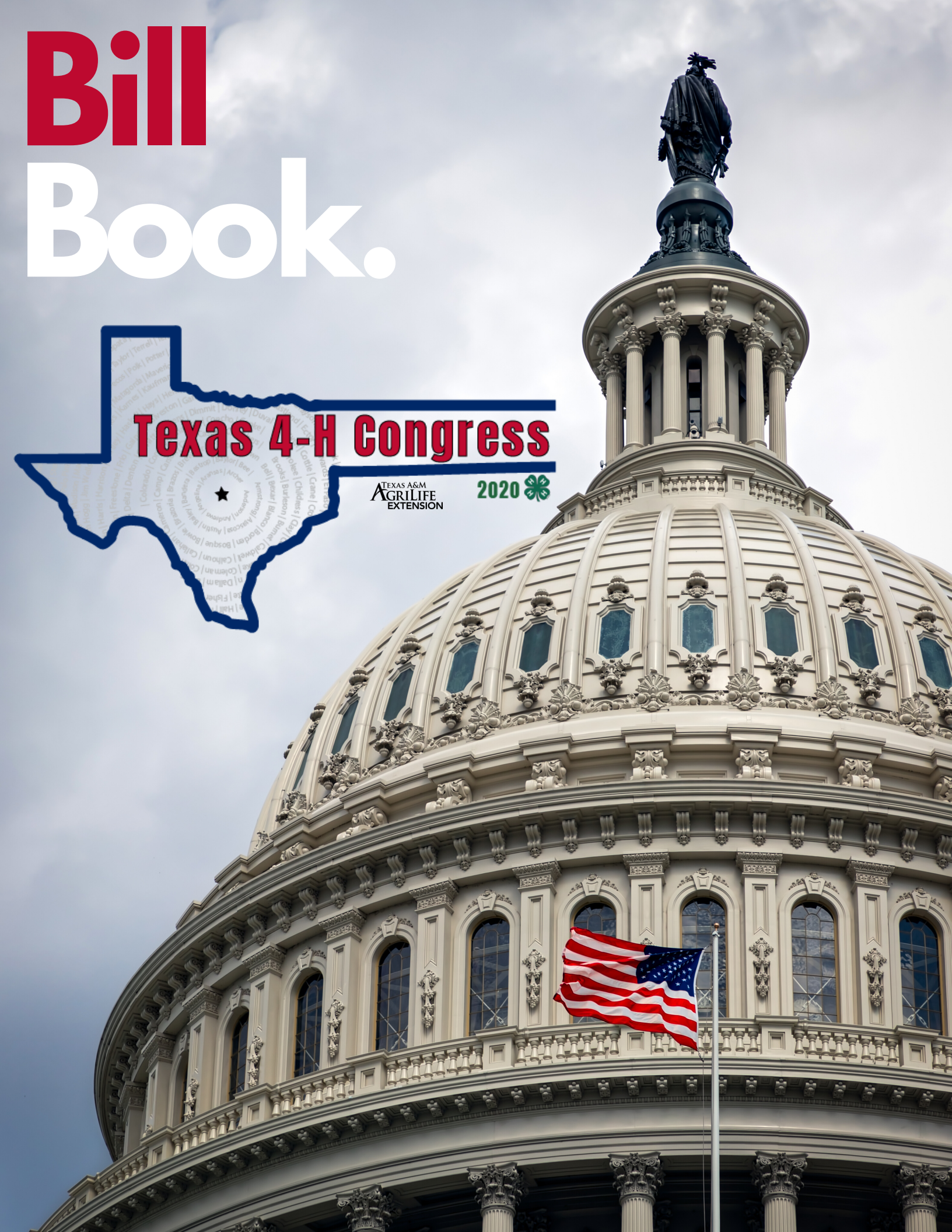


# Bill Book.

Texas 4-H Congress

TEXAS A&M  
AGRI LIFE  
EXTENSION

2020





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# TEXAS 4-H CONGRESS BILL BOOK

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*Texas 4-H members across Texas wrote and submitted all the bills in this book.*

*Some bills were combined, eliminated and edited.*



# AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK BILLS

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	COUNTY
100	Agricultural Education Requirement	Trey Hoffmann	Comal
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110	Texas Poultry Growers Supplement	Brady Wilson	Walker
111	Fair Use Eminent Domain	Zane Wanjura	Colorado
112	Vaccination Of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus 2	Cassidy Besinaiz	Concho





Author: Trey Hoffmann  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Comal  
Bill Number: 100

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Agricultural Education Requirement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Education Requirement Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that Agricultural Education is a state mandated course for all students enrolled in Public High Schools. The purpose of this act is to ensure all adolescent students enrolled in high school class are exposed to the importance and impact agricultural plays on our daily lives and expose students to career opportunities, past high school in the agricultural industry.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. State Mandated Course: a class that is required by the state, for at least one semester or 18 weeks, in all public high schools.
- Section 4. Texas High Schools will receive money from the state government to provide this course to High School students, during their 9th-12th grades.
- Section 5. All laws and statues in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.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.



Author: Michael Campos  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Wilson  
Bill Number: 101

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agricultural Tax Exemption Related To Beekeeping”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Tax Exemption Related To Beekeeping Act.
- Section 2. The main objective of the bill is to reduce the required amount of acreage from 5 to 20 acres down to 3 to 20 acres, in order to assist small farms.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Agricultural Use: includes but is not limited to the following activities: cultivating the soil, producing crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers; floriculture, viticulture, and horticulture; raising or keeping livestock; raising or keeping exotic animals for the production of human food or of fiber, leather, pelts, or other tangible products having a commercial value; planting cover crops or leaving land idle for the purpose of participating in a governmental program, provided the land is not used for residential purposes or a purpose inconsistent with agricultural use; and planting cover crops or leaving land idle in conjunction with normal crop or livestock rotation procedure. The term also includes the use of land to produce or harvest logs and posts for the use in constructing or repairing fences, pens, barns, or other agricultural improvements on adjacent qualified open-space land having the same owner and devoted to a different agricultural use. The term also includes the use of land for wildlife management. The term also includes the use of land to raise or keep bees for pollination or for the production of human food or other tangible products having a commercial value, provided that the land used is not less than 5 or more than 20 acres.
- B. Qualified open-space land: land that is currently devoted principally to agricultural use to the degree of intensity generally accepted in the area and that has been devoted principally to agricultural use or to production of timber or forest products for five of the preceding seven years or land that is used principally as an ecological laboratory by a public or private college or university and that has been used principally in that manner by a college or university for five of the preceding seven years. Qualified open-space land includes all appurtenances to the land. For the purposes of this subdivision, appurtenances to the land means private roads, dams, reservoirs, water wells, canals, ditches, terraces, and other reshaping of the soil, fences, and riparian water rights. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subdivision, land that is currently devoted principally to wildlife management as defined by Subdivision (7)(B) or (C) to the degree of intensity generally accepted in the area qualifies for appraisal as qualified open-space land under this subchapter regardless of the manner in which the land was used in any preceding year.
- Section 4. This bill requires no funding from the state.
- 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.



Author: Devin Janysek  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Karnes  
Bill Number: 102

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Expanding Feral Hog Research”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Expanding Feral Hog Research Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of the bill is to better manage our hog population. With 2.6 million hogs in the state of Texas causing 52 million dollars of damage to agriculture per year, it’s critical that we find a solution to this problem.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Feral hog: a wild, not domesticated swine.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$1 million, to be awarded to universities & Texas parks & wildlife.
- 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.



Author: John Taylor  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Dallam  
Bill Number: 103

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Hardship Driver’s License”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Hardship Driver’s License Act.
- Section 2. Making it easier to obtain a driver license for farm use.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Hardship License: also known as a minor restricted driver license that you can get before 16 years.
- Section 4. This act should be a minimum of 14 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.



Author: Sterling Berry  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Hale  
Bill Number: 104

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Legalization Of Marijuana”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Legalization Of Marijuana Act.
- Section 2. This act shall legalize marijuana for consumption and production, so people 21 and over will be legally able to consume and grow this plant without punishment, but they may not control heavy machinery when intoxicated.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Marijuana: a form of cannabis which is usually taken by smoking.
  - B. Heavy Machinery: any form of motorized heavy equipment.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: while driving intoxicated is a maximum fine of up to \$2,000 dollars, 3 to 180 days in prison, or a loss of a driver’s license for 1 year.
  - 2nd Offense: while driving intoxicated is a maximum fine of up to \$4,000 dollars, 1 month to 1 year in jail, or a loss of a driver’s license for 2 years.
  - 3rd Offense: while driving under the influence is a \$10,000 fine, 2 to 10 years in prison, or loss of driver’s license up to 2 years.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. It would overrule the current code of Health and Safety, chapter 481, where marijuana is now a legal substance.
- Section 7. This act shall be enforced by the police by pulling over anyone who looks may be intoxicated with marijuana.
- 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.





Authors: Holly Alderson/Ashtyn Kardosz  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Guadalupe/Gonzalez  
Bill Number: 105

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Livestock Show Awards Federally Tax Free”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Livestock Show Awards Federally Tax Free Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Livestock Show participants that receive a payment as an award will not be taxed if under 20,000 dollars. Anything over 20,000 will be taxed by the federal income tax.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Participant: The individual that is showing or competing in a livestock show.
  - B. Award: Any money received as premiums for a livestock show.
- Section 4. Participants receiving an award over 20,000 dollars would need to submit a form to the Federal income tax.
- 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.



Author: Logan Baker

County: Wilson

Committee: Ag and Livestock

Bill Number: 106

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Proper Labeling For Cultured Meat Products”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Proper Labeling For Cultured Meat Products Act.
- Section 2. This act shall prohibit cultured meat producers from labeling products as meat or any other term that has historically been used as reference to a livestock or poultry product. Therefore allowing consumers to distinguish between traditionally produced products and those produced by newfound technology.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Cultured Meat: Food intended for human consumption produced by in-vitro animal cell cultivation technology derived from cell lines of livestock or poultry
  - B. Livestock: Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine
  - C. Poultry: Any domesticated bird whether live or dead
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result In:
- 1st Offense: \$10,000.00 fine
  - 2nd Offense: Immediate shutdown of the plant
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government through the Texas Department of Agriculture
- Section 6. This act is to be implemented by and overseen by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- Section 7. This act shall not supersede any of the authority under the Federal Meat Inspection Act or the Poultry Product Inspection Act. All other laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- 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.



Author: Braden Lowe  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Brazos  
Bill Number: 107

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Real Meat For Every Meal”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Real Meat For Every Meal Act.
- Section 2. To require school meals to provide a real meat option at every meal as defined in the bill.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Meat: the flesh of animals that have been harvested in the traditional way. The traditional way being defined as raised and slaughtered per industry standard.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 30 days to correct, if not corrected, lose 25% of funding
- 2nd Offense: 15 days to correct, if not corrected, lose an additional 25% of funding
- 3rd Offense: withdrawal of all funds until school district becomes 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.



Author: Zachary Arifi  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Travis  
Bill Number: 108

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Highland Lakes Water Priority”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Highland Lakes Water Priority Act.
- Section 2. The main objective of this bill is to reconsider the legal priorities given to the water in the Highland Lakes, since the growing population in the Austin area requires the water from the lakes. However, the water legally prioritizes the rice farmers in southern Texas. This bill is to reconsider this prioritization of the lakes’ water.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Highland Lakes: A series of lakes in the Colorado River subject to flooding; because of this, these lakes are separated by several dams.
- Section 4. ABUSE OF OFFICIAL CAPACITY: Class A Misdemeanor
- Refusal to meet will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning to uncooperating head representative(s) by state government
- 2nd+ Offense: \$1000.00 fine to entities not cooperating.
- Section 5. This act will be funded codependently by the Texas government and the LCRA.
- Section 6. While the LCRA already can pull back and even halt water drainage from Highland Lakes, more cooperation will be required between the LCRA, Highland Lake environmental representatives, Southern rice farming representatives, Austin/Cedar Park/Leander officials.
- Section 7. While it shouldn’t be repealed, reconsidering the Texas Water Code, specifically section 11.027, and to see the water rights of the Highland Lakes should aid in the development of discussion.
- 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.



Author: John Wenske  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Lavaca  
Bill Number: 109

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“An Unlicensed Killer”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the An Unlicensed Killer Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the purchaser of Remedy herbicide or any other similar product must have a valid license to ensure the safety of the environment, including personal and commercial property, and farmland.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Herbicide: A chemical substance that is toxic to plant life. Used to control and/or eradicate unwanted vegetation.
- B. Remedy: Any herbicide whose chief active ingredient is triclopyr which is mixed with petroleum based carriers.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A fine not exceeding \$500.00
- 2nd Offense: A fine not exceeding \$1000.00 and jail time of no more than three days
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the applicator’s license fee and/or a sales tax on Remedy itself in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. Revenue generated from this law shall be managed by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- 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.





Author: Brady Wilson

County: Walker

Committee: Ag and Livestock

Bill Number: 110

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Poultry Growers Supplement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Poultry Growers Supplement Act.
- Section 2. To provide much needed financial/supplemental funds to the poultry growers in a contract operation in the state of Texas.
- Section 3. The supplement would be paid at a ½ cent per market broiler sold by a licensed Texas Commercial Grower who raises broilers in a contract agricultural setting. The Texas broiler growers have not had an increase in revenue since 2007 while the overhead cost of propane, electricity, etc. continues to rise.
- A broiler is any chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) that is bred and raised specifically for meat production. Most commercial broilers reach slaughter weight between four and seven weeks of age or at 42 days old.
- Contract Operational Farming - Contract farming can be defined as an agricultural production system carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers, which establishes conditions for the production and marketing of a farm product or products
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the State and Federal Government
- Section 5. This act shall go into effect September 1, 2020 and will be in effect for a grower’s first batch sold after that point and continue for each batch grown and sold to follow.
- 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.



Author: Zane Wanjura  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Colorado  
Bill Number: 111

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Fair Use Eminent Domain”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Fair Use Eminent Domain Act.
- Section 2. Eminent Domain is necessary for our daily world to function; however, land owners are having their land taken away for unfair compensation. This act will entitle all landowners to the maximum compensation figured upon the highest value of the land as determined by the Texas Comptroller’s Office. The company utilizing the power of eminent domain must pay this compensation as well as any incidentals incurred while completing the project not limited to: structure damage, fence damage, field damage, and any other damage the landowner sees to have a negative impact on the value of their property. The company will have 45 days to pay all dues with the landowner or the punishments listed below will be followed. The company has the right to appeal any incidental charges within 30 days of notification from the landowner by taking them to court. The company will incur all legal charges for both parties. The Texas Supreme Court has the ultimate decision in all Eminent Domain cases. This Act will entitle the landowner to fair compensation for the land as well as compensation for damages caused by the company. The Texas Legislature has the right to adjust this guidance with approval by the governor if the need arises.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Eminent Domain: Is the right of a government or its agent to appropriate private property for public use.
  - B. Fair Compensation: The amount of money the landowner is receiving for their land. This is based upon the market value of the property.
  - C. Public Use: The ownership, use and enjoyment of the property by the state, a political subdivision of the state, or the public at large. Some examples include new highways, railroads, schools, hospitals, or even parks.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The company acquiring the land will receive a fine of no more than \$10,000 and/or 180 days in jail. The company will also suspend their right to use eminent domain for a period not to exceed 90 days.
  - 2nd Offense: The company will face a fine of no more than \$25,000 and/or 360 days in jail. The company will also have all rights to use Eminent Domain suspended pending investigation.
  - 3rd Offense: The company will be banned from using Eminent Domain permanently.
- Section 5. This act shall be enforced by the Comptroller of Texas utilizing whatever resources seen fit. Funding for enforcement shall be provided in the Texas State Budget in the amount of \$2 million yearly.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective on September 1, 2020 upon the passage by the legislature and approval by the governor, or upon its otherwise becoming law.



Author: Cassidy Besinaiz  
Committee: Ag and Livestock

County: Concho  
Bill Number: 112

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Vaccination Of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus 2”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Vaccination Of Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus 2 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make it where all rabbits both market and breeding must have the RHDV2 Vaccination and proof upon entry and moving into the barn. This would affect all county, state, TRBA, ARBA, and breed selective shows. This is for the safety of all animals at the show and to contain this virus.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. ARBA stands for American Rabbit Breeders Association. It’s a nonprofit organization whose goal is to promote, develop, and improve domestic rabbits.
  - B. County, State, TRBA, ARBA, and breed selective shows: Places where exhibitors take animals where they have been preparing to show animals.
  - C. Identification Tattoo: Once the animal is vaccinated by the vet there will be a tattoo placed in the rabbit’s right ear. This tattoo must be placed upon entry into the barn.
  - D. Must have proper paperwork and identification tattoo: Once arrival to show rabbits will all be checked for proper identification tattoo and health papers will be checked to make sure they have the vaccination.
  - E. TRBA stands for Texas Rabbit Breeders Association is the state club for Texas exhibitors.
  - F. Vaccination: All vaccinations will be paid for by exhibitors and will be administered by licensed vets.
- Section 4. If the family or exhibitor fails to comply with these terms their ARBA and TRBA memberships will be suspended. They may not show for a full year from the time of being caught and until the whole herd has been vaccinated. Once all this has been done the TRBA and ARBA boards will discuss if your memberships will be renewed.
- Section 5. This disease can spread from domestic and non domestic animals to non animals through contact and non contact ways activities.
- 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.



# EDUCATION BILLS

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	COUNTY
113	Agricultural Awareness Classes	Claudia Taylor/Zane Wanjura	Dallam/Colorado
114	Agricultural Education Requirements	Ashlynn Peugh	Martin
115	Alternative Education Sports	Johnathon Goode	Van Zandt
116	Better Education Act	Trenton Nobles	Smith
117	Counselors For Good	Kara Pinkerton	Smith
118	Driver Education Video Conferencing	Jacie Pennington	Wise
119	Equal Opportunity Scholarship	Caroline Duke	Collin
120	Exclude College Credits From High School GPA	Mackenzie Poncik	Fayette
121	Foreign Language Courses For Young	Mallory Grimes	Matagorda
122	Homeschool Equal Facilities And Sports	Madeline McFarland	Kendall
123	Homeschool Equal Access	Mariah Dyson	Parker
124	Homeschool Equal UIL Participation	Savay Sexton	Gonzales
125	Homeschool Tax Break	Alexis Ostigin	Grimes
126	Homeschooler's Public Education Resource Access	Josiah Coleman	Nueces
127	Illegal Immigrant Financial Benefit Restriction	Clara Raabe	Cooke
128	Kindergarten Autism Screening	Victoria Lowe	Brazos
129	Mandatory Athletic Trainers At Middle Schools	Julia Macmanus	Cameron
130	Mandatory Education On Active Citizenship	Trevor Martinez	Jim Wells
131	Mandatory First Aid Training And CPR Certification	Sepp Remley	Caldwell
132	Mandatory Sex Education In Public Schools	Korinne Stanley	Travis
133	Mental Health Movement	Kaitlyn Howard	Hood
134	Music Requirement	Quentin Parrish	Leon
135	Non-Public School Student Automatic Admission	Kennedy Hobbs	Milam
136	OLS and Local Public School Partnership	Brayden DeBorde	Ellis
137	Remove Funding Penalty For Medical Absences	Elizabeth Esposito	Collin
138	School Firearm Protection	Reese Green	Oldham
139	Schools to Acquire Safer Door Locks	Emmaleanna Morgan	Fort Bend
140	Secured Future Financial Planning for Texas	Jackson Kelley	Midland
141	Shorten The 2020-2021 School Year	Sunny Cowley	Randall
142	STAAR Replacement	Mason Cave	Runnels
143	Student Decreased Workday	Peyton Smith	Brazos
144	Texas Agriculture Education Public Schools	Taylor Watz	Wharton
145	Texas Respect For Public Shrines	Laramie Crockett	Bosque



Author: Claudia Taylor/Zane Wanjura

County: Dallam/Colorado

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 113

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agricultural Awareness Classes”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Awareness Classes Act.
- Section 2. Agriculture is a vital part of the Texas economy so all children in the State of Texas shall take a course to learn about production agriculture. This course will utilize the teachings of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension’s Path to the Plate Program. This act will ensure every Texan knows where their food comes from. This act will also ensure that consumers understand the role of Animal Welfare in all practices. This course will educate consumers on the differences of Animal Welfare and Animal Rights. All classes shall utilize the teaching of Dr. Temple Grandin to educate on the proper handling of cattle. The world’s population continues to increase and as a society we must maintain a strong system to support animal production. The future of agriculture lies in the hands of those who share our agriculture story with the public, and remind them of the value of our industry and the pride we take in providing food and fiber for the world.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Animal Welfare: The responsible and humane standards set forth by the American Medical Association for handling animals.
- B. Animal Rights: The rights of animals claimed on ethical grounds to the same humane treatment and protection from exploitation and abuse that are accorded to humans.
- C. Dr. Temple Grandin: A professor of Animal Science at Colorado State University. She is a well-known author, speaker, and livestock handling equipment designer.
- D. Path to the Plate Program: An educational program developed by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension service to educate the public on the path that food takes from the field to their dinner table.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The school district will receive written notification from the Commissioner of Education and receive a fine not to exceed \$500.
- 2nd Offense: The school district will receive written and verbal notification from the Commissioner of Education, receive a fine not to exceed \$2000, and have all state funding cut by 2%.
- 3rd Offense: The school district will be put on official record of refusal to follow the law and be investigated by the Texas Education Agency as well as receive a fine not to exceed \$20,000. All administrators are charged with a fine not to exceed \$2500 and/or 100 days in jail if found liable as a result of the investigation.
- Section 5. This act shall be enforced by the Commissioner of Education and the Texas Education Agency. Funding for the materials, training, and teachers shall be provided in the Texas State Budget in the amount of \$5 million yearly to all public and private schools 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 on September 1, 2020 upon the passage by the legislature and approval by the governor, or upon its otherwise becoming law.





Author: Ashlynn Peugh  
Committee: Education

County: Martin  
Bill Number: 114

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Agricultural Education Requirements”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Education Requirements Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high school students complete a half credit of electives in an agricultural curriculum based class, so that all students will be made aware of the potential future in the field of agriculture.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Agricultural Curriculum: classes that prepare students for a variety of careers, including ranching, farming, agriculture science, agriculture business, agriculture production, agronomy, animal science, agricultural law and finance, or horticulture.
- B. Electives: Courses that fall outside of the core academic subjects of math, English language arts, science, social studies, physical education, foreign language, fine arts, and speech.
- C. State Graduation Requirements: coursework required to be completed by the state of Texas to graduate. See table attached below. The four levels of graduation requirement are Foundation HSP, MHSP (minimum high school program), RHSP (recommended high school program), and DAP (distinguished high school program).
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in incomplete credits for high school graduation.
- Section 5. No additional funding is needed. Agriculture teachers and curriculum is already a part of school districts.
- Section 6. This bill will modify the existing graduation requirements adding .5 credit of Agriculture and reducing the number of electives as follows:
- |                |           |      |     |
|----------------|-----------|------|-----|
| Foundation HSP | MHSP      | RHSP | DAP |
| 4.5 credits    | 7 credits | 5    |     |
- Section 7. Upon passage and approval of this bill, this act will become effective for the graduating class of 2024 requiring implementation by the fall of 2020.
- 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.



Author: Johnathon Goode

County: Van Zandt

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 115

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Alternative Education Sports”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Alternative Education Sports Bill Act.
- Section 2. To allow individuals who are enrolled in alternative forms of education other than public schools the ability to play in UIL sports.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Alternative education: Any form of alternative schooling: private school, home school, charter, etc.
- B. Student: Any one who is eligible to be enrolled in a Texas Public School, or local school district.
- Section 4. In the event that an educational institution does not allow a student to play a UIL sport due to their style of schooling, the penalty shall be a penalty of no less than \$1000 but not to exceed \$5000.
- Section 5. This law will be funded by the current taxes that citizens pay to schools and school boards. A percentage of all citizens taxes go toward public school education. Due to this, the parents of students in alternative education already pay taxes toward public schools and UIL sports.
- Section 6. To not violate the No Pass/No Play rules in the state of Texas, a student must receive a PSAT composite score of 850 or an equivalent SAT or ACT score or higher in order to be admitted to play UIL sports.
- Section 7. The PSAT score is set at a composite score of 850, because this it is the average score for an individuals in the eighth grade. This would allow for students to receive the necessary score to play UIL sports the as they moved from eighth grade to highs s
- 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.



Author: Trenton Nobles  
Committee: Education

County: Smith  
Bill Number: 116

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Better Education Act”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Better Education Act.
- Section 2. To enable students in Texas to receive a better education for their needs and wants by various means. Such as, ending school at middle school, requiring students to have more rigorous schooling, or requiring public schools to have AP classes. The new base for the public school curriculum should be creationism instead of evolutionism.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. For students not looking to pursue higher education (such as high school or college) because they will not need it for their desired career, they can finish school after the completion of their 8th-grade year. But after completion of 8th grade, they are required to be an intern or apprentice for the next 4-6 years. The master and student are required to sign a contract that states the requirements for the apprenticeship or internship.
  - B. All curriculum that is used in public school is required to be of equal rigor as an Apologia curriculum as determined by the Board of Education.
  - C. All public schools are required to offer AP classes along with regular course work.
  - D. The new base for all schooling curriculum shall be creationism based on the 6000-year-old Earth model as calculated from genealogies in the Bible.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with definition A will result in:  
1st Offense: A fine no less than \$100 and no more than \$1000  
2nd Offense: Additional 2 years of internship unpaid A fine no less than \$100 and no more than \$1000
- Failure to comply with definition B, C, and D (applied to schools and businesses) will result in:  
1st Offense: A fine no less than \$60,000 and no more than \$1,000,000  
2nd Offense: Principal and Vice-Principal fired, or CEO, President, and Vice-President fired  
3rd Offense: school or business shut down.
- Section 5. Schools will continue receiving funding from taxes and government stimulus. Curriculum businesses will receive money from sales of their curriculum.
- Section 6. The board of education will perform checks to each school and apprenticeship twice a semester to ensure that the law is being followed. These checks will be random so that the school or apprenticeship/internship cannot intentionally prepare for the check
- 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.



Author: Kara Pinkerton

County: Smith

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 117

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Counselors For Good”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Counselors For Good Act.
- Section 2. The education system of Texas has used counselors for anything and everything but their main purpose, which is to council children in need. The purpose of this bill is to allow counselors to have time to converse with the children in the school rather than making schedules and getting testing supplies ready. Mental health is a very important aspect of education and counselors should be able to aid children in this.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Schedule: An order of classes for a student to follow throughout the school day.
  - B. Testing Supplies: Certain things such as pencils and paper for students to use on tests.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government and education board.
- Section 5. If made a law, this shall be enforced by giving school counselors certain times to meet with students to talk about daily lives and events that may be happening.
- 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.



Author: Jacie Pennington  
Committee: Education

County: Wise  
Bill Number: 118

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Driver Education Video Conferencing”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Driver Education Video Conferencing Act.
- Section 2. Bill would allow driver education schools & programs to use video conferencing meetings/classes to teach driver education classes in Texas. Use of video conference meeting/classes, in place of or in conjunction with, traditional in-person driver education classes allows for the delivery of driver education classes to students with limited access to driver education in rural areas and allows for continued class delivery using safe social distancing practices, helping to prevent the spread of illness, such as the COVID-19 global pandemic.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Video conferencing meeting/class: The delivery of a live driver education classroom session with student interaction & participation. Using a video application or program such as but not limited to; Zoom, GotoMeeting, Microsoft Teams, Skype for Business, WebEx.
- B. Traditional driver education class: A classroom session with up to 36 students meeting in-person for 32 hours over a 16-day period to satisfy the fulfilment of driver education requirements in Texas.
- C. Social distancing practices: Social distancing is a set of actions taken to stop or slow the spread of a highly contagious disease.
- Section 4. Bill would require no funding by the Texas Legislature and have no economic impact on the citizens of Texas.
- Section 5. The state would benefit by giving access to driver education classes to students in rural areas who previously had limited or no access to required classes to obtain a Texas driver license. Properly training students to drive benefits all Texas citizens by making the use of the highway transportation system safer for all drivers. All Texas citizens benefit from the use safe social distancing practices, on a daily basis not just during, times of possible widespread infectious disease outbreaks such as the COVID-19 global pandemic.
- 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.





Author: Caroline Duke

County: Collin

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 119

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Equal Opportunity Scholarship”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Equal Opportunity Scholarship Act.
- Section 2. There should not be a class rank cutoff for opportunity awards. It should be purely based on standardized test scores and academic achievements. As of now, some organizations have a minimum class ranking percentage required for application of scholarships, not taking into account the size and competitive nature of various school districts. This also gives a distinct advantage to students who are homeschooled, because they will automatically fall into the top 25% of their class, unless they are in the small percentage of students who have siblings in the same grade as them, which forces them to compete for the top spot between them. This bill will make sure that students are seen holistically, taking into account SAT, ACT, GPA, and high school transcripts.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. SAT: Scholastic Aptitude Test. Used by universities to estimate the academic capabilities and potential of applicants.
- B. Class Rank: The ranking of an individual in comparison to the rest of their school grade, based off of GPA.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st-4th Offense: The Organization will receive a warning from the state.
- 5th Offense: The organization will forfeit all rights to grant scholarships.
- Section 5. This does not require much money to enforce since it is a law to follow, not a program to put into place. This will be funded through the state government for the little funds it does take.
- 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.



Author: Mackenzie Poncik  
Committee: Education

County: Fayette  
Bill Number: 120

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Exclude College Credits From High School GPA ”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Exclude College Credits From High School GPA Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high school students’ GPA should be a reflection of their high school work with exclusion of any additional outside courses from higher education that may not be fairly offered to all and to ensure that each high school student is all ranked on an even learning platform.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Higher Education: Universities, Community Colleges, Technical 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 otherwise becoming a law.



Author: Mallory Grimes

County: Matagorda

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 121

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Foreign Language Courses For Young”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Foreign Language Courses For Young Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that foreign language courses be taught in the younger grade levels. Children learn and retain information much quicker at a younger age, and by giving them the opportunity to begin learning a foreign language at a younger age could be much more beneficial than starting when they entered high school. Children also tend to enjoy learning more when they’re younger, so not only would younger students retain information much faster and for a longer period of time, but also would enjoy themselves while doing so.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Foreign: Derived from another country or nation; not native.
  - B. Language: A body of words and systems for their use common to people of the same community or nation.
  - C. Young: Being in the first or early stages of life and growth.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
Issue of warning by the School District to the specific campus.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the local school board. Implementation of this law would have to be at the local level and funding would have to be considered according to individual school district budgets.
- 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.



Author: Madeline McFarland  
Committee: Education

County: Kendall  
Bill Number: 122

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Homeschool Equal Facilities And Sports”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homeschool Equal Facilities And Sports Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide all the K-12th grade school-aged children living in a school district (but not having to attend public school) equal opportunities to use the public school facilities as well as try-out for athletic teams. School District Administrators and Principals will work in cooperation with parents and school teachers to schedule facility use and with coaches to facilitate athletic team try-outs. This allows fair use for all homeschool, private school and public school students who otherwise may not have access to a sports team, gym, meeting room or auditorium to use the publicly funded facilities in their local community.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. K-12th School aged children: Children ages 5 up to 18 years old that reside in a public school district but are homeschooled or private schooled (including online learning, co-op, university model school).
- B. Living in a school district: Parents and/or guardians can prove they have permanent residency in the school district and/or they pay property taxes in that school district.
- C. Facilities: Gyms, conference rooms, auditoriums, and any other playground or workspace that would allow homeschool students, private school students access to greater use in their local community (for example in my county there are not enough gyms for basketball teams nor enough meeting rooms for 4-H club meetings).
- Section 4. Failure for the School District and Individual Schools to Comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Formal Warning
- 2nd Offense: \$500 fine
- 3rd Offense: Loss of government funding to that particular school or district
- 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.



Author: Mariah Dyson

County: Parker

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 123

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Homeschool Equal Access”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homeschool Equal Access Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow that all homeschool students be allowed access to any extracurricular or interscholastic events funded by taxes in the Texas public school district in which the parent or legal guardian is a resident. The purpose of this act is to give homeschool students the opportunity to fully reach their potential both academically and through extracurricular events.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Homeschool Student: Any student not enrolled in a Texas public school, but who is taking classes through any other curriculum, and has an updated letter grade
- B. Resident: The primary residence in which the parent or legal guardian pays school taxes.
- 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.



Author: Savay Sexton  
Committee: Education

County: Gonzales  
Bill Number: 124

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Homeschool Equal UIL Participation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homeschool Equal UIL Participation Act.
- Section 2. A public school that participates in an activity sponsored by the University Interscholastic League shall provide a home-schooled student, who meets league eligibility standards to represent that school in a league activity, in the same manner that the school provides the opportunity to participate to students enrolled in the school. A home-schooled student who participates in a league activity on behalf of a school is subject to the policies that apply to students enrolled in the school: academics, registration, age eligibility, fees, insurance, transportation, physical condition qualifications, responsibilities, event schedules, standards of behavior, and performance.
- Section 3. Defintion:
- A. Home-schooled student means a student who predominantly receives instruction in a general elementary or secondary education program that is provided by the parent, or a person standing in parental authority, in or through the child’s home.
- Section 4. School district suspension of being able to participate in all UIL activities and events.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the local School District Property Tax.
- 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.



Author: Alexis Ostigin

County: Grimes

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 125

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Homeschool Tax Break”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homeschool Tax Break Act.
- Section 2. This act shall give a 50% school tax break to Texas home school families for the duration of the home school student(s)' education, until the completion of grade 12. This would enable home schooling households to utilize more of their income on the education of the students in the said household as opposed to paying the funds toward county property taxes, which then goes to public education institutions.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Property tax: A property tax or millage rate is an ad valorem tax on the value of a property, usually levied on real estate. The tax is levied by the governing authority of the jurisdiction in which the property is located.
- B. Homeschool: educate (one's child) at home instead of sending them to a school.
- C. Public school: a school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of a community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education commonly including primary and secondary schools.
- Section 4. Failure to comply or nonpayment of property taxes will result in:  
First month: 6% penalty on tax bill  
Each delinquent month thereafter: 1% penalty on tax 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. Upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, qualifying property owners will be required to file an application at their residing county appraisal district office. They must also show proof that no student in the said household is attending a public school or sign an agreement declining the use of the public education system for each calendar year.



Author: Josiah Coleman  
Committee: Education

County: Nueces  
Bill Number: 126

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Homeschooler’s Public Education Resource Access”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homeschooler’s Public Education Resource Access Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the homeschooled children of tax-paying citizens have the same resources available as public school students, for example electives such as the debate team, language, classes, or sports teams such as football, or resources such as the computer lab or library.
- Section 3. Electives: an optional course of study for all students (elementary, middle, Jr High, and High School).
- Section 4. Failure for a Public Institution to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A warning from the Superintendent.
- 2nd Offense: The suspension of the staff responsible for non-participation.
- 3rd Offense: The termination of employment for those responsible.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by existing tax-payers money already allocated for each public 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.





Author: Clara Raabe

County: Cooke

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 127

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Illegal Immigrant Financial Benefit Restriction”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Illegal Immigrant Financial Benefit Restriction Act.
- Section 2. This act shall amend Sec. 54.052, Determination of Residence Status of Texas Education Code, Title 3: Higher Education, to exclude illegal immigrants from the definition of Texas Resident, thereby prohibiting illegal immigrants from receiving in-state tuition benefits or state financial aid.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. In-State Tuition: a benefit that a state or institution may offer to students on the basis of state residency, such as offering Texas residents a rate of tuition that is lower than those not classified as Texas residents.
- B. Illegal Immigrant: a foreign national who has entered or resides in the United States unlawfully or without the country’s authorization. Also referred to as an undocumented, unauthorized, or illegal immigrant.
- 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.



Author: Victoria Lowe  
Committee: Education

County: Brazos  
Bill Number: 128

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Kindergarten Autism Screening”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Kindergarten Autism Screening Act.
- Section 2. To provide every kindergartener in the state of Texas with an autism screening before they complete kindergarten.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Autism: a developmental disorder of variable severity that is characterized by difficulty in social interaction and communication and by restricted or repetitive patterns of thought or behavior.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: lose 15% of state funding until they become compliant and test all kindergarteners
- 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.



Author: Julia Macmanus  
Committee: Education

County: Cameron  
Bill Number: 129

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Mandatory Athletic Trainers At Middle Schools”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Athletic Trainers At Middle Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all middle schools and junior high schools have an athletic trainer on campus for athletic classes and home games for boys and girls.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Athletic Trainer: A certified and licensed health care professional who practices in the field of sports medicine.
- B. Athletic Class: A class that teaches a group of students a competitive sport in which they compete against other schools.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the school district.
- 2nd Offense: \$200.00 Fine to the school district.
- 3rd Offense: \$350.00 Fine to the school district.
- 4th Offense: Will result in loss of government funding for the school district.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 127.5 million dollars.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective the following school year upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



Author: Trevor Martinez  
Committee: Education

County: Jim Wells  
Bill Number: 130

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mandatory Education On Active Citizenship”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Education On Active Citizenship Act.
- Section 2. This act will require all Texas High Schools to educate junior and senior classes on the subject of being an active citizen by establishing a half-semester class focusing on this and also making the class mandatory in order to graduate. This class will promote topics such as the importance of voting, the significance of patriotism, and the vital acts of community service that enable a state to function correctly and prosper. Along with the taking of the class, students will be required to participate and organize one community service project to fulfill the requirements of completing the class.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Active Citizen: An individual who actively participates in their government by practicing their freedoms and responsibilities as a citizen, and who also voluntarily makes a difference in their community to improve it as a whole.
- B. Patriotism: The pride and love of an individual concerning their homeland and willingness to try and improve it as a whole by personally contributing in some sort of way.
- C. Community Service: Selfless acts done by an individual or a group out of voluntary work in order to improve other individuals or a community.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning to schools from the State Government due to failure to adapt Active Citizen class into their education system.
- 2nd Offense: Place school on a probation status allowing one semester for schools to correct.
- 3rd Offense: Schools lose their accreditation until Active Citizen class is adopted.
- Section 5. The funds in order to back this act will be provided by the Texas High Schools. However, if schools lack the funds in order to establish the Active Citizen class, the State Government will fund it for its beginning implementation.
- Section 6. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. If an act is passed by legislature and approved by the governor, the newly made law will not be mandatory until the start of the next school year. As a result, the current year of education from Texas High Schools will remain the same to avoid any conflicts and confusion.



Author: Sepp Remley  
Committee: Education

County: Caldwell  
Bill Number: 131

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mandatory First Aid Training And CPR Certification”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory First Aid Training and CPR Certification Act.
- Section 2. This act will require First Aid Training and CPR Certification classes to be taken by first-time Texas driver license applicants. Documents acknowledging the completion of these courses are to be presented when applying for a driver license.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. First Aid Training: a class taught by a certified professional on the emergency or immediate care you should provide when a person is injured or ill until full medical treatment is available.
- B. CPR Certification: a class taught by a certified professional on emergency procedure that combines chest compression often with artificial ventilation in an effort to manually preserve intact brain function until full medical treatment is available.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in not being able to acquire a driver license.
- Section 5. The average cost of this training is \$90.00. 50% of the cost would be funded by the State Government and 50% would be covered by the applicant.
- Section 6. The Texas Department of Public Safety, through its Driver License Division, should include the First Aid Training and CPR Certification as a requirement for first-time driver license applicants and should provide a list of authorized providers.
- 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.



Author: Korinne Stanley  
Committee: Education

County: Travis  
Bill Number: 132

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mandatory Sex Education 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 Mandatory Sex Education In Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that sex education is taught in Texas schools. This act would help to lower teen pregnancy rates as well as promote safe sex.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Sex Education: The instruction of issues relating to human sexual anatomy, sexual activity, safe sex, reproductive rights, age of consent, and human sexuality including emotional relations and responsibilities.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning to change policy within 30 days
- 2nd Offense: \$5,000 fine
- 3rd Offense: School can lose government funding
- Section 5. Funding will come from the General Education 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.



Author: Kaitlyn Howard  
Committee: Education

County: Hood  
Bill Number: 133

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mental Health Movement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mental Health Movement Act.
- Section 2. All Texas public school students will be given two “Mental Health Days” per month, which will be counted by the schools as excused absences and will not count toward the ninety percent attendance requirement. These days can be used by each individual student to stay home from school if they do not feel mentally, emotionally, or physically capable of attending. Such days do not have to be used each month but unused days will not rollover and count with the next month’s available days. After using a “Mental Health Day,” a student will be required to meet with a school counselor to discuss why they stayed home and what steps they need to take to better their wellbeing, such as writing a diary to track emotions or meeting with a licensed therapist.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Mental Health: A person’s condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.
  - B. Ninety Percent Attendance Requirement: Texas students must attend class for 90 percent of the time it is offered to receive credit or a final grade.
  - C. School Counselor: School employee who listens to students’ concerns about academic, emotional or social problems. They also help students process their problems and plan goals and action.
  - D. Licensed Therapist: Doctoral or master’s-level mental health service provider, trained to work with individuals, families, and groups in treating mental, behavioral, and emotional problems and disorders.
- Section 4. If a Texas public school fails to comply, such penalties will be enacted:
- 1st Offense: School board members and staff must attend a lecture on the importance of mental health by a selected licensed healthcare professional. Any involved costs must be compensated with school sanctioned funds.
  - 2nd Offense: School will be required to use three hundred dollars worth of school sanctioned funds to promote the importance of mental health within the school, such as creating advocate posters and hosting promotional seminars for students and teachers.
  - 3rd Offense: The Commissioner of Education will reduce the district’s revenue limit apportionment for each student denied a “Mental Health Day.”
- Section 5. No funding would be necessary or required.
- 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.



Author: Quentin Parrish  
Committee: Education

County: Leon  
Bill Number: 134

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Music Requirement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Music Requirement Act.
- Section 2. This act will require all schools to allow students the ability able to listen to music under the following presumptions:
- I.The teacher/instructor is “done” with the instruction period.
  - II.The students’ ability has been revoked.
- Section 3. This act will also allow the teacher to do the following if the said student is caught on another app or website that does not play only music:
- 1st Offense – Phone or other electronic will be taken away for the period and a note sent to the principal for documentation.
  - 2nd Offense – Phone or other electronics will be taken up for the day and a note sent to the principal and parent(s) for documentation.
  - 3rd Offense - Phone or other electronics will be taken up for the day, a \$50 fine, and a note sent to the principal and parent(s) for documentation.
  - 4th Offense – Students will no longer be allowed to listen to music in any class and a note sent to the principal and parent(s) for documentation.
- 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.





Author: Kennedy Hobbs  
Committee: Education

County: Milam  
Bill Number: 135

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Non-Public School Student Automatic Admission”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Non-Public School Student Automatic Admission Act.
- Section 2. This bill ensures that all Non- Public High School students are given the equal opportunity as their Public High School and/ or Private High School counterparts through the creation of a class rank system in order to be eligible for the Automatic Admissions: All Institutions (EDUC 51. 803)
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Grade Point Average: is a number representing the average value of the accumulated final grades earned in courses over time.
  - B. Non-Public Highschool Student: any student that is not enrolled in a public school system.
  - C. Class Rank: is a measure of how a student’s performance compares to other students in their class.
- Section 4. This bill will be funded by the state government. No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.
- Section 5. This bill shall create a system in which class rank will be assigned to Non- Public Highschool Students. Class rank will be determined for a Non- Public Highschool student by a self-reporting, evidence-based grade point average of the Non- Public Highschool 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.



Author: Brayden DeBorde  
Committee: Education

County: Ellis  
Bill Number: 136

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“OLS and Local Public School Partnership”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the OLS and Local Public School Partnership Act.
- Section 2. This act will require local public schools to name partnership with a Texas Virtual School Network Online Schools for student education option.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. OLS: Online School
  - B. TXVSN OLS: Texas Virtual School Network Online Schools
  - C. Name: list a specific preferred Online School
- Section 4. This act will be funded by local public schools, as defined by TEA Code, Sec. 30A.155.
- Section 5. All laws in conflict with this act will be repealed.
- Section 6. Upon this act shall be approved, each local public school shall designate their Online School designation available to the public.



Author: Elizabeth Esposito

County: Collin

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 137

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Remove Funding Penalty For Medical Absences”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Remove Funding Penalty For Medical Absences Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the Average Daily Attendance Funding for schools will not be affected by excused full day medical absences. This shall enable students who are absent for medical reasons to stay enrolled without the school district losing funding.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Average Daily Attendance (ADA): listed in the education code chapter 41 is “the mathematical average of attendance records that school districts send to the state to receive funding”.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded in accordance with Section 41 of the Texas Education Code.
- Section 5. Repeal of section 41 and Section 42 of the Texas Education Code.
- Section 6. This bill shall only allow for school funding for five (5) days. Any days beyond this limit will result in a loss of funding to the school.
- 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.



Author: Reese Green  
Committee: Education

County: Oldham  
Bill Number: 138

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“School Firearm Protection”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Firearm Protection Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all schools in the state of Texas to have a firearm(s) on campus handled by a licensed firearm holder, whether it be by law enforcement or school administration, in order to ensure the safety of students at all times.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Firearm: a rifle, pistol, or other portable gun.
  - B. Licensed firearm: a license or permit issued by a government authority (typically by the police) of a nation, that allows the licensee to buy, own, possess, or carry a firearm.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by the state to the school, requiring that that school provide at least one firearm handled by a licensed firearm holder.
  - 2nd Offense: Loss of 10% in funding.
  - 3rd Offense: Closure of the school.
- Section 5. The cost of the bill, which includes funding to schools to pay for training, as well as the cost to pass the bill, shall exceed no more than 5 million dollars.
- Section 6. A school will have three years to meet the requirements following the passage of the bill. This time shall allow for the search, hire, and training of an employee in order to carry a firearm.
- 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.



Author: Emmaleanna Morgan  
Committee: Education

County: Fort Bend  
Bill Number: 139

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Schools To Acquire Safer Door Locks”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Schools To Acquire Safer Door Locks Act.
- Section 2. This act ensures that all current door locks in Katy ISD are to be replaced with two-way key locks, to increase safety for staff and students.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Current Door Lock: A lock using a key that can only be locked from outside the door
- B. Two-Way Door Lock: A lock using a key that can be locked and unlocked from both sides of the door
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: warning from district
- 2nd Offense: Katy ISD will take over the installment of door locks
- Section 5. Funding for two-way key locks will come from the Katy ISD budget received from yearly taxes meant to improve school conditions.
- Section 6. Additionally teachers are required to have the keys to their classroom with them at all times during work hours. This bill should be put into action within a year from its passing.
- Section 7. The purpose for this bill is to make the schooling environment safer for staff and students by replacing the locks teachers won’t have to step outside the classroom to lock doors. This saves teachers precious time and helps keep people safe in the case of
- 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.



Author: Jackson Kelley  
Committee: Education

County: Midland  
Bill Number: 140

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Secured Future Financial Planning for Texas”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Secured Future Financial Planning for Texas Act.
- Section 2. Requirement of Texas students in high school to pass a financial planning course prior to graduation.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Bank Reconciliation: Process by which account balance in the check register is reconciled to the bank balance on a bank statement.
  - B. Interest Expense: Cost of borrowing money for use of the money.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Not graduation of high school before attending summer school for the class.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and Texas Education Agency.
- 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.



Author: Sunny Cowley

County: Randall

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 141

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Shorten The 2020-2021 School Year”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Shorten The 2020-2021 School Year Act.
- Section 2. The objective of this bill is to shorten the 2020-2021 school year from 75,600 minutes to 71,400 minutes. This would be the equivalent of moving the school year from 180 days to 170 days. This provides school districts the ability and flexibility to cancel school in the case of a COVID-19 outbreak in their community. This bill is set to expire on June 10, 2021.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Outbreak: The sudden start of something unwelcome, such as a disease.
- Section 4. No penalties or punishment
- Section 5. Funding up to \$300,000 for the implementation of 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.



Author: Mason Cave  
Committee: Education

County: Runnels  
Bill Number: 142

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“STAAR Replacement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the STAAR Replacement Act.
- Section 2. This act will replace the STAAR test with a grade level test for all subjects. Also, more advanced students can be provided the option of taking a more challenging test on any of the subjects in which they excel.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. STAAR Test: STAAR stands for State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness. The test is designed to track academic progress of students (grades 3-8 and high school) and evaluate school performance.
- Section 4. Failure of student compliance in taking the test will result in:
- 1st Offense: The State would reach out to the school to see why a student refused to take the test. If the parent of the student could explain why the student refused, then another testing period could be scheduled.
- 2nd Offense: The school district would have to consider how or if the student should be penalized.
- Failure of school’s compliance with test implementation will result in:
- 1st Offense: The school would be issued a written warning and given thirty days to take corrective action.
- 2nd Offense: If the school could not give a valid reason as to why the test wasn’t implemented, they would lose State funding.
- Section 5. The new test will be funded using the existing STAAR test 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.





Author: Peyton Smith

County: Brazos

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 143

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Student Decreased Workday”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Student Decreased Workday Act.
- Section 2. This act will allow students to only have a 6-hour school day, with classes being no more than 40 minutes long. This act will not affect sports teams or clubs, and may practice outside of school as seen fit.
- Section 3. Extracurricular activities: an extra academic, UIL, sport, FFA/4-H activity performed by students that falls outside the realm of the normal curriculum of school.
- Section 4. Failure to implement the 6-hour school day after the two year period is removal of state funding.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government through school taxes based on property estimated value.
- 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.



Author: Taylor Watz  
Committee: Education

County: Wharton  
Bill Number: 144

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Texas Agriculture Education 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 Texas Agriculture Education Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that agriculture-related topics be taught and actively discussed in kindergarten through twelfth grade. The purpose of this act is to allow students in Texas Public Schools to gain knowledge and an appreciation of the agriculture industry so students can 1) understand how agriculture impacts the citizens and homeland of Texas, 2) understand how agriculture impacts some of the students and their families lives, 3) function more effectively as agriculturally literate citizens, 4) support and promote wise environmental policies and programs, and 5) differentiate between product labeling on the market. Through this curriculum, students will learn about the science and history behind the agricultural industry.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. State Mandated Course: A class required by the state which all public schools must abide
  - B. TDA: Texas Department of Agriculture, they promote production of agriculture, consumer protection, economic development and healthy living
  - C. TEA: Texas Education Agency
  - D. AFNR: Agriculture Food and Natural Resources
  - E. Agriculturally Literate: A person who understands and can communicate the value and source of agriculture as it affects our way of life
- Section 4. Schools who fail to comply will result in a reduction of state school funding on the following scale:
- 1st Offense: 3% reduction for the following school year
  - 2nd Offense: 5% reduction for the following school year
  - 3rd Offense: 10% reduction for the following school year
  - 4th Offense: 25% reduction for the following school year
  - 5th Offense: 50 % reduction for the following school year
  - Subsequent Offenses: 100% reduction for the following school year and a fine will be imposed
- Individual students in elementary and middle school who choose to not partake in the curriculum will not be able to advance to the next grade level. Individual students in high school who choose to not partake in the curriculum will not be allowed to to graduate.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by grants from the TEA and TDA for all school districts. Grants may include funding for teachers, supplies, educational material, and any other expenses that are necessary in order to comply with this act.
- Section 6. Agriculture Education curriculum for elementary, Kindergarten through 5th grade, should be added to the curriculum for science and social studies. For middle schools and high schools, grades 6th through 12th, the curriculum can either be added to science
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon the upcoming school year and passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



Author: Laramie Crockett

County: Bosque

Committee: Education

Bill Number: 145

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Respect For Public Shrines”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Respect For Public Shrines Act.
- Section 2. This bill will be put in place to protect the integrity and historical significance of Texas Shrines and Monuments. This bill enforces that all males shall be required to remove all types of head coverings such as, baseball caps, cowboy hats, fedoras, driving caps, etc.. This however does not require the removal of religious or medical head coverings such as a “Jewish Kippah”.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Texas Shrine: a monument that represents Texas history or the people of Texas. These places include but are not limited to, The Alamo, The San Jacinto Battlefield Monument, The Goliad Monument and Church, Texas State Capitol, Texas Governor’s Mansion.
- B. Hat or cap: a piece of material that has been worn in a way to protect a person’s head and/or face against the sun or weather, also used as an item for fashion.
- Section 4. Penalties of not complying to this law will result in the staff of said monuments/memorials being allowed to escort the person out/off the premises of the monument or memorial.
- Section 5. Funding for signs stating this law would be budgeted into the operational cost of said facilities.
- 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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# ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	COUNTY
146	Grackle Removal Program	Jack Bussey	Coryell
147	Manufacturer Partnership Plastic Waste	Hannah Norl	Walker
148	Retail Establishment Plastic Bag Reduction	Madisyn Foster	Cherokee
149	Texas Lake Initiative	Bailea Reeves	Rusk



Author: Jack Bussey

County: Coryell

Committee: Energy and Environment

Bill Number: 146

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Grackle Removal Program”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Grackle Removal Program Act.
- Section 2. To manage great-tailed Grackles in urban areas in order to allow other birds to flourish in cities and before the Grackle population is too large to control.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Great-tailed Grackle: A member of the family Icteridae, it is one of ten extant species of grackle and is closely related to the boat-tailed grackle and the slender-billed grackle.
- B. Urban areas and/or cities: Towns with a population of 75,000 and more.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st violation: \$1000.00 fine to the City Manager
- 2nd violation: Loss of state funding for city improvement projects
- 3rd Violation: A quarter of a percent tax increase to taxable items in the city of violation
- Section 5. City will fund the project and the state will reimburse twenty five percent per year.
- Section 6. The purpose of this bill is to help eradicate the population of Great tailed Grackles .
- 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.



Author: Hanniah Norl  
Committee: Energy and Environment

County: Walker  
Bill Number: 147

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Manufacturer Partnership Plastic Waste”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Manufacturer Partnership Plastic Waste Act.
- Section 2. The intent of this bill is to create win-win solutions whereby manufacturers can continue to provide the world with valuable plastic materials while helping us as a society keep them out of landfills or in an environment where they should not be. The unique characteristics of plastics enable them to play a major role on the road to a more sustainable and resource efficient future.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Manufacturer: a person or company that makes goods for sale
  - B. Plastic: a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers, that can be molded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
  - C. Sustainable: able to be maintained at a certain rate or level
- Section 4. Manufacturers with comprehensive strategies and investments to reduce plastic waste will receive tax incentives in the form of tax credits and rebates.
- Section 5. Once active, this bill will become a part of Texas’s strategies to create a thriving economy while producing and consuming within our environmental limits.
- Section 6. Lightweight, versatile and durable plastics can help save key resources such as energy and water in strategic sectors that include packaging, building and construction, automotive and renewable energy, to name but a few. In addition, plastics applications
- 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.



Author: Madisyn Foster  
Committee: Energy and Environment

County: Cherokee  
Bill Number: 148

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Retail Establishment Plastic Bag Reduction”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Retail Establishment Plastic Bag Reduction Act.
- Section 2. Reducing plastic bag waste is vital to sustaining environmental standards for the state. Single-use plastic carryout bags are made of nonrenewable resources and never biodegrade; waste from single-use plastic bags commonly enters rivers, lakes, and oceans while also posing substantial threat to wildlife on land and in water. Plastic bags are one of the most commonly found items that litter state roads, beaches, and other public spaces; and they clog processing and sorting machinery which makes recycling difficult and potentially costly.
- It is the intent of the legislature to:
- (a) Prohibit the use of single-use plastic carryout bags used by retail establishments;
  - (b) Require a pass-through charge on recycled content paper carryout bags and reusable carryout bags made of film plastic, to encourage shoppers to bring their own reusable carryout bags.
- Section 3. (1) “Carryout bag” means any bag that is provided by a retail establishment to use for purchase transport.  
(2) “Pass-through charge” means a charge to be collected and retained by retailers from their customers when providing reusable carryout bags.  
(3) “Reusable carryout bag” means a bag made of cloth or other material with handles that is specifically designed for long-term reuse.  
(4) “Single-use plastic carryout bag” means any bag that is made from plastic that is designed and suitable only to be used once and then disposed of.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500 Fine
- 2nd Offense: \$1500 Fine
- 3rd Offense: \$5000 Fine And Mandatory 5 Day Closure
- Section 5. Funding for educational and outreach materials will be provided by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality.
- Section 6. Retail establishments may not collect a pass-through charge from any individual using a state funded food assistance voucher or card.
- 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.



Author: Bailea Reeves  
Committee: Energy and Environment

County: Rusk  
Bill Number: 149

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Lake Initiative”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Lake Initiative Act.
- Section 2. Since there is a growing urban population, there is a greater need for freshwater. This act shall reduce supply lake building guidelines and ensure more efficient progress. Restrictions, such as limited finances and surveying, against building a lake should be minimized.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Supply Lake: An area filled with water, localized in a basin, surrounded by land, apart from any river or other outlet that serves to feed or drain the lake.
  - B. Urban Population: The inhabitants of a city or town, including metropolitan areas and suburban areas.
  - C. Freshwater: Aquatic environments such as streams, rivers, lakes, etc.
- Section 4. All arguments for the building of a lake if this bill shall pass, will be heard by a federal court.
- Section 5. Supply lakes built under this agreement will be built by the urban areas that the lake will serve.
- 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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# GOVERNMENT, FINANCE AND APPROPRIATIONS

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	COUNTY
150	Eminent Domain Authority Establishment	Kendal Workman	Leon
151	Unfunded Mandates Prevention	Elizabeth Lewis	Hill



Author: Kendal Workman  
Committee: Government, Finance and Appropriations

County: Leon  
Bill Number: 150

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Eminent Domain Authority Establishment”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eminent Domain Authority Establishment Act.
- Section 2. Prohibit false claims of eminent domain authority to a) induce sales of properties; b) or agreement to an invasion of privacy.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Eminent Domain: Use of the power of the government to force the sale/purchase of land(s) when the property owner does not consent
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Third-degree felony
- 2nd Offense: Second-degree felony
- 3rd Offense: First-degree felony
- Section 5. Currently, Texas law does not prohibit a person, or entity, from claiming the power of eminent domain to coerce landowners to sell their property or provide land survey access against their will.
- 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.



Author: Elizabeth Lewis  
Committee: Government, Finance and Appropriations

County: Hill  
Bill Number: 151

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Unfunded Mandates Prevention”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Unfunded Mandates Prevention Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is to eliminate the issuance of unfunded mandates against the counties brought forth by the state government. Any regulation made to the county must include the appropriate funding.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Unfunded Mandate: A regulation that requires local governments to perform certain action, with no money provided for fulfilling the requirements.
  - B. Mandate: An official order or commission to perform an action.
- Section 4. The mandate in question shall be declared void until the money required to fulfill the commanded action is provided by the state.
- Section 5. Counties affected by the mandate shall have to carry out the actions in the mandate until the state provides proper funding.
- Section 6. All previously unfunded mandates shall remain unfunded; however, any and all unfunded mandates passed after the passage of this act shall remain void until proper funding is presented by the state.
- 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.



# HOMELAND, SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	COUNTY
152	80 MPH Highways	Tanner Owen	Randall
153	Deportation Workforce	Caleb McMullen	Bee
154	Drive At 14	Kailey McDonald	Collin
155	Driver's Licence Adjustments Regarding Number of Passengers	David Dolliver	Travis
156	First Responders Better Protection	Maci Rubesh	Fort Bend
157	High School Sex Trafficking Awareness	Haley Twidwell	Harris
158	Motorcycle Lane Splitting	Eulalia Haddox	Waller
159	Motorcyclist Protection	Cecilia Haddox	Waller
160	Obeying First Responders	Madilyn Spalek	Matagorda
161	Pet Spay And Neuter Requirements	Mason Ward	Nueces
162	Right To Work	Colby Crow	McLennan
163	Rumble Strip Installation	Elizabeth Lewis	Hill
164	Rural School District Safety	Ashlynn Peugh	Martin
165	Securing The Texas-Mexico Border	Delayna Hold	Brazos
166	Sex Offenders College Campus Residency Restrictions	Cameryn Jones	Tom Green
167	State Fuel Taxes To Better Highway Construction	Sarah Beth Brittain	Rusk
168	Tail Lights On Police	Tanner Owen	Randall
169	Texas Militia	Stephen Murphy	Bosque
170	Texas Voter Requirements For Turning In Absentee Ballots	Richard Spencer	Fisher
171	Train Information To Texas Fusion Centers	Hannah Norl	Walker
172	Tying Animals	Gabe Sumrall	Matagorda



Author: Tanner Owen

County: Randall

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 152

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“80 MPH Highways”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the 80 MPH Highways Act.
- Section 2. This act shall increase the maximum speed for Texas Highways and Interstates from 75 mph to 80 mph. Texas is the largest state in the U.S. mainland and requires long periods of time to travel across the state. This would increase driving speeds which would decrease travel time.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Highway: a main road, especially one connecting major towns or cities.
  - B. Interstate: one of a system of expressways covering the 48 contiguous states.
  - C. MPH: Miles Per Hour
- Section 4. If a driver goes above the posted speed limit the Texas Department of Public Safety has the right to enforce the law with its current enforcement procedure.
- Section 5. This act would need approximately \$140,000 to replace current speed limit signs with new ones.
- 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.



Author: Caleb McMullen  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Bee  
Bill Number: 153

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Deportation Workforce”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Deportation Workforce Act.
- Section 2. This act shall discourage the entry of immigrants from illegally crossing the Texas borders in groups with the intent of being transported and distributed to various parts of the state. It is the intent and purpose of this act to prevent endangering the lives of Law Enforcement officials when engaging in a potentially dangerous “Bail Out” situation on our Texas highways and County roads. This act shall warrant the safety of rural area residents and ensure the preservation and protection of their property due to theft and vandalism by such immigrants.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Illegal Immigrant: A foreigner who has entered a country unlawfully
  - B. Bail Out: Exiting a vehicle in a hasty manner in order to avoid law enforcement authorities including but not limited to evading arrest.
- Section 4. An illegal individual who is apprehended during a “Bail Out” situation shall be charged with a Class B Misdemeanor in which they will be incarcerated for 180 days in a County Jail in the county in which the bail out has occurred and a fine of \$2000.00. The fine shall be paid off during their time of incarceration by manual labor performed by the individual at county official’s discretion. Upon completion of their sentence, the individual will be deported back to their country of origin.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Homeland Security Grants Division (HSGD) for the State of Texas in the amount of 2.5 million annually.
- Section 6. In the event this bill will become a law, state law enforcement units within a 200 mile radius of the Texas border will need to increase their task force on patrol by 20% to ensure an adequate capture success rate.
- 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.



Author: Kailey McDonald

County: Collin

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 154

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Drive At 14”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drive At 14 Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to change the Learner’s License minimum age from 15 to 14. Changing this age will allow teens to have an opportunity to have more practice driving with an adult before they get their Provisional License at 16. This will ensure that the 16 year old has had two years of experience of driving.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Learner’s License: A restricted license given to someone learning how to drive. Current age limit is 15 to 17.
- B. Provisional License: A restricted license permitting a person to drive a motor vehicle from the age of 16 to 18.
- Section 4. The punishment for ignoring this bill will be the same as it is today. The fine ranges from \$25-\$200 for driving without a Learner’s License.
- Section 5. There are no additional funding requirements to carry out this bill.
- Section 6. There is no repeal necessary, only a change in the age requirement as defined below:  
Current Law: “You must be between 15 and 17 years of age.”  
Revised Law: “You must be between 14 and 17 years of age.”
- Section 7. Texas would not be the only state to allow 14 year olds to obtain a Learner’s License. Currently, there are several states that have this requirement. These states include: Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota.
- 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.



Author: David Dolliver  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Travis  
Bill Number: 155

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Driver’s Licence Adjustments Regarding Number of Passengers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Driver’s Licence Adjustments Regarding Number of Passengers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that drivers at the age of 16, upon receiving their provisional licence, may transport any number of people over the age of 16 with written consent from a Parent/Guardian.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Written Consent: A letter with a signature regarding whom is able to drive said child as well as the duration of the consent is intended for.
- Section 4. If a driver is found driving more than 1 passenger without written consent from a parent, the following action will be taken:
- 1st Offense: Driver is given a warning, and the parents of the child in question are called, if no response, the ability to carry more than 1 passenger while driving is restricted.
- 2nd Offense: The ability to carry more than 1 passenger while driving is restricted.
- Section 5. This act will be funded and enforced 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.





Author: Maci Rubesh

County: Fort Bend

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 156

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“First Responders Better Protection”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the First Responders Better Protection Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to better protect all first responders.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. First Responder: someone whose job is to respond immediately (first) when there is an accident or emergency. Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs), paramedics, firefighters, and police officers are all first-responders.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Unpaid leave while an internal investigation is conducted.
- 2nd Offense: Criminal charges and revocation of law enforcement credentials.
- Section 5. Funding will be provided by local and state 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.



Author: Haley Twidwell  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Harris  
Bill Number: 157

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“High School Sex Trafficking Awareness”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the High School Sex Trafficking Awareness Act.
- Section 2. With Sex Trafficking at its highest rate of over 80,000 minors in Texas alone, it is a necessity to provide as much information to all high school students to make them aware of all aspects of this horrific act. By making it mandatory that all high school students attend session(s) regarding information and safety habits each year of attendance, these numbers would be greatly reduced. The more information provided to all high school students, the better choices they can make.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. High School Student: A Student attending classes at either a public, private, or homeschool. There is no age definition for the student.
- Section 4. Traffickers would be fined a minimum of \$20,000.00 for each person trafficked and mandated to serve 10 years in prison with no possibility of parole during that time period. Texas schools, whether public or private, would be fined \$10,000.00 for each year that they do not comply with this bill. Homeschoolers would have this session available online and would be required to respond to a survey.
- Section 5. All costs and expenses incurred will be covered by the tax dollars that the School Districts receive.
- Section 6. The Speaker for the sessions must be well educated and informed regarding sex trafficking and must be able to conduct a session for high school students.
- 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.



Author: Eulalia Haddox

County: Waller

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 158

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Motorcycle Lane Splitting”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Motorcycle Lane Splitting Act.
- Section 2. This act intends to allow motorcyclists the ability to lane split at a speed lower than 25 mph during heavy traffic. Allowing lane splitting would insure the motorcyclist’s safety during rush hour or during hot days with heavy traffic.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Lane Split: The motorcyclist passing between lanes on a highway.
- Section 4. Penalty for driving over 25 mph while lane splitting will be a fine of \$250.00. If the motorcyclist hits a stopped car they will be at fault. If a driver of a car hits a motorcycle while the motorcyclist is lane splitting, the driver of the car will be at fault.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All motorcyclists will have to take a special course on the proper ways of lane splitting.
- 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.



Author: Cecilia Haddox  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Waller  
Bill Number: 159

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Motorcyclist Protection”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Motorcyclist Protection Act.
- Section 2. To require all motorcyclists to wear protective headgear to enforce the safety of the drivers.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Protective Headgear: a helmet to protect the head from major injuries.
  - B. Motorcyclist: the driver of a two or three wheeled vehicle.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$150.00 Fine
  - 2nd Offense: \$250.00 Fine
  - 3rd Offense: Suspension of motorcycle license
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state.
- 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.



Author: Madilyn Spalek

County: Matagorda

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 160

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Obeying First Responders”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Obeying First Responders Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to protect the well being of first responders doing traffic control while at car crash scenes. There should be a law that enforces drivers to obey the instruction of first responders directing traffic at an accident. The safety of first responders and other victims on scene are at stake when other drivers speed by an accident without obeying instructions.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Scene: An incident or situation.
  - B. First Responders: EMT, Police, Firemen
  - C. Victims: The people who are involved in the car crash.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$200 fine for violating the law, or a class B Misdemeanor for a bodily injury.
- Section 5. This should be included during Texas Drivers Education and should be funded by the Texas Department Of Transportation (TxDOT).
- Section 6. This law should be added to the Move Over or Slow Down law.
- 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.



Author: Mason Ward  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Nueces  
Bill Number: 161

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Pet Spay And Neuter Requirements”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pet Spay And Neuter Requirements Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the surplus of unwanted dogs and cats will 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 animal care services that are currently being operated by counties and cities
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Spay: To remove the sex organs of a female animal; to make a female animal unable to have babies
- B. Neuter: To remove the sex 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.



Author: Colby Crow

County: McLennan

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 162

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Right To Work”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Right To Work Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to protect the livelihood of Texas workers. To ensure the economy of the great state of Texas stays strong during times of crisis, the governor may not enact an executive order closing any business for more than seven days in the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Times of Crisis: Could include weather related natural disasters, violent public threats, and health pandemics.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Relinquish his duties for seven days to the Lieutenant Governor.
- 2nd Offense: 30 days in jail.
- 3rd Offense: Removal from office by Legislative majority vote in both the House and Senate of the Texas Legislatures.
- 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.



Author: Elizabeth Lewis  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Hill  
Bill Number: 163

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Rumble Strip Installation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Rumble Strip Installation Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to increase safety on rural intersections on perpendicular roads with cross traffic speeds greater than 50 miles per hour. This will be accomplished by installing rumble strips on the previously mentioned intersections.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Rumble Strips: a series of raised strips along a road, changing the noise a vehicle’s tires makes on the surface of the road, warning the driver of speed restricting or upcoming stop signs or light.
- B. Rural: any area outside of recognized cities, towns, or extraterritorial jurisdiction.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Transportation.
- Section 5. This act shall become effective upon passage of the budget for the next fiscal year.
- Section 6. This act is being put in place to limit the amount of lives lost on Texas roads due to inattention while driving.
- 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.





Author: Ashlynn Peugh

County: Martin

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 164

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Rural School District Safety”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Rural School District Safety Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that students in rural schools have immediate protection from assailants by requiring at least one armed staff member at each campus. Requiring rural districts to follow these guidelines will help cut response time to an incident.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Rural School Districts: School districts with less than 300 students and located at least ten miles from a town or police department.
- Section 4. Non-participation the first year will receive a warning.  
Non-participation in the following year will result in loss of the grant.
- Section 5. This act shall provide a one time grant to all rural school districts to be funded by the Homeland Security Grants 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, this act will become effective for the 2020-2021 school year.



Author: Delayna Hold  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Brazos  
Bill Number: 165

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Securing The Texas-Mexico Border”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Securing the Texas-Mexico Border Act.
- Section 2. This act will serve to add more security along the Texas-Mexico border to prevent illegal immigrants from crossing into the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Illegal Immigrant: a foreign person who is living in a country without having official permission to live there
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Swift deportation of individual back into the country of origin.
- 2nd Offense: Swift deportation of individual back into the country of origin, as well as the forfeiting of any potential opportunities to become a legal US citizen in the future
- 3rd Offense: Swift deportation of individual back into the country of origin, as well as the forfeiting of any potential opportunities for immediate family members to become legal US citizens in the future.
- Section 5. This act shall increase the existing \$800 million for a two year budget cycle to \$950 million for the next two year budget cycle.
- 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.



Author: Cameryn Jones

County: Tom Green

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 166

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Sex Offenders College Campus Residency Restrictions”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Sex Offenders College Campus Residency Restrictions Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that no sex offender receiving a numerical risk level greater than one can reside on the campus of a public or private institution of higher education. Institutions’ capability to approve resident offenders shall be repealed. Subchapter B, Chapter 62, Article 62.064, Code of Criminal Procedure will be amended by striking out the part (2).
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Sex Offender: A person convicted of a sexually violent Offense as defined in Article 62.001 (6)
- B. Numerical Risk Level: Number assigned to registrants based on an assessment by the sex offender screening tool developed under Article 62.007
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Mandatory issue for the illegal resident to move off of the campus. Institution pays a fine of \$2,000.00.
- Section 5. This act is purely legislative and requires no funding.
- Section 6. Article 62.064 (2) is hereby repealed.
- 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.



Author: Sarah Beth Brittain  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Rusk  
Bill Number: 167

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“State Fuel Taxes To Better Highway Construction”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the State Fuel Taxes To Better Highway Construction Act.
- Section 2. This act shall increase the state tax on gas prices by one cent per gallon. Not affecting the federal law but enhancing the Texas law in place. This will allow a budget increase for the Texas Department of Transport (TxDOT) services thus increasing road construction and enhancing profit for refineries, contractors, and asphalt companies.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. TxDOT: The Texas Department of Transportation is a government agency in the State of Texas. The chief duties of the department are to delineate, build, and maintain all state highway and public transportation systems, issue permits for the use of heavy trucks, and register motor vehicles.
- B. State Tax of Gas/Diesel: Twenty cents per gallon
- C. Federal Tax: The prices are 18.4 cents per gallon of gas and 24.4 cents per gallon of diesel.
- Section 4. This money shall be allotted to TxDOT for the maintenance and construction of roads. There is no punishment as the law will affect tax dollars after being paid by consumer.
- Section 5. This act shall not require government funding. But will be taken out of gas expenses paid by the consumer at no additional charge.
- 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.



Author: Tanner Owen

County: Randall

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 168

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Tail Lights On Police”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tail Lights On Police Act.
- Section 2. This act would ensure that police cars have their tail lights on at night when on the side of the road. This would allow drivers to be more aware of their surroundings and would allow the police officers to be safer when on duty.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Police Vehicle: ground vehicle used by police for transportation during patrols and to enable them to respond to incidents and chases.
- B. Tail Lights: a red light at the rear of a motor vehicle, train, or bicycle.
- Section 4. If a police officer does not follow the law, they shall receive an internal investigation by their department and could face up to a \$500 fine.
- 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.



Author: Stephen Murphy  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Bosque  
Bill Number: 169

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***  
***“Texas Militia”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Militia Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of the Texas Militia is to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Insurrection: a violent uprising against an authority or government.
  - B. Repel invasions: defend Texas against all enemies both foreign and domestic.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: State jail felony (180 days to 2 years in prison or \$10,000 fine)
  - 2nd Offense: Third-degree felony (2-10 years in prison and \$10,000 fine)
- Section 5. This act would be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All members of the Texas Militia will be trained to use and keep all their equipment (guns, ammo, etc) in their homes and ready to use.
- Section 7. This act requires all able bodied males age 18-30 to serve, and allows all able bodied females age 18-30 to volunteer.
- Section 8. The militia would only be called upon to bear arms against its own government if citizens’ rights are being taken away.
- Section 9. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 10. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



Author: Richard Spencer  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Fisher  
Bill Number: 170

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Voter Requirements For Turning In Absentee Ballots”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Voter Requirements For Turning In Absentee Ballots Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow Texas voters to vote by mail as stated under current law and to require those who request absentee ballots by citing the disability qualification to provide the following:
- a copy of their Texas Driver’s license
  - proof of Texas residency
  - voter’s registration certificate
  - ink print of their right thumb
- No ballots will be accepted that do not include these documents.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Proof of Residency: current deed, mortgage, monthly mortgage statement, residential rental/ lease agreement, valid Texas motor vehicle or Texas boat registration or title, or utility bill for current residence in Texas.
- B. Proof of Citizenship: U.S. birth certificate, U.S Passport, Certificate of Citizenship, or Certificate of Naturalization.
- C. Voter Registration Certificate: Certificate mailed to applicant after their application to vote has been processed and accepted.
- Section 4. Any absentee ballot mailed in without these documents will not be counted in the official election votes. Any absentee ballots mailed in with false documents or information will be subject to a felony charge and be banned from any further voting in Texas.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the State government in the amount of one 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.



Author: Hanniah Norl  
Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

County: Walker  
Bill Number: 171

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Train Information To Texas Fusion Centers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Train Information To Texas Fusion Centers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all railroads that transport hazardous materials to generate accurate, real-time and electronic train information to all eight Texas Fusions Centers to share with state and local first responders, emergency response officials, and law enforcement personnel during an accident, incident, or emergency. Fusion centers will collect train information from railroads and disseminate it in the event of an emergency.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Fusion Center: a collaborative effort of two or more federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies that combines resources, expertise, or information with the goal of maximizing the ability of such agencies to detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to criminal or terrorist activity.
- B. Hazardous Material: a substance or material that the U.S. Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has designated as hazardous under section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103) and listed in the US Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, Hazardous Materials Table ( see 49 CFR 172.101).
- C. Commerce: trade or transportation in the jurisdiction of the United States within a single state; between a place in a state and a place outside of the state; that affects trade or transportation between a place in a state and place outside of the state.
- D. Train Consist: a written record of the contents and location of each rail car in a train. The document is computer-generated and also contains the tonnage and train length.
- E. Train: one or more engines coupled with one or more rail cars, except during switching operations or where the operation is that of classifying and assembling rail cars within a railroad yard for the purpose of making or breaking up trains.
- F. Packing Group: a grouping according to the degree of danger presented by hazardous materials. Packing Group I indicates great danger; Packing Group II medium danger; Packing Group II minor danger.
- Section 4. Materials that are placarded as explosives, poison gas, dangerous when wet, organic peroxides (type B liquid or solid, temperature controlled), poisonous by inhalation, radioactive: \$9,300
- Section 5. Materials that are placarded as flammable gas, non-flammable gas, flammable liquid, combustible liquid, flammable solid, spontaneously combustible, oxidizer, organic peroxide (other than organic peroxide type B liquid or solid, temperature controlled), poison liquid (other than poisonous by inhalation) and assigned Packing Group I: \$7,500; Packing Group II: \$5,600; Packing Group III: \$3,700
- Section 6. The Texas Department of Transportation rail division will oversee regulating this new mandate.
- 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.





Author: Gabe Sumrall

County: Matagorda

Committee: Homeland Security and Public Safety

Bill Number: 172

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Tying Animals”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tying Animals Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that no animal of any species can be tied to graze, or have residence in the right of way on state highways. To keep animals and drivers safe and promote better health of Texas roadways.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Right of way: The land on the sides of the road that is used for drainage and roadway signs.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A formal warning to remove the animals from the area in which the animal occupies.
- 2nd Offense: A citation will be given with a fine ranging from \$200-\$500 and an immediate eradication of the animals from state premises to be taken back to private property.
- 3rd Offense: An immediate \$1,000 fine or 90 days local prison and state confiscation of the animals on state premises.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 750,000 dollars. The funds will be used when and upon confiscation of the animal(s) that they can be taken to a place where conditions are adequate to accommodate the animal.
- 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 AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	COUNTY
173	Anti-Bullying/Harassment	Elizabeth McFarland	Kendall
174	Miranda Warning During Child Protective Service Interviews	Clara Raabe	Cooke
175	Ban On Affluenza Plea Act	Erik Dieterich	Denton
176	State-Wide Institution of Funding for Teen Court	Joseph Candelas	Bell



Author: Elizabeth McFarland

County: Kendall

Committee: Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

Bill Number: 173

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Anti-Bullying/Harassment”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Anti-Bullying/Harassment Act.
- Section 2. This act is to ensure that anyone who has bullied and/or harassed others in extra-curricular activities and/or projects or programs shall be subject to punishment, thereby deterring and preventing bullying and harassment of school age children.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Bullying: The use of force, coercion, or threat; to abuse, aggressively dominate, or intimidate (this includes but is not limited to cyberbullying, false accusations, and other forms of bullying - harassment also falls under this definition).
- B. Extracurricular Activities: An activity performed by students that falls outside the realm of normal curriculum of school, college or university education. Such activities are generally voluntary, social, philanthropic, and often involve others of the same age (this includes but is not limited to: sports programs, 4-H clubs, youth orchestras and bands, dance, gymnastics, boy scouts, girl scouts, fair, rodeo or festival pageants, youth STEM programs, day camps, and overnight camps).
- Section 4. Failure of the the Organization/s to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1,000 fine and verbal and written warning from local government
- 2nd Offense: \$5,000 fine and public warning (newspapers, facebook)
- 3rd Offense: Program shall be suspended for a period of one year.
- Failure of the student who bullies/harasses to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Suspension up to 1 month from the program or activity
- 2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine and 1 year suspension from program, 50 hours of community service
- 3rd Offense: \$5,000 fine and permanent expulsion from program, 100 hours of community service.
- 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.



Author: Erik Dieterich  
Committee: Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

Denton  
Bill Number: 174

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Ban On Affluenza Plea”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban On Affluenza Plea Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all criminal defense attorneys, whether privately obtained or court appointed, who work in the State of Texas be banned from using the “Affluenza” plea in court cases in the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Affluenza: A psychological condition supposedly affecting young wealthy people, symptoms of which include 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. Plea: A formal statement by or on behalf of a defendant or prisoner, stating guilt or innocence in response to a charge.
- Section 4. If the term “Affluenza” is used as a plea for any criminal act in a court of law, the defense attorney for the case will be held in contempt of the court and liable for punishment by 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.



Author: Clara Raabe

Cooke

Committee: Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

Bill Number: 175

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Miranda Warning During Child Protective Service Interviews”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Miranda Warning During Child Protective Service Interviews Act.
- Section 2. This act shall amend Rule §700.508 (Interviews with Parents or Other Alleged Perpetrators) of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 40, Chapter 700 (Child Protective Services) to promote parent and child awareness of their due process rights during investigations of child abuse allegations. The following requirement shall be added in addition to the five existing requirements:
- At the first contact with the parents or with the alleged perpetrators, the worker must:
- (6) Provide a written or verbal notification of the basic due process rights of the alleged victim and parents or alleged perpetrators.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Alleged perpetrator: A person who is alleged or suspected of being responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child.
- B. Alleged victim: A child (person under the age of 18) who is alleged to be the victim of abuse or neglect.
- C. Basic Due Process Rights: Including but not limited to:
- i. The right to detailed contact information and background on the investigator.
  - ii. The right to notification of the specific allegations upon the first contact.
  - iii. The right to remain silent and refuse to answer questions.
  - iv. The disclosure that any information gathered during the investigation can be used to remove the child and must be disclosed to law enforcement for possible criminal prosecution.
  - v. The right to consult with an attorney before speaking with the caseworker and to have an attorney or other third-party witness present during any interview.
  - vi. The right to record the interview with an audio recording device.
  - vii. The right to file a complaint with the Office of Consumer Relations about the conduct of the investigation.
- Section 4. Mandate CPS workers provide a written or verbal Miranda-style notification of rights upon initial contact with families when conducting an interview.
- 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.



Author: Joseph Candelas  
Committee: Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

Bell  
Bill Number: 176

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“State-Wide Institution Of Funding for Teen Court”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the State-Wide Institution Of Funding for Teen Court Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create a budget for the sum of \$3,000,000 as to provide funding for counties across the State of Texas to operate a Teen Court program within their respective communities in order to encourage education in the judicial system for youth within the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A: Teen Court is defined as being a level of the Texas Judiciary system intended for the purpose of holding the sentencing phase of court proceedings in which the Offense is a Class-C misdemeanor to which an individual between the age of 10-17 has committed and plead ‘Guilty’ or ‘No Contest’ to.
- B: Class-C misdemeanor is to be defined in the same manner as it is defined by the Texas Legal Code, and shall also be consistent with district, county, and city level definitions.
- Section 4. The Texas Department of Justice may at any time disband, restrict, or defund a Teen Court program which receives funding under this act for a violation of the guidelines held by this act or a violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the State of Texas with a budget of \$3,000,000. All funds shall be managed and distributed by the Texas Department of Justice. This funding shall be given to counties which participate in the Teen Court initiative. State funding must only be used for the purpose of paying any expenses which must be paid in order to operate the Teen Court program effectively. Misuse of these funds shall be a punishable Offense.
- Section 6. Procedure:
- A: All proceedings held within Teen Court are to be held in closed sessions. All sentences, evidence, and other information pertinent to the Offense shall be held confidential.
- B: As to make the Teen Court system as effective as possible
- 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.



# PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHOR	COUNTY
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Author: Lydia Miller  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Ochiltree  
Bill Number: 177

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Cannabis Legalization”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Cannabis Legalization Act.
- Section 2. The right of citizens of Texas over the age of 21 years old to participate in the legal use of cannabis for medical and recreational activities, shall not be denied by the State of Texas. Legal up to the possession of 12 ounces per individual over the age of 21, if not diagnosed by a certified medical official.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Medical: relating to the science of medicine, or to the treatment of illness and injuries.
  - B. Recreational: relating to or denoting drugs taken on an occasional basis for enjoyment, especially when socializing.
- Section 4. Applying to Underage Use and Excess Ownership. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500 and/or 1 night incarcerated
  - 2nd Offense: \$1,500 and/or 1 week incarcerated
  - 3rd Offense: \$10,000 and/or 3 months incarcerated
- Section 5. An excise tax of \$1.09 per ounce will be placed on recreational cannabis. This to fund the needed regulation and control.
- 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.





Author: Madeline Catron  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Clay  
Bill Number: 178

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Coping Skills And Mental Health Issues in School”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Coping Skills And Mental Health Issues in School Act.
- Section 2. Increase training for school staff to identify mental health issues in youth, access programs to improve coping skills in youth, and also referrals to mental health services.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Coping Skills: methods that are taught to help a youth address trauma or stress response in a healthy way.
- B. Training and Referral: providing increased training for educators to identify youth’s mental health needs and giving them resources to improve the coping skills training they can offer to youth. Have an increased network for collaborative mental health that includes juvenile justice, mental health organizations, and child protective services when needed to offer wrap around services for at-risk youth. The goal is to decrease school violence, self harm, and improve the working relationship between school, student, and their community of support.
- Section 4. Funding through state and federal government programs
- Section 5. SB 10 addressed some of these concerns although this bill did not pass. Concerns brought up were overmedication of youth, increased costs for staff training, and the limited number of teachers actually participating in the training.
- Section 6. Many youth struggle with self harm, anger management, depression, addiction, runaway or homelessness, and human trafficking have succumb to the over whelming issues of trauma and untreated mental health issues having services to combat these problems.
- 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.



Author: Blake Trimble  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Bosque  
Bill Number: 179

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“COVID-19 Restrictions And Contact Tracing Elimination”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the COVID-19 Restrictions And Contact Tracing Elimination Act.
- Section 2. At the time of this writing, about 1.3 million Texans are unemployed. This act will overrule and remove any existing COVID-19 restrictions, laws, or orders regarding business, travel, and contact tracing.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Contact Tracing: government use of tracking infected people through cell phones, GPS, or other processes to see who they interact with and may infect.
- Section 4. Person(s) breaking these laws may face expulsion from office, jail time, and fines depending on the situation.
- Section 5. No government funding is needed, but the money already allotted to contact tracing may be put towards other noble causes.
- Section 6. All laws, orders, and restrictions will be overruled by this act, making business restrictions, travel restrictions and contact tracing unlawful.
- 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.



Author: Maddie Riley  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Walker  
Bill Number: 180

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“CPR Training For New Mothers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the CPR Training For New Mothers Act.
- Section 2. This act requires (county and state) hospitals to provide infant CPR training to new mothers before they leave the hospital. This will provide mothers with the skills they need to be able to save not only their child’s life, but even someone else’s.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. CPR: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
  - B. Infant CPR: A lifesaving procedure that is done when a baby’s breathing or heartbeat has stopped. This may happen after drowning, suffocation, choking, or other injuries.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1000.00 Fine.
  - 2nd Offense: \$2000.00 Fine and retraining of appropriate staff.
  - 3rd Offense: Loss of funding from county or state.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the hospital.
- 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.



Author: Wendell Smith  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Galveston  
Bill Number: 181

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Family Reunification”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Family Reunification Act.
- Section 2. The goal of Texas Child Protective Services (CPS) is to protect children. The severe trauma caused to children by their removal from the home system must be considered. Removal is not necessary if the harm prevented by removal is greater than the harm inflicted on the child by removal. Children not at risk of abuse must not be caught up in the state system and suffer lifelong trauma caused by separation from their family.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Family service plan: a list of the services that parents should receive while their child is in care.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense - Social worker’s license will be suspended by Texas State Board of Social Workers for a period of not less than 3 months
- 2nd Offense – Social worker’s license will be revoked for the period not less than 1 year
- Section 5. The completion of a Family Service plan is not required before the child can be reunited with their family since the completion can take over a year after the safety of the home is resolved.
- 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.



Author: Lexy Ide  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Bell  
Bill Number: 182

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Feminine Hygiene Tax Elimination”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Feminine Hygiene Tax Elimination Act.
- Section 2. The main purpose of this bill is to eliminate the taxes on feminine hygiene products.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Feminine Hygiene: personal care products used during menstruation or any other bodily functions used during menstruation.
- B. Menstruation: the process in a woman of discharging blood or other materials from the lining of the uterus at the intervals of about one lunar month from puberty until menopause.
- Section 4. This bill is to help women who cannot afford hygiene products for themselves. Women spend over \$6,360 on period pads, tampons, and other essential products during menstruation during their lifetime. Why should we be taxed on a product that is essential.
- 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.



Author: Paige Langley  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Jim Wells  
Bill Number: 183

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Government Assistance Recipients Compensate For Benefits”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Government Assistance Recipients Compensate For Benefits Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that any able-bodied individuals who receive government benefits will be required to compensate the State in order to continue to receive benefits. Compensation will be in the form of a set criteria of weekly community service projects formulated on the amount of benefits received. Community service hours are to be equivalent upon the current minimum wage versus total calculated benefits given back to the communities. An example would be if a community member receives \$500 in SNAP benefits, they will be required to give back to the community with 65 hours per month.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Government Assistance: A range of government programs that provide financial aid to individuals who cannot support themselves; these programs are typically funded by taxpayers. Beneficiaries will either receive biweekly or monthly payments.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Come into office to have a disciplinary review.
- 2nd Offense: Lose all of their state SNAP benefits.
- Section 5. This program is currently funded through the federal and state governments with the benefit packages these individuals already receive. However, individuals who require transportation to/from state recognized non-profit organizations for community service will be required to work additional hours. For transportation needs, an additional \$10,000,000 will be allocated from the states budget for resources. These funds will be monitored and disbursed by the Texas State Comptroller’s office.
- Section 6. Community hours must be presented to their case worker no later than five days prior to the monthly benefits received. Current case workers will receive time slips from individuals and validate when necessary.
- 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.



Author: Julia Gilliam

County: Nueces

Committee: Public Health and Welfare

Bill Number: 184

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Illegalize Non-Emergent Abortion in Texas”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Illegalize Non-Emergent Abortion in Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ban abortions that do not meet emergent criteria in Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Abortion: The deliberate termination of a human pregnancy.
  - B. Termination: The action of bringing something or coming to an end.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: License revoked
  - 2nd Offense: 99 years to life in jail
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. This law is to be forced by the County Sheriff Departments and local Municipal Police Departments.
- 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.



Author: Elizabeth Lewis  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Hill  
Bill Number: 185

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***  
**“Indigent Death”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Indigent Death Act.
- Section 2. Incorporate state funding for indigent death into the health and safety code. Currently, the county must provide funding for the disposal of deceased persons who meet indigent health requirements. The intent is that the state reimburse the counties for the disposal of indigent persons.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Indigent person(s): a person who meets the income and resource requirements established by this chapter (Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 61 Section 61.002.) or by the governmental entity, public hospital, or hospital district in whose jurisdiction the person(s) reside.
- 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.





Author: Austin Chapa

County: Jim Wells

Committee: Public Health and Welfare

Bill Number: 186

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“New Welfare Compliances”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the New Welfare Compliances Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all people on welfare should follow these new procedures to remain in the program. People on welfare should submit a monthly log on what they are spending their money on. This allows the government to see that all people are using their money on necessities rather than non-necessities. Random drug testing is also mandatory for all people provided by welfare.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Welfare: Financial support given to people in need
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Failure to complete the drug test or monthly log of receipts will result in loss of welfare.
- 2nd Offense: No other chance will be given to receive welfare
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by Taxpayers and the government.
- Section 6. People on welfare will have a 3-day grace period to complete these requirements. After these 3 days, then the penalties will come into effect.
- 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.



Author: Ava Lea  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Burnet  
Bill Number: 187

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***  
***“Raise Of Wage”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Raise Of Wage Act.
- Section 2. 1) This act shall amend Section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(a)(1)) as follows: “except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than— (A)\$8.50 USD per hour effective on the date provided in section 6 of this act; (B)\$9.50 USD per hour effective 1 year after such effective date; (C)\$10.50 USD per hour effective 2 years after such effective date”.  
(2) This act shall amend Section 6(g) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(g)) as follows: “(g) Newly hired employees who are less than 18 years old; “(1) In lieu of the rate prescribed by subsection (a)(1), any employer may pay any employee of such employer, during the first 90 consecutive calendar days after such employee is initially employed by such employer, a wage which is not less than \$6.00 USD per hour. (5) This subsection shall only apply to an employee who has not attained the age of 18 years, except in the case of the wage applicable in Puerto Rico, 20 years.”
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Newly hired: the first 90 days of employment
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: An employer is considered to have violated the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U.S.C. 21) and must give the employee the correct wage amount and any difference from past pay.  
2nd Offense: Judgment against the employer for double or triple the amount of the improperly withheld wages, and payment of the employee’s legal fees and court costs
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the U.S. Department of Labor
- 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.



Author: Madylin Moczygemba  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Karnes  
Bill Number: 188

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Ranchers Mental Health Support”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ranchers Mental Health Support Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide funding for mental health support for our farmers and ranchers in rural areas and funding mental health professionals through local health care agencies. For example; rural hospitals and clinics.
- Section 3. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 10 million dollars. The funds shall be managed by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- 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.



Author: McKenna Bowman  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Anderson  
Bill Number: 189

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Required Protection During A Pandemic”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Required Protection During A Pandemic Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that during a time of pandemic or crisis caused by a disease of respiratory nature, it is required of people to wear a mask when in public places outside of the home. This includes all restaurants, retail stores, grocery stores, hospitals, outlet malls, gift and flower shops, beauty salons, barbershops, gyms, daycare centers, nursing homes, government buildings, movie theaters, private offices, churches, auto repair centers, and auto dealerships. Exceptions would include a person’s inability to wear a mask as deemed by a healthcare professional or when in a public setting where proper spacing is used.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Pandemic: A disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population
- B. Mask: A covering made of fiber or gauze and fitting over the nose and mouth to protect against dust or air pollutants
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Will result in a fine not to exceed \$100.
- 2nd Offense: Will result in a fine not to exceed \$250.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 10 million dollars to be dispersed among county health departments to provide masks as needed.
- 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.



Author: Ashlyn Nobles

County: Smith

Committee: Public Health and Welfare

Bill Number: 190

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Stop Texas Abortions”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stop Texas Abortions Act.
- Section 2. The main purpose of this bill is to support life in Texas by ending abortions. This bill will make all abortions illegal in the state of Texas. It will also close all Planned Parenthood and other abortion facilities throughout the state.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Abortion: the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy
- Section 4. All Offenses will result in: State-funded emotional counseling.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by abortion clinics and the state government. The clinics will use any money they have made to begin payment for the demolition of the facilities, and the state will cover any expenses the facility is not able to pay for. Each clinic worker will get a \$2000 compensation, paid for by the state.
- Section 6. Texas Senate Bill 5 and the Hyde Amendment shall both be repealed.
- 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.



Author: Benjamin Flanagan  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Runnels  
Bill Number: 191

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Transportation Of Dogs In Vehicle”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Transportation Of Dogs In Vehicle Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that a dog or dogs be in a kennel or crate that is secured to the truck so it cannot fall out or the animal be tied to the truck in a way that it cannot jump or fall out, such as a secure harness on the animal and tethered to prevent strangulation.
- Section 3. Defition:
- A. Tether: To tie with a rope or chain as to restrict movement.
- Section 4. Failure to comply willr result in:
- 1st Offense: The law enforcement would write a warning ticket and inform the person of the proper way to transport the animal.
- 2nd Offense: Class C misdemeanor would be issued, resulting in a fine of up to \$500 and no jail time.
- Section 5. This act should not require extra funding, just enforcement through law enforcement and the payment of fines.
- 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.



Author: Kyleigh Hemken  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Nueces  
Bill Number: 192

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Vaccination Of Students”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Vaccination Of Students Act.
- Section 2. To enforce the rule of getting children in school vaccinated to prevent the outbreak of illness.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Vaccine: a substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: fine of \$100
- 2nd Offense: fine up to \$500
- 3rd Offense: fine up to \$1,000
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by county and city doctors offices. Money obtained from the sale of permits and fines shall help fund the operational costs of the county and city doctors appointments and vaccines. Money will also be saved as a result of a decrease in the number of sicknesses that end up in health care facilities and a decrease in the number of students that have to be hospitalized and treated.
- 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.



Author: Avery Flanagan  
Committee: Public Health and Welfare

County: Runnels  
Bill Number: 193

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Vehicle Animal Cruelty”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Vehicle Animal Cruelty Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that owners will be held accountable for the well-being of their animal and that a good Samaritan would not be liable for rescuing such an animal.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Adequate ventilation: The provision of fresh air.
- B. Extreme temperatures: There is not an exact high or low temperature, but the combination of time, humidity, temperature and condition of animals all come into play. When temperatures outside range from 80-100 degrees, the temperatures inside the car parked in direct sunlight can climb between 130-172 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Section 4. Depending on intent, an owner could be charged under Class B or Class C misdemeanor. Under Texas laws, a Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to 180 days in jail and/or a fine of up to \$2,000.00. Class C misdemeanor would result in a fine up to \$500.00 and no jail time.
- Section 5. This act should not require extra funding, just enforcement through law enforcement.
- 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.





Author: Carolyn Krushefski

County: Travis

Committee: Public Health and Welfare

Bill Number: 194

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Vending Of Goods And Services By 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 Vending Of Goods And Services By The Homeless Act.
- Section 2. The main purpose is to allow the homeless to obtain vendors permits and sales and use tax permits without having to pay the fee. This allows them to get back on their feet and once again be a contributing member of society. It also gives them a new opportunity to make a better life for themselves and their family.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Identification: driver’s license, birth certificate, passport, ID
  - B. Proof of Income: bank statement, proof of benefits claim, wage slips
  - C. Vendor’s permit: required for “any person who, without invitation, travels from door to door, and offers goods, services, wares, subscriptions, photographs, or other merchandise for sale, or any person engaging or engaged in the business of distributing flyers, or advertising a commercial event, good or service. The term shall not include a Canvasser.”
  - D. Sales and Use Tax Permit: required if “you are an individual, partnership, corporation or other legal entity engaged in business in Texas and you sell tangible personal property in Texas, lease or rent tangible personal property in Texas, or sell taxable services in Texas.”
- Section 4. To become eligible for the exemption you need identification and proof of your income.
- Section 5. To sell something in the state of Texas a vendor’s permit and a sales and use tax permit are required. The problem is that the vendor’s permit costs seventy dollars and the sales and use tax permit does not cost anything but may require a security bond.
- 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.