR, AED, And First Aid Certifications For Grades 7th-12th Act.

Section 2. This act shall require that students be taught AED and first aid, not just CPR. It will also require that the students also keep it current all through high school.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Edmund Kuempel Act: A Texas Act that requires schools to offer hands only CPR course at least once to a student between 7th and 12th grades, it must be taken at least once to graduate from high school.

B. CPR: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.

C. AED: Automated External Defibrillator.

D. First Aid: An administration of medical attention to an injured person, before qualified professional help arrives on the scene.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A warning issued to the school district by the State.

2nd Offense: A $250 fine to be paid by the school district to the State.

Section 5. This Act will be funded by the school districts.

Section 6. Amendment of the current law titled the “Edmund Kuempel Act”. This law will be amended to include AED and fist aid instruction. It would be amended to require the certifications to be current throughout grades 7th through 12th.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Doctor’s Note Act.

Section 2. This act shall institute that if a child has a full day absence for medical reasons, the absence doesn’t count against the child. All school districts approach their absence rules a little different, therefore all schools won’t count a medical absence, with a doctor’s note provided, against any child. Without this act some schools have a doctor’s note and a parent’s note on the same level and medical absences will count against the child if he or she is not present for at least one period of school.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Institute: Set in motion or establish.
B. Absences That “count against” The Child: Absences that are counted up to determine whether or not a child has been at school for the required amount of days.

Section 4. If a school counts a medical absence against a child’s total absences then the school will lose state funding from the Public Education Finances.

Section 5. This act shall be coincides with the Texas Education Code.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eliminate State Testing In Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall omit state testing for students through grades 6-12. This act will give the students an opportunity to focus on learning and not temporarily memorizing state issued books for a single test. Also giving teachers the ability to teach and provide a more well-balanced education rather than covering specific test materials. The results of this act will save education costs that can be directed to more appropriate places by not printing and mailing materials across the state.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Student: Any person enrolled in public school through grades 6-12.

B. Well-Balanced Education: An education covering all areas of a subject in depth for learning in order to prepare for a higher education.

C. Education Costs: Money provided to schools through state taxes for education purposes.

Section 4. The Texas Education Agency and state region representatives will monitor teachers to ensure that the students’ education continues.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Exercise A Teacher’s Right Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide funding for teachers and their concealed handguns in the classroom. This act states that teachers will have the right to conceal a handgun in a classroom if they are properly trained in order to defend their students at a public school in the event of an emergency active shooter situation. This act also states that state government must cover fees associated with training and obtaining a license for teachers.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Active Shooter: Active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearm(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

B. Properly Trained: Able to deal with an active shooter situation by having proper licensure and training on how to use a concealed handgun.

Section 4. Failure to comply with all required licensure and training and bringing a gun to school will result in the same punishment in anyone else bringing a gun to the school.

Section 5. State governments shall fund the cost of licensure and training fees in the amount of four million dollars.

Section 6. This act shall be a supplement to the Gun-Free School Zone Act.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Facilitate Agricultural Advocacy in Elementary Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all elementary students in Texas be taught about agriculture during science and social studies to help aid in the education to help students become agriculturally literate as they grow.

Section 3. Definitions

A. Agriculturally Literate: A person who understands and can communicate the source and value of agriculture as it affects our quality of life. (National Agriculture in the Classroom, 2014. www.agclassroom.org/get/doc/NOLAbooklet.pdf.)

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in school loosing 1% of funding each year until the school becomes compliant.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Facilitate Agricultural Advocacy in Elementary Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Farm To Table After School Program Act.

Section 2. This act shall create opportunities to increase awareness of the agricultural processes necessary to bring food to the table. This act will also promote the agricultural industry in schools and implement life skills for students who live in urban areas. Students will learn how to grow their own food, how food is processed, food safety, and dining etiquette. After school programs will be required to include three field trips to food industry setting. For example, schools could visit a meat processing plant, grocery store, or a dairy farm. Other requirements are growing a vegetable crop, harvesting, and selling to consumers at a farmers market. The culmination of the after school program should be a banquet where students learn food safety in the kitchen, basic cooking techniques, and proper table etiquette.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Urban: Of or relating to cities and the people who live in them.

B. Farm To Table: (or farm-to-fork) The stages of the production of food: harvesting, storage, processing, packaging, sales, and consumption.

C. Life Skills: Psychosocial abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Warning of non-compliance.

2nd Offense: Loss of funding.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Agriculture. Distributed to local school districts and regulated by the Farm Service Agencies. Monies will be allotted based on after school program populations.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Financial Freedom For Students Act.

Section 2. This bill will require that at the start of the 2017-18 school year all public school districts in Texas will be required to teach “Foundations In Personal Finance” in grades 6 through 12. This class will be set apart from the consumer math and the economics classes. “Foundations in Personal Finance” is a school curriculum that teaches students the proper steps to financial well being. This will help educate youth across the state with the correct financial measures to take, to not only get them through college completely debt free, but to also show them the way to become self dependent and successful later on in their life.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Foundations In Personal Finance: A school curriculum produced by “Ramsey Solutions” for the purpose of educating students, in grades 6 through 12, in proper financial procedures to make them extremely successful in life.

B. Ramsey Solutions: A Large Business located in Nashville, Tennessee. Founded by “Dave Ramsey” a financial expert who helps millions of people across the nation become debt free, and become wealthy through hard work and determination.

Section 4. Failure of the school district to comply with this law, will result in a 5% decrease of state funding for that school district.

Section 5. The costs for this act will be funded by the Texas Education Agency, in the same manner that it currently funds financial education courses.

Section 6. School districts that comply by the 2017-18 school year, will be eligible for a 1% increase of state funding for that course in the school district paid for by the Texas Education agency, in return for student feedback on the course.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED**

**AN ACT**

“Firearm Awareness Program For K-12”

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:**

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Firearm Awareness Program For K-12 Act.

Section 2. This act will create a Firearm Awareness Program for K-12 to ensure that school-age children from K-12 receive instruction in firearm awareness and safety. Instruction will be age-appropriate and will be given once a year at each grade level. K-6 Students will be taught: If firearm is found, don’t touch the firearm. Tell an adult immediately. 7-12 Students will be taught: Basic personal firearm safety. Ways to handle different situations when other people possess firearms. The Firearm Awareness will be planned by the state government; furthermore, it will be taught by local police departments. This program will be taught to public school students, private school students, and home-school students. Parents would be required to give permission for their children to take part in this program.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Firearm: Any rifle, shotgun, machine gun, pistol, revolver, from which a shot may be discharged.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Four Day School Week Act.

Section 2. This act shall improve students’ performance in school by shortening the school week. By shortening the school week and adding an additional hour to every day, it is expected that the academic rates will improve while giving students a longer weekend.

Section 3. The funding that is in place for the current school systems is the same as how it will be for the 4 day school week.

Section 4. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Fruits Of Our Labor”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Fruits Of Our Labor Act.

Section 2. This act shall increase the nutritional intake for those students and their families who qualify for their public school district’s free and reduced meal program while also introducing a potential income producing skill set to its participants. One designated area per public school district will contain one indoor facility and one outdoor area to be used to grow produce. Various gardening techniques can be used depending on the allotted space including traditional gardening, vertical gardening and hydroponics. Program participants and their guardian will provide four hours of work per week in return for a weekly per determined bounty of produce from the “Fruits of Our Labor” Garden.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Student: Individual that meets all eligibility requirements and zoning requirements of aligned public school

B. Program Participant: Eligible student who meets requirements of the district’s Free/Reduced Program and who has applied and been accepted into the “Fruits of Our Labor” Garden Program.

C. Guardian: Parent or legal guardian of program participant

Offense: Violation of “Fruits of Our Labor” Garden Project Participation Agreement

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Written warning issued by the assigned school garden manager regarding offense.

2nd Offense: Removal from the program.

Section 5. Funding for this initiative will come from four sources: (1) School Bond (2) Annual Donation from Title Sponsor (3) Material/Supply donation from local hardware and/or garden center who would also receive tax deduction for a charitable donation (4) Annual Program fundraiser.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Full-Day Programs For Prekindergarten Students”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Full-Day Programs For Prekindergarten Students Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide the necessary funding to local school districts to operate a full-day program for eligible prekindergarten students. Increasing the length of the school day for prekindergarten students shall ensure their readiness for kindergarten and improve success rates later on in their education.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Eligible Prekindergarten Students: Students that are at least three years of age and no greater than five years of age on September 1 of the current school year and: are unable to speak and comprehend the English language; or educationally disadvantaged; or homeless, as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 1143a; or the child of a member of the armed forces of the United States, including active duty members or one injured or killed while serving on active duty; or has ever been in the conservatorship of the Department of Family and Protective Services.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. This act shall start the 2017-2018 school year.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Funding To Support Graphene Research Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide funding to support Graphene research at universities to explore the use of graphene in everyday life.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Graphene: The thinnest, lightest and strongest object ever obtained. It is harder than diamond and 200 times stronger than steel and graphene is just one atom thick more than a million times thinner than a human hair. It’s flexible, transparent and able to conduct electricity even better than copper. The material, which has the same atomic structure as the lead in pencils, is impermeable to atoms and molecules.

Section 4. This research will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
ENacted by the 4-H Youth Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Grant For Texas High School Vocational Programs Act.

Section 2. This act shall allocate moneys to fund Texas school districts in initiating vocational programs to teach skilled trades.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Vocational: Of, relating to, or noting instruction or guidance in an occupation or profession chosen as a career or in the choice of a career

B. Skill Trades: Manual labor professions requiring specialized skill training (e.g. electrician, carpenter, welder, etc.)

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in repayment of the amount granted.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars. Texas budgeting process will apportion two million dollars each cycle for the high school vocational skill trade program. Allocated funds will be administered by the Texas Education Agency. Texas school districts may apply for grants to initiate or enhance vocational education programs in Texas high schools.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Grants For Texas Agricultural Education Majors Act.

Section 2. This act shall establish a state grant of $10,000 per year for four years for any eligible Texas resident pursuing a degree in Agricultural Science Education to incentivize a growth in the number of available Agricultural Science teachers.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Agricultural Science: A broad multidisciplinary field of biology that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture. (Veterinary science, but not animal science, is often excluded from the definition.)

Section 4. These grants shall be funded by the Texas Education Agency.

Section 5. This law shall become effective in June of the next calendar year upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Guide Dogs In Training To Be Allowed In Texas Schools Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that licensed students who are training service dogs through an accredited service dog program will be allowed to have the dogs in school. Currently it is at the discretion of the school if service-dogs-in-training are allowed in the schools which severely limits the number of service animals being trained and having experience in a school to one day work with students.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Service Animal In Training: Any service animal as defined by Texas Law which is currently enrolled and supervised by an accredited service dog training program.

B. Student: Currently enrolled in public, private or charter school.

Section 4. Failure to Comply will result in:

1st Offense: $500 fine.

2nd Offense: Reporting to the Americans with Disability Act.

Section 5. No funding provision is necessary. The organization supplying and overseeing the service dog training program will notify local authorities.

Section 6. This bill will follow the Guidelines of Service Animals already enacted in the Americans with Disability Act under the US Department of Justice Civil Rights Division.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Healthy Drinks In Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Healthy Drinks In Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ban sodas and sugary juices from being sold on campus and require that only water and milk be provided as options in school cafeterias.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Soda: A carbonated drink. Ex, Coca-Cola, Dr. Pepper, Root Beer, Big Red, etc.

B. Sugary Juices: Fruit juices containing excess amounts of sugar. Ex, Capri Sun, Welches, Juicy Juice, Tropicana, etc.

Section 4. This act shall be enforced by the Texas Education Agency and on public and charter school campuses alike.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the High School 4-H Credits Act.

Section 2. This act shall make it possible for 4-H members to receive high school credits for completed 4-H project work. This act is designed to provide a well-rounded and customized education for Texas youth. Credits will be approved by school counselors and County Extension Agents upon completion of 4-H project work.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. 4-H Member: A youth officially enrolled as a member of Texas 4-H by the set deadline and has paid dues in full.

B. 4-H Project: Topic of interest specified by the 4-H program guidelines.

Section 4. Failure to implement this program will result in partial freeze of Texas Education Agency funds.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Human Trafficking Education For Grades 5-12 Act.

Section 2. This act shall implement education and awareness measures that address the subject of human trafficking. In partnership with the Texas Education Agency, this education initiative will provide prevention methods to keep students safe from the devastating effects of human trafficking.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Human Trafficking: Is the recruitment, harboring, transporting, or procurement of a person for labor or services for the purpose of involuntary servitude, slavery, or forced commercial sex acts.
B. Texas Education Agency: State agency that oversees the primary and secondary public education in the state of Texas.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Issue of warning by the Texas Education Agency to the school, requiring that the education initiative must be implemented in the next three months.
2nd Offense: Will result in a loss of a predetermined amount of state funding.

Section 5. This act will be funded by school grants, community donations, and the Texas Human Trafficking Prevention Task Force.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Increase Local Funding For Texas Charter Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increase Local Funding For Texas Charter Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas state charter schools receive an increased amount of funding. This shall occur by giving charter schools access to 50% of the allowable per student local taxes.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Charter School: A public school that is tuition free, does not discriminate or refuse admittance for any reason, is publicly funded by the state based on enrollment (average daily attendance), is state and federal law accountable, and is flexible on school days and the school year.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: If Texas state charter schools do not receive fifty percent of local funding, the state withhold its funding to the Independent School Districts for a year.

2nd Offense: The state will withhold its funding for five years.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the local government in the amount of $2,500 per student to the charter school of the student’s choice. Local government should pay $2,500 per student to the charter school of student’s choice.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increasing Minimum Physical Activity Act.

Section 2. This act shall require 60 minutes of physical activity per school day to ensure a decrease in the childhood obesity crisis. All children in the state of Texas will benefit from an hour of physical activity. Use the catch phrase and advertise the slogan “5 for 45” 5 days a week for 45 minutes of play. This act shall encourage teachers to participate in National activities such as Presidents Physical Challenge, Fuel up to Play 60, Punt, Pass & Kick. Team up with DairyMax, Child Nutrition and other initiatives. This act shall ensure that each school district hire additional staff to keep class sizes below 45. Having enough staff members to accommodate and administer physical activity time will provide the maximum benefit to the children in the school. School districts will be allowed one calendar year to accommodate the conditions of the bill.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Crisis: Unstable and dangerous situation affecting individuals and communities physical activity - either structured in the form of guided movements by an instructor or free form activity in the form of student led and chosen activities childhood - specifically referring to children from grades kindergarten to 8th grade obesity - measured by body fat index, refers to being overweight due to too much fat around organs

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government. Schools shall be encouraged with further state funding for increased PE teachers and supplies but not punished if they do not increase the time to 45 minutes.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Integration Of PBATs In The Texas Education System”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Integration Of PBATs In The Texas Education System Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure the replacement of the STAAR test with PBATs. The PBAT will more effectively assess the performance of students learning through more project based assignments. The “Consortium” decides the parameters as to what standards they want the students to rise to. All testing will be administered throughout the school year rather than a week out of the school year for standardized testing. Teachers and the school districts would be allowed to decide what they wanted their PBAT to encompass, and how the students are to present this. The amount of PBATs required to graduate would be four, one taken every year of your high school career. Each year would see a different PBAT to utilize the necessary skills learned during the previous school years. Some examples of this could be a research paper, real world solution to a seen problem, presentation, experiment, or an analytical essay. These tasks are seen as less stressful than “High-Stakes” testing that require you to pass all of the tests administered, as many as five per year. This also helps schools become more interconnected by having to communicate with each other to create a basic set of standards. It would be stressed that higher standards be placed on student doing a PBAT because you want them to show all of their learned skills and information.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. PBAT (Performance Based Assessment Tasks): Tasks used in the State of New York as a less stressful alternative to “High Stakes standardized testing.
B. STAAR (The State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness): The most current installment of Texas’ standardized testing.
C. Consortium (also called a League or Association): A group of schools that have agreed to use the PBAT and have also agreed on a set of standards to use in the testing process.
D. High-Stakes Testing: Any testing that has important consequences for the test taker. Texas requires 16 STAAR tests during a student’s high school tenure, if one test is failed you are required to retake it. If you don’t pass after the first attempt you receive only two extra attempts if those other tests are failed, you will not be able to graduate.
E. Analytical Essay: A type of essay requiring forethought and organizational skills. You pick a topic, draw a conclusion about that topic, and then support with credible evidence; these are sometimes seen in courses that have college instruction.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Discretization of the School District by the Texas Education Agency.
2nd Offense: Temporary closing of school until it agrees to implement this act and temporary suspension of government funding.

Section 5. The Texas Education Agency, School Districts, and the Consortium would be responsible for any expenses incurred by the adoption of this Act.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Life 101 Class Required Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students who graduate from a public high school will received credit for a Life 101 Class. This class would focus on basic life skills and help with the transition into the real world. If this bill passes, a three year period would be necessary to ensure that all schools can be prepared for the class. After those three years, starting with that freshmen class it would become a requirement. It would not be feasible for all four grade levels to be required to have this credit to graduate if this class is only taught two periods a day in some schools.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Basic Life Skills: This would include skills such as writing a thank you notes, filling out job applications, the purpose of insurance and changing a tire. The class would not be limited to these things.

B. Transition Into The Real World: Following high school, students are thrown into a new environment. Weather that be a job or college. It is imperative that they are as prepared as possible.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government. The TEA would provide curriculum and TEKS for the class. They would also monitor this program to ensure it is beneficial to the students future.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Limit Hours For College Credit Classes”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limit Hours For College Credit Classes Act.

Section 2. This act ensures high school students to take no more than fifteen (15) hours of college credit classes prior to completion of high school. Restricting these courses will allow high school students to focus on high school core classes, thus expanding the intellectual knowledge of fundamental subjects needed in college. In addition, this act shall allow students to only take one or two classes in a field of study during the first year of college. If they choose to change their major, they will not have an excessive amount of classes that will count towards their degree plan.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. College Credit Classes: Classes taken through an accredited college or university.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. his act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Local Control For Student Progress And Accountability Act.

Section 2. This act shall reform the accountability process for a local school district by giving them the opportunity to choose an alternative over a state subsidized standardized test. A local school district will be able to create or adopt an alternative process or test if it meets an acceptable level approved by the State Board of Education.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Local School District: Consolidated and Independent School District’s governing body, commonly known as the local School Board.
B. Accountability Process: A system of state implemented tests to gauge the effectiveness of the local school district.

Section 4. The State Board of Education will approve all alternatives presented by local school districts. Local School districts must submit their alternatives at least 12 months prior to the expected date of implementation. Any local school district that does not petition for an alternative process, would automatically default to the state standardized test.

Section 5. The local school district will be responsible for any costs that do not involve the state standardized test.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory GMO Education For Texas Agricultural Students Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all agricultural education programs in the state of Texas be required to incorporate into their curriculum a unit on GMO education.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. GMO: According to the World Health Organization website (WHO 2016), genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. The technology is often called “modern biotechnology” or “gene technology”, sometimes also “recombinant DNA technology” or “genetic engineering”. It allows selected individual genes to be transferred from one organism into another, also between non-related species. Foods produced from or using GM organisms are often referred to as GM foods.

Section 4. This act shall be enforced through the Texas Education Agency (TEA) with direct implementation by the individual school administration. Schools not following the implemented curriculum shall receive a written warning and be given a 30 day “grace period” to get into compliance. 2nd Offense: Schools not implementing curriculum with the 30 day grace period will result in the loss of government funding.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of $2.5 million dollars. Curriculum and instructional materials are integral parts of a public school system. The State Board of Education periodically updates the state’s curriculum standards called the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS). Textbooks and other instructional materials are then written for children based on those standards. The state funds the purchase and distribution of million of textbooks, both printed and online, each year.

Section 6. The State Board of Education will be called upon to update the state’s agricultural education curriculum standards (TEKS) and other instructional materials to include information on GMO.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Unstructured Recess In Elementary Schools Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that schools be required to provide a minimum of 30 minutes of unstructured recess everyday (may be broken into two 15 minute recess) along with the current law of 135 minutes of physical education per week. Recess may not be withheld for discipline reasons unless student is in in-school suspension.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Recess: Unstructured, preferably outdoor, free time for students to be imaginitive and creative in their play.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the school.

Offenses Thereafter: Fines up to $1000 per offense to be determined by the state board of education.

Section 5. Any funds generated by penalties will be deposited into a fund for grants for playground equipment for schools.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Money Allotted For Computer Science Labs At Schools Act.

Section 2. This act allows for each school district to give money to its schools, based on a “per student” ratio, for the inclusion of a computer science lab to allow for a student’s participation in computer science education. As of April 2014, the Texas State Board of Education (“SBOE”) requires schools to offer two computer science courses (i.e. technology applications) in grades 9-12. Due to this requirement to offer computer science courses in secondary grades, money should be allotted to every school based on a “per student” ratio for the inclusion of a Computer Science Lab to allow for a student’s participation in these courses. By the year, 2020, it is estimated that there are just 400,000 college computer science majors to fill 1.4 million jobs in the computing field, with only 10% of high schools nation-wide offering computer science courses.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Texas State Board Of Education (“SBOE”): The entity that sets policies and standards for Texas public schools. The primary responsibilities of the SBOE include: Setting curriculum standards. Reviewing and adopting instructional materials. Establishing graduation requirements.


C. Texas High School Computer Science Lab Fund: The fund set up by the State of Texas that will allot money to each school district for the implementation of a computer science lab in each high school.

Section 4. Failure for the school district to comply will result in a penalty of 10% of the funding allotted. The penalty will be paid into the Texas High School Computer Science Lab Fund.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas High School Computer Science Lab Fund, set up by the State of Texas. The State Board of Education will be responsible for the management of disbursements and penalties to be paid into the Texas High School Computer Science Lab Fund.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Public Schools Transgender Bathrooms Act.

Section 2. The act shall give local School Boards authority over their buildings and how funds are used to maintain them.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Transgender: Denoting or relating to a person whose self-identity does not conform unambiguously to conventional notions of male or female gender.

Section 4. This act will be funded by local taxing authorities.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Suspension Of Children Under Second Grade Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that children in or below the second grade cannot be suspended from Texas Schools. Schools in Texas have been increasingly suspending young students which has led to these students being less successful in school. This will help protect children that might be racially singled out for minor misbehavior. This act will not apply to children that cause serious bodily injury or a criminal offense to another student.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Children Under Second Grade: Students enrolled in a public Texas school that are currently in the second or a lower than second grade. This does not apply to children that are ten or older.

B. Texas Schools: All state funded schools in the state of Texas.

C. Suspension: Temporary removal of a child from school for disciplinary reasons.

D. Serious Bodily Injury: Any injury that was purposely caused by a student and would require the hurt student to go to the hospital; for example, the child gets a concussion, deep cut, or broken bone.

E. Criminal Offense: A misdemeanor or felony recognized as a criminal offense in the state of Texas.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A written warning from the Texas Education Agency to the school superintendent.

2nd Offense: A 5% reduction, per student for one year, of state funding, and another written warning from the TEA to the school superintendent.

3rd Offense: Complete loss of state funding.

Section 5. This act shall need no additional government funding, because the information needed to enforce this act is already being gathered and funded through the TEA by the analysis of Public Education Information Management System data submitted by Local Educational Agencies.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Occupation Seeking Classes In Texas State Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Occupation Seeking Classes In Texas State Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all state schools offer an occupation seeking class that allows students to reach a further and more intimate understanding of careers and get a chance to enact and witness those careers in person.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Occupation Seeking Class: A class that provides students with knowledge of available occupations and the ability to experience a day in the careers.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Immediate shut down of the school until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected.

2nd Offense: Loss of government funding.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Personal Electronics For Education In Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This act will require all public high schools to provide personal electronic devices to all students for use in school and at home. These devices will allow the student to store data and connect to the internet for educational purposes. Public high schools that provide personal devices to the students currently will not receive any technology therefore not being affected.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Personal Electronic Devices: Portable devices that allow users to access the internet and store data.

Section 4. Schools will have their own consent and responsibilities over all devices issued to their students. Punishments for any loss of devices or accessories to the devices, or any misuse of devices will be decided by the schools.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government using the savings on printing, paper, and textbooks.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prescription Drug Abuse Education Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students in the state of Texas shall be educated about the lethalness of prescription drug misuse. All schools will be required to incorporate a minimum three hours of instruction over the consequences, addictiveness, and effects of prescription drug abuse.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Prescription Drug: A pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed. Any drug that can only be obtained by means of a physician’s prescription.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Warning with continued monitoring over three years.
2nd Offense: Reduction in funding for science and healthy funding by 2%.
3rd Offense: Reduction in entire school funding by 2%.

Section 5. This act shall will be enforced by the state government with information regarding compliance included in school reports.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Prescription Drug Abuse Education”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prescription Drug Abuse Education Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students in the state of Texas shall be educated about the lethalness of prescription drug misuse. All schools will be required to incorporate a minimum three hours of instruction over the consequences, addictiveness, and effects of prescription drug abuse.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Prescription Drug: A pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed. Any drug that can only be obtained by means of a physician’s prescription.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Warning with continued monitoring over three years.
2nd Offense: Reduction in funding for science and healthy funding by 2%.
3rd Offense: Reduction in entire school funding by 2%.

Section 5. This act shall will be enforced by the state government with information regarding compliance included in school reports.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Pubic Notice On Antibiotic Use On Livestock”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pubic Notice On Antibiotic Use On Livestock Act.

Section 2. This act shall further educate the public on the benefits of antibiotic use in livestock.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Antibiotics: A medicine that inhibits the growth of or destroys microorganisms.

B. Livestock: Farm animals that are used as an asset.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government and other interested livestock related agencies.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public School Vouchers Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow for the creation of a voucher for those whose income comes from the amount of money the state spends on a student’s public school education and is given to the legal guardians of the student. This will create a competitive drive in between school districts that will ultimately increase the quality of the education system in Texas.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Voucher: A fund that is given to parents that directly correlates with the amount of money that is expended by the state of Texas over the twelve years of a student’s primary educational years and can only be used to offset the costs of higher educational institutions such as private schools.

Section 4. Failure to provide certified documents proving proper use of voucher will result in:

1st Offense: Immediate governmental probational watch: that includes the tracking of personal expenses from voucher account.

2nd Offense: Permanent loss of Texas School Voucher privileges and child must attend the school district their home address is in.

Section 5. This bill will be funded by a portion of the money in which the government normally expends on a normal public education of a single student.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Quicker School Bond Funding/Construction”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Quicker School Bond Funding/Construction Act.

Section 2. This act shall make school bond funding and construction available quicker.

Section 3. Definitions:

A: Bond: An agreement with legal force, in particular; (1) A deed by which a person is committed to make payment to another. (2) A certificate issued by a government or a public company promising to repay borrowed money.

Section 4. Failure to comply with new expedient timeline and contributing to the delay of funding shall be fined.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount necessary for preceding a safe and well-built educational/athletic facility(s) in a more expedient amount of time as previous laws.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Real Beef To Be Used In Texas Cafeterias Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that the state funded cafeterias use real American raised beef during the school year. This act shall require that schools do not use any type of by product to cut cost. This will ensure that students are receiving the key nutrients from beef and help state ranchers and the economy.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the school system.

2nd Offense: Loose part of their state funding for period of time until they are compliant.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the Beef Council program because it is supporting the beef program.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Regulation Of Cotton Blended Shirts”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Regulation Of Cotton Blended Shirts Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all rural schools in the state of Texas be regulated to order and purchase some kind of cotton blend shirt. The percentage of cotton should be 60% or higher.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Cotton Blend: The soft white downy fiber of these plants: used to manufacture textiles.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A warning issued to the school.

2nd Offense: A $1000 dollar fine will be issued to the school.

Section 5. The act shall be funded by the schools normal funding.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Repealing The Top 10% Rule”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Repealing The Top 10% Rule Act.

Section 2. This act shall repeal what is commonly known as the Top 10% rule. Since the passage of the bill in 1997, academically gifted students at academically challenging high schools have found it more difficult to gain acceptance to the State’s most challenging public institutions of higher education; whereas students at less academically rigorous high schools find entry into the same institutions easier. In many cases, the students rejected admission, based on the top 10% GPA ranking, are more capable academically, when comparing high school average SAT scores. This causes students to leave the state or to attend less challenging higher education institutions which reduces the capability of the work force of the State of Texas which will cause the state to decline economically.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Top 10%: Refers to the applicant that graduated with a grade point average in the top 10 percent of the student’s high school graduating class in one of the two school years preceding the academic year for which the applicant is applying for admission.

Section 4. This act will remove the following from the EDUCATION CODE, TITLE 3. HIGHER EDUCATION, SUBTITLE A. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GENERAL, CHAPTER 51. PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO HIGHER EDUCATIONSUBCHAPTER U. UNIFORM ADMISSION POLICY, Sec. 51.803.: AUTOMATIC ADMISSION: ALL INSTITUTIONS, (a) Subject to Subsection (a-1), each general academic teaching institution shall admit an applicant for admission to the institution as an undergraduate student if the applicant graduated with a grade point average in the top 10 percent of the student’s high school graduating class in one of the two school years preceding the academic year for which the applicant is applying for admission and…. This Act will repeal Act 1997, 75th Legislature, HB 588 This Act will repeal Act 1997, 75th Legislature, SB 177.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Required Recess For Grades Pre K-5 Act.

Section 2. The act shall ensure that all schools in Texas develop schedules that provide for supervised daily recess of at least 15 minutes per day. Recess should not be viewed as a reward or punishment but a necessary physical activity.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Supervised: Keep watch over someone in the interest of their or others’ security.

B. Recess: Supervised unstructured playtime where children have choices, develop rules for play, and release energy and stress.

C. Physical Activity: Any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Warning to comply and include recess in daily schedule for at least 15 minutes.

2nd Offense: Fined 3% of state funds per month until compliant.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Salutatorians To Receive Higher Education Tuition Exemption Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that high school salutatorians be eligible to receive exemption from tuition and fees during their first semester attending a Texas public college or university. Currently, high school valedictorians may apply for higher education exemption from tuition and fees for their first year attending a Texas public college or university.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Salutatorian: The second highest ranking student by grade point average (GPA) in a high school graduating class.

Section 4. It shall be the responsibility of the salutatorian and his/her high school to submit the application to receive the tuition and fees exemption. This application should be sent to the registrar of the Texas college or university the applicant will attend.

Section 5. If the salutatorian fails to attend college at a Texas public college or university, the semester immediately following his/her high school graduation, he/she will forfeit the tuition and fees exemption.

Section 6. Funds for this act will be allocated to the colleges through management of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. The Texas legislature will approve all requested funds.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“School Bus Drivers Licensed To Carry Handguns”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Bus Drivers Licensed To Carry Handguns Act.

Section 2. This act shall grant school districts the authority to allow trained and licensed school bus drivers to carry a handgun on a school bus for the protection of themselves and their students, provided that the driver has completed and passed a physical and psychological assessment.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Trained And Licensed School Bus Driver: A school bus driver that has obtained a License to Carry as well as any additional safety training required by the school district.

Section 4. Any bus school bus driver in the possession of a handgun who fails to acquire the proper license and training prior to transporting children, will be subject to a misdemeanor penalty, a fine of up to five hundred dollars, and will be ineligible for a right to carry license.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of one million dollars

Section 6. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed including but not limited to TEC 37.125 and Texas Penal Code 46.03(f).

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Dress Code Act.

Section 2. This act shall put into effect a universal rule for dress code in public Texas schools. The intent of this bill is to allow all students to dress appropriately and decently with as few restrictions as possible.

Section 3. Non-compliance with Texas Education Code results in withholding of funding.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Mandated Driver Education Course Act.

Section 2. This act shall require that all public schools in the state of Texas offer a state approved driver education class as an elective course choice to all high school students.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Public School: Any school in the state of Texas that receives local and state tax dollars for its operation.

B. Driver Education Course: A course that has been approved by the state of Texas to prepare a person to pass the test to receive a driving license in the state of Texas.

C. Elective Course: A class chosen by the individual student that counts towards credits for a high school diploma.

Section 4. A fine to the local school district in the amount of $100,000 from the local fund account will result in the first year of not offering the course. A subsequent year would cause the fine to double.

Section 5. The funding for this course being offered would be the responsibility of the local school district.

Section 6. TEA would mandate the addition of the course and would require each district to report how they would comply by the school year 2018-2019.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Shorten Standardized Testing In Public Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Shorten Standardized Testing In Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall shorten the length of standardized tests taken by Texas students. In return, it will decrease anxiety of both students and teachers. Therefore, giving teachers the option to broaden their curriculum rather than just teaching what is necessary for the test.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Shorten: To decrease the number of questions.

B. Standardized Test: EOC (End of Course) and or the STAAR (State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness) test material.

C. Students: Any person attending school between the ages of 5 and 18.

D. Teachers: Anyone who teaches or instructs.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the money set towards previous end of course exams, as well as taken out of the government officials budget and salaries.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the SMART-Childhood Literacy Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that children from birth to grade twelve learn the reading and writing skills necessary for success in school and beyond and target LMI-low to moderate income families. Developing and building literacy skills begins at home, with parents as the first teachers. This act shall empower parents to help their kids, and provide them with free books to get started.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Literacy: The ability to read, view, write, design, speak and listen in a way that allows you to communicate effectively.

B. SMART: Science, Math, Art, Reading, Technology.

Section 4. This act shall have the following funding provisions: a) authorizing $150,000 for comprehensive literacy programs, providing funds for both the planning and implementation of state and local school-based literacy programs that span from birth to grade twelve; b) allocating 40 percent of the $150,000 for children from birth to age five, 40 percent for students in kindergarten to grade five, and 20 percent for students grades six through twelve.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the STAAR At All Levels Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students in grades 3-8 take a ten question pretest, based on what they’ve learned in the past years, to show how much they know and that will be the foundation of their STAAR test. Based on the results of the pretest, the student will have their test formatted into one of the three difficulty levels: Lower (for those who learn at a slower rate), Middle (for those who are average in their learning rate), and Upper (for those who absorb information quickly). Students with learning disabilities such as autism, dyslexia, etc, will have all the same accommodations to the pretest and STAAR test as they have had in the past. That way the students who learn slower won’t have to struggle to try to keep up with the students who absorb information quickly and vice versa; along with that, the students will learn at their own rate, which would challenge them, but it wouldn’t become a nearly impossible uphill battle.

Section 3. This act shall ensure that parents are not able to remove the child from instruction or other school activities to avoid a test. Current Texas state law states that students cannot opt out of standardized or any other tests. Texas Education Code section 26.010 states that: a parent is entitled to remove the parent’s child temporarily from a class or other school activity that conflicts with the parent’s religious or moral beliefs if the parent presents the teacher of the parent’s child with a written statement authorizing the removal of the child from instruction or other school activities.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. STAAR Test: State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness; STAAR (star) is its acronym. Series of standardized, state-mandated, tests used in Texas primary and secondary schools to assess a student’s achievements and knowledge within that grade level.

B. Pretest: A test at the beginning of the school year consisting of 10 questions based on the student’s (grades 3-8) past curriculum studied.

C. Lower Level: This level is for those who “struggle”, or otherwise learn at a slower rate. The grade scale would be 0% to 60%, or 6 or less questions correct on the 10 question pretest.

D. Middle Level: This level is for those who are average in their learning rate. The grade scale would be 70% to 80%, or 7 to 8 questions correct on the 10 question pretest.

E. Upper Level: This level is for those who learn at a quick rate, or excel. The grade scale would be 90% to 100%, or 9 to all 10 questions correct on the 10 question pretest.

Section 5. If the student does not take the STAAR test, they cannot graduate or be promoted to the next grade level.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by the state government.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Standardizing GPA For All”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Standardizing GPA For All Act.

Section 2. This act shall connect together the three main avenues of education in Texas; public, private, and home, with a standardized system of grading and GPA weights. It will improve the state’s educational health, as well as make education more comparable and less problematic.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. GPA: Grade Point Average.

Section 4. Failure to follow the new standardized format will result in the denial of any applications or forms.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the schools themselves; it should not require any excess allocations of funds. TEA will establish standardized GPA format and weight of each class.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“STEM Programs In Rural Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the STEM Programs In Rural Schools Act.

Section 2. This act ensures that STEM programs are an option in schools located rural areas in the grades 6th-12th. This will sharpen the mind of our youth in today’s society by providing them with the chance to better understand the concepts in STEM.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. STEM: Science, technology, engineering, math.

Section 4. All offenses should be addressed within the Texas board of education.

Section 5. The act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stroke Awareness In Texas Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall make people aware that strokes can happen to anyone anywhere. This act shall make it mandatory that Texas schools teach students in class how to respond to a stroke (FAST) and what the signs and risk factors are.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Stroke: The loss of brain function due to a disturbance in the blood supply to the brain.

B. FAST: Fast is an acronym for Face, Arms, Speech, and time. This is used to tell when someone is having a stroke by stating noticeable symptoms of stroke.

Section 4. The funding shall come from the state, local, and federal sources that it already comes from. This money will be part of the school districts financial report from the TEA.

Section 5. This act requires that the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills be revised in order to include Stroke awareness classes.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Student Forum To Improve Local Education Act.

Section 2. This act shall be enacted to create leadership teams of students who will work with public school administrators to improve education for all on the local level. Using key questions about instruction, school pride, attendance, etc., a diverse pool of students will provide feedback and implementation ideas to improve their own schools. They will share their ideas with administrators and campus site-based decision making committees to make changes.

Section 3. Under House Bill 5, all schools are required to evaluate the district’s performance and the performance of each campus in regard to community and student engagement. Districts must assign one of four performance ratings – Exemplary, Recognized, Acceptable or Unacceptable – to the district and each campus for overall performance, including the following categories: Fine arts; Wellness and physical education; Community and parental involvement; 21st Century Workforce Development program; Second language acquisition program; Digital learning environment; Dropout prevention strategies; and Educational programs for gifted and talented students. THIS BILL WOULD ADD STUDENT FORUMS TO THIS LIST OF REQUIRED AREAS TO EVALUATE. House Bill 5 requires a local committee or committees to determine the criteria that the district uses to evaluate and assign performance ratings and to evaluate the district’s compliance with statutory reporting and policy requirements. The Texas Education Agency will begin collecting information regarding locally-assigned district and campus community and student engagement ratings beginning in late June. The Texas Education Agency is required to report the performance ratings and compliance statuses on its website. Districts and charters were required to have posted their locally assigned ratings and compliance status on the school district’s website annually by the first of August.

Section 4. Definitions:
A. Student Forum: Group of five students per grade level (grades 4 through 12) will comprise this input and decision-making group; students will serve terms of varying lengths (1-3 years) so that there is consistency throughout the years.

B. Key Questions: Probably provided by TEA, but could also be created by local districts to address local needs (I.E. What could our HS do to improve attendance? If you could change instruction, how would you do this and why?, etc.)

C. Site-based Decision Making: A process for decentralizing decisions to improve the educational outcomes at every school campus through a collaborative effort by which principals, teachers, campus staff, district staff, parents, and community representatives assess educational outcomes of all students, determine goals and strategies, and ensure that strategies are implemented and adjusted to improve student achievement.

Section 5. Each school district/campus in the state is required to complete a “Career & Community Engagement” survey at the end of the district. My recommendation is that “STUDENT INPUT” be added as an additional component to this survey already in existence. Therefore, failure to complete would be consistent with the current provisions in this policy.

Section 6. Local school funds would be used to implement these Student Forums.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Student Privacy In Public School Act.

Section 2. This act should ensure that every school restroom, locker room, and shower room designated for student use accessible by multiple students at the same time shall be declared for use by male students only or female students only. A student who asserts to school officials that his or her gender is different from his or her biological gender and whose parent or legal guardian provides written consent to school officials shall be provided with the best available accommodation, but that accommodation shall not include the use of student restrooms, locker rooms, or shower rooms designated for use by students of the opposite biological gender while students of the opposite biological gender are present or could be present. Acceptable accommodations may include but are not limited to access to single-stall restrooms, access to unisex bathrooms, or controlled use of faculty bathrooms, locker rooms, or shower rooms.

Section 3. Definitions

A. Biological Gender: The physical condition of being male or female, which is determined by a person’s chromosomes, and is identified at birth by a person’s anatomy.

B. Public School or “School”: Under the control of a local board of education of a local school district.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Subject to Student Code of Conduct.

2nd Offense: Class C Misdemeanor - A fine of not more than $500.

3rd Offense: Class B Misdemeanor - Not more than 180 days in a county jail and/or a fine of not more than $2,000.

4th Offense: Class A Misdemeanor - Not more than 1 year in a county jail and/or a fine of not more than $4,000.

Section 5. This act shall be funded through fines issued by the enactment of the law.

Section 6. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Schools going against the Federal law presented by the Obama administration directing public schools to allow transgender students to use bathrooms matching their gender identity may lose federal funding.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Technology For Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall fund better technology for schools in Texas. An example being funding for updated hardware, software, and app suites. Schools in Texas don’t always have the privilege of having good computers for their visual arts or science classes, and others can’t afford good software to complement their computers. This can be fixed through asking for donations or setting up a grant program.

Section 3. Definitions:
   A. Hardware: Computers or tablets.
   B. Software: The operating system or said hardware.
   C. App Suite: A collection of apps designed for creative work.

Section 4. Failure to qualify for technology funding will result in the school not be able to receive funding.

Section 5. This act will be funded through donations and state government. Each school that is nominated for funding must be inspected to ensure funding goes to the correct areas, and to ensure there is no misappropriation of funds.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Technology Grants For Creative Arts Programs Act.

Section 2. This act will fund competitive grants to provide technology for Texas public middle and high school creative arts programs.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Technology: Any hardware, software, cloud computing subscription, social media, web hosting, telecommunications, sound amplification or modification device or other media deemed to advance knowledge, production, skill or publication of any creative art.

B. Creative Arts Programs: Programs such as but not limited to drama, music, film making, photography, creative and news writing, graphic design and visual arts.

Section 4. This act will be funded from proceeds generated from the Texas Lottery in a cumulative amount not to exceed $2.5 million. Grant applications will be administered, evaluated and awarded by a fair and impartial committee consisting of at least five, but no more than nine, members and based on criteria established by the Texas Education Agency. Grants are limited to a maximum of $8,000 per school district.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Book Bans Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all book bans in schools be repealed and re-evaluated in consideration of the Texas Bill of Rights, Section 8: FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS; LIBEL. This act is to ensure that there is no bias against any type of book in any and all public schools in the state of Texas.

Section 3. This act shall be effective against all book bans in schools and school libraries, however, the legal guardians of the individual students shall retain the right to withhold permission from the student to view the book.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. Ban: To prohibit, forbid, or bar; interdict.

B. Book: A handwritten or printed work of fiction or nonfiction, usually on sheets of paper fastened or bound together within covers.

Section 5. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Monetary penalty to individual school of two hundred dollars.

2nd Offense: Will result in decreased government funding per each infraction.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by the Texas Education Agency in the amount of five thousand dollars. Any generated funds will be dealt with by the Texas Education Agency.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Public High Schools Start Time Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas public high schools who receive state funding start no earlier than 8:30 am to enhance the educational learning capacity of students.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in schools not receiving full state funding.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the individual school district

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Public School Curriculum Availability Act.

Section 2. This act shall require Texas schools to put curricula and materials used on school’s official websites to be accessible at any time. This will ensure that parents are able to find out what their children are learning and also ensure that working parents are able to view current curricula outside of school hours.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Curricula: All materials used to educate children.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A payment to the Texas Education Agency for the time, money, and effort that is spent by state employees to enter all curricula onto the school website for each school in the district (not to exceed $2500 per school).

Repeat Offenses: A payment that is double the amount payed for the previous offense for the reasons listed in 1st offense.

Section 5. An in-service day could be created for teachers with one of the objectives for the day being the input of each class’s curricula onto the school’s website. There will be no extra funding required.


Section 7. No school district may opt out due to their size.

Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Public Schools Mandatory Unstructured Recess Act.

Section 2. With this act Texas public school students will be required to take four (4) 15-minute unstructured recesses, two (2) in the morning and two (2) in the afternoon, per regular scheduled school day. These breaks will improve students’ focus, academics, attendance, creativity, and social skills, while also decreasing behavioral diagnoses.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Unstructured Recesses And Breaks: Time when an adult is not structuring the social interaction, either indoors or outside, between children in regular school day.

B. Behavioral Diagnoses: Conditions that a child may exhibit over a long period of time and to a marked degree that adversely affects a child’s educational performance.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to the school district, requiring the recommended recesses be applied.

2nd Offense: If not corrected after 1st warning the TEA may give the school district a lower accreditation status in relation to the Texas Administrative Code.

Section 5. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) will be the enforcing agency for this bill.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Study Space As Part Of Education Electives Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow Texas High School students to select and explore the study of space, outerspace or cyberspace, so as to include choice of elective, independent study, apprenticeship or internship while receiving elective credit towards Texas Education Agency (TEA) graduation requirements. The purpose of this act is to offer an alternative future college and career path for students desiring this focus while meeting Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) requirements as well as real world needs. Providing a work force with a space, technology, and economic background is critical to support the venues now and for the future. This act will enable Texas to take a leading direction for its economic future potentials, its students and its academic focus to met the future needs.

Section 3. Definitions:


Section 4. Failure to comply on school district adherence for elective and graduation requirements will result in loss of state funding.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and implemented by individual state school districts.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Top 10% Automatic Acceptance Policy To Top 5%”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Top 10% Automatic Acceptance Policy To Top 5% Act.

Section 2. This act shall be a revision of the Top Ten Percent Automatic Acceptance Policy, House Bill 588, to ensure the most academically superior residents in the state are accepted to State supported colleges and universities. This act will change the automatic admission policy to all State supported colleges and universities from top 10% to top 5% class ranking of Texas public high schools. It will allow Texas residents not attending a Texas public high school an increased chance of acceptance to the State college or university of their choice. This act would also allow State colleges and universities more flexibility in shaping the demographics of their student body.

Section 3. Definitions:

B. Top 5% & 10% Class Ranking: Ranking of students based upon their grade point average (GPA) throughout their high school career from ninth to twelfth grade in Texas public schools.

Section 4. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its other wise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Two Semesters Of Government Class”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Two Semesters Of Government Class Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high school students be required to take two semesters of government class, furthering them in our government’s responsibility.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Government Class: A class taken at a high school level of education that explains the responsibility and purpose of the state and national governments.

Section 4. School district who fail to comply to two semesters of government in their education requirements shall lose the state funding received in the amount of 1/8 of ADA funding.

Section 5. School districts which include two semesters of government in their graduation requirements will receive additional state funding in the amount of 1/8 of the school’s ADA funding.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Two-Year College Tuition for Qualifying Texas Residents act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that two years of a qualifying Texas resident’s college tuition is paid for. The business community reports that the state is not graduating enough potential employees with the necessary skills to fill all positions available; this is resulting in the state losing jobs to other areas. This act will encourage more students to attend college to obtain an associates degree to fill these jobs.

Section 3. Failure to complete a degree or certificate within 3 years of enrolling in the free tuition program requires the student to repay the program.

Section 4. Payment due to lack of obtaining a degree in the allotted amount of time will be enforced through the garnishment of wages.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government by the increase of the sales tax up to 1%.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Uniform Start And End Date Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all public schools in the State of Texas begin and end on the same day of the year. This act does not include college universities.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Uniform: Remaining the same in all cases at all times.

Section 4. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) will oversee all education funding.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
## ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE (ENV)

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Section 1. This act shall be known as the Boaters License Required For All Ages Act.

Section 2. The act shall require a person, no matter the age, get a Texas Boater License. This act will educate people driving motorized watercraft on our lakes. This law requires all ages who operate a motorized watercraft be required to pass a written test of boater safety. The operator must carry Texas Boat License while operating any type of motorized watercraft.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $500 Fine.
2nd Offense: $1000 Fine and must retake Boater Safety Course again.
3rd Offense: $2000 Fine and loses license for one full year.
4th Offense: $5000 Fine and loses license for life.

Section 4. A person must have a Texas Boat License at time of purchase and renewal of the boat tags every two years.

Section 5. Texas Game Warden will enforce law. 100% of the license fee go to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Feral Hog Eradication Initiative Act.

Section 2. This act shall implement the Louisiana State University AgCenter research, the use of sodium nitrite in feed, to assist in the eradication of feral hogs. This will be done by the use of wild hog feeders on State lands, and the sale of these feeders to independent landowners.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Feral Hog: Once Domesticated Hogs which have either escaped or were released, that have lost domestic characteristics, and developed traits necessary for survival in the wild. Feral Hogs have a high reproduction rate, and are estimated to do nearly $400 million in damages yearly.

B. Sodium Nitrite: A substance which causes changes in the structure of red blood cells in hogs, resulting in cells that can no longer carry oxygen, thus causing suffocation. Relatively harmless to most other species, and with minimal environmental hazard.

C. Wild Hog Feeders: A feeder designed to allow feral hogs access to food by use of a grate and weighted floor.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the Texas Rainy Day Fund to purchase the state owned feeders and feed. The sale of wild hog feeders and feed containing Sodium Nitrite will also help to fund this act.

Section 5. This act will be administered and overseen by the Texas Wildlife Services unit of the Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service. Sale of feed containing Sodium Nitrite shall and wild hog feeders will be regulated by the Texas Feed and Fertilizer Control Service.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Feral Hog Trapping Incentive”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Feral Hog Trapping Incentive Act.

Section 2. This act shall create an incentive program for the hunting of feral hogs in Texas in accordance with current Texas hunting laws, by making a payment of $5.00 per feral hog harvested.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Feral Hog: Includes European wild hogs, feral hogs, and European-feral crossbreeds living wild in the State of Texas.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $250 fine.

2nd Offense: $500 fine.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government and a designated fee added to Texas hunting license fees. Payments will be made each year until the current year’s designated funding amount is exhausted. No payments will be made beyond the yearly funded amount. Payees must possess a current Texas hunting license and will also be required to sign a W-9 form before a check will be issued. Payment amounts will be determined by the game warden of the payee’s jurisdiction.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Freshwater Reduction In Oil And Gas Fracturing Act.

Section 2. This act shall call for the reduction in fresh water usage in oil and gas fracturing. This act shall ensure that oil and gas fracturing use no more than 50% Freshwater by the year 2020 and an amount not to exceed 25% by 2024. Technology exists to utilize treated/recycled, salt and other non-potable water sources. This act will help to preserve the freshwater resources for future generations.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Freshwater: Fresh water is naturally occurring water on Earth’s surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers and streams, and underground as groundwater in aquifers and underground streams. Fresh water is generally characterized by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids.

B. Oil And Gas Fracturing: A well-stimulation technique in which rock is fractured by a pressurized liquid. The process involves the high-pressure injection of ‘fracking fluid’ (primarily water) into a wellbore to create cracks in the deep-rock formations through which natural gas, petroleum, and brine will flow more freely. When the hydraulic pressure is removed from the well, small grains of hydraulic fracturing prop pants (either sand or aluminum oxide) hold the fractures open.

C. Non-potable Water: Water that has not been examined, properly treated, and not approved by appropriate authorities as being safe for consumption.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Fine of up to $100,000.00.

2nd Offense: Fine of up to $250,000.00.

3rd Offense: Loss of the right to Use Fracturing in the State of Texas.

Section 5. This Act shall be funded by the taxation of oil and gas producers who wish to perform fracturing in the State of Texas.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Testing And Quarantine For Mule Deer”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Testing And Quarantine For Mule Deer Act.

Section 2. This act shall make testing for disease and quarantine in Mule Deer from out of the State and Country mandatory before release into Texas. Texas has a $2.2 billion hunting industry, the loss of deer due to diseases such as Chronic Wasting Disease would cause a large impact on the economy in Texas, and potentially destroy our native whitetail population.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Chronic Wasting Disease: This disease belongs to a family of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. Animals can be affected by eating plants and being exposed to saliva, urine, blood, soft antler material, feces, or decomposition of an infected animal.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Animals from out of state will be taken by the state and all deer exposed to the out of state deer will be tested for disease. The owner will pay a fee for tests to be run.

2nd Offense: Fines will increase and the state will take all animals for testing and research, these animals will not be returned to the owner.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Nature Near Texas Roads Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that rare and common plants along the sides of every Texas road have a chance to bloom and produce seeds for the next season. Since the state and cities have mowers cut everything along the sides of the roads even if they are not hazardous, Texas plants are disappearing at a fast rate. This bill will benefit the plants by giving them time to grow and seed mainly during spring and summer by only cutting one strip along the highway at this time. The city, county, or state only cut one strip along the state highways and county roads during the spring and summer. During, the winter and fall they cut the whole side once the plants finish seeding.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Rare: A specie or event that is not seen often. This means that certain specie can be extinct.
B. Hazardous: This means something life threatening or unsafe to a life or the environment.
C. Disappearing: A specie or object that is not visible anymore. This means it is seen less often.
D. Benefit: Someone or another creature gaining a positive outcome. This means that there help in retrieving what is needed to live.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: The city, county, or state are warned about the law they broke, but they have to pay a fine of $2,000 that goes to Texas Parks and Wildlife.
2nd Offense: The city, county, or state pays a $4,000 fine that goes to Texas Parks and Wildlife.
3rd Offense: The city, county, or state goes to court for repeatedly breaking the law.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Non-Release Of Captured Feral Hogs Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all captured feral hogs be exterminated, for the purpose of lowering population numbers and reducing economic impact on farmlands.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Captured: To have possession of, either by trap/pen of any type or caught by hunting dogs.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Fine ranging from $50-$100 U.S. Dollars per animal.

2nd Offense: Fine ranging from $100-$250 U.S. Dollars per animal and attend and complete a 2 hour minimum workshop covering effects of feral hogs on wildlife habitats and farming communities.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by Texas Parks and Wildlife in the amount of $500,000.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Proper Deer Management Of Mature Bucks Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow for the creation of a standard weight of field dressed bucks to determine whether the buck is a mature size, this would also revoke the current 13 inch rule, making it more feasible for hunters to manage their deer herds, culling genetic malfunctions and poor quality whitetail bucks.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Field Dress: To remove non edibles from the animal to help with preservation. (etc. blood, intestines)

B. Mature Buck: A male deer that has reached full growth as evidence by weighing 100lbs after field dressing.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Fine between $150 and $400 dollars charged to the hunter.

2nd Offense: License will be revoked for the next year as well as the fine of the first offense.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department a state entity and shall be paid for through funds gained through fines.

Section 6. Repel of the Texas law Sec. 62.0165 that established the idea that a buck must have a 13 inch spread between his antlers to be a legal deer.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Recycling Schoolers Budget Increase”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Recycling Schoolers Budget Increase Act.

Section 2. This act shall furnish each school with recycling bins that is a size in accordance to their waste output. Schools are one of the biggest producers of recyclable wastes and most of what can be recycled is thrown into the general trash. For schools that participate and receive the budget increase or grants, those will only remain for the cycle year. On the next cycle participation will be judged again and if they are chosen then they will keep their grant availability and the increased budget.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Recyclable Wastes: Paper and plastic products that aren’t covered in forgiven substances.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government along with charitable donations to to cause of “Going Green”.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions By Cattle Operations Act.

Section 2. This act will require that cattle operations receive training in research based methods of the reduction of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gas emissions from the cattle industry now exceed the emissions released by all cars on America’s roadways. This act shall ensure that Texas will support a strong, clean-energy economy.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Cattle Operation: A cow-calf operation is a method of raising beef cattle in which a permanent herd of cows is kept by a farmer or rancher to produce calves for later sale.

B. Greenhouse Gas Emissions: A greenhouse gas is any gaseous compound in the atmosphere that is capable of absorbing infrared radiation, thereby trapping and holding heat in the atmosphere. By increasing the heat in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect, which ultimately leads to global warming.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Immediate shutdown of the operation until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected.

2nd Offense: Loss of government funding.

Section 5. State colleges will receive funding to provide further research into the reduction of greenhouse gases in cattle operations. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Agriculture. The research needed by state universities will total $2 million dollars. Extension service training to operators will total $2 million dollars. Administration costs will total $2 million.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions By Cattle Operations”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
House Sponsor: Kiersten Esposito
Senate Sponsor: Maleah Walker
Committee: Environment
County: Collin/Baylor

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Restrictions For Lawn Water Conservation”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Restrictions For Lawn Water Conservation Act.

Section 2. This act shall apply restrictions on the amount of time and the day people are allowed to water lawns. Homes that use city water will be given days and times by the last digit of their address.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Write Warning.
2nd Offense: Fines starting at $50 to 400.
3rd Offense: Fines starting at $500 to $1,500 upward.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stabilization Of Texas Lakes Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas lakes be dredged at least every 20 years, or as seen necessary. This is necessary to ensure that aquatic habitats remain stable, and to decrease the amount of waste, and extra deposits and sediment in lakes that effects its efficiency, and its well being.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Dredge: (v.) Clean out the bed of (a harbor, river, or other area of water) by scooping out mud, weeds, and rubbish with a dredge. Aquatic habitats: (n.) an area surrounded by water or submerged in water where plants and animals thrive. Sediment: (n.) matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the county for the lake, if applicable.

2nd Offense: After one year of no progress toward the stabilization of the lake, the county will be fined $50,000.

3rd Offense: The County will be investigated to see if there is reason to believe that the county is negligent, and the rights of the county to the lake will be revoked.

Section 5. Each lakes welfare will be held responsible at the county level, with funds from the state.

Section 6. This act will be funded by the State Water Plan issued by Texas Water Development Board through allowing municipal riders added to bills, and on bonds on Texas Water Municipalities.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Feral Hog Eradication Program”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Feral Hog Eradication Program Act.

Section 2. This act shall create a program that will pay a bounty of $10 per head for dead hogs and .40 cents per pound for live hogs that are taken to collection sites that are established in every county in Texas that has a feral hog problem. Live hogs will be quarantined and fed out at a feed lot to be sure they are free of disease and suitable for consumption, and healthy hogs will be transported to slaughter houses and meat processors where pork products will be packaged and sold at cost to government agencies like jails, prisons, or food assistance programs. This program will also include a website in which ranchers, farmers, and landowners will be able to communicate with hunters and trappers and also track the number of hogs collected in each county to see where efforts are improving and where more work is needed. Members who choose to join the website will pay a one-time membership fee of $50 to help fund the operating cost of the website.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Feral Hog: Feral hogs cost landowners, farmers, and ranchers an estimated $400 million in damages per year in Texas. Feral hogs are domestic hogs that lose domestic characteristics with each generation and develop traits needed to survive in the wild.

B. Collection Site: A location site established in each county to collect dead or alive feral hogs.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a fine of $250. If a person is caught hunting or trapping without permission of the landowner, a fine of $250 will be imposed and no bounty will be paid on any feral hogs collected. Fines collected will be used for additional funding of the program.

Section 5. This program will be managed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and should be financially self-sufficient within the first year due to the funds collected from the sale of the pork, website membership fee, and any fines collected.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Schools To Use Environment Friendly Trays”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Schools To Use Environment Friendly Trays Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas schools begin to use biodegradable lunch trays. They would break down in the city landfills, so they will not be a hindrance to the environment.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Biodegradable: Capable of decaying through the action of living organisms.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning to the school district, requiring the usage of biodegradable lunch trays.

2nd Offense: Issue of warning to the school district, requiring the usage of biodegradable lunch trays.

3rd Offense: Fine of $500 to the school district and a warning to the school district.

Section 5. This act would be funded by the individual school district.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Great Reed Eradication Program Act.

Section 2. This act in conjunction with The Texas Department of Agriculture shall incentivize private landowners who demonstrate great success in eradicating said invasive species within a period chosen by the TDA. The purpose of this act is to renew the ecological health of those areas in Texas which are adversely impacted. The Great Reed crowds out native plants species; reduces wildlife habitat; contributes to higher fire frequency and intensity; and modifies river hydrology.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Conjunction: A joining together or being joined together; union; association; combination.
B. Incentivize: To give incentives to.
C. Eradicating: To remove or destroy utterly; extirpate.
D. Invasive Species: An invasive species is a plant, fungus, or animal species that is not native to a specific location (an introduced species), and which has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment, human economy or human health. E. Great Reed (Arunda donax) The Great Reed is an invasive grass common to riparian areas throughout the Southwest.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in fines, taxes and subsidies being withheld.

Section 5. The Texas Legislature will call a referendum on any penalties or funding. The Texas Department of Agriculture will be assigned to enforce this law.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by the state government.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
GOVERNMENT, FINANCE, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE (GFA)

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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Advocating For 4-H/FFA And Agriculturists”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Advocating For 4-H/FFA And Agriculturists Act.

Section 2. This act shall prevent slanderous accusations, with no accountability or fact against 4-H, FFA and agriculturists by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) or similar activists groups.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $10,000 fine and public retraction of false statements.

2nd Offense: $50,000 fine and public retraction of false statements.

3rd Offense: $100,000 fine and public retraction of false statements.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drone Use In Integrated Mosquito Management Funding Act.

Section 2. This act establishes funding for State Integrated Mosquito Management to utilize Unmanned Aircraft Systems to research disease vector species populations and distributions and explore remote delivery or application of mosquito control systems. Research emphasis shall be on rural and underserved regions in the State to ensure protection of human and animal health and safety in areas not already covered by municipal or other mosquito abatement programs.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM): A mosquito-focused pest control strategy that blends chemical and non-chemical methods. It is the preferred approach for governmental mosquito control programs and is designed to prevent the development of mosquito resistance, or “immunity”, to any one control method. IMM works best in a cooperative effort executed over a large area.

B. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS): Otherwise referred to as drones or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, UAS are any unmanned aircraft. UAS come in a variety of shapes and sizes and serve diverse purposes. Regardless of size, the responsibility to fly safely applies equally to manned and unmanned aircraft operations, and UAS are regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and must adhere to FAA rules.

C. Disease Vector: In epidemiology, a vector is any agent (person, animal, or microorganism) that carries and transmits an infectious pathogen into another living organism. Arthropods form a major group of disease vectors with mosquitoes, flies, sand flies, lice, fleas, ticks and mites transmitting a huge number of diseases. This law refers specifically to species of mosquitoes that are vectors of diseases that pose acute health risks such as West Nile virus, Zika virus, Dengue fever and Malaria.

Section 4. Due to safety concerns and air traffic volume, any Federal Aviation Administration restrictions on Unmanned Aircraft Systems will be observed and operational permits obtained prior to any UAS operations. Funding will be dispersed for research regardless of permit status, due to possible delays in permit process.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of $500,000.00. Funds will be granted jointly to Texas A&M University AgriLife Research and Texas Integrated Pest Management Foundation.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Elimination Of Unfunded Mandates On Counties Act.

Section 2. This act shall prevent the Texas Legislature from enacting any law or policy that imposes any financial burden on Texas counties. Any law, regulation, or policy that places such burdens on counties must be accompanied by appropriated funds sufficient to reimburse all costs to counties.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Unfunded Mandate: Any law, regulation, or policy placed on a county that is not accompanied by sufficient appropriated funds to pay all costs required to comply with the law, regulation, or policy.

B. Appropriated Funds: Monies allocated by the Legislature to be used for a specified purpose.

Section 4. This act shall be extended to all state agencies that provide services to its citizens through a county governmental office (i.e., state vehicle registration provided through the county Tax Assessor-Collector).

Section 5. Any law, regulation, or policy enacted that requires a county to provide goods and/or services will be funded by state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eradication Of Gerrymandering Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that no state, county, or other political subdivision attempt to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating boundaries to create a partisan-advantage.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: All individual(s) or parties found guilty of gerrymandering are to be fined the cost of a new election up to $500,000.

2nd Offense: All individual(s) or parties found guilty are to be imprisoned for 7 to 10 years.

Section 4. The act shall be funded by the state government in the amount necessary to halt the action of gerrymandering.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increased Funding For Educator Health Insurance Act.

Section 2. This act shall increase funding to provide teachers with better health insurance. This act would allocate more money to help offset educator costs. Teachers have extremely high health insurance premiums as well as extremely high deductibles.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Educator: Anyone working in the Texas public school systems.

Section 4. The state government will allocate no less than $350,000,000 toward this fund.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Job Assimilation”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Job Assimilation Act.

Section 2. This act shall require all people under the age of 65, living in Texas, and are not considered disabled and are receiving government assistance, work a job from the “Prescribed List” of available jobs, the required amount of hours at minimum wage to equal the financial assistance from the government. This includes all forms of government assistance including, but not limited to, food assistance, rental assistance, welfare, medical insurance, and mobile phone devises provided by the government. All people who receive any type of financial assistance will also be require to pass a yearly drug test and a random quarterly drug test.

Section 3. Prescribed List of jobs will include, but not limited to government agencies, farms and ranches which receive government assistance, schools, and others that apply and meet the requirement of Local or State assisted businesses.

Section 4. Failure to meet the drug test requirements will result in loss of all assistance for one year. At this time, the person can reapply. Two failed drug test, at any time while in the program, will result in complete loss of assistance with no opportunity to reapply.

Section 5. Current funds appropriated to individuals utilizing government assistance from the federal government will directed to the Job Assimilation Act. The drug testing outlined by the Job Assimilation Act shall be funded from the money provided by the current welfare budget.

Section 6. This act repels all funding distributed by government assistance programs and redistributes it to the Job Assimilation Act budget.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Sales Price Disclosure Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that a person may not (1) file for record, or (2) have recorded in the county clerk’s office, an instrument conveying real property under a contract for sale unless the instrument is attached to a sales price disclosure form, to be filed with the chief appraiser of the appraisal district established for the county in which the property is located, upon transfer of the said property. The form should include (1) the sale price and (2) the characteristics of the property as of the date of sale and can include any additional information surrounding the nature of the sale. Furthermore, the sale price disclosed under this chapter may not be used as the sole basis by the chief appraiser for increasing the appraised value of real property described in a sales price disclosure form. Further, this act will ensure more equal and fair application of the Tax Code by equipping appraisal districts with the data needed to equalize appraisals throughout the state.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Real Property: Consists of the interests, benefits, and rights inherent in the ownership of land plus anything permanently attached to the land or legally defined as immovable; the bundle of rights with which ownership of real estate is endowed. To the extent that “real estate” commonly includes land and any permanent improvements, the two terms can be understood to have the same meaning.

B. Sale Price: The actual amount of money exchanged for a unit of goods or services, whether or not established in a free and open market. An indicator of market value.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in an inability to transfer real property until the proper form is completed.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Military Families Pay No County Property Taxes Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that the immediate family of military personnel who are killed in action will no longer pay county property taxes.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Military Personnel: Members of the armed forces including but not limited to Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, and National Guard.
B. Killed In Action: A casualty category applicable to a hostile casualty, other than the victim of a terrorist activity, who is killed outright or who dies as a result of wounds or other injuries.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in county refunding plus interest the property taxes paid since the submission and approval of paperwork to have the property taxes waived.

Section 5. This act will not require funding as it will come out of county property tax submissions.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Relating To Poverty Awareness”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Relating To Poverty Awareness Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that Chapter 662, Government Code, is amended by adding Section 662.111 to read as follows: Sec. 662.111. POVERTY AWARENESS MONTH. (a) The month of June is Poverty Awareness Month to increase awareness of poverty and to encourage support and community service efforts to help those effected in the following ways: (1) Encourage community service efforts to support local homeless shelters and food pantries; (2) encourage more people in poverty into programs to help them back on their feet instead of staying on the street; (3) encourage collaboration between governmental agencies, educational institutions, homeless shelters, food banks, and food pantries. (b) Poverty Awareness Month shall be regularly observed through appropriate programs and activities to increase awareness and support for poverty here in our great state.

Section 3. As defined in chapter 662: (1) “Part-time state employee” means a state employee who normally works fewer than 40 hours each week. (2) “State agency” means a unit of state government, including a state board, commission, council, department, committee, agency, or office that was created by the constitution or a statute of this state and is in any branch of state government. The term does not include a local government, a river authority, a special district, any other political subdivision, or an institution of higher education as defined by Section 61.003, Education Code. (3) “State employee” means an employee of a state agency or an appointed officer of a state agency whose office is not created by the state constitution. The term includes a part-time, hourly, or temporary state employee. (4) “Workday” means a day on which a state employee is normally scheduled to work. The term does not include a national or state holiday. Added by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 268, Sec. 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1993. Amended by Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 1035, Sec. 27, eff. June 19, 1997.

Section 4. For the marketing of this act the Texas State Legislator will allocate any necessary funds.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Rio Grand Valley Automation On Farm Infrastructure Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide funding for the replacement and improvement of the existing method of irrigation of agriculture to a modern methodology through automation of the existing manual control of the infrastructure. The automation of the on farm irrigation infrastructure will also provide for the conservation of water through increased control.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Automation: The control of gates and valves by electronic means.

B. On Farm Infrastructure For Irrigation Of Agriculture: The gates, valves used to deliver irrigation water from canals to farmland.

C. Rio Grande Valley of Texas: The three county area of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy Counties.

Section 4. All approved and contracted projects with the Texas Water Development Board shall be completed within one (1) year of the date of contract. Failure to comply with this provision will result in cancellation of contract and loss of grant funding.

Section 5. A total of one million dollars will be provided and administered by the Texas Water Development Board from agriculture grant funding, through a 50% cost share match with landowner.

Section 6. This act shall take effect September 1, 2016.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Farm Subsidies For Organic Farming”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Farm Subsidies For Organic Farming Act.

Section 2. This act shall help local farmers grow food to be consumed within a smaller distribution area to preserve freshness and nutrients in food, thereby stimulating the local economy and helping Texans with a better, cheaper, healthier food supply. Farmers who use organic methods of growing crops, especially fruit and vegetables, shall not miss out on the large-scale federal subsidies that are given to corn, wheat, soybeans, rice and cotton, which makes it hard to stay financially stable.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Subsidy: Money given by the federal government to support a cause.

Section 4. This would entail restructuring of the current subsidy system in Texas agriculture.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Immigration Act.

Section 2. This act will secure and protect the State of Texas by restricting the access of the border to illegal immigrants wishing to enter the state. The purpose of this act is to prohibit unwanted and dangerous individuals from crossing over the border into Texas, thus promoting state security. In recent years the Texas-Mexico Border has been extremely porous, exposing the state and country to individuals of all nationalities, including those who wish to attack us. Furthermore, Texas has spent millions of dollars on supporting illegal immigrants. This act will preserve state security and will conserve state funds.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Illegal Immigrants: any one person or group of people who crosses over the Texan border without legal consent of the Texan or American government.

B. Texas Border: The dividing line between Mexico and the United States that runs from El Paso to the Gulf of Mexico.

C. State Security: a state government, along with its parliaments, should protect the citizens of the state against all kinds of crises through a variety of power projections such as political power, military might, etc.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Any illegal immigrant found on Texas soil will be arrested. The individual will be given the opportunity to go through the legal process of obtaining citizenship. If citizenship is or cannot be obtained, the immigrant will be immediately deported.

2nd Offense: The illegal immigrant will be immediately deported.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government. Rather than spending millions on supporting illegal immigrants, the State of Texas will invest this money in State security.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas New Farmers Student Loan Forgiveness Award Act.

Section 2. This act shall grant student loan forgiveness awards for the purpose of alleviating the burden of student loan debt for new farmers. With the average age of Texas farmers on the rise, student loan forgiveness awards could be a key in attracting a new generation of full time farmers. The state of Texas would enter into a written agreement with the farmer receiving the award. In the agreement, the farmer would agree to farm at least 40 hours per week for a period of five years in Texas. Verification of employment as a farmer would be based on the farmer’s Texas tax returns of the previous year. Students loans will be deferred for the five year period. At the end of the five year period, up to $50,000 shall be applied toward the farmer’s student loan debts. The recipient must be an undergraduate or graduate from a Texas public university. Farmers will be chosen through an application process overseen by a county agricultural committee, overseen by the county’s Agricultural Extension Service. Two applicants will be chosen in each county in Texas to receive the student loan forgiveness award.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Full Time Farmer: An individual engaged in the production of agricultural products as his/her primary source of income, working a minimum of 40 hours per week on his/her farm.

Section 4. A farmer who fails to comply with the obligations of the agreement will not be eligible for loan repayment and the student loan will no longer be deferred.

Section 5. This act shall be funded in accordance with Sec. 52.01 of the Education Code.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
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**HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE (HT)**

**House**
- Meeting Room: E2.016
- Chairperson: Rose Craig
- Advisor(s): Monica Walker & Erich Schatte

**Senate**
- Meeting Room: E1.020
- Chairperson: Jhett Jackson
- Advisor(s): Wes Utley
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Blue-Spectrum Headlight Safety Act.

Section 2. This act shall clear up existing Texas law regarding the brightness and color of road-legal headlights. Blue-range bulbs were found by the US Department of Transportation’s Office of Crash Avoidance Standards to reduce road-lighting ability by 67% and increase glare by 33% due to higher light scatter tendency. This especially impacts older drivers and drivers with visual impairment (e.g.: cataracts, glasses) because blue-spectrum lighting does not trigger as strong a pupil contraction response as does yellow light. Federal law sets requirements for headlight coloring to be “white,” but this does not forbid blue-spectrum lights which are white, but with a higher concentration of blue light than traditional halogen bulbs. Federal standards are used by the Texas Department of Public Safety in vehicle inspections, and aftermarket lighting must be USDOT-approved. Set maximum color temperature for manufacturer and after-market HID lamps at 5000K (manufacturers typically use 3400-4300K bulbs, which are within the “daylight” color/intensity range).

Section 3. Definitions:

A. High-Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamps: A type of electrical gas-discharge lamp producing light by means of an electric arc between tungsten electrodes inside an arc tube, filled with both gas (usually xenon) and metal salts that, when heated, form plasma, creating more visible light per unit of electric power consumed.

B. Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs): Very small, high-brightness two-lead semiconductor light sources with low energy consumption and long lifetimes.

C. Glare: Uncomfortably bright light.

D. Disability glare: Reduction in visibility to the point of negatively affecting driving ability Color temperature: Temperature of a theoretical body which emits visible light of a color comparable to that perceived by a human viewer of an actual light source. (blue at 8,000-10,000K)

Section 4. Upon effect, failure to comply becomes subject to Texas Transportation Code, Sec. 547.004. Sec. 547.004. GENERAL OFFENSES. (a) A person commits an offense that is a misdemeanor if the person operates or moves or, as an owner, knowingly permits another to operate or move, a vehicle that: (1) is unsafe so as to endanger a person; (2) is not equipped in a manner that complies with the vehicle equipment standards and requirements established by this chapter; or (3) is equipped in a manner prohibited by this chapter. (b) A person commits an offense that is a misdemeanor if the person operates a vehicle equipped with an item of vehicle equipment that the person knows has been determined in a compliance proceeding under Section 547.206 to not comply with a department standard. (c) A court may dismiss a charge brought under this section if the defendant: (1) remedies the defect before the defendant’s first court appearance; and (2) pays an administrative fee not to exceed $10. (d) Subsection (c) does not apply to an offense involving a commercial motor vehicle.

Section 5. This act would add a new subsection to Transportation Code, Section 547, Vehicle Equipment. The Texas Department of Public Safety will oversee the implementation.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Canine Vehicle Safety”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Canine Vehicle Safety Act.

Section 2. This act shall require mandatory restraint for dogs while driving. The dog must be placed in a dog crate or harness so that they cannot distract the driver by sitting in their lap or being under their feet while driving. This will reduce distracted driving resulting in a decrease in the number of vehicle accidents statewide.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Dog Crate: An enclosure in which a dog may be kept for security or transportation.

B. Dog Harness: A harness that may be strapped into a car like a human seat belt.

C. Distracted Driving: Driving a vehicle while engaging in an activity that has the potential to distract the driver from the task of driving.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $20.00 - $50.00 fine.

2nd Offense: $75.00 - $100.00 fine.

3rd Offense: $125.00 - $200.00 fine with mandatory Defensive Driving classes.

Section 5. The Texas Department of Transportation and the Texas Department of Public Safety will jointly fund the initial information campaign for this effort. Each offense will result in revenue for the state and allow additional informational campaigns.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Defensive Driving For Beginning Drivers Act.

Section 2. This act shall require beginning drivers to take, along with the standard driving tests, defensive driving.

Section 3. Failure to take defensive driving will result in the denial of the applicants license.

Section 4. This act shall be enforced by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drivers Education Training Course Required Act.

Section 2. This act shall enact a more classroom based course of instruction and enforce physical driving by a certified, trained professional. When compared to online instruction by a sponsor, less knowledgable drivers are being produced through technology based learning when compared to in-classroom instruction.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Classroom Courses: Instruction taking place through classroom participation will produce better prepared drivers.

B. Physical Driving Courses: Driving instructions will produce better prepared drivers.

C. Certified instructor: A state-approved certified individual.

Section 4. Failure to pass state approved courses will result in denial of applicants license.

Section 5. This act will be funded and supported by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Drivers Education Training Course Required”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drivers Education Training Course Required Act.

Section 2. This act shall enact a more classroom based course of instruction and enforce physical driving by a certified, trained professional. When compared to online instruction by a sponsor, less knowledgable drivers are being produced through technology based learning when compared to in-classroom instruction.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Classroom Courses: Instruction taking place through classroom participation will produce better prepared drivers.

B. Physical Driving Courses: Driving instructions will produce better prepared drivers.

C. Certified instructor: A state-approved certified individual.

Section 4. Failure to pass state approved courses will result in denial of applicants license.

Section 5. This act will be funded and supported by the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Drivers Not Allowed To Be On Cell Phones While Driving”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drivers Not Allowed To Be On Cell Phones While Driving Act.

Section 2. The act will ensure the safety of all Texas drivers by making sure that all drivers are focused on the road and to lower the amount of car accidents.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by State to driver for being on a handheld device.

2nd Offense: $200 fine for being on a handheld device.

3rd Offense or more: $500 fine for being on handheld device.

Section 4. This act will require money in order to advertise and enforce the law throughout Texas. This act will be funded partly by the state government and partly by the people in Texas through taxes. The state government will be in charge of making advertisements and talking to the citizens of Texas about this act.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drug Testing For Driver’s License Act.

Section 2. This act shall require all persons applying for a valid Texas driver’s license to pass a mandatory drug test.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Loss of eligibility to reapply for a Texas driver’s license for a period of one year.

2nd Offense: Loss of eligibility to reapply for a Texas driver’s license for a period of three year.

3rd Offense: Loss of eligibility to reapply for a Texas driver’s license.

Section 4. The cost of this act shall be assumed by the State of Texas.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“Eliminate The Requirement Of Adults Wearing Seat Belts”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eliminate The Requirement Of Adults Wearing Seat Belts Act.

Section 2. This act will allow adults to make their own decision on whether or not they should be buckled while riding in the back seat of a motorized vehicle. Children will still have to be buckled even if they are riding in the back.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Adult: A human being of 18 years and older.
B. Child: A human being of 17 years and younger.

Section 4. Repel of Sec. 545.413. SAFETY BELTS; OFFENSE. (a) A person commits an offense if: (1) the person: (A) is at least 15 years of age; (B) is riding in a passenger vehicle while the vehicle is being operated; (C) is occupying a seat that is equipped with a safety belt; and (D) is not secured by a safety belt;

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ensure Texas Drivers Are Operating Vehicles Safely Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure Texas drivers are operating vehicles safely by implementing testing modules to be completed at license renewal. Modules shall represent the licensee’s ability to competently operate a vehicle as well as their knowledge of basic driving laws. Testing modules for this law may be administered either on paper in coordination with a driving demonstration or through an electronic program. A driving demonstration or electronic program shall present the licensee with the opportunity to show their driving competency. Paper or electronic testing shall support licensee’s knowledge of basic driving laws.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Operate: Used in this context shall show ability to drive and maintain a vehicle.

B. Testing Modules: Paper or electronic programs used to demonstrate knowledge or ability.

Section 4. All Texas drivers shall undergo testing during all license renewals for their lifespan. No driver shall be awarded a new license if testing is not passed. Police department to follow same protocol issued for violations of unlicensed drivers.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state department of transportation.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Hands-Free Law For All Of Texas Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that no hand held electronic devices be used while driving. On January 1st 2015, a law was mandated in Austin Texas where you are not allowed to use hand held electronics while driving. Austinites are encouraged to use hands-free systems to help keep roads safer. Some of the brightest young minds are in Texas, and the number one killer of young people is car accidents. This State mandated law can help us protect our beloved residents. Hand held electronics that are banned include: Mobile telephones, personal digital assistants, MP3 or other hand-held music players, electronic reading devices, laptop/computer, pagers, broadband personal communication devices, GPS or navigation systems, electronic gaming devices, and portable computing devices. Hands-Free systems can include: Bluetooth or headphones, or an affixed GPS system.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Guilty party may go to court and show that they have purchased a hands-free system valued at more than $50.


Section 4. This act should not require ample funds, but what is required will be funded by the State Government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Illegalizing Intexticated Driving In Texas Act.

Section 2. This act shall enact a ban on texting for all drivers. Of all the different forms of distracted driving, texting is by far the most dangerous. Yet 34% of Americans have admitted to texting while driving, putting themselves and others on Texas roadways in danger. It is recorded that Intexticated drivers spend 10% of their driving time outside their lane, making them 23% more likely to crash.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Texting: Sending or reading a text message by means of a mobile device.
B. Intexticated: Describes people who drive while sending text messages on their mobile device.
C. Distracted Driving: The practice of driving a motor vehicle while engaged in another activity, typically one that involves the use of a cellular phone or other electronic device.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $50 Fee.
2nd Offense: $100 Fee.
3rd Offense: $150 Fee.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increase Funding Of Texas Transportation Infrastructure Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that the Government of Texas allocate more funds each year to the Texas Department of Transportation to improve maintenance toward the betterment of Texas transportation infrastructure. Some state road conditions are unsafe to travel on.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Transportation Infrastructure: Framework that supports transport systems e.g. highways, dams, bridges, etc.

B. Government Of Texas: That of which is operated out of Austin, Texas.

Section 4. The Texas Department of Transportation will implement bi-annual inspections and conduct routine maintenance of all infrastructure with an increased annual budget of $10 billion. Funding will come from an emergency revision to the state budget.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Individual Freedom Seat Belt Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure the right of all Texas citizens of eighteen years or older riding in a motor vehicle the right to/not to wear a safety restraining device during vehicle operation. To ensure the safety of adolescents, all passengers and/or operators of a motor vehicle under the age of eighteen years old are required to wear such safety restraining devices during vehicular operation.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Safety Restraining Device: A device that restricts an object’s motion.

B. Car Seat: A small removable seat that is equipped with a restraining device or harness and can be fastened to the seat of a vehicle for securing young children.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A fine of seventy-five dollars to the driver of the vehicle if the minor in violation does not have a driver’s license or to the minor if he/she does have a driver’s license.

2nd Offense: A fine of one hundred dollars to the driver of the vehicle or to the minor in violation if he/she has a driver’s license.

3rd Offense: A fine of two hundred dollars to the driver of the vehicle or to the minor if he/she has a driver’s license.

4th Offense: A fine of two hundred dollars and five hours of community service to the driver of the vehicle or the minor if he/she has a driver’s license.

Section 5. Revenue generated from the fines shall be rendered to the state, county, or municipality who the ticketing law enforcement officer represents.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limit The Use Of Ethanol In Transportation Fuel Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that only E5 or lower, a fuel mixture of 5% or lower anhydrous ethanol and 95% or higher gasoline, be produced and sold by transportation fuel stations for the use of vehicles with internal combustion engines (ICE).

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Ethanol: A colorless volatile flammable liquid which is produced by the natural fermentation of plant sugars; alcohol.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: The fuel businesses who commit their first offense against this act shall be held responsible for compensation to customers whose vehicles are significantly harmed by the ethanol contaminated fuel.

2nd Offense: The fuel businesses who commit their second offense against this act shall be restricted for sales in the state of Texas until the proper requirements are met.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Driving Tests For The Elderly”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Driving Tests For The Elderly Act.

Section 2. This act shall require all elderly drivers to take a driving test every two years. The regular testing (once every two years) of elderly persons to be safe to drive would minimize the risk of having elderly persons, who are unfit to drive, potentially cause injuries to the drivers and pedestrians around them.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Elderly: The US Census bureau defines elderly as any person of the age of 65 years old and above.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Temporary suspension of license until driving test is taken and passed.

2nd Offense: Permanent seizure of person’s driving privilege.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of one million dollars to help lower the cost of driving tests for the elderly.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Personal Property Rights Of Residential Airspace Act.

Section 2. This act shall define the parameters of residential airspace and ensure a resident’s rights to that space including the right to privacy from commercial drones.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Property Rights: The legal limits governing the use and control of economic resources by individuals and corporations.

B. Residential Airspace: All the air from the ground to 700 feet above a residence.

C. Privacy: Freedom from damaging publicity, public scrutiny, secret surveillance, or unauthorized disclosure of one’s personal data or information, as by a government, corporation, or individual.

Section 4. Failure to observe the property rights of residential airspace will result in:

1st Offense: The drone owner(s) will pay a fine of $1000.

2nd Offense: Revocation of the drone owner’s license.

Section 5. This act shall generate fees from the collection of fines for the general fund of the State of Texas.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Reduce Energy And Maintenance Costs With LED Streetlights”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduce Energy And Maintenance Costs With LED Streetlights Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure replacement of fluorescent and incandescent lighting on Texas state roadways with high-efficiency LED lights. This change will reduce the operating costs of lighting Texas roadways and enhance safety. This change will coincide with normal lighting maintenance and updates. The new LED fixtures will be oriented to emit light directly toward the ground in order to reduce light pollution.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. LED: Light-emitting diode, a lighting device with lower energy consumption, longer operating life, more durable, smaller size and more environmentally friendly.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Mandatory replacement of lights with correct equipment without recompense.

2nd Offense: Ineligibility for further contracts with the State of Texas for a period of 5 years

Section 5. This act will be funded through Texas Department of Transportation normal operating funds.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Replenish The Texas State Flower Act.

Section 2. This act shall require the State of Texas to allocate an amount to replenish the Texas State Flower, the Bluebonnet. To this date, due to roadwork and the recent drought, the Bluebonnets have diminished in many areas in our state. In replenishing the Bluebonnets along the roadsides of State Highways, as well as Farm to Market roads, we will honor Lady Bird Johnson’s vision of beautifying our state with the Bluebonnets.

Section 3. This act will ensure the Bluebonnets, the State of Texas Flower, be distributed along roads the State of Texas maintains.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Require Helmets For Motorcyclists”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Require Helmets For Motorcyclists Act.

Section 2. This act shall require that motorcycle helmets be worn by every person of every age on an autocycle.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Motorcycle Helmet: A hard hat designed for motorcyclists that is worn to protect the wearers head.

B. Autocycle: A motor vehicle, other than a tractor, that is: (1) designed to have when propelled not more than three wheels on the ground; (2) equipped with a steering wheel; (3) equipped with seating that does not require the operator to straddle or sit astride the seat; and (4) manufactured and certified to comply with federal safety requirements for a motorcycle.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a fine of no less than $25 and not more than $250.

Section 5. This act will be funded as necessary by the state government.

Section 6. Repel of TRANSPORTATION CODE TITLE 7. SUBTITLE G. CHAPTER 661. Sec. 661.003. Article C: It is an exception to the application of Subsection (a) or (b) that at the time the offense was committed, the person required to wear protective headgear was at least

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Residential Airspace Property Rights Act.

Section 2. This act shall define the parameters of residential airspace and ensure a resident’s rights to that space including the right to privacy from commercial drones.

Section 3. Definitions:
   A. Property Rights: The legal limits governing the use and control of economic resources by individuals and corporations.
   B. Residential Airspace: All the air from the ground to 700 feet above a residence.
   C. Privacy: Freedom from damaging publicity, public scrutiny, secret surveillance, or unauthorized disclosure of one’s personal data or information, as by a government, corporation, or individual.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
   1st Offense: The drone owner(s) will pay a fine of $1000.
   2nd Offense: Revocation of the drone owner’s license.

Section 5. This act shall generate fees from the collection of fines for the general fund of the State of Texas.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Riding A Bike Under The Influence Act.

Section 2. This act states riding a bike under the influence of alcohol is an offense. This act will lower the rate of bicycle accidents in Texas, so resulting in fewer injuries and deaths.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Bicycle: A vehicle composed of two wheels held in a frame one in front and the other in back.
B. Under The Influence: Person confirmed to have blood alcohol level above 0.08.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the bicycle operator.
2nd Offense: Issue of a ticket by the state to the bicycle operator, requiring that the operator pay compensation to the local municipality in a certain amount of time.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Transportation.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Safety On School Busses”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Safety On School Busses Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all children on a school bus will wear a seatbelt just as they do in regular cars. As well as there be air bags installed where ever needed for the children’s absolute safety.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Safety: The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.

Section 4. Failure to comply will results in a ticket and a $100 fine to the school bus company.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of three million dollars.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Suspension Of Mandatory Logbook Breaks Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas livestock haulers can travel within the state of Texas, from point of origin where cattle will be loaded to point of destination where cattle will be unloaded, without having to take a mandatory logbook break. This shall ensure safety of the animals, lessen the spread of disease, and reduce economic loss to cattle producers during shipping.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Logbooks: A book to keep log of miles, dates, and places of travel for big rig drivers. Also used to show time of their drive hours, mandatory breaks, on duty non driving hours, off duty hours, and weekly total hours worked.

B. Point Of Origin: The beginning point of something; the location from which a shipment is dispatched.

Point of destination: The location at which a customer is paying charges to get the goods. (livestock)

Section 4. Texas police officers, DOT enforcement, and CDL holders will have to be made aware of this allowance in current regulation. The State of Texas shall consider utilizing the Cattle Raisers Association, all Check-off organizations, and state Livestock Hauling associations to educate the public and drivers of new allowances.

Section 5. Failure to take an otherwise mandated break before point of origin or after point of destination shall result in the issuance of current tickets and standing fines.

Section 6. This act will be funded by the State Transportation Department.

Section 7. Repel of Logbook mandatory break laws as outlined in Texas Statute Part 395 where applicable, during the transport of live animals inside the state of Texas, are hereby repealed in the State of Texas.

Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Transporting Agricultural Products Or Processing Equipment”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Transporting Agricultural Products Or Processing Equipment Act.

Section 2. This act shall amend the current law relating to length limitations for vehicles transporting certain agricultural products or processing equipment.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Vehicles Transporting Certain Agricultural Products Or Processing Equipment: A single motor vehicle used exclusively to transport chile pepper modules, seed cotton, cotton, cotton burrs, or equipment used to transport or process chile pepper modules or cotton, including a motor vehicle or burr spreader.

Section 4. This act shall amend Section 622.101 (a) (2), Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows: (2) longer than 52 [48] feet.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“UAV Registration”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the UAV Registration Act.

Section 2. This act will help ensure the faster and more effective prosecution of UAV related crimes by requiring the implantation of a RFID in a crucial part of all UAVs, manufactured, sold, or operated in the state of Texas.

Section 3. Definitions

A. UAV or Unmanned Aerial Vehicle: A powered, aerial vehicle that does not carry a human operator, uses aerodynamic forces to provide vehicle lift, can fly autonomously or be piloted remotely, can be expendable or recoverable, and can carry a lethal or nonlethal payload.

B. RFID or Radio Frequency Identification Device: Uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects. The tags contain electronically stored information. Passive tags collect energy from a nearby RFID reader’s interrogating radio waves. Active tags have a local power source such as a battery and may operate at hundreds of meters from the RFID reader. Unlike a barcode, the tag need not be within the line of sight of the reader, so it may be embedded in the tracked object.

Section 4. Special Instructions:

A. UAV manufacturers and operators will still be required to follow any and all regulations set up by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and federal government.

B. Operators who have been granted a section 333 through the FAA are not required to follow this act 1.

Section 333: Section 333 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 grants the Secretary of Transportation the authority to determine whether an airworthiness certificate is required for a Unmanned Aircraft System to operate safely in the National Airspace System

Section 5. Failure to comply will result in:

Manufacturer:
1st Offense: A fine not exceeding $10,000 and a period of 30 days in which to correct the offending part of the facility.
2nd Offense: A $50,000 fine and immediate shutdown of the manufacturing facility until action has been taken to correct the offense and the facility has been inspected.

Operator:
1st Offense: A fine not exceeding $50.
2nd Offense: A fine not exceeding $200 and a period of 90 days to show proof of compliance.
3rd Offense: A fine not exceeding $500 and the confiscation of the UAV in question.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by the state government to be used in the enforcing of the regulations aforementioned. Funds raised by the penalties of this act shall be managed by the Texas Department of Transportation.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Wildlife Road-Crossing Structures”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wildlife Road-Crossing Structures Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that wildlife road-crossing structures are built in areas where collisions with animals are common, in order to reduce the possibility of animal collisions.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Wildlife Road-Crossing Structures: A structure designed to allow wildlife to safely cross roadways without impeding traffic

Section 4. The Texas Department of Transportation will prioritize the construction of these structures in areas with the highest likelihood of animal collisions; and with regard to the highest threat to endangered species.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by an increase of $5 to the annual vehicle registration fee and a fee of 1% of a vehicle’s value at the time of sale. It is estimated that this will generate more than $400 million annually.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
# JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

**(JUD)**

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A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Abolishing The Death Penalty”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Abolishing The Death Penalty Act.

Section 2. This act shall prohibit the sentencing to death or execution of any person for any violation of state law.

Section 3. This act shall commute death penalties imposed prior to the enactment of this Act to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government as currently funded.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the American Rule For Attorneys Fees Act.

Section 2. This act shall repeal Texas Bill H.B.No.274 and replace it with the “American Rule” for attorneys fees in Texas Civil Courts. This act shall protect businesses and individuals and will ensure a fair process when in a Civil Court.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Texas Bill H.B.No.274: A law that grants Texas civil courts authority to order the “losing” party pay for the “winning” party’s attorney fees and costs under certain circumstances. It instructs Texas civil courts to develop and implement procedures to dismiss “frivolous” lawsuits early on in litigation.

B. American Rule For Attorneys Fees: A rule that states that each party pays only their own attorney’s fees, regardless of whether they win or lose.

C. Civil Court: Texas courts that try cases alleging wrongs by one party against another and determine whether the defendant is financially liable for the plaintiff’s injuries.

Section 4. Exceptions to the “American Rule” for attorneys fees provided by existing State Law shall not be affected (excluding those listed in Texas Bill H.B.No.274).

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban On The Use Of “Affluenza” Mitigation Act.

Section 2. This act shall mandate that all criminal defense attorneys, whether privately retained or court-appointed, who work in the state of Texas, be banned from using the mitigation of “affluenza” in court cases, especially when the defendant is charged with manslaughter and/or homicide, as in the case of The State of Texas v. Ethan Couch.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Affluenza: A psychological malaise supposedly affecting wealthy young people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings of guilt, and a sense of isolation.

B. Criminal Defense Attorney: The attorney representing the defendant in a lawsuit or criminal prosecution.

C. Manslaughter: The unjustifiable, inexcusable, and intentional killing of a human being without deliberation, premeditation, and malice.

D. Mitigation: The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something.

Section 4. If the term “affluenza” is used as a mitigating circumstance for any criminal act in a court of law, the defense attorney for the case will be held in contempt of court and liable for punishment at the judge’s discretion.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Concealed Handgun License For 18 Year Olds”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Concealed Handgun License For 18 Year Olds Act.

Section 2. This act shall give 18 year olds the ability to acquire a concealed handgun license in the state of Texas without being active military. They will be required to comply with Texas Concealed Handgun laws.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Concealed Handgun License: A legal permit to carry a handgun in public in a concealed manner, either on one’s person or in close proximity.

B. Active Military: State active duty service, federally funded state active service, or federal active service.

Section 4. The failure to comply with the Texas Concealed Handgun laws will result in 18 year old not being eligible for a permit until the age of 21.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Court To Hear The Testimony From The Children”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Court To Hear The Testimony From The Children Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure the court hears the testimony of any child(ren) involved in a court case if they desire to speak. If a child is competent to testify, and has the desire to, the the Court should be required to listen and consider the opinion of the child. The child must be allowed to speak in court regardless of age, as long as they are considered competent by the Court. This speech may be done privately in the Chambers of the Judge or in Guardian-approved writing. Any Official of the Court may object to a proceeding if the child’s opinion has not been considered. The Judge must make sure all parties are aware that the child will be given the option to speak, as long as they are found legally competent.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Child Custody: This describes the parent-child relationship when there is a court order.

B. Competent: The ability to understand the difference between the truth and a lie, and the promise to tell the truth in court.

C. Testify: To speak in court.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State/ State Bar.

2nd Offense: Suspension of state Bar license for a period no less than 6 months but no greater than 12 months.

3rd Offense: Removal of Bar license by State legislature.

Section 5. Should any expenses arise, this act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Police To Identify Before Entering A Residence Act.

Section 2. This act shall prevent the homeowner from mistaking the law enforcement for a burglar or other individual in the act of committing a crime, therefore preventing a dangerous situation for all parties involved. This act is intended to oblige law enforcement officers to announce themselves before entering a domicile for reasons such as a search warrant. This ensures the safety of both the inhabitant and the office.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Domicile: The permanent residence of a person; a place to which, even if he or she were temporary absent, they intend to return, also where one regularly sleeps

B. Announce: To make one’s presence known and that the announcer is a law enforcement officer.

Section 4. If the law enforcement officer is proven not to have announced themselves, then the officer is considered a trespasser in the eyes of the law and liable for any and all damage to belongings or persons in the domicile caused by the officer.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state of Texas.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reinforcing The Cyber Crimes Unit For Texas Act.

Section 2. This act shall increase the staff and resources for the Cyber Crimes Unit which would allow it to focus on crimes such as fraud, hacking, piracy, etc. The Cyber Crimes Unit for the state of Texas currently has protected Texas from child predators on the internet since 2003 when it was announced by Gregg Abbott, then the Attorney General. The department was created from the reallocation of the Internet Bureau, that was created by John Cornyn, current Senior Texas U.S. Senator. In the 13 years since the Cyber Crimes Unit’s creation, Texas has grown exponentially in the technology field and the internet has become much more volatile for crime as seen by the recent Sony break-in and Bangladesh online bank heist. This bill would reinforce the Cyber Crimes Unit by creating units to handle cyber security in Texas and also with the addition of $2.2 million dollars, raising the total funding to $3 million dollars.

Section 3. This act will be funded by the current Governors Criminal Justice Division.

Section 4. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Stanford”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stanford act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that those convicted of sexual assault are given mandatory minimum prison sentences of at least 5 years in a Texas State Correctional Facility and a minimum of 10 years of probation.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Sexual Assault: An incident that involves sexual contact that is forced upon an individual

B. Mandatory Minimum Sentence: The fixed sentence that a judge is forced to deliver to an individual convicted of a crime, neglecting the culpability and other mitigating factors involved in the crime

C. Disbarment: To expel from the Legal Profession or from the bar of a particular court.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in disbarment.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stop Sanctuary Cities Act.

Section 2. This act shall make it unlawful for any state or political subdivision to: restrict or prohibit a government entity or official from sending to or receiving from the responsible federal immigration agency information regarding an individual’s citizenship or immigration status, or from maintaining or exchanging information about an individual’s status.

Section 3. Failure to comply with a immigration-related detainer that has been lawfully issued by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Any state or subdivision that: violates such prohibition shall be ineligible for State Criminal Alien Assistance Program funds; and does not come into compliance with such requirements within 180 days of receiving noncompliance notification from DHS shall be ineligible for assistance under the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.

Section 4. Funding may not be withheld until DHS has: (1) notified a state or subdivision of its noncompliance, and (2) determined that voluntary compliance cannot be secured.

Section 5. No liability shall lie with a state or subdivision that is acting in compliance with a lawfully issued DHS detainer solely because the state or subdivision is holding an alien in compliance with such detainer. Nothing in this Act may be construed to require law enforcement officials of a state or a subdivision to provide DHS with information related to a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Term Limits For All Elected Officials Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure term limits of no more than 2 terms of four years each. This act shall ensure new ideas to tackle government issues and problems. All set previous election boundaries should remain in place. The only change would be allowing a mandated rotation of elected officials set by term limits. The term limits would set the level of involvement. Once the election is verified and accounted, the limits would be set.

Section 3. Since legislative representation is set based on election boundaries, no changes to funding are needed. This only term limits, not changes to legislative number of representation

Section 4. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Term Limits For All Elected Officials”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

House Sponsor: Kenzy Hoffmann
Senate Sponsor: Noah Deville
Committee: Judiciary
County: Comal/Jefferson

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Section 1. This act shall be known as the Access To Preventative Healthcare Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas residents have access to preventative healthcare. In order to reduce the financial burden that illnesses cause, all Texas residents will be given an opportunity once every six months to visit the local health care provider, such as a health clinic, for a routine preventative exam, free of charge.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Texas Resident: A person coming into a place with intention to establish his domicile or permanent residence, and who in consequence actually remains there and thereby is entitled to the legal protection and benefits provided by applicable statutes.

B. Preventative Healthcare: Consists of measures taken for disease prevention, as opposed to disease treatment.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Any health clinic that is found to guilty of refusing to provide the biannual preventative healthcare check up are to be fined $500.

2nd Offense: Any health clinic that is found to guilty of refusing to provide the biannual preventative a second time are to be fined $5000.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of five million dollars. The funding shall come from the taxes imposed on the sale of cigarettes, sodas, and candy.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Agriculture Technologies Protection”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Technologies Protection Act.

Section 2. This act shall protect agriculture producers’ access to and use of approved agricultural technologies in agriculture production in accordance with current regulations (GMO, feed additives, antibiotics, etc.).

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Agricultural Technology: The application of techniques to control the growth and harvesting of animal and crop products (“agriculture production”).

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: A $500 fine.

2nd Offense: A $1,000 fine.

Section 5. Enforcement of this act shall be conducted by the Texas Department of Agriculture and additional funding shall be provided by the state government for the administration of this act.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
House Sponsor: Bailey McAnulty
Senate Sponsor: Alexandri Latham
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Guadalupe/Parker

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Animal House”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Animal House Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that if the lessor or owner of a property encounters an abandoned animal that they shall immediately notify an animal control officer or police officer or any other authorized agent of the presence and condition of the animal. Prompt reporting shall be considered evidence of sufficient regard for the suffering of the animal. The lessor or owner who encounters an abandoned animal shall not be considered the owner, possessor, or person having the charge or custody of the animal.

Section 3. Failure to comply with prompt reporting will result in:

1st Offense: $250.00 Fine to be made payable to the Clerk of the Court in the County at which the Offense occurred.

2nd Offense: $500.00 Fine to be made payable to the Clerk of the Court in the County at which the Offense occurred.

3rd Offense: $1,000.00 Fine to be made payable to the Clerk of the Court in the County at which the Offense occurred and a sentence of up to 10 (ten) days in Jail.

Subsequent Offense: Shall result in doubling of Fine’s and additional Jail time of up to 60 days.

Section 4. This act shall be funded by the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Cam’ron Law Act.

Section 2. This act will require all Texas public schools comply with one (1) of two (2) options to better protect the participants and spectators at UIL sanctioned direct contact and high-impact home games and sporting events. Option 1) Each ISD must employ and retain on staff no less than one (1) properly trained and currently certified EMT to be present and on-site throughout the duration of each UIL sporting event that involves direct contact or high-impact athletics. Each ISD must also maintain a basic EMT medical kit to include: an emergency defibrillator; airway establishment equipment; cervical collars; and immobilizing back boards; furthermore, ensuring on-site and immediate access by the staff EMT. Option 2) As an alternative to option 1, an ISD may contract through private treaty with a licensed and accredited ambulance service to provide for a fully stocked and staffed ambulance at each of the afore mentioned types of sporting events. This act will serve to help ensure that proper and timely emergency medical attention is available for those sustaining severe or life-threatening injuries while participating or attending these sporting events.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. EMT: Emergency Medical Technician.
B. UIL: University Interscholastic League.
C. Direct Contact: Any sport where direct physical contact is common (ie. football, water polo, soccer, hockey, etc...) 
D. High-impact: Any sport where athletes commonly tend to exert themselves beyond their natural limits (ie. basketball, baseball, track meets, etc…)
F. TEA: Texas Education Agency.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Immediate forfeiture of the game at which the infraction occurred and a fine of not less than $1,000.
2nd Offense: Immediate forfeiture of the game at which the infraction occurred, suspension from all UIL sports for the remainder of the school year, and a fine of no less than $5,000.
3rd Offense: Immediate forfeiture of the game at which the infraction occurred, suspension from all UIL sports for not less than one (1) complete school year, and a fine of not less than $10,000.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by TEA and the Independent School Districts.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Changing Stations For Persons with An IDH Act.

Section 2. This act shall require public buildings to provide changing stations in restrooms for persons with an IDH. The purpose of these changing stations is to provide a safe and sanitary space for parents or guardians to facilitate bathroom requirements for their child with an IDH. These facilities are not to have an age restrictions and are to be independent of other restrooms to allow for privacy. These facilities shall follow similar set up as family restrooms, while also following ADA guidelines.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. IDH (Impairment, Disability, or Handicap Impairment): Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

B. Disability: Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

C. Handicap: A disadvantage for a given individual that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal. Public building: buildings open to the public, including but not limited to government buildings, restaurants, businesses, parks/public venues, etc.

D. Family Restroom: A restroom facility that allows for members of a family (including legal guardians) to use the facility at the same time.

E. ADA: The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 is a wide-ranging civil rights law that is intended to protect against discrimination based on disability.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Failure to comply within the first year shall mandate a fine no less than $5,000 and not to exceed $20,000, depending on size and activity level of the public building.

2nd Offense: Every month, past the one year deadline, that compliance is not met shall mandate a fine no less than $500 and not to exceed $2,000, depending on size and activity level of the public building.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and shall be managed through funds obtained from the state government and fines incurred under the act. Funds shall be managed by the Committee for Public Health and Welfare.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Changing Stations For Persons with An IDH”
BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Changing Stations For Persons with An IDH Act.

Section 2. This act shall require public buildings to provide changing stations in restrooms for persons with an IDH. The purpose of these changing stations is to provide a safe and sanitary space for parents or guardians to facilitate bathroom requirements for their child with an IDH. These facilities are not to have an age restrictions and are to be independent of other restrooms to allow for privacy. These facilities shall follow similar set up as family restrooms, while also following ADA guidelines.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. IDH (Impairment, Disability, or Handicap Impairment): Any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function.

B. Disability: Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

C. Handicap: A disadvantage for a given individual that limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal. Public building: buildings open to the public, including but not limited to government buildings, restaurants, businesses, parks/public venues, etc.

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Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Failure to comply within the first year shall mandate a fine no less than $5,000 and not to exceed $20,000, depending on size and activity level of the public building.

2nd Offense: Every month, past the one year deadline, that compliance is not met shall mandate a fine no less than $500 and not to exceed $2,000, depending on size and activity level of the public building.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and shall be managed through funds obtained from the state government and fines incurred under the act. Funds shall be managed by the Committee for Public Health and Welfare.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Conceal Carry For High School Administration”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Conceal Carry For High School Administration Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow Texas high school administrators to carry a concealed handgun on campus during school hours, in case of an emergency requiring administration to act for the protection of students. Administration must still obtain a concealed carry license. No more than 10 rounds should be loaded in gun clip.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Handgun: A gun designed for use by one hand, especially a pistol or revolver.

Section 4. Repel of Tex. Penal Code § 46.05.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the CPR Regulation For Hotels Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that any commercial establishment offering lodging shall require that the manager or staff on duty have a current certification of Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).

Section 3. Definitions:
   A. CPR: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.

Section 4. Managers will receive a one (1) year grace period to achieve required certification. Failure to comply will result in a $1000 fine every six (6) months until compliance is met.

Section 5. This act shall require the hotel provide compensation for expenses involving the CPR course.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Criminalize Abortion Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that abortion procedures of any kind be illegal and also ensure closure of all abortion clinics in the state of Texas. This act shall protect the rights of the unborn child in the womb and to give that child the same right to life as we have by making abortion illegal in all trimesters of pregnancy. The principle of this act is to treat the unborn from the moment of conception with the exact same value that we have.

Section 3. This act shall ensure that all schools and colleges instruct students that the unborn from the moment of conception are living human beings. If a woman is pregnant and does not have the proper funding to have the child she is able to apply for government assistance.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. Unborn Child: A baby in the womb from the moment of conception till birth. Make Abortion Illegal In All Trimesters of Pregnancy: the term all trimesters includes trimester 1, 2 and 3 of the pregnancy.

B. Exact Same Value As We Have: This ensures the unborn are treated the same way we treat a toddler, an adult and an elderly senior. It treats the unborn as being made in the image of God Himself and protects the unborn from abortion.

C. Murdered: Any abortion procedure, including pills or surgical procedures.

D. Abortion: The intentional termination of a pregnancy.

Section 5. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: The abortion doctor and nurses are to be sentenced with 30 years in prison. The woman, on the other hand, will be punish as seen fit by the judge according to the situation and circumstances such as: the number of previous abortions, the level of knowledge the woman had about the unborn, if the woman was intending to end the child’s life, did the woman have full knowledge that the unborn was a living human being when the child was terminated. The woman will be fined $1,000 for breaking the law.

2nd Offense: The woman, as well as anyone else involved in the abortion (i.e doctor, nurses, boyfriend/husband) are to be sentenced with 30 years in prison without parole.

Section 6. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Curfew To Be Later Act.

Section 2. This act shall change the time of curfew so that teenagers can stay out longer without getting in trouble with the law. This time should be moved from 12:00 am to 3:30 am.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Curfew: An order establishing a specific time in the evening after which certain regulations apply, especially that no civilians or other specified group of unauthorized persons may be outdoors or that places of public assembly must be closed.

Section 4. Failure of teenager to comply will result in:
1st Offense: A fine of $50 to be payed and 10 hours of community service.
2nd Offense: A ticket that will go on their record, a fine of $100, and 15 hours of community service.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of $200,000.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Declaring Common Food Allergens On Menus Act.

Section 2. This act shall make it easier for people who have food allergies to order food at restaurants. They will no longer have to ask for specific allergen menus that are often not immediately on hand, or get the waiter/waitress to ask the chef questions. This act will also make employees taking orders more aware of what the dishes contain, cutting down on accidents caused by consumption of an allergen.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Common Food Allergens: These are ingredients that many people experience allergic reactions to or become sick after eating. The list of common allergens includes the following ingredients: peanuts, tree nuts, milk, eggs, wheat/gluten, soy, fish, and shellfish.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the restaurant in conflict with the act. Compensation must be paid to anyone who has become sick from them not declaring food allergens clearly on the menu.

2nd Offense: A fine of $100 for each listing containing a food allergen that is not declared on the menu must be paid to the State.

3rd Offense: The restaurant must close down operations until the rule is complied with and a fine of $2000 must be paid to the State.

Section 5. All restaurants will be required to fund the changing of their menus on their own.

Section 6. Declaration of common food allergens on menus should be enforced by restaurant inspectors already in service and should be added to a list of practices they check for when inspecting a restaurant.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Dog Fighting Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all people with knowledge of a dog fighting operation or those that do not report such operations be punished to animal cruelty.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Dog Fighting: Type of blood sport generally defined as opposing two game dogs against one another in a ring or pit for the entertainment of the spectators or the gratification of the dog fighters.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Felony - Minimum of 5 years in state prison.

2nd Offense: Felony - Minimum of 10 years in state prison.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Don’t Smok-in’ Texas Act.

Section 2. The act shall ensure that there is a non-smoking rule in Texas in all public places. The main principle of the bill is to preserve the health of ALL Texans and eliminate the dangers of second-hand smoke in public places. Although many cities have adopted no-smoking rules, statistics show the majority of Texas is rural or unincorporated land which does not protect Texans from lung and heart disease and cancer. A 1-800 phone number with instructions on reporting violations shall be required in all profit and non-profit business establishments of public use.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Public Place: Any gathering of two or more people for purposes of profit or non-profit in open or closed areas during or after business hours.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: $500 fine for any public place allowing tobacco smoking in their establishment.

2nd Offense: $5000 fine for any public place allowing tobacco smoking in their establishment.

3rd Offense: $10,000 fine, 3rd degree felony and possible closure of establishment at discretion of Texas Department of Health & Human Services.

Section 5. Expenses for enforcement will be sourced from cigarette sales taxes, with the Texas Department of Health & Human Services charged with notification and enforcement. The Texas Department of Health & Human Services will work closely with local police and sheriff’s departments to reach all areas of Texas.

Section 6. The state law will supercede any current city rulings on smoking in public places.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Educating Consumers Natural Vs. Organic Produce Act.

Section 2. This act shall educate Texas consumers by showcasing differences between Natural and Organic produce. In alliance with the Texas Department of Agriculture, consumers would have easy access to information in the marketplace.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Organic Agriculture: Organic agriculture produces products using methods that preserve the environment and avoid MOST synthetic materials, such as pesticides and antibiotics.

B. Natural Produce: The product does not contain any artificial flavor or flavoring, coloring ingredient, or chemical preservative, or any other artificial or synthetic ingredient; and the product and its ingredients are not more than minimally processed.

C. Organic Certification Program: Ensures the integrity of organic agriculture products produced and manufactured in Texas by providing certification to Texas producers and businesses.

D. Specialty Crop Block Grant Program: Enhances the competitiveness of specialty crops - fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, tree nuts, horticulture, nursery crops and horticulture - pertaining to food safety, marketing, nutrition, plant health and industry development.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the market place owner, requiring that the education initiative be available to consumers within a timeframe of three months.

2nd Offense: All produce will have a taxation increase of 2% if timeframe is not met.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Agriculture, and grants received from the Organic Certification Program as well as the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Electronic Cigarette Regulation act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure the public safety for non users of electronic cigarettes by regulating the areas electronic cigarette users may use their device.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Electronic Cigarettes: Device used to stimulate the experience of smoking, having a cartridge with a heater that vaporizes liquid nicotine instead of burning tobacco.
B. Regulated Areas: Indoor public zones in which the user may not use his/her electronic cigarette to include, but not be limited to: public workplaces, restaurants, hospitals, airplanes, and school/college campuses.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Up to $500 fine.
2nd Offense: Up to $750 fine.
3 or more Offenses: Up to $1,000 fine and up to 24 hours of community service.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon its passage by legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Employment Of Veterans Act.

Section 2. Addition of title 13, Human Resources Code, chapter 270 to read as follows: Sec. 270.001. VETERANS PROTECTING OUR YOUTH PROGRAM (VPOYP). (a) Public schools and universities in the State of Texas are now required to hire armed security guards. (b) These guards will be unemployed veterans or veterans seeking new employment as school security guards. (c) No training will be necessary, as veterans will have already received training in their years of service; however, they will be required to obtain concealed carrier licenses. (b) Each school is required to hire at least two veterans as security guards.

Section 3. DEFINITIONS. In this title: (1)“DoD” refers to the United States Department of Defense. (2)“Legally Mentally competent” means to have been declared mentally stable by a licensed medical examiner. (3)“Veterans” under this title refers to veterans of the United States Military and DoD that are legally mentally competent and pose no threat to themselves or those around them. (4)“VA” refers to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. (5)“Veterans Protecting Our Youth Program” means the program established under this title to employ veterans as security guards for Texas public or private schools and universities. (6)“VPOYP” means Veterans Protecting Our Youth Program.

Section 4. SCREENING VETERANS FOR EMPLOYMENT. (a) Each hiring school, public or private, must screen with a standard background check; moreover, make sure that: (1) The veteran job-applicant has or is in the process of obtaining his concealed carrier license, and (2) has been declared mentally stable by a licensed medical examiner. (b) The hiring school will assist their veteran job-applicants along the licensing process by supplying necessary monetary contributions. (c) The applicant will be rejected if he fails to meet these criteria.

Section 5. REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATOR. (a) The Texas Veterans Commission will submit annual reports to the Texas legislator, the comptroller or any committee of the Texas Legislature that manages human resources, education or veteran affairs. (b) The report shall include: (1) a statement of the cost in preparing the report; (2) a brief explanation of the methodology used in preparing that cost statement; and (3) if any additional funding is necessary for the fulfillment of this title, a budget request outlying the amount of funding the commission wishes to be allocated. (c) This report shall include a list of the Texas public schools and universities in compliance or noncompliance with this title; moreover, it shall detail which of these institutions have the ability to comply or not and recommendations on which, if any, institutions should require disciplinary action.

Section 6. ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE. (a) This title and all of its mandates will require compliance from all Texas public schools and universities with unemployed veterans living within an hour drive or forty-five miles. (b) Nothing in this title shall in any way force

Section 7. PUNISHMENT AND PENALTIES. (a) The penalty for the leadership of a Texas public school or university that has the ability to yet refuses to employ unemployed veterans, or refuses to work with the Texas Veterans Commission or other veteran affairs organizat

Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Energy Drinks And Shots Under the Age of 18 Act.

Section 2. This act will make the selling and purchasing of energy drinks and energy shots to persons under the age of 18, illegal, due to many health risks and behavior alterations. Anyone under the age of 18 can still consume energy drinks if given consent and in the presence of their legal guardian.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Selling of Energy Drinks: Vending machines will no longer be able to carry energy drinks. Vendors will have to ID any and all persons purchasing said drinks.
B. Energy Drinks And Shots: Any consumable drink that contains 5 or more milligrams of caffeine per fluid ounce.
C. Health Risks: Potential risks associated with energy drink consumption include: caffeine overdose (which can lead to a number of symptoms, including palpitations, high blood pressure, nausea and vomiting, convulsions and, in some cases, even death) according to the National Health Service. Also type 2 diabetes – as high consumption of caffeine reduces insulin sensitivity. Energy drinks have also been linked to heart and neurological problems, poor mental health and substance use among teens.
D. In Possession: On person, in personal belongings (such as backpack, purse or clothing) or in vehicle, unless the offender is on private property. E. Distribution by illegal guardian: If a person is above the age of 18 and has distributed or allowed a minor to have any type of energy drink or energy shot in their presence.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
A. Consumer Offense: A minimum fine of $30 per item in possession.
B. Vendor: 1st Offense: Up to a maximum of $1000. 2nd Offense: Minimum of $1000 and maximum of $20,000 and confiscation of vending machine if in use after 30 days of first offense.
C. Distribution by illegal guardian: A minimum fine of $100 and a maximum of $500 for distributing to a minor.

Section 5. This act will not require any funding. Funds generated by fines will be given to the Texas Health Department to compensate for quality control and vending inspections when necessary.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Fighting In School To Be Considered Disorderly Conduct”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Fighting In School To Be Considered Disorderly Conduct Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that fighting in public schools be considered as disorderly conduct. Any public school student instigating a fight will be cited by school police. Fighting is considered a class “C” misdemeanor so this act will ensure the one who starts the fight be issued a citation for disorderly conduct and may be subjected to a monetary fine of no less than $50.00 and no more than $500.00.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Instigating: The person or student that starts the fight and/or physical confrontation.
B. Citation: An official summons issued by the police.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Citation and a minimum fine of $50.00.
2nd Offense: Citation and a minimum fine of $250.00.
3rd Offense: Citation and a fine up to $500.00.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the fines imposed on those cited. Any monies will be appropriated by the court where the case was heard.

Section 6. Repel of Senate Bill 3693.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Forcing Entry Into Hot Vehicle To Save A Child’s Life”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Forcing Entry Into Hot Vehicle To Save A Child’s Life Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that people who force their way into a locked hot vehicle to rescue a child who may be in life-threatening danger not be subject to prosecution. In the time span of 1990-2015, over 754 children died in hot vehicles, and that is a disturbing number.

Section 3. The following regulations must be followed:

1. Person must call 911 and check if the doors of the vehicle are locked.
2. If the individual feels it’s an emergency and the child is in a life threatening situation, they can break into the vehicle.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. Prosecution: The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge.

B. Vandalism: Action involving deliberate destruction or damage to public or private property.

C. Destruction Of Property: Injury to real or personal property through another’s negligence, willful destruction or by some act of nature.

Section 5. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Intentional vandalism of vehicle and failure to contact 911 will result in fine of $500.

2nd Offense: Destruction Of Property on purpose will result in fine of up to $1000 and sentenced to jail.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of $1,000,000.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Full Contact Sports Health Risk Safety Pamphlets Act.

Section 2. This act shall require leaders or administrators of youth league teams with children under the age of 14 and that involve a full contact sport to give the parents of said children a detailed pamphlet. This pamphlet shall inform the parents of the possible dangers that the sport poses to their child’s development, in particular their cognitive functions; so that parents are aware of the possible long term effects of injuries received at their age.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Possible Dangers: Concussions, neck injuries from collision and bad form, ligament and tendon damage, stunted growth from lifting too heavy weights, and early onset arthritis due to injuries.

B. Pamphlet: A small booklet or leaflet containing information or arguments about a single subject.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Fines no less than $100.00 and no more than $500.00.

2nd Offense: Fines no less than $500.00 and no more than $1,000.00

3rd Offense: The administrator or youth league’s leader will be removed from his position.

Section 5. The youth organizations will be responsible for funding and distributing the pamphlets.

Section 6. The pamphlets will be promulgated by TDH and enforced by TDH.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Handguns For College Students Living In Student Housing Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure the safety of all college students living in university housing, by allowing one handgun, discreetly hidden and secured in dorm room to be used for self defense when needed. As a requirement to receive permission to conceal a handgun, they will first have to pass a class on gun safety and self defense. Both roommates must be in agreement, a fee will also be required (much like a parking pass). The college will also need to know the caliber and location of handgun. Background checks will be required.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Handgun: Any firearm that is designed, made or adapted to be fired with one hand.

B. Concealed Handgun: A Handgun in the presence of which is not openly discernable to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person.

Section 4. This act shall be funded by the individual.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its other wise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“Hormones To Transgender Minors”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Hormones To Transgender Minors Act.

Section 2. This act shall make it illegal to administer pausing or starting hormones to transgender minors as part of hormone replacing therapy (HRT). In doing so, it will eliminate any potential harm these medications might cause; it will prevent irreversible physical changes from being made to children who are still being represented by a parent or guardian; and it will ensure that the patient has had sufficient time to be examined by a mental health professional before this permanent therapy route has begun.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Pausing Hormones: Hormones that pause the course of puberty.
B. Hormone Replacement Therapy: The course of administering hormones (namely estrogens to transgender females and androgens to transgender males) for the purpose of synchronizing a person’s gender characteristics with his gender identity.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offence: Temporary suspension of medical license.
2nd Offence: Permanent suspension of medical license.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its other wise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Illegal Knife Law To Be Repealed Act.

Section 2. This act shall alter Sec. 46.02 of the Texas Penal Code by removing the restriction on the carrying of illegal knives. This act will remove an infringement on the right to keep and bear arms. The banned blade weapons are weapons that are in common use throughout the United States, and constitute bearable arms. Thus, these weapons are protected under the second amendment.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Illegal Knife: (A) knife with a blade over five and one-half inches; (B) hand instrument designed to cut or stab another by being thrown; (C) dagger, including but not limited to a dirk, stiletto, and poniard; (D) bowie knife; (E) sword; or (F) spear.

Section 4. This act shall repel PENAL CODE TITLE 10. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND MORALS CHAPTER 46. WEAPONS 46.01(6)

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Improved School Lunches At Texas Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure better palatability of school lunches. This should ensure students will consume the nutrients they need for learning. This will also decrease the amount of leftover/wasted food.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Public Schools: A school that receives funding from government institutions.

B. Palatability: Having a good or pleasant taste.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: More frequent checks by the Texas Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Division.

2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government funding in the amount of 20 thousand dollars.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 50 thousand dollars per school.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Improved School Lunches At Texas Public Schools”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Improved School Lunches At Texas Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure better palatability of school lunches. This should ensure students will consume the nutrients they need for learning. This will also decrease the amount of leftover/wasted food.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Public Schools: A school that receives funding from government institutions.

B. Palatability: Having a good or pleasant taste.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: More frequent checks by the Texas Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Division.

2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government funding in the amount of 20 thousand dollars.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 50 thousand dollars per school.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increase Physical Education In Schools Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that the State of Texas and the TEA require a minimum of 1 hour of daily physical exercise in school, an increase from the 30 minutes that is required now. This act would also require that physical education be split into two 30 minute classes, one held in the morning and the other in the afternoon. This act would re-enforce the concept that two periods of physical activity daily in school will assist with lowering the obesity rate and at the same time nourish the academic minds of our children.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Per The CDC, Obesity: Defined as a BMI at or above the 95th percentile for children and teens of the same age and gender.

B. Body Mass Index (BMI): Measure used to determine overweight and obesity.

Section 4. The State of Texas should fund this program in the same manner they fund other educational programs in Texas schools.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Keep Me On Insurance Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that people who meet the insurance requirements when being paid by a parent will stay on that insurance plan. This will make sure that non-custodial parents, who are court ordered to provide medical and dental insurance prior to high school graduation, won’t take a child off their insurance plan for personal reasons while they are still eligible to remain on their parent’s insurance plan otherwise.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Insurance: A practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium.

B. Non-custodial Parent: A parent who does not have physical and or legal custody of his or her child by court order. You can be a non-custodial parent even while having shared physical and or legal custody.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in contempt of court, and the party failing to provide adequate insurance when available would be responsible for 100% of all medical costs whether or not they would have been covered by the policy.

Section 5. This act shall coincide with the Texas Family Code.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limiting The Height Of Shoe Heels To Three Inches Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure the health and well being of all women by banning the use of shoes with a heel higher than three inches. According to the American Osteopathic Association statistics show that high heels are one of the biggest factors leading to foot problems in women today.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result:

1st Offense: Issue of warning.
2nd Offense: $75 fine.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“Make Physician Assisted Suicide Legal”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Make Physician Assisted Suicide Legal Act.

Section 2. This act shall make physician assisted suicide legal for a patient who is facing a disease with no cure and no chance to live to end their life peacefully. The use of this act is entirely up to the patient and can not be enforced by the physician. Mercy killing or euthanasia is not condoned or authorized by Texas law, nor is any act or omission other than to allow the natural process of dying.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Physician Assisted Suicide: This rule allows for a patient who is deadly ill or facing imminent death from a disease to call for a doctor to assist the patient in having a painless death.

Section 4. Failure of a physician to comply with patient’s request will result in a warning from the State stating that they comply.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Meningitis Vaccine Not Required For College Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that the meningitis vaccine, and thereby its negative side effects, be optional. This act will allow people to choose if they want to use a vaccine that is ineffective, especially since less than 1 in 405,000 Americans are effected yearly. It shall also support the economy by making the use of resources for this cause optional.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Vaccines: Any preparation used as a preventive inoculation to confer immunity against a specific disease, usually employing an innocuous form of the disease agent, as killed or weakened bacteria or viruses, to stimulate antibody production.

B. Meningitis: Inflammation of the meninges, especially of the pia mater and arachnoid, caused by a bacterial or viral infection and characterized by high fever, severe headache, and stiff neck or back muscles.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Motorcyclists And Cyclists To Wear Helmets Act.

Section 2. This act shall require motorcyclists and cyclists to wear safety helmets. There is no current legislation in the state of Texas that mandates all cyclists to wear a helmet by law. The passing of this act will protect cyclists while riding or in the case of an accident and decreasing the chance of massive head trauma.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue of official warning, or a ticket from a police officer with fine up to $200.

2nd Offense: The offender is to be required to take a motorcycle safety course.

3rd Offense: Suspension of Driver’s License.

4th Offense: Revoked Driver’s License.

Section 4. There will be no funds that the state government will be liable for as it will be the duty of the cyclists to provide their own acceptable head gear.


Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Prevention”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Prevention Act.

Section 2. This act shall make tubal litigation free for women who are on drugs and repetitively have babies that will end up with problems. These babies will be born with birth defects and will be taken by CPS because of the mother who is on drugs; this process is increasing in numbers and cost. Every 25 minutes a baby is born with neonatal abstinence syndrome and from 1.1 million dollars to 1.8 million dollars is how much the state will be paying for them; this is way more expensive than one tubal litigation. Neonatal abstinence syndrome prevention will make it cheaper and better for children with uncontrolled disabilities by offering free tubal litigation to the mother after her first pregnancy and if there is a second pregnancy it will be mandatory.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS): A group of problems that occur in a newborn who was exposed to addictive opiate drugs while in the mother’s womb.

B. Tubal Litigation: Surgical procedure for female sterilization that involves severing and tying of fallopian tubes.

C. Texas Women’s Health Program: Provides family planning services and annual exams at no cost to eligible, low-income women.

Section 4. After the second neonatal abstinence syndrome baby is born from the same mother and she refuses for a second time to have the free tubal litigation procedure, CPS will have to report her to the police who will issue a warrant for her arrest. Then she will receive a criminal charge.

Section 5. The funding for the tubal litigation procedure will come from Texas Women’s Health Program. This procedure will cost from $5,000-$8,500 per woman who receives it.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“No Students Going Off Campus At High School Lunch”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Students Going Off Campus At High School Lunch Act.

Section 2. This act will restrict any school from allowing a high school student to leave campus at lunch unless taken by a legal guardian. Students rushing off campus at lunch often speed to get food and then to get back to school on time for class is a hazard that needs to be avoided.

Section 3. This act shall require that each school be inspected to make sure the cafeteria has adequate space and actions should be taken to make adjustments to the cafeteria.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a letter sent to the school warning about students leaving campus and asking the school to prevents such actions.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Physicians To Assist In Suicides”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Physicians To Assist In Suicides Act.

Section 2. This bill will make it legal for physicians to assist in the suicides of individuals who wish to do so. This bill would allow individuals that no longer have the willingness to live an option to have a painless and humane way of committing suicide.

Section 3. All patients that wish to have a physician assisted suicide must be operated on in a humane way. Only approved methods of euthanasia will be allowed and all other methods are prohibited. Physicians who do not wish to perform these procedures are not required to do so and are allowed to withhold from the practice.

Section 4. This act will privately funded by the physicians themselves.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Producers Selling Goods At A Farmers Market Regulations Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow producers to sell their goods without following government health regulations and without having to obtain certain permits. This act will save the government money by discontinuing the need for regulations and paper work.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Regulations: 1) A rule or directive made and maintained by an authority. 2) The action or process of regulating or being regulated.

Section 4. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Prohibit HFCS Foods And Drinks When Using Lone Star Card”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prohibit HFCS Foods And Drinks When Using Lone Star Card Act.

Section 2. The act shall encourage individuals using SNAP program benefits through the Lone Star Card to make healthier food choices. Prohibiting purchases of food products and drinks containing the highly addictive high fructose corn syrup, will encourage the purchase of healthier foods that provide greater nutritional value, which will result in healthier individuals. High Fructose Corn Syrup consumption is linked to obesity and higher incidences of Type 2 Diabetes in turn causing increasing health care costs for the state of Texas.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. HFCS: High Fructose Corn Syrup is an addictive sweetener made from corn that can be found in sodas, juices and processed foods found on grocery store shelves.

B. SNAP: The federal government’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

C. Lone Star Card: a debit card that is automatically loaded with benefits that can be used at most grocery stores and some farmers markets.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government from the health and welfare budget.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pro-Information And Disclosure Act For Women Act.

Section 2. This act shall create an online course that provides a mother with information about the deleterious effect of abortion to women in privacy without pressure from outside influence. Women seeking an abortion will be well informed about the risk that abortion poses to their own health, welfare, and human flourishing. Prior to seeking an abortion in any form, women will be required to complete an online course that educates and discloses the risk of abortion to the mother. Certificate of completion must be printed up and presented to the providing abortionist before procedure will be performed. Providing abortion clinic will bear the responsibility for maintaining a record of certificates.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Abortion: The deliberate termination of a human pregnancy.
B. Certificate: An official document attesting to the fact that the online course has been completed.
C. Online Course: Course delivered through a web browser to be conveniently accessed privately anytime, anyplace.
D. Health: The state of being free from illness or injury whether physical, mental, or emotional.
E. Welfare: The basic physical and material well-being of people.
F. Human Flourishing: Living within a favorable range of human functioning that promotes goodness, growth, and resilience.
G. Outside Influence: The capacity to have an effect on the behavior of someone or something or the effect itself.

Section 4. Should an abortion be performed without certificate of completion from the online course the providing abortionist and providing facility will be fined no less than $5000 and no more than $15,000 each on the first offense, no less than $15,000 and no more than $25,000 each on the second offense, and possible loss of licensure and closure on the third offense.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission.

Section 6. This online course will need to be created and maintained and may provide helpful research, data, and statistics on the subject of women’s health and abortion.

Section 7. Repel of Sec. 171.001. SHORT TITLE. Woman’s Right to Know Act.

Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Providing Permanent Supportive Housing For The Homeless”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Providing Permanent Supportive Housing For The Homeless Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide homeless individuals or families permanent supportive housing. By providing homes, roadways and overpasses would be free from these unsafe and unhealthy encampments. Entire cities would benefit from this problem being solved. This would be a type of subsidized housing and would have an onsite office with the responsibility of overseeing the welfare of these individuals/families. A work program would be implemented and wages would be garnished to pay rent/utilities of those able to work.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Homeless: (of a person) Without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets. Permanent-lasting or intended to last or remain unchanged indefinitely.

B. Supportive: Providing encouragement or emotional help. Encampment - a place with temporary accommodations consisting of huts or tents.

Section 4. Failure of Counties to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Counties will be fined $250,000.

2nd Offense: Loss of government funding until corrected.

Section 5. Counties could slightly increase taxes to bring abandoned buildings such as apartment complexes or nursing homes back up to proper safety standards. These would only house the homeless community. The Department of Human Services would provide case workers and support services for disabling conditions, such as mental illness and addiction.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“Provision For 18 Year Old Adults To Carry Firearms”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Provision For 18 Year Old Adults To Carry Firearms Act.

Section 2. This amendment will allow 18 year old adults to legally carry firearms, so that every adult will have the means to protect him/herself.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Adult: Person 18 years of age or above.

Section 4. Repel of Sec. 411.172. ELIGIBILITY. (a) A person is eligible for a license to carry a handgun if the person: (2) is at least 21 years of age

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Public Restroom Use Assigned To Birth Certificate Gender”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public Restroom Use Assigned To Birth Certificate Gender Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all persons shall use the restroom assigned to the gender which is specified on his/her birth certificate. It will decrease the feeling of discomfort for the public, and prevent any form of perversion or assault.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Gender: The properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Removal from the premises and a fine of $1000.

2nd Offense: A fine of $1500 and thirty days of imprisonment.

3rd Offense: A fine of $2000 and six months of imprisonment.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT
“Random Drug Testing For Doctors And Nurses”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Random Drug Testing For Doctors And Nurses Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that doctors and nurses be randomly tested for drugs.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Random Drug Testing: Indiscriminate testing of 20% of all doctors and nurses employed in the health care industry. Doctor: a qualified practitioner of medicine; a physician.

B. Nurse: A person formally educated and trained in the care of the sick or infirm.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: A $1500 fine with a referral to physician health programs that work with state agencies which monitor participants, evaluate needs, and direct them to treatment.

2nd Offense: A $3000 fine, a mandatory treatment program, and have their license suspended until they have recovered for a period of no less than 6 months.

3rd Offense: A $10,000 fine, a mandatory treatment program, and will result in the termination of their license for a period of time determined by the State Medical Board.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state funds in the amount of three million dollars.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduction Of The Legal Drinking Age Act.

Section 2. This act shall reduce the legal age to purchase and consume alcoholic beverages to 19 years of age. Citizens are considered a legal adult by society and law at the age of 18.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Alcoholic Beverage/Alcohol: Any beverage containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume, which is capable of use for beverage purposes, either alone or when diluted”, as defined by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code Section 1.04.

B. Underage Consumer/Underage Drinker/Minor: Any person who is under the age of 19.

C. Under The Influence: A result of drinking any amount of alcohol, where a person’s mental or physical faculties are so impaired as to reduce a person’s ability to think and act with ordinary care.

Section 4. There will be no penalties or punishments if an individual or business refuses to sell or serve alcoholic beverages to any person. If a person under the age of 19 is found to be knowingly consuming or purchasing an alcoholic beverage(s) he or she will be given the following punishments for each offense:

1st Offense: A fine of $500, 20 hours community service, completion of alcohol awareness program.

2nd Offense: A fine of $750, 50 hours community service, completion of alcohol awareness program.

3rd Offense: A fine of $1000, 75 hours community service, completion of alcohol awareness program.

4th and Subsequent Offenses: A fine of $5000, 1 week to 6 month incarceration, 1 year participation in alcoholics Anonymous.

Section 5. All funds received from fines in regards to this legislation will be used to fund alcohol awareness initiatives by the Texas Education Agency and Texas Board of Education.

Section 6. This act repels Section 106.01 of the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code (TABC) and redefines a minor as someone under the age of 19 in the TABC. Other portions of the TABC and all sections stating the age of 21 as the age to purchase and consume alcohol a

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.


**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED**

**AN ACT**

“Required Drug Testing for Welfare”

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:**

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Required Drug Testing for Welfare Act.

Section 2. This act shall determine whether to give or deny welfare to applicants this bill would require applicants to take a drug test as requirement for the application of welfare and as a requirement while on welfare tests will be given when applying once randomly every six months.

Section 3. If an applicant fails the test they will be denied welfare however failure to pass the drug tests while on welfare will result in:

1st Offense: Immediate removal from the welfare program and denied welfare until the offender passes the next two tests.

2nd Offense: The offender will be denied welfare for the rest of his life and fined of $3,000.

3rd Offense: The offender will be denied welfare for the rest of his life jail time of 10 years, and a fine of $5,000.

Section 4. The Texas Health and Human Service Commission will be in charge for funding the bill and enforcement comes from the police departments of the county.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Restrooms For Everyone Act.

Section 2. This act will require the addition of a “Family/Unisex” restroom in all public/government business buildings. The use of signs designating these restrooms will be required to state the “Family/Unisex” locations. Business owners have one year to be in compliance, and/or can apply for up to a 5 year extension to meet regulations. Businesses shall be encouraged to apply for “Building Improvement” grants and loans for funding.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Restroom: Rooms or a room having a washbowl, toilet, and other facilities for use by employees, visitors, etc.

B. Regulations: Restrooms meeting the requirements and standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

C. Family/Unisex: Designed or suitable for both genders and families.

Section 4. If compliance is not met within the first year, violators will receive fines of up to $1000 for every month compliance is not met. Health and safety penalties fall within the regulations of OSHA.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Revoke The Use Of Daylight Savings Time in Texas Act”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Revoke The Use Of Daylight Savings Time in Texas Act.

Section 2. This act shall enhance the welfare of the people of Texas by not participating in Daylight Savings Time.

Daylight Savings creates scheduling confusion, lack of productivity. In the workplace; safety hazards in the dark morning hours has adverse effects on rural families and communities. This has also shown negative impacts on one’s health.

Section 3. Definitions:

A Daylight Savings Time: The practice of advancing the clock forward one hour ahead of local standard time from the late spring to early fall.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Safe Public Restroom And Changing Facilities Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all publicly held facilities with multiple occupancy restrooms and changing rooms to restrict access to the biological gender identified at birth, and provide comparable securable single occupancy gender-neutral facilities for individuals who believe their safety could be jeopardized within multiple occupancy gender specific restrooms and changing rooms.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Biological Gender: The gender determined by DNA.

B. Multiple Occupancy Gender: Specific restroom and changing facility - a facility that is designed or designated to be used by more than one person at a time where individuals of the same biological gender may be in various stages of undress in the presence of other persons. 1. Exceptions - does not restrict access for; a. Custodial and maintenance personnel b. Medical services personnel c. Minors accompanying parent/guardian.

C. Securable Single Occupancy Gender: Neutral facilities - a facility that can be locked and is designed and designated to be used by an individual regardless of gender. 1. Exceptions - would not restrict multiple access for; a. Family use b. Aides for individual requiring assistance c. Medical services personnel.

D. Publicly Held Facilities: All structures, including schools and colleges held and operated by city, country, and state funds.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Warning citation and requirement to provide proof of compliance within 60 days of finding.

Subsequent Offenses: Loss of all public funding until proof of compliance is provided.

Section 5. Cost related to compliance will be absorbed by existing facility operating funds.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
**A BILL TO BE ENTITLED**

**AN ACT**

“Saving Dogs From Texas Heat”

*BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:*

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Saving Dogs From Texas Heat Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that a suffering dog can be rescued by a person entering the vehicle to safely remove the animal, without being sued. Thousands of dogs die each year from being locked in a car. For example if its 80 degrees outside your car the inside of the vehicle can heat up to 99 degrees within ten minutes. These high temperatures can cause irreparable organ damage or even death.

Section 3. Penalties for dog owner:

1st Offense: The dog owner would be fined $300.

2nd Offense: The dog owner would be fined $500.

3rd Offense: The dog will be confiscated and rehoused along with a class C misdemeanor.

Section 4. If someone is breaking and entering a vehicle without having the intention of rescuing an animal they are not protected by this bill.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Six Semesters Of Physical Education Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that students receive six semesters of physical education. The purpose of the bill is to increase the amount of physical activity that kids participate in. Children obesity rates are rising, and required physical education has the potential to lower these rates.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Obesity: An excess proportion of total body fat. A person is considered obese when his or her weight is 20% or more above normal weight. Obesity may lead to adverse health effects.

B. Physical Education (PE): A course taken during primary and secondary education that encourages psychomotor learning in a play or movement exploration setting to promote health. Psychomotor: of or relating to the origination of movement in conscious mental activity.

Section 4. Failure of school districts to follow these guidelines will have their state funding be cut by 5% per student.

Section 5. The funding for the teachers would come from within each school districts’ budget.

Section 6. Repel of current law that middle school school students are only required to have physical education for 30 minutes a day, but only 4 semesters out of the total of 6.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Soft Drinks To Be Added To List Of Controlled Substances Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that children under the age of 16 are not allowed to consume or purchase soft drinks. One in three children in America are considered obese, and according to the Harvard School of Public Health, sugary drinks are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic. The nation spends nearly $190 million on obesity related health concerns.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Soft Drink: According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, a soft drink is a drink that typically contains carbonated water, a sweetener, and a natural or artificial flavoring. The sweetener may be sugar, high-fructose corn syrup, fruit juice, sugar substitutes (in the case of diet drinks), or some combination of these.

Section 4. Minors in possession of (MIP) or in the act of consumption (MIC) of a soft drink shall be charged with a Class C misdemeanor.

1st Offense: Mandatory attendance to a healthy lifestyles workshop.

2nd Offense: 8 to 12 hours of community Service.

3rd Offense: $5000 fine.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government, through the State Department of Health. Revenues generated from fines will fund state programs aimed at improving children’s health and obesity education.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Spay And Neuter Requirements For Pets Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that the surplus of unwanted dogs and cats to decrease by requiring pet owners to mandatory spay and neuter all pets unless owners obtain a special permit on a yearly basis. Stray and unwanted animals spread disease, bite people, attack livestock and pets and cause traffic accidents. Money obtained from the permits could be used to supplement that animal care services that are currently being operated by counties and cities.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Spay: To remove the reproduction organs of a female animal; to make a female animal unable to have babies.

B. Neuter: To remove the reproduction organs of a male animal; to make a male animal unable to reproduce.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Fine of $100.

2nd Offense: Fine up to $500.

3rd Offense: Removal of all pets.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by county and city animal care services that are currently in place. Money obtained from the sale of permits and fines shall help fund the operational costs of the county and city animal care service departments. Money will also be saved as a result of a decrease in the number of animals that end up in animal care facilities and a decrease in the number of animals that have to be euthanized and disposed of.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stem Cell Research Act.

Section 2. This act shall allow for stem cell research to help people with major a disability like someone who is paralyzed to walk again.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Stem Cell Research: Research done from non-living female eggs to provide stem cells for reconstruction, Paralyzed: (of a person or part of the body) partly or wholly incapable of movement.


Section 5. Repel of NIH Guidelines Implementation Date July 09, 2009.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stop Cyber Bullies Act.

Section 2. The act shall ensure an increase in attendance at local schools by stopping the cyber bullying. According to statistics reported by ABC News, nearly 30 percent of students are either bullies or victims of bullying, and 160,000 kids stay home from school every day because of fear of bullying. The fear of the law will reduce the number of incidents and will improve the attendance at schools.

Section 3. This act will require a marketing campaign to educate schools, students, parents and administrators of the law.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. Cyber Bully: Someone who uses social media to harm or intimidate those who are weaker.

Section 5. In some districts, schools may have to add another Truant Officer. The fines collected will help fund these officers.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Stop Cyber Bullies”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

House Bill 281

Senate Bill 481

House Sponsor: Sarah Bludau
Senate Sponsor: Seth Garrett
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Lavaca/Victoria
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Stop Soliciting On State Roads”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stop Soliciting On State Roads Act.

Section 2. This act shall stop the people that are on the side of the road from asking for handouts or selling things. This act would make traffic go smoother and help keep Texas citizens out of danger.

Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Issue a warning. Remove them from the street.

2nd Offense: Present $200 dollar fine. Remove them from the street.

3rd Offense: Jail time.

Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government but will earn money from the fines. The money earned from fines should go to a shelter or a place where homeless people can receive assistance.

Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tax Exemption For Avid Cyclists Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that any cyclist who bikes a minimum of 3 days per week or more should be rewarded through tax exemption for bike repairs. Texans who cycle regularly to work contribute to the longevity of their own health as well as the ecosystems. This does not include enhancements to the bikes.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Minimum: The smallest amount or quantity required.

B. Repairs: To fix or mend a thing that is damaged.

C. Enhancements: To raise to a higher degree.

Section 4. Tax exemption falsifying will result in:

1st Offense: A warning will be issued.

2nd Offense: A $50 penalization.

3rd Offense: $100 penalization.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government as well as donations from private organizations as well.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tax Increase On Unhealthy Food Products Act.

Section 2. This act shall ensure that all food products containing twenty-five or more grams of sugar shall have a twenty percent tax increase. The USDA recommends that people only consume less than twenty-five grams of sugar per day. This act can improve the lives of Texans by improving their health.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Tax Increase: The amount by which taxes are increased.

B. Food Products: When it is for sale can be referred to as food products. Food is any substance that is usually composed of carbohydrates, sugar, fats, proteins and water.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Immediate shutdown of company or manufacturer until action has been taken to correct offense and it has been properly inspected.

2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government funding.

Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two-hundred thousand dollars to enforce this act.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas GMO Labeling Act.

Section 2. This act shall require food producers to label genetically engineered ingredients, or GMOs, in their products, so consumers can be informed about the products which they consume and purchase. Thus, resulting in a more transparent and accountable relationship between consumers and producers.

Section 3. This act shall be enforced by the current health regulators and inspectors during their normal course of inspection in manufacturing and agricultural production of products for human consumptions; it, however, is not the responsibility of the FDA or other health regulators to monitor outside their normal course of regulation and inspection. It is the responsibility of food manufacturers and processing plants to comply with this law.

Section 4. Definitions:

A. Genetic Engineering: Something that has been altered at the molecular or cellular level by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes.

B. Genetically Mortified Organism (GMO): Organism whose genetic characteristics have been altered by the insertion of a modified gene or a gene from another organism using the techniques of genetic engineering.

Section 5. If any person, persons, or entity violate this act, either in person or through another, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000 as a violation of the Texas Law. The jurisdiction for the prosecution of said misdemeanor shall be within the District of the United States Court who is committed. The first offence shall be a Class A Misdemeanor. An individual adjudged guilty of a Class A Misdemeanor shall be punished by: (1) a fine no less than $500 and not to be exceeding $2,000; (2) investigation into producer who is in violation; or (3) both such fine and investigation. Two or more known violations shall be treated as a Class A Misdemeanor as defined by the Texas Penal Code. Any person, persons, or entity adjudged guilty of failure to comply under two or more violations shall be punished by loss of license to manufacture, produce, or sell any food products for human consumption. B. Labels must be in a type size larger than all other print size in the nutrition label and generally set the full width of the nutrition facts label (21 CFR 101.9(d)(2)). Minimum type sizes of 6 point and 8 point are required for the other information in the nutrition label (21 CFR 101.9(d)(1)(iii)), and there are minimum spacing requirements between lines of text (21 CFR 101.9(d)(1)(ii)(C)). i. If labeling doesn’t concur with size requirements, but is present on first offence, product must be corrected during the next printing of labels. C. Any volunteer labeling reflecting “No GMO” or referencing the lack of any genetically engineered organism in products or ingredients must adhere to the definition of such per the definition of the Texas GMO Labeling Act.

Section 6. This act shall be funded by funds collected from fines of violators of the act. These funds are commonly used toward this purpose.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Cost Of Animal Protection And Care Act.

Section 2. This act shall provide certain protections regarding animal rights and to provide individuals and organizations with an understanding and guideline for the correct and proper care of all livestock, fowl, water fowl, domestic pets, and any other type of owned animals. Treating any violation of this act as a claim against the government; to provide certain remedies; to require a person bringing a claim under this act to do so not later than two years after the negligence or violent action was taken; to provide certain definitions; and for related purposes.

Section 3. The act stipulates that violators of the CAPCA be fined or shall serve time in a detention facility: (a) Class A Violations of the CAPCA include: Neglect of animal hygiene or health (b) Animal Fighting, Animal Death, Profit from harm induced to animal.

Section 4. The state government shall take the following action against violators of the CAPCA: (a) Violators will pay a fine between the amounts of $250-$5,000 in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (b) Violators will pay a fine between the amounts of $500-$10,000 in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (bII) Violators may also serve a sentence of 3 to 5 years in a state penitentiary, in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (bIII) Class B Violators will not be permitted to own an animal again. Failure to follow this article can result in 1 to 3 years of addition time in a state penitentiary.

Section 5. This act shall serve as an addendum to the Animal Protection Laws.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“The Legalization Of Recreational Marijuana”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE 4-H YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Legalization Of Recreational Marijuana Act.

Section 2. This act shall legalize the possession, sale, and purchase of recreational marijuana by persons over 21 and bring in revenue in the form of taxes.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Persons Over 21: Those who are 21 years of age and not considered minors by the state.


C. Minors: Those under the age of 21.

Section 4. Penalties for the possession of personal use marijuana:

(Penalty Carnation Max: Fine)

A. 2 oz or less no penalty none $0.
B. 3-4 oz petty offense none $100.
C. 5-8 oz misdemeanor 1 year $1,000.
D. 9-13 oz misdemeanor 18 mos. $10,000.
E. More than 13 oz felony 1-1.5 years $100,000.

Penalties for the sale and distribution of marijuana:

A. 5 lbs or less felony 1-3 years $100,000.
B. 6-100 lbs felony 2-6 years $500,000.
C. 100 lbs or more felony 4-12 years $75,000.
D. 5 lbs or more to a minor felony 3-12 years $75,000.
E. 2 oz or less no penalty none $0.

Sale to minor carries an additional penalty of 4 years mandatory minimum sentence.

Penalties for the growing of marijuana:

A. 6 plants or fewer no penalty none $0.
B. More than 6 plants felony 2-6 years $100,000.
C. More than 30 plants felony 6-10 years $500,000.

Affects non-legal growers of the age of 21 and over.

Section 5. Requirements for a legal sales store:

A. Sale of natural marijuana with no additives.
B. Sale to the minimum legal age of 21 only.
C. Sale of 2 oz to Texas residents and ¼ oz to non-Texas residents.
D. Sale of marijuana grown in Texas by legal growers.

Requirements for being a legal Texas marijuana grower:

A. Certification from Texas government.
B. Grow of natural marijuana with no additives.

Random checks by government officials:

A. City and county police.
B. Highway Patrol.
C. Border Patrol.
D. Certified inspector.

Section 6. This act shall require funding from the state government in the form of:

A. Certifiers.
B. Paper work on all certified growers.
C. And any other parable expenses.

Section 7. All laws restricting the possession, use, and sale of marijuana will be repealed. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Section 1. This act shall be known as the Welfare Recipients Improve Their Status Act.

Section 2. This act will ensure that welfare recipients be able to improve their status within the first two years of receiving welfare. This will be done by choosing one or more of the following each month of receiving welfare: volunteering 24 hours, enrolling in a trade school or Jr. college, or working a part-time job of 30 hours a week minimum. These opportunities will help welfare recipients improve their financial situation, improve their job skills, and give back to the community while providing them with a sense of ownership in the local and state economy. The purpose of this bill is to assist individuals with welfare while providing concrete steps to set them on a path of financial stability and reduce or eliminate their dependence on welfare.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Improve Their Status: This improves the welfare recipients’ ability to gain job experience, skills, and give back to the community so that they may become financially independent.
B. Financial Stability: When one can support oneself and/or family without financial aid due to a steady flow of income.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Written warning by the State to the welfare recipient, giving notice they have 60 days to rectify the situation. Welfare benefits can be reinstated once they are in compliance with the law.
2nd Offense: If after 60 days the situation has not been rectified, the recipient will be placed on probation for 30 days. Welfare benefits can be reinstated once they are in compliance with the law.
3rd Offense: If after the 30 day probation period the recipient has failed to meet the probation requirements welfare benefits will be removed. Welfare benefits can be reinstated once they are in compliance with the law.

Section 5. No additional funding will be required for this law to be enacted.

Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.


Section 1. This act shall be known as the Working Welfare Act.

Section 2. This act shall encourage receipt of welfare benefits to perform a predetermined amount of community service in order to continue receiving benefits. This will help to educate the recipients and give them a sense of self-worth while also benefitting the community. This act shall exclude disabled recipients whose benefits and requirements will remain the same.

Section 3. Definitions:
A. Benefits: Public Assistance programs such as public housing, food stamps, WIC, Medicaid, etc.
B. Community Service: Working with community projects such as a community garden, assisting at an animal shelter, clean up around public areas, assisting in a childcare facility for the workers of the welfare program, etc.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Welfare Recipient will forfeit 10% of their benefits.
2nd Offense: Welfare Recipient will forfeit 50% of their benefits.
3rd Offense: Welfare Recipient will forfeit all benefits.

Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government from the health and welfare budget.

Section 6. This act shall require government oversight. Oversight would be necessary to keep up with hours of work performed, and to educate workers and assign and oversee tasks by the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.
Thank You

to all of the

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TransCanada
Ms. Jeannette Dame
Community Partnership Advisor, US
450 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 5H1

Ed Rachal Foundation
Mr. David Hoyer
Chairman of the Board
555 N. Carancahua St., Suite 700
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

The Honorable Charlie Geren
Texas House of Representatives,
District 99
P.O. Box 2910
Austin, TX 78768

Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo
Mr. Joel Cowley
President & CEO
P.O. Box 20070
Houston, Texas 77225

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
Dr. Doug Steele
Director
600 John Kimbrough Blvd, Ste 509
College Station, TX 7783-2475

The Honorable Paul Bettencourt
Texas Senate, District 7
P.O. Box 12068
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

TransCanada
Ms. Jeannette Dame
Community Partnership Advisor, US
450 - 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 5H1

Ed Rachal Foundation
Mr. David Hoyer
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555 N. Carancahua St., Suite 700
Corpus Christi, TX 78401

The Honorable Charlie Geren
Texas House of Representatives,
District 99
P.O. Box 2910
Austin, TX 78768

Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo
Mr. Joel Cowley
President & CEO
P.O. Box 20070
Houston, Texas 77225

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service
Dr. Doug Steele
Director
600 John Kimbrough Blvd, Ste 509
College Station, TX 7783-2475

The Honorable Paul Bettencourt
Texas Senate, District 7
P.O. Box 12068
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

TIBH Industries, Inc
Mr. Fred Weber
President
1011 East 53-1/2 Street
Austin, Texas 78751

TXU/Luminant Engery
Ms. Kelli A. Rod
Vice President, Community Affairs
6555 Sierra Dr., Suite 2S-05B
Irving TX 75039

Rodeo Austin
Mr. Jim Sharp
Chief Operating Officer
9100 Decker Lake Road
Austin TX 78724
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CAPITOL BUILDING GUIDE
FLOORS 2, 3, & 4
MAP: TEXAS STATE CAPITOL

Extension
Second Floor (E2)

State Representatives Offices
E2.200 through E2.900's

E2.600's

E2.700's

E2.800's

E2.900's

E2.500's

E2.400's

E2.300's

E2.200's

E2.100's

House
Committee
Staff Suites
E2.100's
E2.202 & E2.206

HOUSE COMMITTEE STAFF SUITES

E2.1000's

ELEVATORS TO CAPITOL NORTH WING

Accessibility
All facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities.
For assistance call 463-0063.

Capitol Extension Guide
Floor E2

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