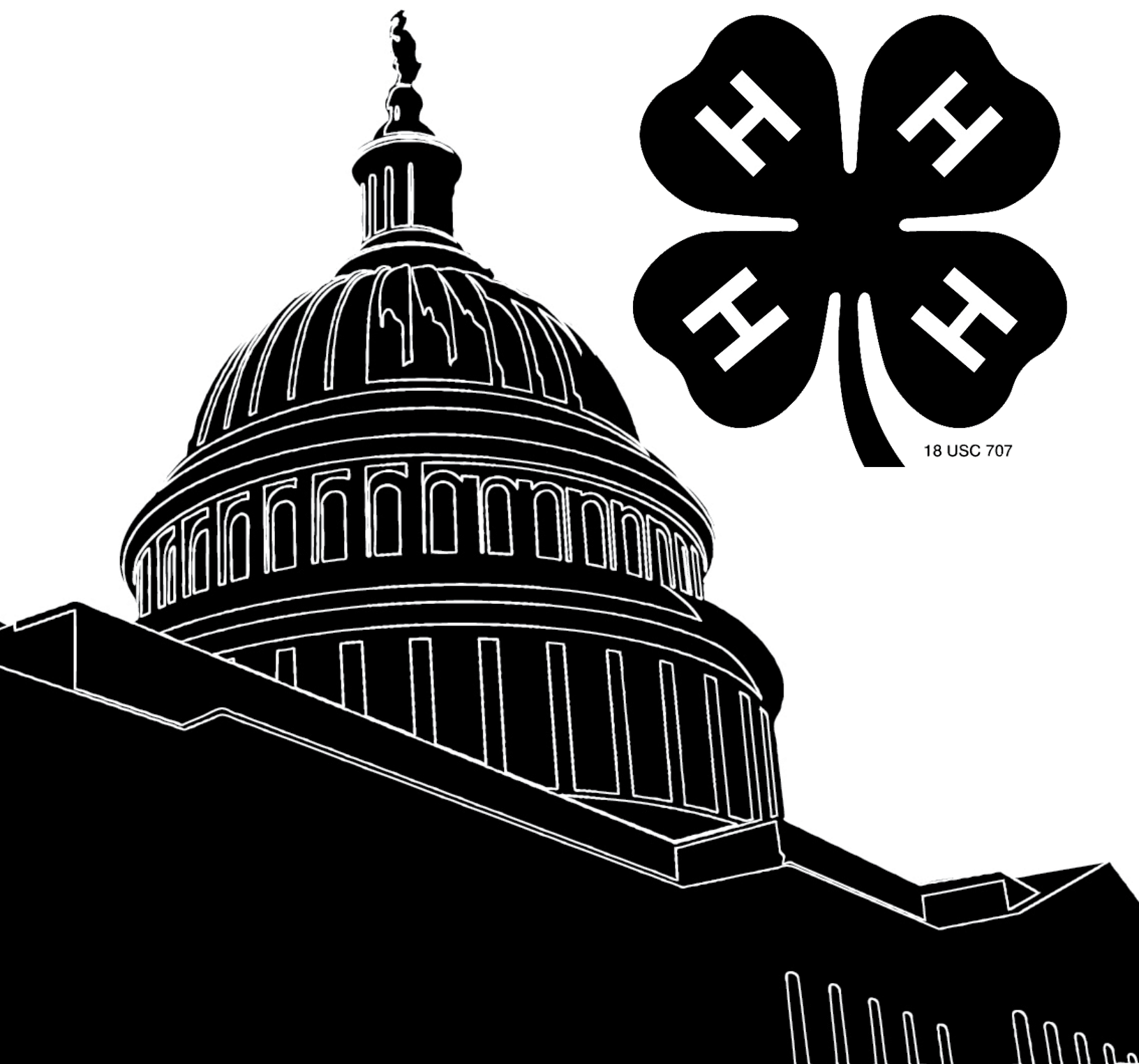


2018 TEXAS 4-H CONGRESS

BILL BOOK



18 USC 707



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



Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America

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

Pledge to the State of Texas Flag

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

4-H Pledge and Motto

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

I pledge

My Head to clearer thinking,
My Heart to great loyalty,
My Hands to larger service,
My Health to better living,
For my club, my community,
my country, and my world.



Sunday, July 22, 2018

12 noon	Unload Buses/Vehicles	Front Drive
12:00 pm - 5:00pm	Delegates Arrive at Hotel (Delegates immediately should go to Ballroom area for luggage storage and to meet chaperone)	Capitol Ballroom
12:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Texas State Capitol Tours As Arranged	Texas Capitol
3:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Check into Hotel Rooms	Reception Area
5:00 pm	Governor's Reception (Invitation Only)	16th Floor, #1601
6:00 pm	Dinner	Capitol Ballroom
6:45 pm	Texas 4-H Congress Opening Session	Capitol Ballroom
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome • Swearing in of Congress Officials 	
7:45 pm - 10:30 pm	Legislative Workshops	Capitol Ballroom Capitol View Terrace, Bickler, Barton, Bonnell
10:30 pm	District Meetings	
11:00 pm	Leadership Team Meeting	16th Floor, #1601
11:00 pm	Curfew	

Monday, July 23, 2018

7:30 am - 9:00 am	Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby	Hotel Lobby
8:30 am	Texas State Capitol Tours As Arranged	Texas Capitol
9:00 am	Walk to Capitol by Districts	Capitol Ballroom
9:45 am - 10:15 am	Opening Joint Session of Texas 4-H Congress	House Chambers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate • House of Representatives • Press Corp and Lobbyist 	House Gallery House Gallery House Gallery
10:30 am - 10:45 am	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
10:30 am - 10:45 am	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
10:45 am - 11:15 am	House & Senate Public Hearings	Committee Rooms
11:15 am - 12 noon	Lunch for House of Representatives	Legislative Conference Center
11:15 am	Senate Public Hearings (continue as needed) (Senate Committee Meetings immediately following hearings.)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Environment • Government, Finance, & Appropriations • Highways & Transportation • Judiciary • Public, Health & Welfare 	Senate Chambers E1.012 E2.036 E1.024 3E.4 (Capitol) E1.016
12:00 noon	House of Representatives Public Hearings (continue as needed) (House Committee Meetings immediately following hearings.)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Environment • Government, Finance, & Appropriations • Highways & Transportation • Judiciary • Public, Health & Welfare 	House Chambers E2.012 E2.010 E2.016 E2.028 E2.014
12:15 pm	Lunch for Senate, Press Corp & Lobbyist	Legislative Conference Center
1:00 pm	Senate Committees resume	
2:00 pm	Bills passed in committees submitted to House & Senate Calendar Clerks	E2.018



Monday, July 23, 2018, continued

2:00 pm - 2:45 pm	Delegate Break to Prepare Calendars	Texas Capitol
2:45 pm - 5:00 pm	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
5:15 pm - 6:15 pm	Lobbyist Reception (Invitation Only)	Capitol View Terrace
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm	Theme Dinner: Jump into Character	Capitol Ballroom
8:30 pm - 10:30 pm	Dance	Capitol Ballroom
10:30 pm - 11:00 pm	District Meetings	Capitol Ballroom
11:00 pm	Leadership Team Meeting	
11:00 pm	Curfew	Capitol Ballroom

Tuesday, July 24, 2018

7:00 am - 8:00 am	Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby	Hotel Lobby
8:00 am	Walk to Capitol by Districts	Capitol Ballroom
9:00 am	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
11:30 am - 12:15 pm	Lunch for Senate	Legislative Conference Center
12:30 pm - 1:15 pm	Lunch for House of Representatives	Legislative Conference Center
12:30 pm	Senate Session Continues	Senate Chambers
1:30 pm	House of Representatives Session Continues	House Chambers
3:00 pm	House of Representatives & Senate End	
3:00 pm - 3:30 pm	Break	
3:30 pm - 4:00 pm	Closing Joint Session of Texas 4-H Congress	House Chambers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Senate (Gallery)• House of Representatives (Chambers Floor)• Press Corp and Lobbyists (Chambers Floor)	
4:30 pm	Return back to Sheraton Hotel	
7:00 pm	Congress Gala Banquet and Dance	Capitol Ballroom
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speaker: Kyle Willkom	
11:00 pm	District Meetings	Capitol Ballroom
11:00 pm	Leadership Team Meeting	16th Floor, #1601
11:30 pm	Curfew	

Wednesday, July 25, 2018

6:00 am - 8:00 am	Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby	Hotel Lobby
6:00 am - 10:00 am	Departure of all delegates	Hotel Lobby

Have a safe trip home!



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	TITLE	NAME	COUNTY/ DISTRICT
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	Governor	Kyle Herron	Hays County, District 10
	Chief Justice, Texas Supreme Court	Jakelyn Quisenberry	Wilbarger County, District 3
	Governor's Pages	Neeraj Bhakta	Milam County, District 8
	Press Coordinators	Madison Fussell Alejandro Mata	Taylor County, District 7 Deaf Smith County, District 1
	Lobbyist Coordinators	Megan Dunn Wesley Ide	Shelby County, District 5 Bell County, District 8
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Speaker of the House	Tate Jones	Tom Green County, District 7
	Clerk of the House	Jakelyn Quisenberry	Wilbarger County, District 3
	Governor's Floor Leaders		
	Education	Kyler Hardegree	Mitchell County, District 2
	Environment	Makenna Hawkins	Hays County, District 10
	Govt, Finance & Appro.	Asher Miller	Ochiltree County, District 1
	Highways & Transport	Lindsey Jones	Johnson County, District 8
	Judiciary	Gabby Pena	Montgomery County, District 9
	Public Health & Welfare	Katelyn McCormick	Cooke County, District 4
	Journal Clerk	Jenna Mayer	Potter County, District 1
	Calendar Clerk	Jenna Mayer	Potter County, District 1
	Sergeant-at-Arms	Quynten Linson Cade Osbourn	Gaines County, District 2 Kendall County, District 10
	Lieutenant Governor & President of the Senate	John Philip Jones	Waller County, District 9
	President Pro Tempore	Jayna Grove	Nueces County, District 11
	Secretary of the Senate	Corrie Earthman	Knox County, District 3
SENATE	Governor's Floor Leaders		
	Education	Reed McGuill	Wharton County, District 11
	Environment	Rachel Graham	Floyd County, District 2
	Govt, Finance & Appro.	Isaac Stecher	Kaufman County, District 4
	Highways & Transport	Allison Halfmann	Glasscock County, District 6
	Judiciary	Jayna Grove	Nueces County, District 11
	Public Health & Welfare	Justin Jones	Henderson County, District 5
	Journal Clerk	Bayleigh Becker	Collin County, District 4
	Calendar Clerk	Bayleigh Becker	Collin County, District 4
	Sergeant-at-Arms	Ty Denny	Hidalgo County, District 12



LEGISLATIVE ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNOR

Dr. Courtney Dodd, Assistant Agency Director and Texas 4-H Youth Development Program Leader

LOBBYIST

Coordinators

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

Agent Advisors

Maranda Revell, Young County, District 3
Kailey Scott, Crockett County, District 6

Texas 4-H Council Coordinator

Megan Dunn, Shelby County, District 5
Wesley Ide, Bell County, District 8

Member	County	District
Mackenzi Miller	Carson	1
Maleah Walker	Baylor	3
Shaylee Boger	Dickens	3
Lauryn Luttrull	Wise	3
Brantly Hoover	Midland	6
Ashlyn Patton	Taylor	7
Reagan Ellison	Johnson	8
Nick Criscione	Brazos	9
Olivia Williams	Brazos	9
Micah Perry	Jefferson	9
Coltin Walton	Montgomery	9
Kellie Tondre	Bexar	10
Kenzy Hoffmann	Comal	10
Presley Wirebaugh	Comal	10
Kathleen Knesek	Gonzales	10
Bradin Hanselka	Guadalupe	10
Kaleb Herfurth	Guadalupe	10
Karson Kelso	Guadalupe	10
Taylor Maberry	Guadalupe	10
Cameron Poole	Kerr	10
Erica Masi	Travis	10
Javier Ramirez II	Travis	10
Colby Warwick	Travis	10
William Whitaker	Travis	10
Clayton Matney	Wilson	10

PRESS CORPS

Coordinators

Jana Barrett, Extension Associate 4-H

Agent Advisors

Laci Kennedy, Irion County, District 7
Marcel Valdez, Zavala County, District 12

Texas 4-H Council Coordinator

Alejandro Mata, Deaf Smith County, District 1
Madison Fussell, Taylor County, District 7

Member	County	District
Kade Miller	Carson	1
Avonley Powers	Dallam	1
Paige Perry	Hemphill	1
Marissa Walker	Baylor	3
Caroline Sexton	Parker	3
Caroline Duke	Collin	4
Clara Raabe	Cooke	4
Case Kuykendall	Llano	7
Kassidy Albright	Falls	8
Haize Korczynski	Fort Bend	9
Shannon Anderson	Guadalupe	10
Martha Dolliver	Travis	10
Haley Kopecki	Wilson	10
Anna Welfel	Wilson	10
Ryan Williamson	Wharton	11
Taylor Gunn	Jim Wells	12

TECHNOLOGY TEAM

Coordinator

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

Member	County	District
Nick Criscione	Brazos	9
Carolyn Caldwell	Hays	10
Olivia Twining	Hays	10
Taylor Gunn	Jim Wells	12
Schaeffer Folsom	Travis	10
Caitlin McCauslin	Travis	10
Colby Warwick	Travis	10
Trent Warwick	Travis	10



NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Natalie McDaniel	Dallam	1	Kierney Wallis	Wood	5
Claudia Taylor	Dallam	1	Keane Robb	Culberson	6
Alex Smith	Hemphill	1	Kristian Robb	Culberson	6
Asher Miller	Ochiltree	1	Corwin Schuller	Culberson	6
Lydia Miller	Ochiltree	1	Reed Seidenberger	Glasscock	6
Jenna Mayer	Potter	1	Diego Calderon	Hudspeth	6
Sunny Cowley	Randall	1	Leann Fodge	Hudspeth	6
Tanner Owen	Randall	1	Brittany Peace	Hudspeth	6
Bryce Killian	Sherman	1	Katherine Peace	Hudspeth	6
Garrison Raley	Crosby	2	Travis Powell	Hudspeth	6
Nikki Wolfe	Crosby	2	Manley Stewart	Hudspeth	6
Quynten Linson	Gaines	2	Tab Cowan	Midland	6
Isaiah Geter	Hale	2	Bess Coggins	Val Verde	6
Adaline Utley	Hockley	2	Emily Carley	Burnet	7
Kennedy Wood	Hockley	2	Ava Lea	Burnet	7
Kyler Hardegree	Mitchell	2	Ray Edwards	Llano	7
Kynzie Hardegree	Mitchell	2	Kamry Keese	Mcculloch	7
Tate Gore	Swisher	2	Avery Flanagan	Runnels	7
Gentry Wesley	Swisher	2	Shane Flanagan	Runnels	7
Cassidy Cooper	Terry	2	Jamie Byrom	Taylor	7
Holt Chambers	Clay	3	Baylor Halfmann	Tom Green	7
Michael Berry	Jack	3	Cameryn Jones	Tom Green	7
Eric Phillips	Palo Pinto	3	Tate Jones	Tom Green	7
Morgan Ray	Palo Pinto	3	Connor Pence	Tom Green	7
MaKenzie Jones	Parker	3	Nathan Waldron	Tom Green	7
Maci Wisdom	Parker	3	Austin Castillo	Bell	8
Brady Vanover	Wise	3	Lexy Ide	Bell	8
Brooke Riggins	Young	3	Connor Payne	Bell	8
Aaron Dockery	Collin	4	Erin Steglich	Bell	8
Kiersten Esposito	Collin	4	Maggie Chaffin	Bosque	8
Katelyn McCormick	Cooke	4	Laramie Crockett	Bosque	8
Kristen Samek	Cooke	4	Gardner Guillory	Bosque	8
Rachel Samek	Cooke	4	Matthew Murphy	Bosque	8
Annie Braack	Denton	4	K'Leigh Harlin	Comanche	8
Christian Dieterich	Denton	4	Jenna Coward	Coryell	8
Reuben Stecher	Kaufman	4	Callie Goins	Coryell	8
Brent LeBlanc	Tarrant	4	Brittnee Hamilton	Falls	8
Weston Reynolds	Angelina	5	Elizabeth Lewis	Hill	8
Emily Crutcher	Gregg	5	Kaitlyn Howard	Hood	8
Wade Fell	Gregg	5	Lindsey Jones	Johnson	8
Jack Meadows	Houston	5	Rachel White	Johnson	8
Sarah Beth Brittain	Rusk	5	Nathan Barrett	Leon	8
Dalton McKee	Rusk	5	Cole Rappolee	Leon	8
Reed Thorn	Smith	5	Claire Crow	McLennan	8
Jenna Haney	Wood	5	Olivia Pankonien	McLennan	8
Jentri Jackson	Wood	5	Jacob Barron	Milam	8
Avery von Reyn	Wood	5	Garrett Bernstien	Milam	8
Brenley von Reyn	Wood	5	Kennedy Hobbs	Milam	8



NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Abbigail Miller	Milam	8	Ashtyn Kardosz	Gonzales	10
Sydney Vaculin	Milam	8	Janae Braune	Guadalupe	10
Grant Widner	Milam	8	Ty Dahlstrom	Hays	10
Scott Widner	Milam	8	Makenna Hawkins	Hays	10
Eliza Rendon	Williamson	8	Cassandra Twining	Hays	10
Jamie Davis	Brazoria	9	Shelby Curry	Kendall	10
Caleb Dortch	Brazoria	9	Cade Osbourn	Kendall	10
James Fine	Brazoria	9	Brandon Toll	Kerr	10
Sarah Kiihne	Brazoria	9	Makayla Waiser	Kerr	10
Reanna Santos	Brazoria	9	Cara Hernandez	Sutton	10
Madeline Chilek	Brazos	9	Emily Baker	Travis	10
Hannah Czajkowski	Brazos	9	David Dolliver	Travis	10
Braden Lowe	Brazos	9	Renata Guedea	Travis	10
Ian Boyd	Fort Bend	9	Keona Ochoa	Travis	10
Conner Marshall	Fort Bend	9	Taylor Schmidt	Travis	10
Joshua Flores	Harris	9	Amber Williams	Travis	10
Stephanie Flores	Harris	9	Makayla Matney	Wilson	10
Ruth Poole	Harris	9	Ty Pargmann	Wilson	10
Wesley Deville	Jefferson	9	Tanner White	Wilson	10
Noah Landry	Jefferson	9	Jennifer Calderone	Bee	11
Elsie Morris Thomas	Jefferson	9	Kacey Russell	Bee	11
Jonah Romero	Jefferson	9	Abbey Weyand	Fayette	11
Bailey Lyon	Lee	9	Ariana Saldivar	Jackson	11
Logan Perry	Lee	9	Laynie Bowman	Lavaca	11
Hunter Gregory	Montgomery	9	Anisa Cornett	Matagorda	11
Seth Kendrick	Montgomery	9	Mallory Grimes	Matagorda	11
Gabby Pena	Montgomery	9	Avery Kubecka	Matagorda	11
Sierra Reynolds	Montgomery	9	Hannah Sliva	Matagorda	11
Braden Brock	Walker	9	Brooke Vandenbergh	Matagorda	11
Killian Grawe	Walker	9	Kyle Benton	Nueces	11
Boyd Hanagriff	Walker	9	Bryson Goldman	Nueces	11
Katelyn Klawinsky	Walker	9	Kyleigh Hemken	Nueces	11
Maddie Riley	Walker	9	Briana Villarreal	Nueces	11
Connor Brown	Bexar	10	Isabel Friedrichs	Refugio	11
Cadence Hunt	Bexar	10	Jacqueline Gonce	San Patricio	11
Jordan McCullough	Bexar	10	Autumn Hagen	Atascosa	12
Jeremiah Palacios	Bexar	10	Kendall Hagen	Atascosa	12
Jenna Perez	Bexar	10	Jocelyn Boyle	Hidalgo	12
Logan Weynand	Bexar	10	Kevin Cerelli	Hidalgo	12
Victoria Weynand	Bexar	10	Emeri Drewry	Hidalgo	12
Kaitlyn Zepeda	Bexar	10	Ashlyn Martinez	Hidalgo	12
Sawyer Lynn	Blanco	10	Matthew Saldana	Hidalgo	12
Millie Pletcher	Blanco	10	Gabriella Breitenfeld	Kleberg	12
Megan Rogers	Caldwell	10	Jessica Pena	Kleberg	12
Helena MacCrossan	Comal	10			
Brittley Bowers	Gillespie	10			
Amy Dittmar	Gillespie	10			
Morgyn Granville	Gillespie	10			



NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Kollier Miller	Carson	1
Veronica Mata	Deaf Smith	1
Rachel Graham	Floyd	2
Chris Albus	Hockley	2
Trinity Height	Swisher	2
Jerik Reed	Swisher	2
Corrie Earthman	Knox	3
Michaela Martin	Wise	3
Bayleigh Becker	Collin	4
Erik Dieterich	Denton	4
Kyle Real	Denton	4
Isaac Stecher	Kaufman	4
Jaymee Blount	Red River	4
Justin McGuire	Anderson	5
Skylar Stafford	Gregg	5
Justin Jones	Henderson	5
Allison Halfmann	Glasscock	6
Taylor Limbaugh	Mcculloch	7
Grace Pohl	Bell	8
Margaret Wood	Bell	8
Brice Barrett	Bosque	8
Blake Trimble	Bosque	8
Kinsey Gardner	Coryell	8
Skylar Parrish	Leon	8
Zoie Stevens	Leon	8
Jaelyn Devecchio	Brazoria	9
Cason Moorman	Walker	9
Eulalia Haddox	Waller	9
John Philip Jones	Waller	9
Shelly Padalecki	Bexar	10
Emma Anton	Caldwell	10
Haley Fair	Kerr	10
Brooke Meismer	Kerr	10
Bailey Parker	Kerr	10
Catarina Hernandez	Sutton	10
Cole Reopelle	Wilson	10
Abbey Nedbalek	Fayette	11
Gabriel Sumrall	Matagorda	11
Hannah Cayford	Nueces	11
Jayna Grove	Nueces	11
Molly May	Nueces	11
Megan Frerich	San Patricio	11
Hannah Chumchal	Wharton	11
Reed McGuill	Wharton	11
Ty Denny	Hidalgo	12
Elyssa Rodriguez	Hidalgo	12

ADVISORS TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Thomas Cunningham	Wheeler	1
Josh Kouns	Baylor	3
District 4 Chaperone	N/A	4
Kate Marshall	Henderson	5
Grant Davis	Rusk	5
Cody Trimble	Glasscock	6
Justin Klinksiek	Mcculloch	7
Cassie Ferguson	Williamson	8
Cameron Peters	Brazoria	9
Mellanie Mickelson	Travis	10
Paige Melton	Victoria	11
Lilian Mezquida	Cameron	12

SENATE

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Amalia Mata	Deaf Smith	1
Kendra Bilbrey	Cochran	2
Audra Graves	Hale	2
Jessica Kimbro	Denton	4
Justin Hale	Johnson	8
John Grange	Burleson	9
Taylor Osbourn	Gillespie	10
Eric Taylor	Karnes	11



TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE ROOMS

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



TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS

	<i>House of Representatives Location</i>	<i>Senate Location</i>
Education	House Chambers	Senate Chambers
Environment	E2.012	E1.012
Government, Finance, & Appropriations	E2.010	E2.036
Highways & Transportation	E2.016	E1.024
Judiciary	E2.028	3E.4 (Capitol)
Public Health & Welfare	E2.014	E1.016

TEXAS 4-H CONGRESS COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

	<i>House of Representatives</i>	<i>Senate</i>
Education	Kyler Hardegree	Reed McGuill
Environment	Makenna Hawkins	Rachel Graham
Government, Finance, & Appropriations	Asher Miller	Isaac Stecher
Highways & Transportation	Lindsey Jones	Allison Halfmann
Judiciary	Gabby Pena	Jayna Grove
Public Health & Welfare	Katelyn McCormick	Justin Jones



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
1	Carson	Kade Miller	Press Corp	
1	Carson	Kollier Miller	Senate	Environment
1	Carson	Mackenzi Miller	Lobbyist	
1	Dallam	Natalie McDaniel	House of Representatives	Environment
1	Dallam	Avonley Powers	Press Corp	
1	Dallam	Claudia Taylor	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
1	Deaf Smith	Alejandro Mata	Press Corp	
1	Deaf Smith	Veronica Mata	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
1	Hemphill	Paige Perry	Press Corp	
1	Hemphill	Alex Smith	House of Representatives	Education
1	Ochiltree	Asher Miller	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
1	Ochiltree	Lydia Miller	House of Representatives	Judiciary
1	Potter	Jenna Mayer	House of Representatives	Calendar & Journal Clerk
1	Randall	Sunny Cowley	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
1	Randall	Tanner Owen	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
1	Sherman	Bryce Killian	House of Representatives	Judiciary
2	Crosby	Garrison Raley	House of Representatives	Education
2	Crosby	Nikki Wolfe	House of Representatives	Education
2	Floyd	Rachel Graham	Senate	Environment
2	Gaines	Quynten Linson	House of Representatives	Sergeant-at-Arms
2	Hale	Isaiah Geter	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
2	Hockley	Chris Albus	Senate	Highways & Transportation
2	Hockley	Adaline Utley	House of Representatives	Judiciary
2	Hockley	Kennedy Wood	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
2	Mitchell	Kyler Hardegree	House of Representatives	Education
2	Mitchell	Kynzie Hardegree	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
2	Swisher	Tate Gore	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
2	Swisher	Trinity Height	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
2	Swisher	Jerik Reed	Senate	Education
2	Swisher	Gentry Wesley	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
2	Terry	Cassidy Cooper	House of Representatives	Judiciary
3	Baylor	Maleah Walker	Lobbyist	
3	Baylor	Marissa Walker	Press Corp	
3	Clay	Holt Chambers	House of Representatives	Environment
3	Dickens	Shaylee Boger	Lobbyist	
3	Jack	Michael Berry	House of Representatives	Judiciary
3	Knox	Corrie Earthman	Senate	Secretary of the Senate
3	Palo Pinto	Eric Phillips	House of Representatives	Judiciary
3	Palo Pinto	Morgan Ray	House of Representatives	Education
3	Parker	MaKenzie Jones	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
3	Parker	Caroline Sexton	Press Corp	
3	Parker	Maci Wisdom	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
3	Wilbarger	Jakelyn Quisenberry	Chief Justice	
3	Wise	Lauryn Luttrull	Lobbyist	
3	Wise	Michaela Martin	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
3	Wise	Brady Vanover	House of Representatives	Education
3	Young	Brooke Riggins	House of Representatives	Judiciary
4	Collin	Bayleigh Becker	Senate	Calendar & Journal Clerk
4	Collin	Aaron Dockery	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
4	Collin	Caroline Duke	Press Corp	
4	Collin	Kiersten Esposito	House of Representatives	Judiciary
4	Cooke	Katelyn McCormick	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
4	Cooke	Clara Raabe	Press Corp	
4	Cooke	Kristen Samek	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
4	Cooke	Rachel Samek	House of Representatives	Environment
4	Denton	Annie Braack	House of Representatives	Education
4	Denton	Christian Dieterich	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
4	Denton	Erik Dieterich	Senate	Judiciary
4	Denton	Kyle Real	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
4	Kaufman	Isaac Stecher	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
4	Kaufman	Reuben Stecher	House of Representatives	Judiciary
4	Red River	Jaymee Blount	Senate	Environment
4	Tarrant	Brent LeBlanc	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
5	Anderson	Justin McGuire	Senate	Education
5	Angelina	Weston Reynolds	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
5	Gregg	Emily Crutcher	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
5	Gregg	Wade Fell	House of Representatives	Education
5	Gregg	Skylar Stafford	Senate	Environment
5	Henderson	Justin Jones	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
5	Houston	Jack Meadows	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
5	Rusk	Sarah Beth Brittain	House of Representatives	Education
5	Rusk	Dalton McKee	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
5	Shelby	Megan Dunn	Lobbyist	
5	Smith	Reed Thorn	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
5	Wood	Jenna Haney	House of Representatives	Judiciary
5	Wood	Jentri Jackson	House of Representatives	Environment
5	Wood	Avery von Reyn	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
5	Wood	Brenley von Reyn	House of Representatives	Judiciary
5	Wood	Kierney Wallis	House of Representatives	Environment
6	Culberson	Keane Robb	House of Representatives	Education
6	Culberson	Kristian Robb	House of Representatives	Environment
6	Culberson	Corwin Schuller	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
6	Glasscock	Allison Halfmann	Senate	Highways & Transportation
6	Glasscock	Reed Seidenberger	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
6	Hudspeth	Diego Calderon	House of Representatives	Education
6	Hudspeth	Leann Fodge	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
6	Hudspeth	Brittany Peace	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
6	Hudspeth	Katherine Peace	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
6	Hudspeth	Travis Powell	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
6	Hudspeth	Manley Stewart	House of Representatives	Judiciary
6	Midland	Tab Cowan	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
6	Midland	Brantly Hoover	Lobbyist	
6	Val Verde	Bess Coggins	House of Representatives	Education
7	Burnet	Emily Carley	House of Representatives	Judiciary
7	Burnet	Ava Lea	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
7	Llano	Ray Edwards	House of Representatives	Judiciary
7	Llano	Case Kuykendall	Press Corp	
7	Mcculloch	Kamry Keese	House of Representatives	Education



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
7	Mcculloch	Taylor Limbaugh	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
7	Runnels	Avery Flanagan	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
7	Runnels	Shane Flanagan	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
7	Taylor	Jamie Byrom	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
7	Taylor	Madison Fussell	Press Corp	
7	Taylor	Ashlyn Patton	Lobbyist	
7	Tom Green	Baylor Halfmann	House of Representatives	Judiciary
7	Tom Green	Cameryn Jones	House of Representatives	Environment
7	Tom Green	Tate Jones	House of Representatives	Speaker of the House
7	Tom Green	Connor Pence	House of Representatives	Judiciary
7	Tom Green	Nathan Waldron	House of Representatives	Education
8	Bell	Austin Castillo	House of Representatives	Education
8	Bell	Lexy Ide	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Bell	Wesley Ide	Lobbyist	
8	Bell	Connor Payne	House of Representatives	Education
8	Bell	Grace Pohl	Senate	Judiciary
8	Bell	Erin Steglich	House of Representatives	Education
8	Bell	Margaret Wood	Senate	Environment
8	Bosque	Brice Barrett	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
8	Bosque	Maggie Chaffin	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
8	Bosque	Laramie Crockett	House of Representatives	Environment
8	Bosque	Gardner Guillory	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
8	Bosque	Matthew Murphy	House of Representatives	Environment
8	Bosque	Blake Trimble	Senate	Judiciary
8	Comanche	K'Leigh Harlin	House of Representatives	Judiciary
8	Coryell	Jenna Coward	House of Representatives	Education
8	Coryell	Kinsey Gardner	Senate	Education
8	Coryell	Callie Goins	House of Representatives	Education
8	Falls	Kassidy Albright	Press Corp	
8	Falls	Brittnee Hamilton	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Hill	Elizabeth Lewis	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Hood	Kaitlyn Howard	House of Representatives	Judiciary
8	Johnson	Reagan Ellison	Lobbyist	
8	Johnson	Lindsey Jones	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
8	Johnson	Rachel White	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Leon	Nathan Barrett	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Leon	Skylar Parrish	Senate	Education
8	Leon	Cole Rappolee	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
8	Leon	Zoie Stevens	Senate	Highways & Transportation
8	McLennan	Claire Crow	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	McLennan	Olivia Pankonien	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Milam	Jacob Barron	House of Representatives	Environment
8	Milam	Garrett Bernstien	House of Representatives	Judiciary
8	Milam	Neeraj Bhakta	Governor's Pages	
8	Milam	Kennedy Hobbs	House of Representatives	Environment
8	Milam	Abbigail Miller	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Milam	Sydney Vaculin	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
8	Milam	Grant Widner	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
8	Milam	Scott Widner	House of Representatives	Environment



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
8	Williamson	Eliza Rendon	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
9	Brazoria	Jamie Davis	House of Representatives	Environment
9	Brazoria	Jaelyn Devecchio	Senate	Education
9	Brazoria	Caleb Dortch	House of Representatives	Education
9	Brazoria	James Fine	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Brazoria	Sarah Kiihne	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
9	Brazoria	Reanna Santos	House of Representatives	Environment
9	Brazos	Madeline Chilek	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Brazos	Nick Criscione	Technology Team	
9	Brazos	Hannah Czajkowski	House of Representatives	Education
9	Brazos	Braden Lowe	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Brazos	Olivia Williams	Lobbyist	
9	Fort Bend	Ian Boyd	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
9	Fort Bend	Haize Korczynski	Press Corp	
9	Fort Bend	Conner Marshall	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
9	Harris	Joshua Flores	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
9	Harris	Stephanie Flores	House of Representatives	Education
9	Harris	Ruth Poole	House of Representatives	Judiciary
9	Jefferson	Wesley Deville	House of Representatives	Environment
9	Jefferson	Noah Landry	House of Representatives	Environment
9	Jefferson	Elsie Morris Thomas	House of Representatives	Education
9	Jefferson	Micah Perry	Lobbyist	
9	Jefferson	Jonah Romero	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Lee	Bailey Lyon	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
9	Lee	Logan Perry	House of Representatives	Judiciary
9	Montgomery	Hunter Gregory	House of Representatives	Education
9	Montgomery	Seth Kendrick	House of Representatives	Education
9	Montgomery	Gabby Pena	House of Representatives	Judiciary
9	Montgomery	Sierra Reynolds	House of Representatives	Judiciary
9	Montgomery	Coltin Walton	Lobbyist	
9	Walker	Braden Brock	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
9	Walker	Killian Grawe	House of Representatives	Education
9	Walker	Boyd Hanagriff	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
9	Walker	Katelyn Klawinsky	House of Representatives	Education
9	Walker	Cason Moorman	Senate	Judiciary
9	Walker	Maddie Riley	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Waller	Eulalia Haddox	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
9	Waller	John Philip Jones	Senate	Lieutenant Governor & President of the Senate
10	Bexar	Connor Brown	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Cadence Hunt	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Bexar	Jordan McCullough	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
10	Bexar	Shelly Padalecki	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
10	Bexar	Jeremiah Palacios	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Jenna Perez	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Bexar	Kellie Tondre	Lobbyist	
10	Bexar	Logan Weynand	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Victoria Weynand	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Bexar	Kaitlyn Zepeda	House of Representatives	Education
10	Blanco	Sawyer Lynn	House of Representatives	Education



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
10	Blanco	Millie Pletcher	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Caldwell	Emma Anton	Senate	Education
10	Caldwell	Megan Rogers	House of Representatives	Education
10	Comal	Kenzy Hoffmann	Lobbyist	
10	Comal	Helena MacCrossan	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Comal	Presley Wirebaugh	Lobbyist	
10	Gillespie	Brittley Bowers	House of Representatives	Education
10	Gillespie	Amy Dittmar	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Gillespie	Morgyn Granville	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Gonzales	Ashtyn Kardosz	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Gonzales	Kathleen Knesek	Lobbyist	
10	Guadalupe	Shannon Anderson	Press Corp	
10	Guadalupe	Janae Braune	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
10	Guadalupe	Bradin Hanselka	Lobbyist	
10	Guadalupe	Kaleb Herfurth	Lobbyist	
10	Guadalupe	Karson Kelso	Lobbyist	
10	Guadalupe	Taylor Maberry	Lobbyist	
10	Hays	Carolyn Caldwell	Technology Team	
10	Hays	Ty Dahlstrom	House of Representatives	Environment
10	Hays	Makenna Hawkins	House of Representatives	Environment
10	Hays	Kyle Herron	Governor	
10	Hays	Cassandra Twining	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Hays	Olivia Twining	Technology Team	
10	Kendall	Shelby Curry	House of Representatives	Environment
10	Kendall	Cade Osbourn	House of Representatives	Sergeant-at-Arms
10	Kerr	Haley Fair	Senate	Education
10	Kerr	Brooke Meismer	Senate	Highways & Transportation
10	Kerr	Bailey Parker	Senate	Judiciary
10	Kerr	Cameron Poole	Lobbyist	
10	Kerr	Brandon Toll	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Kerr	Makayla Waiser	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Sutton	Cara Hernandez	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Sutton	Catarina Hernandez	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
10	Travis	Emily Baker	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
10	Travis	David Dolliver	House of Representatives	Environment
10	Travis	Martha Dolliver	Press Corp	
10	Travis	Schaeffer Folsom	Technology Team	
10	Travis	Renata Guedea	House of Representatives	Judiciary
10	Travis	Erica Masi	Lobbyist	
10	Travis	Caitlin McCauslin	Technology Team	
10	Travis	Keona Ochoa	House of Representatives	Education
10	Travis	Javier Ramirez II	Lobbyist	
10	Travis	Taylor Schmidt	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Travis	Colby Warwick	Lobbyist & Technology Team	
10	Travis	Trent Warwick	Technology Team	
10	Travis	Will Whitaker	Lobbyist	
10	Travis	Amber Williams	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Wilson	Haley Kopecki	Press Corp	
10	Wilson	Clayton Matney	Lobbyist	



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
10	Wilson	Makayla Matney	House of Representatives	Environment
10	Wilson	Ty Pargmann	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
10	Wilson	Cole Reopelle	Senate	Environment
10	Wilson	Anna Welfel	Press Corp	
10	Wilson	Tanner White	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
11	Bee	Jennifer Calderone	House of Representatives	Education
11	Bee	Kacey Russell	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	Fayette	Abbey Nedbalek	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
11	Fayette	Abbey Weyand	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
11	Jackson	Ariana Saldivar	House of Representatives	Environment
11	Lavaca	Laynie Bowman	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
11	Matagorda	Anisa Cornett	House of Representatives	Education
11	Matagorda	Mallory Grimes	House of Representatives	Education
11	Matagorda	Avery Kubecka	House of Representatives	Environment
11	Matagorda	Hannah Sliva	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
11	Matagorda	Gabriel Sumrall	Senate	Highways & Transportation
11	Matagorda	Brooke Vandenbergh	House of Representatives	Environment
11	Nueces	Kyle Benton	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
11	Nueces	Hannah Cayford	Senate	Highways & Transportation
11	Nueces	Bryson Goldman	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	Nueces	Jayna Grove	Senate	President Pro Tempore & Judiciary
11	Nueces	Kyleigh Hemken	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	Nueces	Molly May	Senate	Environment
11	Nueces	Briana Villarreal	House of Representatives	Education
11	Refugio	Isabel Friedrichs	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	San Patricio	Megan Frerich	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
11	San Patricio	Jacqueline Gonce	House of Representatives	Education
11	Wharton	Hannah Chumchal	Senate	Education
11	Wharton	Reed McGuill	Senate	Education
11	Wharton	Ryan Williamson	Press Corp	
12	Atascosa	Autumn Hagen	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
12	Atascosa	Kendall Hagen	House of Representatives	Education
12	Hidalgo	Jocelyn Boyle	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
12	Hidalgo	Kevin Cerelli	House of Representatives	Government, Finance & Appropriations
12	Hidalgo	Ty Denny	Senate	Sergeant-at-Arms
12	Hidalgo	Emeri Drewry	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
12	Hidalgo	Ashlyn Martinez	House of Representatives	Judiciary
12	Hidalgo	Elyssa Rodriguez	Senate	Government, Finance & Appropriations
12	Hidalgo	Matthew Saldana	House of Representatives	Highways & Transportation
12	Jim Wells	Taylor Gunn	Press Corp & Technology Team	
12	Kleberg	Gabriella Breitenfeld	House of Representatives	Education
12	Kleberg	Jessica Pena	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare



GOVERNOR

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

Specific duties are:

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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE) and SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

The presiding officer in each house is very important. He or she should be impartial and familiar with the rules of procedure.

In many ways, the presiding officer is like a “traffic cop” to ensure that there is a smooth flow of legislation. The basic duties are:

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

SENATORS AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

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

Your job is to:

1. Read the attached bills.
2. Try to decide which bills you feel strongly about. Think of good points to be made in debate for and against these bills.
3. Push hard to get your bill adopted in committee and adopted in the house and senate. Think of ways to get your bill adopted, what arguments to use, the members of the house and senate you need to talk with, and what motions you should make to get your bill considered.
4. Oppose strongly those bills which you think are bad and should be defeated. Oppose them in committees, on the floor, in discussions with individual members, etc.



1. Attend the committee meeting to which you are assigned.
2. Attend the sessions of the house to which you are assigned. Listen, participate, and help the good bills get passed; the bad ones defeated. Every representative or senator may speak only once on a particular bill unless there is no other debate on that bill.
 - 5 minutes - authorship and/or sponsorship speech
 - 3 minutes - regular debate
 - 2 minutes - summation speech by author

Special Note

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

GOVERNOR'S FLOOR LEADERS

The Governor will have floor leaders in each house to communicate the governor's feelings on various bills.

A floor leader can vote, make motions, and do everything else a legislator can since he or she is a member of the legislature. In addition, the floor leaders will:

1. Participate in debate on various bills, indicating those bills which are supported strongly or opposed strongly by the governor.
2. When the governor wishes to speak to one of the houses on some of the legislation, one of the floor leaders will seek recognition and say:
"Mr. (or Madam) Speaker (or Mr./Madam President in the Senate), I do hereby move that the House (or Senate) stand in recess to await an address by the Governor."

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

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

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

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE and CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

Their duties are:

1. To keep the original copies of bills in proper order to be taken up by the house according to the calendar.
2. To properly mark on the original copy of a bill the action taken by the house.
3. To sign the messages to the other house.
4. To inform the presiding officer of the results of a vote so that the presiding officer may announce the result. The announcement of the results is the duty of the presiding officer; the clerk/secretary informs the presiding officer.
5. To maintain a journal of proceedings of what has happened in the house.
6. On division of the house votes, to direct the counting of the votes.



READING CLERK

The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House in the 4-H Legislature shall also serve as reading clerk.

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

JOURNAL CLERK

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

The clerk does not take down the contents of the debate, that is, who expressed this opinion and that opinion. Rather, the journal is a record of the official actions:

- bills introduced
- names of senators or representatives who speak for or against a bill
- messages received from the Senate, House, Governor, etc.
- reports made by committees, etc.

At the close of the session, the journal clerk compiles the permanent journal of the current 4-H legislature including bills considered and action taken.

CALENDAR CLERK

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

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

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

PAGES

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

At least one page will be assigned to the House Clerk, and one to the Senate Secretary. They shall carry messages pertaining to the official business of each house.



SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE ON HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE

First House

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

Second House

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

GOVERNOR

1. Signs bill or
 2. Vetoes bill and returns it to first house where it originated. Both houses must pass bill again to override the veto.
- *To become law, the same bill must pass each house in identical form. If the second house in step #4 had changed the bill it would have had to go to the first house for approval again. If the houses cannot agree, they sometimes appoint a conference committee to work out a compromise they both can agree to.*

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN THE TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATURE

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

4-H House

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

4-H Senate

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

4-H GOVERNOR

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



RULES OF PROCEDURE

Presiding Officer

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

Decorum and Debate

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

To make a motion, “(Madam) (Mr.) (Speaker) (President)?” “For what purpose does the lady/gentleman rise?”
Representative/Senator _____ from _____ County
“I wish to make a motion.”
(The chair wishes to inquire as to the nature of your motion)
“I wish to move _____
 - a. previous question
 - b. adjournment
 - c. suspend the rules
4. Other than answering questions or speaking as the chief sponsor of a bill, each person is limited to a three minute debate and no person may speak twice on the same subject.
5. A member who is speaking on a question must confine his or her remarks to the question at hand, and shall not make a personal references to other members. The presiding officer, on the request of any member or on his own action, shall call any member to order who violates this rule. If member then continues to improperly speak, the presiding officer may direct the member to be seated.
6. The presiding officer shall attempt to balance debate calling on an affirmative speaker, then a negative one, then affirmative again, etc. The presiding officer may also limit debate because of time constraints.



Voting

1. The presiding officer may take any vote, except a vote on final passage of a bill, by voice vote. This is accomplished by the presiding officer asking all in favor to signify by saying “Aye” (pronounced “eye”) and those apposed to signify by saying “No”. If after the vote has been taken, and before the decision is announced, the chair has any doubts as to the outcome, he may proceed to a division vote or roll call. In such a division, all rise and be counted to determine the number in favor and opposed.
2. A roll call vote shall be taken on final passage of all bills. The roll call shall be by district. Immediately before the roll is called, each district delegation serving in that house shall quickly tally the number of votes in favor and against in that delegation. When the roll call is taken, an individual from that district shall report the number of votes in favor, and the number of votes opposed. A district delegation may not require its members to vote as a block. (Example: If District I has five in favor and three opposed, when the clerk calls the name, “District I” a person from the district shall announce, “Five ayes, and three noes.”)
3. No member may vote in the place of another member, and only members may vote.
4. A simple majority of those voting is required for passage of a bill or amendment.
5. Please see the rules pertaining to motions as to the votes required for motions.

Motions: What They Mean and What They Do

MAIN MOTIONS

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

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS

- 2.a. Amendment - Any main motion may be amended. Only one amendment can be considered at a time and it must be applicable to the main motion. Motion requires a simple majority of those voting.
- 2.b. Previous Question - This motion has the effect of cutting off debate and brings the body to vote, first upon pending amendments, and then on the main question. This motion requires a simple majority of those voting. The chief sponsor of the bill may close debate after passage of this motion.
- 2.c. Lay on the Table - This motion has the effect of postponing action of a motion, but it permits the reintroduction of the motion (taking from the table). It is not debatable, but its mover has two minutes to present reasons for its adoption. A majority vote is required of those voting.

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

- 3.a. Suspension of the Rules - This is a motion which allows the rules of order to be suspended to allow consideration of a bill or some question out of its usual place or order. A two thirds vote is required.
- 3.b. Withdrawing a motion - When a motion is before the Chamber, the maker of the motion may request to withdraw it by moving withdrawal. A simple majority of those voting shall be necessary for withdrawal.
- 3.c. Points of Order - A member, rising to a point of order, should say “Mr.(or Madam) Speaker (or Mr./Madam President) I rise to a point of order.” A point of order is made that in some form or fashion, the rules are not being followed. No vote is required on such points, as the chair decides the point.

OTHER MOTIONS

4. To Adjourn or Recess - This is a highly privileged motion and is for a certain time. Because of the time schedule, it is expected that the motions for adjournment and recess will be made only as shown on the time schedule. Majority of those voting is necessary.
5. Postpone Indefinitely - This motion has the effect of killing a bill and a majority of those voting is required for its passage.
6. Reconsider a Vote - This motion is made after a bill has been voted on and a person, for some reason, wants the bill to be reconsidered and voted on again. A motion to reconsider will be ruled out of order if a bill passed by the chamber has already been physically forwarded to the Governor. If the motion to reconsider is approved (by a majority vote), then the chamber will proceed to consider the bill as if it had not been considered previously.
7. Suspend the Rules and Consider a Particular Bill Out Of Order - In order to bring a bill up out of order, the motion must be approved by a two-thirds vote of members voting.



Order of Business

1. When each house shall convene, its regular order of business shall be:
 - a. Call to order
 - b. Call of the roll (may be dispensed with by consent)
 - c. Prayer by chaplain
 - d. Reading of the journal of the preceding day (usually dispensed with)
 - e. Report of Committees
 - f. House bills on first reading
 - g. Introduction of resolutions (concurrent and joint only)
 - h. Unfinished business
 - i. Calendars of the House/Senate bills - 3rd reading
2. The following items shall have special order and take precedence, in the order listed, over existing business:
 - a. Messages from the Governor - which shall be disposed of immediately
 - b. Messages from the Senate

Parliamentary Authority

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



ACTION
May it be.....

MOTIONS CHART

Priority	Motion	Debated?	Amended?	Tabled?	Vote Needed	May it be Reconsidered?
1st	Time to adjourn	No		No	Majority	
2nd	Adjourn	No		No	Majority	No
3rd	Indefinitely Postpone		No	No	Majority	
4th	Table	No	No	No	Majority	
5th	Previous Question	No	No	No	Majority	No
6th	To postpone to set time		No	No	Majority	
7th	To send a bill back to committee		No	No	Majority	
8th	To amend		Once		Majority	
In Order Made	Appeal	No	No		2/3's	
In Order Made	Point of Order	No	No	No	No vote	
In Order Made	Personal Privilege	No	No	No	No Vote	No
In Order Made	Withdraw motion		No	No	Majority	No
In Order Made	Suspend rules		No	No	2/3's	
In Order Made	Reconsider			No	Majority	No
In Order Made	Override Veto		No	No	2/3's	No



COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

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

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

Committee Public Hearing Procedure

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

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

Committee Meeting Procedure

1. All committee members wishing to debate a bill in committee must complete a "Committee Witness Information Sheet" (see box) and return to committee chairman, clerk, or advisor before or during committee meeting.
2. Committee is called to order promptly by chairman.
3. The total amount of time for the committee meeting should be divided equally among all bills. Each sponsor should speak no more than three minutes initially in support of the bill. (The committee may informally agree to spend more time on one bill than another if it is necessary.)
4. Because of lack of time, no amendments may be made.



1. The committee, after it considers a bill, votes to do one of two things:
 - a. recommend that the bill pass
 - b. recommend that the bill does not pass(A majority - one half plus one - of committee members presented is needed for a bill to pass.)
2. The committee will vote to rank the bills receiving favorable recommendations. This is important because it will help determine the order in which bills will be considered by the full body.
Each member will vote priorities with a point value:
 - 1st choice - 1 point
 - 2nd choice - 2 points
 - 3rd choice - 3 points etc.

A form is provided for individual ranking of the bills. A favorably reported bill with the lowest point total (indicating first choice) will be listed by the chairman as first on the report to the full chamber. The next lowest point total will be considered second priority, etc.
3. Committee chairman and advisor should take committee report to Calendar Clerk of either House or Senate.
4. The last portion of the committee meeting should be spent by committee members in preparing both negative and affirmative debate - make assignments for speeches for bills reported out of committee. Remember the author assigned sponsor should prepare an introductory speech in support of the bill (maximum time limit - 5 minutes) and a summation speech (maximum time limit - 2 minutes)

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

All bills may not be considered and all speeches for and against a bill may not be recognized because of time limits, but members need to be prepared.
5. Promptly complete the final committee report, sign it and return it with all original bills to Calendar Clerk on House floor or Senate floor by the scheduled time (see agenda).

TYPES OF COMMITTEE

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**4-H LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE WITNESS INFORMATION SHEET**

INSTRUCTIONS:
Public Hearings: All lobbyists will need to complete and submit to the committee clerk prior to testifying on a bill.
Committee Meetings: All Representatives and Senators will need to complete and submit to the committee clerk prior to testifying on a bill.

Name: _____

County _____

Representing: _____

Testifying _____ for _____ against _____ on _____ Bill Number _____

Committee Chairman

Date

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

Forms can be acquired in each committee room.



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

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

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

NOTE: ALL un-sponsored bills assigned to a committee must be sponsored by volunteers from that committee, or from committee members assigned by the chairman. Therefore, on the floor, the committee chairman or other committee members will be considered that floor sponsor of such bills.



PUBLIC HEARINGS

- 1. Committee Witness Information Forms are available at chairman’s desk for people who wish to testify to complete.
- 2. Appoint or ask for volunteer to be clerk of the committee.
- 3. Agent Advisor and Chairman provide forms and instructions to clerk.

Committee Chairman

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

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

Clerk of the Committee: “Please answer “present” when I call your name. Representative/Senator _____, etc.
(Call last names).”

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

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

Persons to testify: “I do”

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

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

Witness Testimony

Mr/Miss _____)

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

Committee Chairman “The public hearing of the _____ committee is now adjourned.”

“All committee members please remain seated while the persons who participated in the public hearing are excused.”



COMMITTEE MEETING SCRIPT

It is important to remember that today you are a senator representing the young people of your county, district, and state. Your speeches, debate and votes should represent what you think the majority of young people in your area think, the questions, opinions, and concerns they have. Question what consequences each bill would have if it really did, in fact, become a law in Texas.....

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

Committee Chairman

“The _____ Committee is now reconvened.”

Chairman conducts Orientation

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

Committee members will raise hand for recognition

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

Committee Member

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

Provide a reason for the motion

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

Committee Chairman

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

Committee Member

“I second the motion.”

Committee Chairman

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

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

Committee members will raise hand for recognition

Committee Chairman

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



Committee Member

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

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

Chairman may limit member’s discussion

Committee Chairman

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

“The Committee will now vote”

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

Clerks and advisors count votes

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

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

Committee Chairman

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

Committee Chairman signs BILL FOLDER forms indicating result of vote.

“The Chairman will now recognize committee members for another presentation of Bills.”



AFTER ALL BILLS ARE PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION AND DEBATE

RANK BILLS

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

- 1. Committee Chairman will review list of all passed bills and their House/Senate Number.
- 2. Each committee member will record their ranking on the Individual Committee Members Voting Record form (see box) provided by the committee chairman or advisor.

Members should rank bills based on:

~ How important the law would be to the state of Texas? (If the committee could have only one bill passed into law, which one would they choose?)

~ Which law would have the most positive effect or make the most improvement in Texas?

~ Which law do they think the majority of 4-H members in their area would think was the most important?

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

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INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEE MEMBER VOTING RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS:

After consideration of all bills, each committee member (Representative/Senator) will need to complete and turn into the committee clerk before leaving committee meeting. Rank bills with your highest priority being #1 and lowest being #10.

COMMITTEE NAME:

COMMITTEE MEMBER:

Ranking Order of Bills	Bill Number
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

PREPARING DEBATE ON BILLS FOR 4-H LEGISLATIVE SESSION

After the bills are ranked, the committee members should begin preparing for their presentation on the floor of the either the House or Senate.

- 1. Have authors/sponsors prepare both a:
INTRODUCTORY SPEECH (maximum time is 5 minutes, 2-3 is fine).
SUMMATION SPEECH (maximum 2 minutes)
- 2. Assign members to prepare negative and affirmative debate for each bill (especially top ranking committee bills).
Maximum time limit for debate is 3 minutes.

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

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



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EDUCATION COMMITTEE (ED)

House Meeting Room: *House Chamber*
 Chairperson: *Kyler Hardegree*
 Advisor(s): *Thomas Cunningham & Lilian Mezquida*

Senate Meeting Room: *Senate Chamber*
 Chairperson: *Reed McGuill*
 Advisor(s): *Jessica Kimbro & Justin Hale*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
100	300	4-H Implementation In Elementary School	Bess Coggins	Jaelyn Devecchio	Val Verde/Brazoria
101	301	A Texas Bus Drivers Right To Carry	Garrison Raley	Haley Fair	Crosby/Kerr
102	302	Abolishment Of STAAR Exams	Stephanie Flores	Jerik Reed	Harris/Swisher
103	303	Academic Concussion Protocol	Nikki Wolfe	Skylar Parrish	Crosby/Leon
104	304	Accommodate Children With English As Second Language	Jennifer Calderone	Emma Anton	Bee/Caldwell
105	305	Affordable Tuition	Kaitlyn Zepeda	Haley Fair	Bexar/Kerr
106	306	Agriculture Education In Texas Public Schools	Erin Steglich	Justin McGuire	Bell/Anderson
107	307	Agriculture Literacy Required In Texas Secondary Education	Kendall Hagen	Jaelyn Devecchio	Atascosa/Brazoria
108	308	Allowing For Armed Guards In Public Schools	Seth Kendrick	Justin McGuire	Montgomery/Anderson
109	309	Automatic Admission For Non-Public High School Students	Wade Fell	Skylar Parrish	Gregg/Leon
110	310	Ban In-State Tuition And State Financial Aid From Illegal Immigrants	Katelyn Klawinsky	Hannah Chumchal	Walker/Wharton
111	311	Bi-weekly Three Day Weekend	Jacqueline Gonce	Skylar Parrish	San Patricio/Leon
112	312	Buy Texas Ag Program	Callie Goins	Kinsey Gardner	Coryell/Coryell
113	313	College Admission Granted Merit Not Just Class Rank	Jenna Coward	Hannah Chumchal	Coryell/Wharton
114	314	Community Service Initiative	Jeremiah Palacios	Kinsey Gardner	Bexar/Coryell
115	315	Concussion Sensor	Keona Ochoa	Skylar Parrish	Travis/Leon
116	316	Creation Of An Independent Agency - TexECA	Hannah Czajkowski	Hannah Chumchal	Brazos/Wharton
117	317	CTE Improvement For High School Students	Nathan Waldron	Emma Anton	Tom Green/Caldwell
118	318	Daytime Curfews For Alternately Educated Students	Austin Castillo	Jaelyn Devecchio	Bell/Brazoria
119	319	Early Bilingual Education	Kamry Keese	Kinsey Gardner	McCulloch/Coryell
120	320	Educational Equivalence GPA	Megan Rogers	Justin McGuire	Caldwell/Anderson
121	321	Elementary Garden To Plate Curriculum	Sawyer Lynn	Haley Fair	Blanco/Kerr
122	322	Eliminate Standardized Testing	Keane Robb	Emma Anton	Culberson/Caldwell
123	323	Equal Access To Independent School District Facilities	Connor Payne	Skylar Parrish	Bell/Leon
124	324	Equal Opportunity To Play Sports In School	Kaitlyn Zepeda	Jaelyn Devecchio	Bexar/Brazoria
125	325	Farm to Plate Education	Caleb Dortch	Skylar Parrish	Brazoria/Leon
126	326	Fire Extinguishers In Every Classroom	Brady Vanover	Jaelyn Devecchio	Wise/Brazoria
127	327	Freedom from STARR Tests	Kamry Keese	Skylar Parrish	McCulloch/Leon
128	328	Funding Of Public School 18+ Programs	Morgan Ray	Haley Fair	Palo Pinto/Kerr
129	329	Funding Penalty For Medical Absences Removal	Erin Steglich	Jerik Reed	Bell/Swisher
130	330	Great Educational Divide	Sarah Beth Brittain	Haley Fair	Rusk/Kerr
131	331	Health Support For Texas Teachers	Hannah Czajkowski	Emma Anton	Brazos/Caldwell
132	332	High School Community Service And Service Learning	Jenna Coward	Haley Fair	Coryell/Kerr
133	333	High School Educator Review	Connor Brown	Justin McGuire	Bexar/Anderson
134	334	High School Universal GPA Scale	Callie Goins	Emma Anton	Coryell/Caldwell
135	335	High Schools Water Conservation Literacy	Austin Castillo	Jerik Reed	Bell/Swisher
136	336	Immigrants Post Secondary Education	Callie Goins	Kinsey Gardner	Coryell/Coryell



HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
137	337	Implementing Foreign Language Courses Into Younger Grades	Brittley Bowers	Haley Fair	Gillespie/Kerr
138	338	Informed Student And Teacher	Alex Smith	Hannah Chumchal	Hemphill/Wharton
139	339	Junior High And High School Students Drug Testing	Katelyn Klawinsky	Jaelyn Devecchio	Walker/Brazoria
140	340	Keep From Being Hungry	Killian Grawe	Haley Fair	Walker/Kerr
141	341	Life Fundamentals Class to Graduate	Briana Villarreal	Justin McGuire	Nueces/Anderson
142	342	Mandate Counselors In Texas Schools	Sawyer Lynn	Jaelyn Devecchio	Blanco/Brazoria
143	343	Mandatory Driver's Education Class	Seth Kendrick	Jerik Reed	Montgomery/Swisher
144	344	Mandatory Manuscript	Hannah Czajkowski	Haley Fair	Brazos/Kerr
145	345	Mandatory Recess For Students In K-6 Grades	Anisa Cornett	Hannah Chumchal	Matagorda/Wharton
146	346	Mandatory Reporting Of Misdemeanors	Elsie Morris Thomas	Kinsey Gardner	Jefferson/Coryell
147	347	Mandatory Social Media Education For Texas Agricultural Students	Killian Grawe	Jaelyn Devecchio	Walker/Brazoria
148	348	Mental Health Illness Screening	Hunter Gregory	Emma Anton	Montgomery/Caldwell
149	349	Minimizing Extracurricular Budget-Cuts	Stephanie Flores	Justin McGuire	Harris/Anderson
150	350	New Standardized Testing	Connor Payne	Jerik Reed	Bell/Swisher
151	351	Nutrition In Public Schools	Bess Coggins	Hannah Chumchal	Val Verde/Wharton
152	352	Open UIL Competitions To Any Texas Student	Diego Calderon	Kinsey Gardner	Hudspeth/Coryell
153	353	Personal Electronics For Students In Schools	Elsie Morris Thomas	Emma Anton	Jefferson/Caldwell
154	354	Preschool Available To All Children	Caleb Dortch	Kinsey Gardner	Brazoria/Coryell
155	355	Prohibiting Electronic Smoking Devices On School Property	Keane Robb	Hannah Chumchal	Culberson/Wharton
156	356	Public School Recycling Program	Alex Smith	Jaelyn Devecchio	Hemphill/Brazoria
157	357	Repealing The Top 10% Rule	Seth Kendrick	Skylar Parrish	Montgomery/Leon
158	358	Repel Texas HB 588	Annie Braack	Hannah Chumchal	Denton/Wharton
159	359	School Property Tax Change	Kaitlyn Zepeda	Justin McGuire	Bexar/Anderson
160	360	School Provided Daycare Program	Killian Grawe	Jerik Reed	Walker/Swisher
161	361	Schools Must Report Bad Teachers	Mallory Grimes	Justin McGuire	Matagorda/Anderson
162	362	Second Amendment Rights In Texas Public Schools	Sarah Beth Brittain	Emma Anton	Rusk/Caldwell
163	363	Security Entries For Schools	Wade Fell	Kinsey Gardner	Gregg/Coryell
164	364	Self-Defense Course For Public High Schools	Bess Coggins	Haley Fair	Val Verde/Kerr
165	365	Solar Schools	Connor Brown	Jerik Reed	Bexar/Swisher
166	366	STAAR-I For All Students With Disabilities	Morgan Ray	Justin McGuire	Palo Pinto/Anderson
167	367	Student Safety in Texas Schools	Hunter Gregory	Kinsey Gardner	Montgomery/Coryell
168	368	Teacher's Use Of Digital Communication	Brady Vanover	Jerik Reed	Wise/Swisher
169	369	Teachers Armed	Logan Weynand	Hannah Chumchal	Bexar/Wharton
170	370	Texas Educational Reform	Erin Steglich	Jaelyn Devecchio	Bell/Brazoria
171	371	Texas School's Right To Firearm Education	Nikki Wolfe	Kinsey Gardner	Crosby/Coryell
172	372	Texas Teachers To Get A Pay Raise	Garrison Raley	Emma Anton	Crosby/Caldwell
173	373	Texas Youth Drivers Officer Awareness Month	Sawyer Lynn	Hannah Chumchal	Blanco/Wharton
174	374	The Empathy Class	Jeremiah Palacios	Skylar Parrish	Bexar/Leon
175	375	The Respect Old Glory	Diego Calderon	Jerik Reed	Hudspeth/Swisher
176	376	To Save A Life	Keona Ochoa	Emma Anton	Travis/Caldwell
177	377	Tuition Cap For Institutions Of Higher Education	Nathan Waldron	Justin McGuire	Tom Green/Anderson
178	378	Valedictorian Equality	Gabriella Breitenfeld	Jerik Reed	Kleberg/Swisher
179	379	Vocational Classes In The Public School System	Connor Brown	Skylar Parrish	Bexar/Leon



House Sponsor: Bess Coggins
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Val Verde/Brazoria

House Bill: 100
Senate Bill: 300

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“4-H Implementation In Elementary School”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the 4-H Implementation In Elementary School Act.
- Section 2. The 4-H programs will be incorporated into the curriculum of electives offered at the elementary level. Students will be introduced to agriculture, home economics, public speaking, record keeping and other 4-H projects.
- Section 3. Failure to comply will result in the loss of 1% of school funding until compliance.
- Section 4. It will go into effect for 2018-19 school year and continue for years to follow.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Garrison Raley

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Crosby/Kerr

House Bill: 101

Senate Bill: 301

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“A Texas Bus Drivers Right To Carry”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the A Texas Bus Drivers Right To Carry Act.
- Section 2. This act shall give school districts the authority to allow trained and licensed school bus drivers to carry a handgun on a school bus. This will be used to protect the students as well as the bus drivers themselves. Before the driver is able to carry a handgun on the bus they must complete the following: An entire firearm safety course that goes completely in depth about all the details of the safety as well as the different types of firearms and how they can be used.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Firearm: A small arms weapon, as a rifle or pistol, from which a projectile is fired by gunpowder.
- B. Trained And Licensed School Bus Driver: A school bus driver that has obtained a License to Carry as well as any additional safety training required by the school district.
- Section 4. Any school bus driver in the possession of a handgun who fails to acquire the proper license and training prior to transporting children, will be subject to a misdemeanor penalty, a fine of up to five hundred dollars, and will be ineligible for a right to carry license.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of one million dollars.
- Section 6. TEC 37.125 and Texas Penal Code 46.03(f) and all laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Stephanie Flores

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Harris/Swisher

House Bill: 102

Senate Bill: 302

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Abolishment Of STAAR Exams”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Abolishment Of STAAR Exams Act.
- Section 2. This act will eliminate STAAR standardized tests administered in the State of Texas. It will allow students to be taught information that will aid in success in a career rather than being taught the content of one test. This will level out any discrepancies in academic readiness for post-secondary education.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. STAAR: State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness
- B. Standardized Test: Any form of test that (1) requires all test takers to answer the same questions, or a selection of questions from common bank of questions, in the same way, and that (2) is scored in a “standard” or consistent manner, which makes it possible to compare the relative performance of individual students or groups of students. Any exam administered in the State of Texas with the STAAR logo branded on it.
- C. Post-Secondary Education: community college, 4-year university, military trade school, etc.; any school that requires a high school diploma or GED equivalent for acceptance.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Decrease in funding by 10% by the state.
- 2nd Offense: A fine of the school district of up to 3 times the original cost per student per test administered.
- 3rd Offense: Immediate firing of district officials in charge of administering test
- Section 5. Should any school fall into first and third offenses, all cut funding and fines will be evenly distributed into the Texas Education budget promoting other school districts who follow the written law.
- All funding toward school districts previously given for the STAAR exam will be distributed back into the form of Regular Education in both Tier I and Tier II entitlements.
- Section 6. At the time of effectiveness, all school districts will be required to return any standardized testing materials to the state. All curriculums in each tested area must be rewritten to follow the true course guidelines rather than that of the STAAR exams. Previous graduation requirements that required passing the STAAR exams will now be shifted to the following: Passing every course outlined in the Foundation Diploma Program with a 70% or above and Obtaining the number of credits per subject area outlined the Foundation Diploma Program.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Nikki Wolfe
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish
Committee: Education
County: Crosby/Leon

House Bill: 103
Senate Bill: 303

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Academic Concussion Protocol”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Academic Concussion Protocol Act.
- Section 2. To guide and assist students who are undergoing a concussion or have undergone a concussion. An academic panel should be made to best accomplish assistance to help return to academics faster. The academic panel should consist of a school administrator to oversee, the school nurse to monitor all doctors visits, notes, etc.; Counselor to help with the mental healing, school psychologist to assist with the depression or anxiety that may come with the concussion, all of the students teachers need to be on this panel as well to know what to look for in class that may pertain to the specific students recovery, and to follow up with administrator so everyone is following the doctors orders and is doing what they are supposed to; A family Representative to help and assist the student outside of school. All students should have equal assistance and recovery time, athlete or non-athlete.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Concussion: A brain injury caused by a blow to the head or a violent shaking of the head and body.
- B. Academic Panel: School Administrator should oversee and follow up with everyone on the panel once a week to make sure everyone is following through, also monitor students grades. School nurse should follow up with parents and teachers to track progress of student in home environment and school environment. School counselor should check in with student once a week and make sure there aren't any problems with teachers or fellow peers that could be affecting recovery. Student should meet with school psychologist once every other week to talk about any depression or anxiety that has occurred since the concussion. All of the students teachers should meet with school administrator once a week to make sure they are following orders appropriately and is overloading the student. A member of the students family should be a parent or legal guardian that the student should reside with to help monitor at home activity with electronics and other homework, should meet with school administrator monitoring concussion plan once a week to help guide the student and help the student recover. once the student is cleared by the treating physician the student should be allowed counselor and clinic visits when needed, if this accommodation is overused please disregard.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jennifer Calderone

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Bee/Caldwell

House Bill: 104

Senate Bill: 304

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Accommodate Children With English As Second Language”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Accommodate Children With English As Second Language Act.
- Section 2. Bill would require schools to implement computer based linguistic software to translate all testing to the native language of the student. This will ensure that all students are provided a fair and equal opportunity to minimum standards required by the state.
- Section 3. The bill would require the state to provide oral exams with a translator in the students’ native language to all students who have been in the TX school system for three years or less and who are learning English as a second language.
- Section 4. Give the state a time limit (say two years) to develop or find the appropriate linguistic software. If not provided at the end of two years funding can be reduced from the state.
- Section 5. Bill should be funded through the Texas Education system.
- Section 6. The state would benefit by ensuring that all immigrant students are provided the opportunity to adequately advance in the Texas public school system and thus become contributing members to the state and country. Require that all students receiving these linguistic considerations be currently enrolled and meeting minimum standards in the appropriate English as a second language classes.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kaitlyn Zepeda
Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair
Committee: Education
County: Bexar/Kerr

House Bill: 105
Senate Bill: 305

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Affordable Tuition”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Affordable Tuition Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the tuition of Texas colleges and universities will drop to an affordable price for the average Texas student.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Tuition: A sum of money charged for teaching or instruction by a school, college, or university.
 - B. Affordable: Inexpensive; reasonably priced.
- Section 4. If university overcharges a student a \$5,000 fine per student, from the college or university, will be deposited into a scholarship fund for Texas students.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$4 million to each Texas college and university.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: Survey all colleges and institutions of higher learning and compare tuition across the state of Texas to come up with an affordable tuition for the average Texas student.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Erin Steglich
Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire
Committee: Education
County: Bell/Anderson

House Bill: 106
Senate Bill: 306

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Agriculture Education In Texas Public Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Education In Texas Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that agriculture-related topics be taught and actively discussed in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools. The purpose of this act is to allow students in Texas Public Schools to gain an understanding and appreciation of the agriculture industry so students can 1) understand how agriculture impacts Texas, 2) understand how agriculture impacts the student and their family, 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 history and science behind the agriculture industry.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. State Mandated Course: A class required by the state for all public schools.
 - B. Agriculturally Literate: A person who understands and can communicate the source and value of agriculture as it affects our quality of life
 - C. AFNR: Agriculture Food and Natural Resources
 - D. TEA: Texas Education Agency
 - E. TDA: Texas Department of Agriculture
- Section 4. Failure for schools to comply will result in a reduction of state school funding on the following scale:
- 1st Offense: 1% 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
- Individual students in elementary and middle school who choose to not partake in the curriculum will not be promoted to the next level. Individual students in high school who choose not to partake in the curriculum will not be allowed to graduate.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by grants from the TEA and TDA for individual school districts on a per-case basis. Grants can include funding for teachers, supplies, educational materials, and other expenses deemed necessary for complying with this act.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: Agriculture education curriculum for elementary schools should be added to the curriculum for science and social studies at the Kindergarten through 5th grade levels. For middle schools and high schools, the curriculum can either be added to science and social studies courses, included in a state mandated agriculture education course such as Principles of AFNR, or a combination of the two options. Middle schools and high schools who choose to only use the curriculum in science and social studies courses must ensure that students receive agriculture education in all related courses; schools that choose to include a state mandated agriculture education course or use a combination of the state mandated agriculture education course and



science and social studies courses for agriculture curriculum must ensure that students receive one (1) full credit of an agriculture education course.

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

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



House Sponsor: Kendall Hagen
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Atascosa/Brazoria

House Bill: 107
Senate Bill: 307

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Agriculture Literacy Required In Texas Secondary Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Literacy Required In Texas Secondary Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall mandate every student in the Texas High School Education System to take one agriculture-related class in order to graduate. About 15 percent of the U.S. workforce is employed in agriculture-related careers, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Every student will have the opportunity to be educated about the importance of the agriculture industry in our world.
- Section 3. Definition:

MHSP: The Minimum High School Program requires students to get at least 22 credits of state approved curriculum.
- Section 4. Students not taking an agriculture-related class in high school will result in receiving a MHSP degree.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government if the Texas High School does not already have an agricultural department.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Seth Kendrick

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Montgomery/Anderson

House Bill: 108

Senate Bill: 308

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Allowing For Armed Guards 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 Allowing For Armed Guards In Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. To allow armed guards in schools to protect students from any intruder intending to harm to students or staff.
- Section 3. Professionally trained guards with law enforcement training or military background. They should also have a concealed handgun license.
- Section 4. Funding would come from local school districts.
- Section 5. Armed guards should have law enforcement training or military background. They should also have a concealed handgun license.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Wade Fell
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish
Committee: Education
County: Gregg/Leon

House Bill: 109
Senate Bill: 309

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Automatic Admission For Non-Public High School Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Automatic Admission For Non-Public High School Students Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall ensure that all Non-Public High School Students are given an equal opportunity as their Public High School Students and or Private High School Students counterparts through the creation of a class rank system in order to be eligible for the Automatic Admission: All Institutions (EDUC § 51.803).
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Non-Public High School Student: Any Student not enrolled and or attending a Public or Private High School Institution.
- B. Grade Point Average: An indication of a student’s academic achievement calculated as the total number of grade points received over a given period divided by the total number of credits awarded.
- C. Class Rank: Is a measure of how a student’s performance compares to other students in his or her class through a percentile ranking of students Grade Point Averages in a given school or school district.
- Section 4. This bill will be funded by the state government. No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.
- Section 5. To ensure equal opportunity to higher education this bill will add the opportunity for Non-Public High School graduates to be considered for Automatic Admission in the State of Texas through creating a class rank system in order to fulfill the requirements set out by the State for a student to be eligible for automatic admission to a college or university as an undergraduate student. According to the Texas Education Code, “High school rank for students seeking automatic admission to a general academic teaching institution is determined and reported as follows.
- (1) Class rank shall be based on the end of the 11th grade, middle of the 12th grade, or at high school graduation, whichever is most recent at the application deadline.
- (2) The top 10 percent of a high school class shall not contain more than 10 percent of the total class size.
- (3) The student’s rank shall be reported by the applicant’s high school or school district as a specific number out of a specific number total class size.
- (4) Class rank shall be determined by the school or school district from which the student graduated or is expected to graduate. (TAC §5.5(e))
- Section 6. This bill shall create a system in which class rank will be assigned to Non-Public High School Students. Class rank will be determined for a Non-Public High School Student by a self-reporting, evidence based grade point average for the Non-Public High School Student to the school district in which they reside. From there the school district will use the self-reported grade point average of the Non-Public High School Student to calculate and assign them a class rank without affecting the ranking of the Public High School students in the school district. This bill will ensure equal opportunity for all High School students seeking higher education.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Katelyn Klawinsky

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal

Committee: Education

County: Walker/Wharton

House Bill: 110

Senate Bill: 310

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Ban In-State Tuition And State Financial Aid From Illegal Immigrants”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban In-State Tuition And State Financial Aid From Illegal Immigrants 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 aliens from the definition of Texas Resident, thereby prohibiting illegal aliens 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 Alien: A foreign national residing in the U.S. without legal immigration status. 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.



House Sponsor: Jacqueline Gonce

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish

Committee: Education

County: San Patricio/Leon

House Bill: 111

Senate Bill: 311

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Bi-weekly Three Day Weekend”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Bi-weekly Three Day Weekend Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that every other week because of the three day weekend students and teachers will have extra quality time with family and extracurricular educational activities.
- Section 3. Definition:
Bi-weekly: Taking place every two weeks.
- Section 4. All offenses will be addressed by the state’s board of education.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Callie Goins
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Coryell/Coryell

House Bill: 112
Senate Bill: 312

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Buy Texas Ag Program”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Buy Texas Ag Program Act.
- Section 2. All school districts serving Pre-K through 12th grade students funded by the State of Texas will be required to participate in the Buy Texas Ag program.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Texas Meat Products: Beef, pork, and poultry animals raised from birth to harvest in the state of Texas.
- B. Texas Funded Schools: Schools receiving any type of funding from the State of Texas Legislature or Texas Education Agency.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: School districts that are caught using out of state products will be fined \$1,000 per campus.
- 2nd Offense: The district will be fined for each campus an amount equal to the total amount of out of state product purchased.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars annually.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective for the 2019-2020 school calendar year.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jenna Coward
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Coryell/Wharton

House Bill: 113
Senate Bill: 313

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“College Admission Granted Merit Not Just Class Rank”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the College Admission Granted By Merit Not Just Class Rank Act.
- Section 2. Students should be admitted to Texas colleges and universities based upon all of their accomplishments. Special admission should not be granted just to the top 10% of a graduating high school class because of their rank. Schools have no universal ranking system and rank is only one indicator of student success. A well rounded student who is active in extracurricular activities should receive more consideration by the admissions committee than one who has only proven themselves based upon their grades alone.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Well Rounded: A student who participates in other activities than coursework in school including but not limited to UIL sanctioned activities, part-time job, 4-H, or FFA, or rodeo.
- B. Universal: No recognized common set of criteria to make a determination
- Section 4. All state funded universities will abide by the law or risk losing state funding.
- Section 5. Repeal of Texas House Bill 588, commonly referred to as the “Top 10% Rule”, is a Texas law passed in 1997. This law guarantees Texas students who graduated in the top ten percent of their high school class automatic admission to all state-funded universities.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jeremiah Palacios

Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner

Committee: Education

County: Bexar/Coryell

House Bill: 114

Senate Bill: 314

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Community Service Initiative”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Community Service Initiative Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that seniors graduating from Texas high schools that have completed at least 50 hours of community service and have at least a 3.0 GPA qualify for a 50% discount on their first 12 hours of college credit at any Texas university.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Graduating Senior: Students who have completed the required course work at any public or private Texas high school.
- B. Community Service: Voluntary work documented by an organized group, committee, or club completed in Texas and hours must be verified by high school counselor or sponsor.
- Section 4. Failure of a university to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$200 fine
2nd Offense: \$500 fine
- Section 5. This act will be funded by each individual Texas university.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: The student must have an itemized record of the community service.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Keona Ochoa
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish
Committee: Education
County: Travis/Leon

House Bill: 115
Senate Bill: 315

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Concussion Sensor”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Concussion Sensor Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure student safety and well being by providing concussion sensors to those involved in impact sports. It will help minimize the amount of concussion. Between the ages of 3-40 is the most common to get a concussion. This sensor will help with the numbers to go down on concussion.
- Section 3. Definition:

Concussion Sensor (head impact sensor): Device attached to helmet, headband, etc. that helps determine if someone may have been hit hard enough to experience brain injury
- Section 4. This Act shall be funded by the state government based on a formula which would be based on the size of the school.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Hannah Czajkowski

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal

Committee: Education

County: Brazos/Wharton

House Bill: 116

Senate Bill: 316

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Creation Of An Independent Agency - TexECA”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Creation Of An Independent Agency - TexECA Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create an independent agency to ensure that all LEA’s provide special education services as required by IDEA, Section 504 and Title II to all eligible students. These educational services are as required by State and Federal Laws. This agency shall be named the Texas Educational Compliance Agency (TexECA.)
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. TEA: Texas Education Agency
 - B. LEA’s: Local Education Agencies, such as, Independent School Districts and Charter Schools
 - C. IDEA: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
 - D. Section 504: Part of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that prohibits discrimination based upon disability. This statute requires the needs of students with disabilities to be met as adequately as the needs of non-disabled are met.
 - E. Title II: Protects individuals with disabilities from discrimination on the basis of disability in services, programs and activities provided by the State.
 - F. Child Find: Required by the USED that all school districts identify, locate and evaluate all children with disabilities, regardless of the severity of their disabilities. This obligation to identify all children who may need special education services exist even if the school is not providing special education services to the child.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Non-compliance by an LEA under the new agency (TexECA) will be immediate assignment of an independent on-site monitor
 - 2nd Offense: Non-compliance by an LEA under TexECA will be removal of funding for all non-academic activities, such as, athletics, band, cheerleading, etc.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$85,800,000. This money will be taken from TEA since the new agency will take over compliance and enforcement of special education services from them. This money is for a director(\$65,000), administrative staff of four(\$100,000), 1712 investigators (\$50,000 each) and information technology (\$74,000.) The lost funding for the 2nd offenses by the LEA’s will go back into the budget for TexECA each year.
- Section 6. Repeal of all laws granting TEA authority over Special Education, Section 504, Title II and Child Find non-compliance authority and non-compliance punishment.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Nathan Waldron
Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton
Committee: Education
County: Tom Green/Caldwell

House Bill: 117
Senate Bill: 317

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“CTE Improvement For High School Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the CTE Improvement For High School Students Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create extra funding and activities to prepare 9-12 grade students for technical programs and certifications that will prepare them for the workforce once they have graduated from High School. Current CTE programs lack students graduating with a certification. This program shall ensure a student that completes the 4 year CTE program will have the opportunity to graduate with a certification in its deemed field. This program shall request that a high school budget at least \$200,000.00 to fund their CTE program at a CTE population of 100 students.
- Section 3. Definition:
CTE: Career Technology Education
- Section 4. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$200,000 per 100 student population.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Austin Castillo
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Bell/Brazoria

House Bill: 118
Senate Bill: 318

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Daytime Curfews For Alternatively Educated Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Daytime Curfews For Alternatively Educated Students Act.
- Section 2. This act shall prevent cities and municipalities within the state of Texas from instituting any curfew intended to limit the free movement and engagement in legal activities of minors based on an expectation of minors to be engaged in academic activities or school sponsored events following the schedules set by state sponsored schools. The purpose of this act is to prevent the restriction of freedom of students educated in non-state sponsored institutions such as private and home schools whose schedules and hours need not align with those of local public-school districts.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Day-time Curfew(s): Any curfew in place between the hours of 5 a.m. and 11:00 p.m.
- B. Curfew: A law, regulation, or ordinance that forbids particular people or particular classes of people from being outdoors in public places at certain specified times of the day.
- C. Public School: According to 42 USCS § 2000c(c), “Public school” means “any elementary or secondary educational institution, and “public college” means any institution of higher education or any technical or vocational school above the secondary school level, provided that such public school or public college is operated by a State, subdivision of a State, or governmental agency within a State, or operated wholly or predominantly from or through the use of governmental funds or property, or funds or property derived from a governmental source.”
- D. Homeschool: A home schooled student 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. [Texas Education Code 29.916 (a)]
- E. Private School: Private schools are also known as independent schools. They are not administered by local, state or federal governments. Private schools have the right to select their students and are funded in whole or in part by charging their students tuition. They do not rely on government funding.
- Section 4. All local laws or ordinances already enacted that are in conflict with this act are hereby repelled. Laws enacted by cities/municipalities shall be nullified.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kamry Keese

Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner

Committee: Education

County: McCulloch/Coryell

House Bill: 119

Senate Bill: 319

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Early Bilingual Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Early Bilingual Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that bilingual education is taught and promoted in all public schools from kindergarten to grade twelve. This bill will, in turn, increase positive relations with Mexico and will be putting the next generation into the job force as bilingual. Overall graduation rates of non-English speaking students will be improved, as all students will now be learning Spanish.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Bilingual: Refer to speaking fluent and proper English as well as Spanish.
- Section 4. This act shall be incorporated into the Texas education code when regarding failure to comply.
- Section 5. Funding will be appropriated from the current education budget. Current ESL staffing can deploy the initiative; the initial cost to the state would be in providing a curriculum. ESL curriculum could be restructured to provide Spanish education to native English speakers thus resulting in a minimal budget impact.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: A second foreign language may be added at the discretion of the student in grade 5 or 9.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Megan Rogers

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Caldwell/Anderson

House Bill: 120

Senate Bill: 320

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Educational Equivalence GPA”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Educational Equivalence GPA Act.
- Section 2. This act will better define the parameters for identifying those higher performing students deserving of automatic college acceptance by their GPA alone rather than class standing, thus eliminating the top 10% rule and forming a more equitable standard.
- Section 3. It is often a concern that students placing in the top 10% of their respective class are not equitably defined by the State of Texas education system. Seniors in graduating from high school have vastly differing class sizes. In one situation, the top 10% could be 100 out of a class of 1000 or 1 out of a class of 10. In neither situation are all these students treated justly.
- Students who perform above a set grade point average that places them in the top 10% of students in the State of Texas, but not in the top 10% of their respective class, should be deserving of automatic acceptance into higher education.
- The GPA requirement will be set at the Top 10% GPA Average of the State of Texas.
- This Act will not be affected by ethnicity or gender, unless the college is a separate ED school.
- Section 4. This act is not within punishable means to students or accredited schools and curricula of the State of Texas. In conflict to the rights of Texas Citizens, or Rights given to the listed by the Constitution of the Federal government or the State of Texas.
- Section 5. Funding for this rule change will be identical to the top 10% rule as it stands prior to this change. If needed any additional funding for this program can be funded by the State percentage of the lottery.
- Section 6. Laws in effect of the State for 10% rule for automatic college acceptance basis will be withdrawn and repealed, and be replaced with this Equivalence GPA Act.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sawyer Lynn

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Blanco/Kerr

House Bill: 121

Senate Bill: 321

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Elementary Garden To Plate Curriculum”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Elementary Garden To Plate Curriculum Act.
- Section 2. This act shall insure that elementary students in the State of Texas have an increase in awareness of where the fruits and vegetables on their tables come from and promote healthier eating. This awareness would be accomplished by requiring elementary schools to maintain and uphold a community garden that the students would take part in. Teachers would also be required to have classroom curriculum that would teach the students the growing cycle of fruits and vegetables and how to properly harvest them. This act would encourage and motivate students to grow their own food and live a healthier lifestyle.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Elementary Students: students first grade through fifth grade
 - B. Community Garden: A garden within the elementary school that all students and teachers would have access to.
 - C. Growing Cycle: The stages of a plant’s growth from seed to mature plant
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in the school losing 1% of funding each year until the school becomes compliant.
- Section 5. The Texas Department of Agriculture will be responsible for developing, funding, and distributing the curriculum. If there is an abundance of product from the garden, the produce can be sold at a farmers market. The income would go back into the program for supplies, advanced education tools, and seed stock.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Keane Robb

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Culberson/Caldwell

House Bill: 122

Senate Bill: 322

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Eliminate Standardized Testing”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eliminate Standardized Testing Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall eliminate State Standardized Testing in the State of Texas. Use money previously spent on Standardized Testing to increase funding for public schools. The elimination of standardized testing will allow teachers and students to focus on fundamental education and learning as opposed to teaching to the standardized tests.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Student: Any child enrolled in public school grades 3-12.
 - B. Fundamental Education: An education covering all areas in depth in order to prepare for successful life after high school.
 - C. Education Costs: Provide for funding to public schools for educational purposes, not standardized testing.
- Section 4. This bill shall eliminate state funding of standardized testing (currently \$90,000,000.00 annually) and provide all funding formerly set for standardized testing to be available for funding public schools.
- Section 5. Repeal of every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and all laws providing for standardized testing in the public schools from grades 3-12.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Connor Payne

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish

Committee: Education

County: Bell/Leon

House Bill: 123

Senate Bill: 323

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Equal Access To Independent School District Facilities”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Equal Access To Independent School District Facilities Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide all K-12th school aged children residing in their independent school taxing district access and usage of designated district wide public school facilities.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. K-12th school aged children: Children from the ages 5 -18 years old.
 - B. Residing in their independent school taxing district: Individuals who live within the independent school district boundaries and whose families are paying the assessed school property tax for that school district.
 - C. Access and Usage: All school aged children, as defined by sections 3A and 3B, shall be permitted admittance to use designated areas in their school districts facilities.
 - D. Designated Facilities: Library(ies), Gymnasium, Computer lab, outdoor activity centers (football field, running track, vaulting pads, etc.), and any facility on a publicly funded school campus that is used for educational or physical activity purposes.
 - E. District wide public school facilities: Any Facility as defined by section 3D on every public school campus within the designated Independent public school district.
- Section 4. Failure for the Independent school district to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Formal warning
 - 2nd Offense: \$200 fine
 - 3rd Offense: The school district shall refund the previous years property tax paid by the offended party.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kaitlyn Zepeda
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Bexar/Brazoria

House Bill: 124
Senate Bill: 324

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Equal Opportunity To Play Sports 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 Equal Opportunity To Play Sports In School Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide Equal Opportunity for every student in Texas Schools to participate in sports, regardless of experience and physical limitations. Currently students “have to make the team”, causing many to have low morale and self esteem when turned away. Schools Athletic departments to give equal opportunities to all students regardless of experience. Schools should offer alternative opportunities to allow student to master the needed skill and not set apart as an outcast. School Districts not allowing all student to be part of a team will be required to provide an alternative setting to allow every student wanting to play an opportunity.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Desire To Participate: Inner self motivation to want to be a part of group.
 - B. Low Morale and Self Esteem: The feeling of denial and setting apart leaving a feeling of worthlessness.
 - C. Alternative: Method or substitute for what can not be made available.
 - D. Substitute: The replacement.
- Section 4. Failure to Comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: School District will provide additional training and counseling.
 - 2nd Offense: School District will pay for expenses to create alternative sports play.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by Texas Coaches Association for cost incurred to create alternative sports.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Caleb Dortch
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish
Committee: Education
County: Brazoria/Leon

House Bill: 125
Senate Bill: 325

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Farm to Plate Education”

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

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Farm to Plate Education Act.

Section 2. WHEREAS Texas is a leader in agriculture in the United States, ranking #1 for total livestock and livestock product receipts, as well as #2 for total agricultural receipts, but through rapid urbanization there has been an increasing lack of understanding towards agriculture as a whole, as we can tell by only 1 in 7 (14%) of Texans working in an agricultural related job, and the average age of Texas farmers and ranchers being 58 years of age as of 2015.

This act may require all grade levels in every K-12 public school system in Texas are expected to contain a unit integrated into a science class dedicated to agriculture each year, with student participation needed to progress to the next grade level.

This act requires the curriculum used within this unit shall be based on scientific, peer-reviewed sources, released through trusted scientific journals.

Sub-SECTION A: The unit shall contain age-appropriate material that covers agriculture as a whole with a concentration on –

(A) the cycle of pasture to plate education of livestock intended for consumption purposes

(B) agricultural products produced in Texas.

(C) statistics pertaining to Texas’ influence in agriculture nationally and worldwide.

(D) different occupation opportunities within agriculture.

(E) the harvesting process of certain agricultural products.

(F) marketing to the consumer.

(G) understanding and discernment of labels and advertisements as a consumer.

(H) the sustaining of agriculture on-

(1) the state level.

(2)the community level.

(3)the individual level.

Section 3. Definitions:

A. Unit: Curriculum used

B. Marketing: The act of translating a message from companies to consumers via advertisements and labels



-
- Section 4. Student's failure to comply will result in failure to pass to next grade level and the school district's failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A \$2,000 fine.
2nd Offense: A significant cut in government funding.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. This act shall go into effect within five scholastic years after the current scholastic year during passage.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Brady Vanover
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Wise/Brazoria

House Bill: 126
Senate Bill: 326

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Fire Extinguishers In Every Classroom”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Fire Extinguishers In Every Classroom Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that every school classroom will be aided with one up-to-code, multi-use fire extinguisher for the purpose of self-defense against an intruder. A fire extinguisher’s canister could easily be used to assault an intruder, while the foam could be used to slow down, cause temporary blindness to, or even suffocate an intruder, if necessary.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Fire Extinguisher: A portable metal device that discharges a jet of water, foam, gas, or other material to extinguish a small fire.
- B. Hydrostatic: Relating to or denoting the equilibrium of liquids and the pressure exerted by liquid at rest.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A misdemeanor fine of \$140 per fire extinguisher not in place or up to code.
- 2nd Offense: A misdemeanor fine of \$200 per fire extinguisher not in place or up to code.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by each individual school. It will cost approximately \$5,400 for each school to put a fire extinguisher and protective case in each classroom (predicted with an average cost of \$60 per extinguisher, \$70 per protective case, with an average of 40 classrooms per school). If this bill was to be implemented in 2022, that would give each school board four years to fundraise or find money within their budget to comply with this bill.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: Once in place, the National Fire Protection Agency requires that all portable fire extinguishers must undergo four categories of inspection: monthly, annual maintenance, six-year and periodic hydrostatic materials inspections. These inspections must be recorded on each of the individual fire extinguisher tags.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kamry Keese
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish
Committee: Education
County: McCulloch/Leon

House Bill: 127
Senate Bill: 327

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Freedom from STARR Tests”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Freedom From STAAR Tests Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow students to pass or fail their course based on their grades rather than their result of the STAAR tests. Public School students are mandated by the state to pass numerous STAAR Tests to receive credit for a course. Students have studied an entire year, may do very well in the class, but may not flourish in this testing environment. This act shall ensure that students with test anxiety, Attention Deficit Disorder, or in any other test taking issues the chance to succeed throughout the year .
- Section 3. Definition:
- STAAR Tests: State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness. The standardized tests given statewide that a student must pass to receive course credit.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1st Offense: | School Probation |
| 2nd Offense: | \$5,000 Fine |
| 3rd Offense: | \$20,000 Fine |
- Section 5. Repeal of TEC, 28.021 and all laws and statutes in conflict with this act.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Morgan Ray
Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair
Committee: Education
County: Palo Pinto/Kerr

House Bill: 128
Senate Bill: 328

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Funding Of Public School 18+ Programs”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Funding Of Public School 18+ Programs Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure public schools have sufficient funding for vocational and pre-employment training for 18+ students with special needs.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. 18+: Students who have met graduation requirements but need additional vocational training, aged 18-22.
- B. Special Needs: Particular educational requirements resulting from learning difficulties, cognitive disabilities, physical disability, or emotional and behavioral difficulties.
- Section 4. Misuse of funds by a school shall result in the return any misused money to the State, investigation and possible termination of those misappropriating the funds.
- Section 5. The funding shall come from a non-competitive grant. The amount of the grant will be based on the number of students from the given school’s 18+ program the preceding year.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Erin Steglich
Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed
Committee: Education
County: Bell/Swisher

House Bill: 129
Senate Bill: 329

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Funding Penalty For Medical Absences Removal”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Funding Penalty For Medical Absences Removal Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the Average Daily Attendance(ADA) Funding for schools would not be affected by medical absences. This act will enable school districts to allow students who have become seriously ill and can document medical absences to stay enrolled without the school district losing funding.
- Section 3. Definition:
- 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. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sarah Beth Brittain

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Rusk/Kerr

House Bill: 130

Senate Bill: 330

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Great Educational Divide”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Great Educational Divide Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that certain after-school extracurricular activities remain equal in UIL sanctioned events even though there is not an offered class during the school day. This act will insure that any student or child not be penalized for activities that will better their experience or education outside school hours. Whereas certain after school programs offer different experiences that some schools may not offer.
- Section 3. Definition:
UIL: University Interscholastic League
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: Warning to change policy within 30 days.
2nd Offense: Failure to change policy after 30 days will mandate sanctions on the School District in question.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Hannah Czajkowski

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Brazos/Caldwell

House Bill: 131

Senate Bill: 331

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Health Support For Texas Teachers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Health Support For Texas Teachers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas teachers can afford healthcare for themselves and their families. A \$500 monthly stipend will help the current and retired teachers afford healthcare.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Stipend: A fixed regular sum paid as a salary or allowance.
 - B. Healthcare: The maintenance and improvement of physical or mental health, especially through the provision of medical services.
 - C. Teacher: A person who teaches, especially in a school.
- Section 4. Penalties to school districts that do not supply the stipend:
- 1st Offense: Warning by the State to the District, requiring that the Stipend is paid to the employees in certain amount of time.
 - 2nd Offense: School District can lose Government Funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jenna Coward

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Coryell/Kerr

House Bill: 132

Senate Bill: 332

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“High School Community Service And Service Learning”

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 Community Service And Service Learning Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill would require Texas high school students to be involved with up to 120 hours of community service and/or service learning in order to graduate from high school. The premise of the bill is twofold: a) to teach young adults to put others before themselves while serving in their volunteer roles, and 2) to give a better understanding of the planning, purposes, and results of developing a community service project.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Community Service: Work that is done without pay to help people in a community
- B. Service Learning: An educational approach that combines learning objectives with community service in order to provide an efficient, progressive learning experience while gaining a deeper understanding and skills for themselves.
- Section 4. Without completing at least 30-120 hours of community service and/or service learning within the 4 years of high school, 2 credits per year (community service I, II, III, IV)(pro-rated according to years attended in a Texas high school for each student, i.e. 1st year - 30 hours, 2nd year - 60 hours, 3rd year - 90 hours, 4th year - 120 hours), a student will not be eligible to receive a high school diploma until those hours have been completed on a prorated basis.
- Section 5. The State Board of Education will be responsible for program guidelines for the State of Texas. This program should not require funding and the program guidelines should be incorporated into each school district, with the District Superintendent being the lead person to facilitate carrying out the guidelines for the district's high schools. Any funds in the form of grants and donations to help with the educational purpose of teaching community service and service learning will be distributed proportionally to the high schools in each district, unless specifically allocated to a particular high school in the district.
- Section 6. There is no current Texas Statute, however, this bill would supersede the following codes: 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 130.249, 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 130.222, 19 Tex. Admin. Code § 130.225.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Connor Brown
Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire
Committee: Education
County: Bexar/Anderson

House Bill: 133
Senate Bill: 333

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“High School Educator Review”

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 Educator Review Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all teachers, coaches, and educators to undergo an annual performance review via online anonymous student survey. This survey will allow students to rate and critique each of their teachers and coaches on their effectiveness of instruction, behavior, fairness, and interaction with students. The results will be reviewed by the school administration and will be sent directly to the Texas Education Agency for analysis of proficiency and record keeping. Analysis can result in dismissal of the educator if needed. In addition, the results will be available for current and future employers only.
- Section 3. Failure of the school to administer the survey will result in a potential fine of a minimum of \$10,000 and can be increased at the discretion of TEA. Punishment of a bad review of educator can range from a reprimand to immediate dismissal and potential loss of license.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the Texas Education Agency.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Callie Goins

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Coryell/Caldwell

House Bill: 134

Senate Bill: 334

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“High School Universal GPA Scale”

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 Universal GPA Scale Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high school classes be counted on the same GPA scale whether that be 4.0, 4.5, or 5.0. This act will also ensure that only core classes count towards GPA and extra curricular classes not be weighted.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. GPA: Grade Point Average
 - B. Extra Curricular: Classes other than mandatory core classes needed to graduate.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Austin Castillo

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Bell/Swisher

House Bill: 135

Senate Bill: 335

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“High Schools Water Conservation Literacy”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the High Schools Water Conservation Literacy Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all high schools to teach Water Conservation Literacy to students in order to graduate. Water conservation is a large issue and all students should learn conservation strategies.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Water Conservation: The preservation, control, and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of pollution.
- Section 4. Failure to comply for the student will result in not being able to graduate.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: The Agriculture Science department will teach this course. Every student must complete this course in order to graduate.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Callie Goins
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Coryell/Coryell

House Bill: 136
Senate Bill: 336

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Immigrants Post Secondary Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Immigrants Post Secondary Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall enact that immigrants have the right to receive a post secondary education without the need to be a citizen as well as allowing them to receive citizenship once completed and given a degree and/or certification from a University/College or Technical School. They will have the opportunity to start the citizenship process once they have applied to a form of post secondary education listed above and shall be granted citizenship once completed the schooling at a reduced cost.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Immigrant: A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
 - B. Post Secondary Education: Those that have a higher level of education such as a trade certificate or degree as a Bachelors etc.
 - C. Citizenship: The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.
- Section 4. The following punishment shall be put in place along with the bill: An individual who does not finish the post secondary education programs listed above will have their application revoked. They will be allowed to apply normally but must pay the full fee. Any person who chooses not to complete the degree program can also be deported if not applying for a Visa or citizenship.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the federal government, only after state approval.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Brittley Bowers

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Gillespie/Kerr

House Bill: 137

Senate Bill: 337

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Implementing Foreign Language Courses Into Younger Grades”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Implementing Foreign Language Courses Into Younger Grades Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that foreign language courses be taught in the younger grades. 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 enter high school. Children also tend to enjoy learning more when they are 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. Definitions:
- A. Foreign: Derived from another county 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. 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 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.



House Sponsor: Alex Smith
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Hemphill/Wharton

House Bill: 138
Senate Bill: 338

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Informed Student And Teacher”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Informed Student And Teacher Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that no less than 10% of all campus staff be vetted and trained in self defense techniques and firearm safety. Students shall be required to take a course on firearm safety in each educational stage.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Campus Staff: Includes but is not limited to: Teachers, Administrators, Counselors, Coaches, and other school staff.
- B. Educational Stage: Refers to Primary Education, Secondary Education, and Higher Education.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with training will result in:
- 1st Offense: Written warning to comply within 30 days sent to the school district.
2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine paid by school district.
3rd Offense: \$10,000 fine paid by the school district.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$250.00 per person.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Katelyn Klawinsky

Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio

Committee: Education

County: Walker/Brazoria

House Bill: 139

Senate Bill: 339

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Junior High And High School Students Drug Testing”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Junior High And High School Students Drug Testing Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that students can be educated in a safe drug-free environment. This act shall require that all students in Texas public Jr. High and High Schools be subject to mandatory random drug testing. This bill will ensure that the mandatory random drug tests are not limited to those students participating in extra-curricular activities. Districts will continue to set their own enforcement guidelines for those students which test positive in the drug test.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Jr. High/High School student: Any student currently enrolled in a Texas public school, grades 7-12.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: If audited and discovered that not all students grades 7-12 are being drug tested, the school district will pay a \$1,000 fine and be required to submit a district plan for improvement.
- 2nd Offense: Reduction of State Compensatory Education funding. Ref Section 29.081 Texas Education Code.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded one-half by the state government and one-half by the local school districts for an overall cost of \$64,400,046.00 for two mandatory tests per student. (2017 Texas enrollment data) Additional costs will be incurred for additional drug testing of those students testing positive at around \$14.00 per test.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Killian Grawe

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Walker/Kerr

House Bill: 140

Senate Bill: 340

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Keep From Being Hungry”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Keep From Being Hungry Act.
- Section 2. This act will allow the school district to spend more money on providing low-income children with breakfast and lunch on the weekends.
- Section 3. Definition:
Low-income:(adjective): Of or relating to those with a relatively small income.
- Section 4. If a district chooses to not comply with the new act then the funding will be withdrawn from the district.
- Section 5. The funding for this act would come from the money spent on the lottery.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: This act shall be in effect year round.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Briana Villarreal

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Nueces/Anderson

House Bill: 141

Senate Bill: 341

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Life Fundamentals Class to Graduate”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Life Fundamentals Class to Graduate Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make it a requirement to attend and pass a Life Skills course in order to graduate from any Texas public school.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Life Skills Course (or equivalent to): A course that is completed over one school semester that includes, but is not limited to, teaching how to change a tire, register to vote, filling out a W-4 form, making a budget, balancing a checking account, understanding interest rates, interview skills, application processes, CPR, and volunteering in his/her community.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in not obtaining a High School Diploma.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount necessary.
- Section 6. This bill shall amend House Bill 5: Foundation High School Program and all laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sawyer Lynn
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Blanco/Brazoria

House Bill: 142
Senate Bill: 342

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandate Counselors In Texas Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandate Counselors In Texas Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that schools in the state of Texas will have counselors for their students, so that students will have a better school environment. By setting student-counselor ration to 100 to 1 for all grades(K-12).
- Section 3. Definition:
Counselor: a person trained to give guidance on personal, social, or psychological problems.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: A warning issued to the school by the Texas Education Agency.
2nd Offense: Immediate shut down of school until action has been taken to correct offense and it has been properly inspected.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the 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.



House Sponsor: Seth Kendrick

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Montgomery/Swisher

House Bill: 143

Senate Bill: 343

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Driver’s Education Class”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Driver’s Education Class Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that high school students complete a coursework of driver’s education as a graduation requirement. This will not only make the roads safer but reduce the fatalities of teenage driving accidents. Receiving driver’s education results in fewer crashes, shown by studies and researchers. High schools in the late 1900’s enforced this class amongst students but was taken away due to the desire to focus on college preparatory classes rather than fundamental driving skills.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Driver’s Education: A formal class or program that prepares a new driver to obtain a permit or driver’s license.
 - B. Fatality: An occurrence of death by accident, in war, or disease.
 - C. Requirement: Something that is needed or wanted.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Student shall be automatically placed in a driver’s education class and will be required to maintain an 80% or above in the class.
 - 2nd Offense: If student fails to uphold the rules and regulations and do not maintain the required average, they are suspended for 3 days.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Hannah Czajkowski

Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair

Committee: Education

County: Brazos/Kerr

House Bill: 144

Senate Bill: 344

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Manuscript”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Manuscript Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students in the first through third grade are educated on how to write by hand to maintain this fundamental and developmental skill in a technological era.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Handwriting: The process of using one’s hand to write words and numbers with ink, lead, or another material.
- Section 4. Failure to provide such class will result in:
- 1st Offense: School in question will be fined \$800.00.
2nd Offense: School in question will be fined \$1,200.00.
3rd Offense: School in question will be fined \$2,000.00 and will no longer receive funding from the state government.
- Section 5. Funding for his act will be \$500,000 provided by the 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.



House Sponsor: Anisa Cornett

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal

Committee: Education

County: Matagorda/Wharton

House Bill: 145

Senate Bill: 345

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Recess For Students In K-6 Grades”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Recess For Students In K-6 Grades Act.
- Section 2. This act will provide students with a minimum of 45 minutes of supervised unstructured recess everyday. This will be broken into 15 minute increments and spaced throughout the day. This will not be included in the 135 minutes of physical education required per week.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Supervised: Keeping watch over children for their security.
- B. Recess: Unstructured, outdoor activity, free time for children to give their brains a break, releases energy, and refocus children for the rest of the day. Teachers will not direct play.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1000 fine payable by the school district.
- 2nd Offense: \$1500 fine per day that the school is delinquent.
- On the 30th consecutive day of Offense: If not corrected, the school will be immediately closed.
- Section 5. Any funds collected through fine payments will be used to provide grants to low income school districts for outdoor recreation supplies such as sidewalk chalk, balls, jump ropes, hula hoops, bean bags, etc.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Elsie Morris Thomas

Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner

Committee: Education

County: Jefferson/Coryell

House Bill: 146

Senate Bill: 346

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Reporting Of Misdemeanors”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Reporting Of Misdemeanors Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all acts of crime including misdemeanors and acts of juvenile delinquency that occur at or on Texas public school campuses will be reported to local law enforcement, so that law enforcement is aware of all offenses that are committed under district officer patrol.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Misdemeanor: A minor wrongdoing. In this specific case, a misdemeanor includes but is not limited to possession of drugs, simple assault, theft, vandalism, and more.
- B. Juvenile Delinquency: The committing of a crime by a minor, under the age of eighteen years old.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A \$5,000 fine to the state and implementation of local non-district officers in schools for up to one school year.
- 2nd Offense: A \$50,000 to the state fine and school UIL (University Interscholastic League) suspension for two years, implementation of local non-district officers in schools for two years.
- 3rd Offense: A \$100,000 fine to the state and complete suspension of all district officers, which would be replaced with local law enforcement officers funded by the school.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of five million dollars. However, local law enforcement needed in the case of a third offense will be funded by the school district with financial aid if necessary. All funds generated through fines will go towards further enforcement of the act, as well as financial aid for funding officers.
- Section 6. The “Reporting Serious Crimes” article of the Texas Compilation of School Discipline Laws and Regulations handbook would have to be deleted or altered to make sure all crimes were reported, not just specific crimes.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Killian Grawe
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Walker/Brazoria

House Bill: 147
Senate Bill: 347

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Social Media Education For Texas Agricultural Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Social Media Education For Texas Agricultural Students Act.
- Section 2. A resolution to promote the importance of positive social media in the agricultural industry.
- All agricultural education programs in the state of Texas would be required to incorporate into their curriculum a unit on the importance of positive social media on the agricultural industry.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Social Media: According to Webster’s dictionary, social media is defined as “forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content.” Social media includes applications such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, LinkedIn, etc.
- Section 4. Enforcement will be through the Texas Education Agency (TEA) with direct implementation by the individual school administration. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Schools not following the implemented curriculum shall receive a written warning and be given a 30 day “grace period” to get into compliance.
- 2nd Offense: Schools not implementing curriculum with the 30 day grace period will receive a fine of up to \$10,000.
- 3rd Offense: Schools not implementing curriculum will result in loss of government funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$2 million dollars. Curriculum and instructional materials are integral parts of a public school system. The State Board of Education periodically updates the state’s curriculum standards called the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS). Textbooks and other instructional materials are then written for students based on those standards. The state funds the purchase and distribution of millions of textbooks, both printed and online, each year.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: The State Board of Education will be called upon to update the state’s agricultural education curriculum standards (TEKS) and other instruction materials to include information on positive social media in the agricultural industry.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Hunter Gregory

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Montgomery/Caldwell

House Bill: 148

Senate Bill: 348

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mental Health Illness Screening”

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 Illness Screening Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require teachers to be certified in seeking out mental health issues to prevent suicide, mass shootings, structural violence, etc. The only way to get to the root of the problem is to approach the issue early in life, in the education system. Most people do not know they have a mental health problem. If the state provides proper help and resources for the school facility to direct students to help.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Mental Health Screening: Determines whether you are experiencing symptoms of a mental health condition.
 - B. Mental Health Conditions: Depression or anxiety, are real, common and treatable.
 - C. Mental Health Illness: Determine whether a person is experiencing symptoms of a mental health condition.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Funds will be cut.
 - 2nd Offense: 5% of state funds, from the school, will be cut for a fiscal year.
 - 3rd Offense: 8% of state funds , from the school, will be cut for a fiscal year.
- Section 5. Screening costs ranged from \$8.88 to 13.64 per enrolled student, depending on the prevalence of positive screens in a school (J Sch Health. 2009 Jun; 79(6): 277–285.). Texas has 5 million students enrolled in public schools, costing \$44,400,000-\$68,200,000. Raising a \$0.75 sin tax on all tobacco products.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: Teachers will not be diagnosing students. This bill’s purpose is to allow teachers to have the resources to seek out professionals in the field to help students. Training to seek out mental illness is already part of a teachers qualification, but this bill will also require teachers to be certified in seeking out mental issues. The diagnosing treatment will be in the hands of the professional.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Stephanie Flores
Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire
Committee: Education
County: Harris/Anderson

House Bill: 149
Senate Bill: 349

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Minimizing Extracurricular Budget-Cuts”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Minimizing Extracurricular Budget-Cuts Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that no school-based extracurricular activity shall receive a funding cut greater than 10% a year. The main purpose of this act is to give all school clubs or programs experiencing budget cuts per school board decision peace-of-mind that the cuts will not be a detriment to their activity. Many organizations receive budget reductions too large to function for the upcoming year. This act mandates for cuts that still allow for the activity to function.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. School-Based Extracurricular: Any school sponsored activity receiving funding from a school district that falls out of the realm of one’s course of study. This includes sports, fine arts, career and technology education activities, or additional academic activities.
- B. Budget Cut: A reduction in the amount a department may use over a specific period of time.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: School district will receive written warning.
2nd Offense: School district will receive budgeting audit by the Texas Education Agency and will receive a revised budget plan that must be enforced for a full school year.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of three hundred thousand dollars for any auditing needs.
- Section 6. The act shall be enforced by the Texas Education Agency.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective the August after it is passed by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Connor Payne

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Bell/Swisher

House Bill: 150

Senate Bill: 350

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“New Standardized Testing”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the New Standardized Testing Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow for occasional standardized testing throughout the year. This new system of occasional testing throughout the year will help test the students’ knowledge several times a year. It will provide more in-depth statistics for the state to record how each school and student is performing. A test at each half of a semester will provide adequate results.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Standardized Test: A standardized test is any form of test that requires all test takers to answer the same questions, or a selection of questions from common bank of questions, in the same way, and that is scored in a “standard” or consistent manner, which makes it possible to compare the relative performance of each individual.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Bess Coggins
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Val Verde/Wharton

House Bill: 151
Senate Bill: 351

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Nutrition 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 Nutrition In Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall help students to have a healthier school. Changing the food that schools serve to food that is appealing and nutritious will not only help students become less obese but also be better fueled for success. Today’s students do not eat the food that they serve in the cafeteria due to the flavor of the food. Changing to a better meal plan will not only help create healthier youth, but also youth who are more energized and ready to learn. If classes were also added it would help student learn how to become healthier and how each food group will help and affect people.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Obese: Overweight
 - B. Meal /plan: A guideline controlling aspects on what a person eats
 - C. My plate: Is the current guide made by the USDA to help people to focus on nutrition, balance amount, and variety of food to have a healthier lifestyle.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning for the school and plan made to fix the issue(s).
 - 2nd Offense: Government overview of cafeteria management.
 - 3rd Offense: School would have to hire an approved food management company.
- Section 5. This act would be funded by the state government and federal government for those who are economically disadvantaged and have qualified for free or reduced lunches. Those who have not qualified for the free or reduced lunches will pay for there food at a reasonable price.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: There would have to be an annual check up on the school and how and what they prepare for the students of that school. The food has to be in portions that are the right size for the students and that the food being prepared is food that is healthy and food that students will want to eat.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Diego Calderon
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Hudspeth/Coryell

House Bill: 152
Senate Bill: 352

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Open UIL Competitions To Any Texas Student”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Open UIL Competitions To Any Texas Student Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow potential improvement of skills by all Texas students who are not currently in UIL events. Involvement in these events will allow Texas students to obtain more recognition/funding for their skills. Development of these skills will enhance the overall percentage of the population with skill set.
- Section 3. Definition:

Funding: Scholarships to allow the student to compete at the college level.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offense: Allow the student the opportunity to qualify for advancement and provide compensation for expenses.
2nd Offense: The competition will no longer be funded by UIL and could not associate the contest with UIL.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Elsie Morris Thomas
Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton
Committee: Education
County: Jefferson/Caldwell

House Bill: 153
Senate Bill: 353

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Personal Electronics For Students In Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Personal Electronics For Students In Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act will require all public high schools to provide personal electronic devices to all students for use in school and at home. These devices will allow the student to store data and connect to the internet for educational purposes. Public high schools that provide personal devices to the students currently will not receive any grants or aid, therefore will remain unaffected. Schools that already do not provide these means for learning will receive grants via the state.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Personal Electronic Devices: Any portable device that allows the user access to the internet and a way to store data, e.g., laptops, tablets, some music devices.
- Section 4. Schools will have their own consent and responsibilities over the devices. Punishments are to be decided by the school itself. Any other offenses should be addressed within the Texas Board of Education.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government using the savings on printing, paper, and textbooks.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Caleb Dortch
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Brazoria/Coryell

House Bill: 154
Senate Bill: 354

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Preschool Available To All Children”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Preschool Available To All Children Act.
- Section 2. This act shall enable that all children, from wealthy and poor backgrounds, can get a preschool education. This will ensure that children with all kinds of special different needs are taken care of in their education.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Special Needs: Particular educational requirements resulting from learning difficulties, physical disability, or emotional and behavioral difficulties.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will results in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by the state to the public school, requiring the student to be allowed into the school or their state funding be revoked.
- 2nd Offense: State Funding is revoked unless the students are allowed entry within 30 days.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the State Board of Education by the amount of one million dollars.
- Section 6. TEC §29.153(b) would be repealed, due to conflict with this act.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Keane Robb

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal

Committee: Education

County: Culberson/Wharton

House Bill: 155

Senate Bill: 355

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Prohibiting Electronic Smoking Devices On School Property”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prohibiting Electronic Smoking Devices on School Property Act.
- Section 2. This act will prohibit electronic smoking devices on school property to ensure the health and well-being of all students. It will be illegal to possess an electronic smoking device and e-liquids during school hours and extracurricular activities.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Electronic Smoking Device: A handheld electronic device that simulates the feeling of tobacco smoking. It works by heating a liquid to generate an aerosol, commonly called a “vapor”, that the user inhales. Using e-cigarettes is sometimes called vaping. The liquid in the e-cigarette, called e-liquid, is usually made of nicotine, propylene glycol, glycerine, and flavorings. Some e-liquids may contain THC, the chemical found in marijuana. Not all e-liquids contain nicotine.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 5 days of In School Suspension and drug testing if test positive for drugs automatically expelled for 5 school days.
- 2nd Offense: 30 days of In School Suspension and drug testing if test positive for drugs automatically expelled for 5 school days.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Alex Smith
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Hemphill/Brazoria

House Bill: 156
Senate Bill: 356

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Public School Recycling Program”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public School Recycling Program Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the environment is cleaner and schools are doing their part in becoming “green”. The purpose of this law is to require schools to utilize available recycling firms in their area to help save the environment and teach young people about the importance of recycling. Schools will be required to recycle paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, styrofoam, and tin cans.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Recycle: Convert (waste) into reusable material Green.
 - B. Going Green: Reducing the overall environmental impact of your business. That holistic approach includes compliance issues that protect the environment.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Third degree misdemeanor, fine of \$500 - \$1000 (per year)
 - 2nd Offense: Third degree misdemeanor, fine of \$1500 to 2000 (per year)
 - 3rd Offense: Third degree misdemeanor, fine of \$2500 to 3000 (per year) Amount of fine is dependent on the school district’s amount of recycling compliance. Only one kind of recycling (i.e. such as paper only) would be the first fine amount. No recycling being done would be the second fine. School districts who do not comply will receive an audit from the Texas Education Agency.
- Section 5. School districts will use their own funding for the recycling trash cans in the schools. No funding is required for large recycling bins outside of school because recycling companies will install recycle bins for free. The state government will be responsible for setting up a division to supervise and oversee this program. Any fine monies procured will then go back to the TEA Recycling Committee.
- Section 6. Supervision of this law will be the responsibility of the superintendent of each school district, along with the principal of each schools. Principals will be responsible for turning in reports to the superintendent, who would then report to the Texas Education Agency. Schools not complying will receive an audit from the Texas Education Agency (TEA).
- 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.



House Sponsor: Seth Kendrick

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish

Committee: Education

County: Montgomery/Leon

House Bill: 157

Senate Bill: 357

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Repealing The Top 10% Rule”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Repealing The Top 10% Rule Act.
- Section 2. This act shall repeal what is commonly known as the Top 10% rule. Since the passage of the bill in 1997, academically gifted students at academically challenging high schools have found it more difficult to gain acceptance to the State’s most challenging public institutions of higher education; whereas students at less academically rigorous high schools find entry into the same institutions easier. In many cases, the students rejected admission, based on the top 10% GPA ranking, are more capable academically, when comparing high school average SAT scores. This causes students to leave the state or to attend less challenging higher education institutions which reduces the capability of the work forces of the State of Texas which will cause the state to decline economically.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Top 10%: Refers to the applicant that graduated with a grade point average in the top 10 percent of the student’s high school graduating class in one of the two school years preceding the academic year for which the applicant is applying for admission.
- Section 4. This act will remove the following from the EDUCATION CODE, TITLE 3. HIGHER EDUCATION, SUBTITLE A. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GENERAL, CHAPTER 51. PROVISIONS GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO HIGHER EDUCATION SUBCHAPTER U. UNIFORM ADMISSION POLICY, Sec 51.803.: AUTOMATIC ADMISSION: ALL INSTITUTIONS, (a) Subject to subsection (a-1), each general academic teaching institution shall admit an applicant for admission to the institution as an undergraduate student if the applicant graduated with a grad point average in the top 10 percent of the student’s high school graduating class in one of the two school years preceding the academic year for which the applicant is applying for admission and ... This Act will repeal Act 1997, 75th Legislature, HB 588, This Act will repeal Act 1997, 75th Legislature, SB 1.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Annie Braack
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Denton/Wharton

House Bill: 158
Senate Bill: 358

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Repel Texas HB 588”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Repel Texas HB 588 Act.
- Section 2. This act should repeal the current law that allows all students that graduate in the top ten percent of their class to receive automatic acceptance into all state funded universities.
- Section 3. Definition:
Top Ten Percent: The student’s grade point average is in the top ten percent of their graduating class.
- Section 4. Universities that choose to not comply will be fined \$10,000 per student that is accepted solely on class rank.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kaitlyn Zepeda

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Bexar/Anderson

House Bill: 159

Senate Bill: 359

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“School Property Tax Change”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Property Tax Change Act.
- Section 2. To remove the school district Operations and Maintenance Tax (ONM) and replace with an increase of 1% of the consumption tax (sales tax) on goods. Then the state would distribute the money equally among all school districts in the state.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Operations and Maintenance Tax: tax collected from school districts to operate and maintain the schools.
 - B. Operating Cash Sales Tax: A percentage taken from the value of goods given to the state government.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Killian Grawe

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Walker/Swisher

House Bill: 160

Senate Bill: 360

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“School Provided Daycare Program”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Provided Daycare Program Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require schools to provide daycare services to students with children. This bill will benefit students by allowing them the opportunity to complete their education and will benefit schools by reducing dropout rates.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Daycare Services: A program that will take care of young children and infants while the parent of said children and infants are completing their high school education.
- Section 4. Failure of school to offer daycare services:
- 1st Offense: Fine of \$100.00
2nd Offense: Fine of \$300.00
3rd offense: Loss of state funding
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: A one year waiver will be available to schools for time to implement the program.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Mallory Grimes

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Matagorda/Anderson

House Bill: 161

Senate Bill: 361

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Schools Must Report Bad Teachers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Schools Must Report Bad Teachers Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that misconduct from any faculty member of a Texas funded school shall be reported to the Texas Education Agency and documented in a statewide database. The offense shall be on that employee’s record so that future employers will be aware of the offense.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Misconduct: Any verbal, physical, or emotional abuse inflicted upon one or more students.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A warning from a member from the Texas Education Agency.
2nd Offense: A fine will be assessed accordingly by the Texas Education Agency.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$500,000 and monitored by the 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.



House Sponsor: Sarah Beth Brittain

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Rusk/Caldwell

House Bill: 162

Senate Bill: 362

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Second Amendment Rights In Texas Public Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Second Amendment Rights In Texas Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all faculty and staff at public schools not be infringed their second amendment rights. The presence of CHL holders in a public school discourages the school being targeted for mass shootings. The presence of CHL holders provides an additional level of security to public schools at no cost to the state government.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Second Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
- B. Infringe: actively break the terms of the US Constitution.
- C. Faculty and staff: Any adult person employed by the public school system. This included professional faculty, paraprofessionals, and other staff employed at the public school.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 50% loss of state funding for the duration of the school year. The school must submit a document outlining how they will not infringe the constitution in order to regain funding. The school must uphold the Constitution of the United States.
- 2nd Offense: The State of Texas will remove the TEA Accreditation for that school as all schools must uphold the Constitution of the United States.
- Section 5. This act shall not need government funding. Faculty and Staff will provide their own CHL license at their own expense. CHL courses provide training and license needed for faculty and staff to carry a concealed firearm.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Wade Fell
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Gregg/Coryell

House Bill: 163
Senate Bill: 363

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Security Entries For Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Security Entries For Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide enough funds to school districts for them to purchase security systems or more advanced systems. This will allow students to feel more safe and have a better learning environment. This will increase school safety and cut down on gun violence at schools.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Funds: Supply of money or pecuniary resources for a certain purpose
 - B. Security: Freedom from danger, risk, and also know as safety
 - C. Environment: The aggregate of surrounding things, conditions, influences, or surroundings
 - D. Violence: Rough or injurious action, or treatment
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the State government. The funds should be managed by each individual school district.
- Section 5. Funds for security purposes can only be spent on this category and nothing else.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Bess Coggins
Senate Sponsor: Haley Fair
Committee: Education
County: Val Verde/Kerr

House Bill: 164
Senate Bill: 364

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Self-Defense Course For Public High Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Self-Defense Course For Public High Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that all public high schools make it mandatory for every student to take a self-defense education course before graduation. The purpose of this Act is to prevent and/or reduce bullying, develop physical skills and fitness, teach self-discipline based on “the rules of engagement”, develop self-confidence, and avoid potential violence through environmental and situational awareness. This act will ensure that the personal safety of students is of the utmost priority.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Self-Defense: It is a countermeasure that involves defending the health and well-being of oneself from harm
 - B. Bullying: It is unwanted, aggressive behavior among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance and is repeated, or has the potential to be repeated, over time.
 - C. Rules of Engagement: It is teaching high school aged youth when they can and cannot use the techniques learned.
- Section 4. Failure to comply on school district adherence to graduation requirements will result in loss of state funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of four million dollars. The act will be implemented by each independent school district in the state of Texas.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Connor Brown
Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed
Committee: Education
County: Bexar/Swisher

House Bill: 165
Senate Bill: 365

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Solar Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Solar Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall mandate school districts to include solar power in the design and construction of new and renovated schools.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Solar Power: Power obtained by harnessing the energy of the sun’s rays
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning
- 2nd Offense: Partial loss of funding, equal to the amount of funds generated by the energy created, equal to one month.
- 3rd Offense: Partial loss of funding, equal to the amount of funds generated by the energy created, equal to six months.
- Section 5. The Solar School Act will be funded through the State Lottery as a portion of education is.
- Section 6. The school district will not receive their funding by the state if they do not comply with the 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.



House Sponsor: Morgan Ray

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Palo Pinto/Anderson

House Bill: 166

Senate Bill: 366

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“STAAR-I For All Students With Disabilities”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the STAAR-I For All Students With Disabilities Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students with disabilities are provided the opportunity to participate in a state assessment that meets their academic ability. This act is to include the population of students who do not meet participation requirements of STAAR Alt 2 and are two or more grade levels below their current grade placement.
- The act will ensure that every student is assessed and recognized for his/her ability.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. STAAR: State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness. Assessments include: Reading, Math, Writing, Science, Social Studies, English I, Algebra I, Biology, US History, English II.
- B. STAAR Alt 2: State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness Alternative 2. STAAR Alternate 2 to assess students in grades 3–8 and high school who have significant cognitive disabilities and are receiving special education services.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: School district will receive warning of non-compliance.
- 2nd Offense: School district funding will be impacted by a reduced rate of 10% per student.
- Section 5. This act will not eliminate the STARR test but will promote the idea of assessing student ability rather than age or grade assignment.
- Section 6. The costs for this act will be funded by the Texas Education Agency, in the same manner that it currently funds state assessment development.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Hunter Gregory

Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner

Committee: Education

County: Montgomery/Coryell

House Bill: 167

Senate Bill: 367

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Student Safety in Texas Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Student Safety in Texas Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make it mandatory that only certified, trained law enforcement officers shall be armed in schools in Texas and shall be present on every school campus.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Certified: State of Texas standards have been attained Law Enforcement
- B. Officers: Those trained and working under a sheriff’s dept., a police department or a school district
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A school district which allows others such as teachers to carry weapons on campus shall be fined.
- 2nd Offense: A school district which allows others such as teachers to carry weapons on campus shall lose a portion of their state funding.
- Section 5. School districts should budget for the inclusion of such personnel through their regular funds either from the state or from local taxes.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Brady Vanover

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Wise/Swisher

House Bill: 168

Senate Bill: 368

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Teacher’s Use Of Digital Communication”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Teacher’s Use Of Digital Communication Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that public school classroom teachers are not allowed to utilize digital communication for the purpose of assigning previously unassigned work to be due at or before the next regularly scheduled class period. Today’s society is more dependent on technology than ever before and studies have shown this is already having negative effects. Using digital means to assign new work that is due before or during the next classroom period forces students to be even more dependent on technology during non-school hours and places an undue burden on families unable to gain access to the same levels of technology utilized in the classroom setting.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Classroom teacher: Means an educator who is employed by a school district and who teaches in an academic instructional setting.
- B. Digital Communication: Means email, mobile device texting, website posts, social media outlets, or any other future means whereby the student is contacted without entering the classroom.
- C. Assigning: To declare work intended for student assessment as due.
- D. Previously Unassigned Work: Work intended for student assessment that was not assigned prior to or during the previous class period.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Work assigned in conflict with this act will be immediately null and void and the classroom teacher will receive verbal warning from school administration.
- 2nd Offense: Work assigned in conflict with this act will be immediately null and void and the classroom teacher will receive written warning that is to be placed the teacher’s personnel folder by the school’s administrator.
- 3rd Offense: Work assigned in conflict with this act will be immediately null and void, the classroom teacher will be placed on leave without pay for a period to be determined by the district, and the school’s administrator will receive written warning from the district administration.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Logan Weynand
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Bexar/Wharton

House Bill: 169
Senate Bill: 369

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Teachers Armed”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Teachers Armed Act.
- Section 2. To allow teachers to have a concealed firearm in the classroom to protect themselves and students. Will help prevent school shootings.
- Section 3. Definition:
Concealed Firearm: Handgun in a concealed public manner.
- Section 4. The state government and the Texas Education Agency will provide funding for teacher training.
- Section 5. Special Instructions:
A. Teachers must have a locked safe to where the firearm must stay unless an emergency.
B. Teacher must have the key at all times.
C. Teachers must have the proper training and have a concealed handgun license.
D. Must have a contract with the District School Board and the teacher or employer of the teacher according to the Federal Gun-Free School Zone Act.
E. It is at the teacher’s discretion to be armed if comfortable with it.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Erin Steglich
Senate Sponsor: Jaelyn Devecchio
Committee: Education
County: Bell/Brazoria

House Bill: 170
Senate Bill: 370

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Educational Reform”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Educational Reform Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure the institution of a required high school course in the state of Texas (the title of which is left to the discretion of the district) which includes the instruction of skills of which are required to be a responsible member of society including, but not limited to obtaining a job/career, the payment of taxes, how to vote, health, one’s human rights, the recognition of detrimental mental illnesses, diseases with preventable causes, and the management of finances, and first aid. As the aforementioned skills are required in an effort to improve society as a whole.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Detrimental Mental Illnesses: Mental illnesses including, but not limited to Anxiety and Depression.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A formal notice will be sent in warning of the consequences of following insubordination.
2nd Offense: Will result in a reduction of federal funding and a shutdown until the issue is resolved.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 2 million U.S dollars, with more funds being allocated if the need arises.
- 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, with its effects beginning at the start of a new academic term.



House Sponsor: Nikki Wolfe
Senate Sponsor: Kinsey Gardner
Committee: Education
County: Crosby/Coryell

House Bill: 171
Senate Bill: 371

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas School’s Right To Firearm Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas School’s Right To Firearm Education Act.
- Section 2. This act will create a Texas Schools Right To Firearm Education to ensure that school-age children from grades 8-12, as well as the staff, will receive instruction in firearm awareness and safety. Instruction will be age-appropriate and will be given once a year at each grade level. 8-12 Students will be taught: Basic personal firearm safety. Ways to handle different situations when other people possess firearms. Staff will be taught: Basic personal firearm safety. Ways to handle different situations when other people possess firearms; in addition, to an appropriate plan to keep their students safe. A Texas Schools Right To Firearm Education will be planned by the state government; moreover, it will be taught by local police departments. This program will be taught to public school students, private school students, and home-school students. Parents will be required to give permission for their students to take part in this program.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Firearm: Any rifle, shotgun, machine gun, pistol, revolver, from which a shot may be discharged.
- Section 4. Non-compliance with Texas Education Code results in withholding of funding. 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.



House Sponsor: Garrison Raley

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Crosby/Caldwell

House Bill: 172

Senate Bill: 372

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Teachers To Get A Pay Raise”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Teachers To Get A Pay Raise Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the teachers in Texas get a pay raise. With the salary that teachers are getting paid now it is not necessarily the most appealing field, but it is the most important. The State of Texas is the biggest, therefore with the most students, and the students cannot learn without teachers. More and more teachers are not going into this field or leaving this field because of the rate of pay, if we want our education system to continue being strong we will need to raise the salary. Currently our state is on a schedule of years of credit and that determines your pay. But a single parent cannot provide for a family of 3 for only 3 years. The teachers need to be paid more no matter how long they have taught. Most of them have to be able to support a family.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Salary: A fixed regular payment made by an employer to an employee.
- B. Salary Schedule: Chart that shows pay rates over time.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government. In order to live comfortably in Texas you would have to make \$53,225 and a teacher in Texas makes \$48,110, so in order to give all 321,092 teachers the \$5,115 pay raise, the state government would be responsible for funding the \$1,642,385,580 project.
- Section 5. This law will need to be implemented the following school year.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sawyer Lynn
Senate Sponsor: Hannah Chumchal
Committee: Education
County: Blanco/Wharton

House Bill: 173
Senate Bill: 373

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Youth Drivers Officer Awareness Month”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Youth Drivers Officer Awareness Month Act.
- Section 2. This act shall educate new drivers on what to do in situations with officers on the road if they are ever pulled over. This program could help students to stay calm and understand reasons for being pulled over by officers for things as simple as unknown broken taillights to common speeding tickets.
- Section 3. This act will be funded by the state government, but could also be supported by participating cities.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jeremiah Palacios

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish

Committee: Education

County: Bexar/Leon

House Bill: 174

Senate Bill: 374

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“The Empathy Class”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Empathy Class Act.
- Section 2. This act shall insure all public and private elementary and middle schools’ classes in the State of Texas complete a curriculum to encompass the importance of empathy and compassion in their daily lives. This curriculum will serve to set a foundation of understanding, personal responsibility, and empathy inside the classroom that studies show will carry to forward in all aspects of personal and social interactions. It has been shown that a foundation of these attributes is an effective bullying prevention strategy that covers both bullying during school hours and cyber instances outside school hours. Prevention of bullying, not just addressing an issue after the fact, is also shown to reduce suicide rates in children and teens.
- Both teachers and students will attend an hour and a half of lessons focusing on this curriculum per week during the mandated Texas school year. Lessons will include grade appropriate instruction, both written and verbal, and discussion time. Each grade will complete an age appropriate community service project to be decided on by the school board based on local community need.
- Classes will be facilitated by members of the community who complete a training course, approved by the Texas Board of Education.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Empathy: The ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
- B. Compassion: Sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others.
- C. Bullying: Repeated, deliberate physical, verbal, or social attacks or intimidation directed toward another person. There is a marked imbalance of power between the bully and the victim. Bullying may be done by one individual or a group.
- Section 4. Failure to complete at least 40 hours of empathy classes per school year will result in:
1. Finishing un-completed hours over Saturday school.
 2. Mandatory weekend community service at a school approved non-profit.
 3. Refusal to complete hours or community service make up will result in a \$50 fine payable to the student’s school district.
- Section 5. These classes shall be funded through the 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.



House Sponsor: Diego Calderon

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Hudspeth/Swisher

House Bill: 175

Senate Bill: 375

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“The Respect Old Glory”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as The Respect Old Glory Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag be recognized and broadcasted through the Public Address System each morning in all public schools (grades K-12) in Texas.
- Section 3. Definition:

Public Schools: Any school that receives funding from the State of Texas
- Section 4. Failure to comply with this act will result in:
- 1st Offense: A warning will be issued by the Texas Attorney General’s office giving the school 1 week to comply with the Act.
- 2nd Offense: If a school is still not in compliance with the act after the warning period, the school district will lose 20% of their state funding for that year, and for each subsequent year that the Act is not followed.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Keona Ochoa

Senate Sponsor: Emma Anton

Committee: Education

County: Travis/Caldwell

House Bill: 176

Senate Bill: 376

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“To Save A Life”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the To Save A Life Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide a 6-hour training course for public school educators and supportive staff members that come in contact with students on bullying and suicide prevention. The purpose of the training course is to teach the causes and effects of bullying. All personnel will have one year to complete the training course.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Supportive Staff Members: Non-educator employees of a school district that come in direct contact with school age children.
 - B. Bullying Prevention: The Prevention of bullying including behaviors and actions that are verbal and/or physical.
 - C. Suicide Prevention: An umbrella term for the collective efforts of local citizen organizations.
 - D. Certificate of Completion: Documentation given by the Regional Education Service Center to acknowledge the completion of the 6 hour training course.
 - E. Mentor: An educator or staff personnel that has a certificate of completion on file with the school district.
- Section 4. Failure to implement in school district will result in 5% loss of Special Education Funding.
- Section 5. Funding for the public school educators and support staff training will come from Regional Education Service Centers, state funded Mental Health Authorities in each school district and nonprofit community organizations, that wish to help improve a safe and supportive learning environment.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Nathan Waldron

Senate Sponsor: Justin McGuire

Committee: Education

County: Tom Green/Anderson

House Bill: 177

Senate Bill: 377

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Tuition Cap For Institutions Of Higher Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tuition Cap For Institutions Of Higher Education Act.
- Section 2. This act will require a tuition cap on institutions of higher education, allowing for a higher educated population in Texas. A higher educated population will decrease the percentage of the population involved in crime, poverty, and dependent on the welfare system.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Tuition Cap: The tuition cap of an institution of higher education is the limit set on the cost of tuition to attend the institution.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$5,000.00 Fine
- 2nd Offense: The political as well as the financial support of the state government will be removed.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the government in the amount of \$7,000,000.00.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Gabriella Breitenfeld

Senate Sponsor: Jerik Reed

Committee: Education

County: Kleberg/Swisher

House Bill: 178

Senate Bill: 378

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Valedictorian Equality”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Valedictorian Equality Act.
- Section 2. This act will allow requirements for valedictorian eligibility to be consistent across the state. This act should be passed because valedictorian’s first year tuition is free for in-state college.
- Section 3. Definition:
aledictorian: A student having the highest academic achievements of the class.
- Section 4. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) will be the enforcing agency for this bill.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Connor Brown

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Parrish

Committee: Education

County: Bexar/Leon

House Bill: 179

Senate Bill: 379

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Vocational Classes In The Public School System”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Vocational Classes In The Public School System Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall ensure that the nontraditional student in Texas has access to vocational schooling in order to better prepare them for employment. This bill shall also indirectly provide economic security to Texas by providing nontraditional students with experience in vocational employment fields such as Electrician work, Plumbing work, Cosmetology, Masonry, and more, that will allow them to be successful in a job straight out of high school. The inclusion of vocational classes can encourage students to attend school more frequently and overall improve their core academic skills.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Vocational: Of, relating to, or undergoing training in a skill or trade to be pursued as a career
 - B. Vocational Class: A class in which people learn how to do a job that requires special skills
 - C. Nontraditional Student: The student who does not follow or conform to tradition or not adhering to past practices such as attending a four year college or university
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by the Texas Education Agency to the school district, requiring that the district is providing vocational classes for students.
 - 2nd Offense: \$500 fine for the school district’s lack of cooperation.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government and the Texas Education Agency.
- Section 6. Upon passage, school districts will have two years to create and begin vocational programs.
- 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.



ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE (ENV)

House Meeting Room: *E2.012*
 Chairperson: *Makenna Hawkins*
 Advisor(s): *Josh Kouns & Paige Melton*

Senate Meeting Room: *E2.036*
 Chairperson: *Rachel Graham*
 Advisor(s): *Amalia Mata*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
180	380	2018 Bee Protection	David Dolliver	Jaymee Blount	Travis/Red River
181	381	Apiculturist Incentive	Scott Widner	Margaret Wood	Milam/Bell
182	382	Ban Single-use Plastic Straws	Kierney Wallis	Molly May	Wood/Nueces
183	383	Chemical-Free Mosquito Control	Rachel Samek	Skylar Stafford	Cooke/Gregg
184	384	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Natalie McDaniel	Kollier Miller	Dallam/Carson
185	385	Drug Testing On Animals At Stock Shows	Kennedy Hobbs	Margaret Wood	Milam/Bell
186	386	Elimination Of Diesel Emissions Fluid	Jacob Barron	Cole Reopelle	Milam/Wilson
187	387	Environment, Conservation, Agricultural, Fisheries Mandatory Course	Makayla Matney	Skylar Stafford	Wilson/Gregg
188	388	Feral Cat Relocation	Laramie Crockett	Molly May	Bosque/Nueces
189	389	Feral Hog Poisoning	Holt Chambers	Jaymee Blount	Clay/Red River
190	390	Freedom Of Burning	Wesley Deville	Margaret Wood	Jefferson/Bell
191	391	Horse Meat For Texans	Matthew Murphy	Skylar Stafford	Bosque/Gregg
192	392	Humane Horse Welfare Population Control	Shelby Curry	Margaret Wood	Kendall/Bell
193	393	Incentivizing Clean Energy In Commercial Businesses	Rachel Samek	Skylar Stafford	Cooke/Gregg
194	394	Intact Animal Permit	Cameryn Jones	Cole Reopelle	Tom Green/Wilson
195	395	Mandatory Recycling Bins In Fast Food Restaurants	Kierney Wallis	Jaymee Blount	Wood/Red River
196	396	Monarch Butterfly Rejuvenation	Scott Widner	Skylar Stafford	Milam/Gregg
197	397	No-Till Farming	Reanna Santos	Cole Reopelle	Brazoria/Wilson
198	398	Personal Watercraft Safety	Jamie Davis	Molly May	Brazoria/Nueces
199	399	Prohibition of the Urbanization of Agricultural Land	Brooke Vandenberg	Margaret Wood	Matagorda/Bell
200	400	Protecting Wildlife From Urban Sprawl	Ty Dahlstrom	Kollier Miller	Hays/Carson
201	401	Reasonable Fees for Eminent Domain Proceedings	Cameryn Jones	Cole Reopelle	Tom Green/Wilson
202	402	Reduce Fracturing To Preserve Fresh Water	Kennedy Hobbs	Molly May	Milam/Nueces
203	403	Remove Special Exemptions Of Oil And Gas Industry Water Use	Natalie McDaniel	Kollier Miller	Dallam/Carson
204	404	Single-Use Carryout Bags	Avery Kubecka	Molly May	Matagorda/Nueces
205	405	Texas Boater License Required	Jacob Barron	Kollier Miller	Milam/Carson
206	406	Texas Catch And Release Fishing License	Jentri Jackson	Cole Reopelle	Wood/Wilson
207	407	Texas Feral Hog Eradication Program	Laramie Crockett	Jaymee Blount	Bosque/Red River
208	408	Texas Freedom To Build	Noah Landry	Kollier Miller	Jefferson/Carson
209	409	Texas Landowners Regulated	Matthew Murphy	Skylar Stafford	Bosque/Gregg
210	410	Texas Right to Farm	Wesley Deville	Margaret Wood	Jefferson/Bell
211	411	The Reduction Of Water Use for Business Landscapes	Kristian Robb	Jaymee Blount	Culberson/Red River
212	412	Uninterrupted Hunting	Ariana Saldivar	Kollier Miller	Jackson/Carson
213	413	Watering Sidewalks	Reanna Santos	Cole Reopelle	Brazoria/Wilson
214	414	Wildfire Prevention	Jamie Davis	Molly May	Brazoria/Nueces
215	415	Wind Turbines Remediation	Holt Chambers	Jaymee Blount	Clay/Red River



House Sponsor: David Dolliver
Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount
Committee: Environment
County: Travis/Red River

House Bill: 180
Senate Bill: 380

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“2018 Bee Protection”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the 2018 Bee Protection Act.
- Section 2. The State of Texas shall implement the following reforms in order to protect declining populations of bees statewide: A. The State of Texas shall ban the use, sale, and production of all neonicotinoids. B. All farmers that possess water rights registered and monitored by the State of Texas and use these rights to farm more than 200 acres of cropland must file an affidavit with the TCEQ stating the following: I will not use, purchase, sell, or produce neonicotinoids in the process of farming my land, nor will I allow others using or leasing my land from me to do so. I understand that if I am found guilty of doing any of the above, I will be subject to fines or jail time.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Neonicotinoids: Neurotoxins that chemically resemble nicotine that are used as harmful pesticides.
- B. Affidavit: A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$10,000 Fine
2nd Offense: \$50,000 Fine
3rd Offense: Up to 12 months of jail time
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government, with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in charge of managing the funds.
- Section 6. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality will be in charge of implementing the above reforms.
- Section 7. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the Texas Department of Agriculture, and Texas Parks and Wildlife shall work with the state and local jurisdictions to report violations of the law to the TCEQ .
- Section 8. The TCEQ and the Texas Department of Agriculture will be tasked with ensuring that neonicotinoid usage is ended statewide.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Scott Widner
Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood
Committee: Environment
County: Milam/Bell

House Bill: 181
Senate Bill: 381

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Apiculturist Incentive”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Apiculturist Incentive Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make an agriculture exemption available to landowners who raise bees providing they have a minimum of one (1) acre of land where the beehives are maintained. Agriculture exemption will be made available upon application to the local property tax office along with proof of initial acquisition of bees and/or beehives. This bill is important because it encourages the re-population of bees in the State of Texas. This will bring natural pollination which the bees encourage.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Apiculturist: One who raises bees on a full-time, part-time or hobby basis.
- B. Agriculture exemption: A lower property tax rating available for land used for agriculture use, including beekeeping, on property no less than one (1) acre in size.
- Section 4. There are no other enforcement or administrative needs, other than the ones currently in place.
- Section 5. This act requires no funding, as it is purely legislative.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Kierney Wallis

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Wood/Nueces

House Bill: 182

Senate Bill: 382

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Ban Single-use Plastic Straws”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban Single-use Plastic Straws Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ban the single-use of plastic straws.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Single-use plastic straw: Any straw made primarily of plastic designed to be used once and disposed of.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by local law enforcement to the server or provider
- Subsequent Offenses: \$25 fine issued by local law enforcement to the server or provider to be paid to the state.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by the state government. The act will generate funds to cover the expenses of enforcement by local law 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.



House Sponsor: Rachel Samek

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford

Committee: Environment

County: Cooke/Gregg

House Bill: 183

Senate Bill: 383

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Chemical-Free Mosquito Control”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Chemical-Free Mosquito Control Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that bat houses are built in new residential neighborhoods, so that the bats can reduce the disease bearing mosquitoes rather than spraying chemicals into the environment. Each developer will build at least 1 bat house per 5 houses in a neighborhood development. All bat houses will be built to specifications by bat experts/rescue organizations. A single brown bat can eat 1,000 mosquitoes per hour. Diseases carried by mosquitoes include: encephalitis, malaria, dengue, chikungunya, Zika, west nile, and yellow fever. <https://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu/browse/mosquito-control/diseases/>.
- Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Offense: | Warning |
| 2nd Offense: | Fine of 2% of the value of all homes in the neighborhood |
| 3rd Offense: | Construction license revoked |
- Section 4. This act shall be funded through private contractors/developers as they construct neighborhoods and new communities.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Natalie McDaniel

Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller

Committee: Environment

County: Dallam/Carson

House Bill: 184

Senate Bill: 384

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Clean Water State Revolving Fund”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Act.
- Section 2. This act shall expand and reallocate* the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan and Grant Programs (managed by the Texas Water Development Board) to include loans and grants to individual farmers** to implement agricultural water conservation best management practices within the individual farm. Agricultural water conservation best management practices may include, but are not limited to: •Drip/Micro Irrigation Systems •Linear Move Sprinkler Irrigation Systems •Replacement of on-farm irrigation ditches with pipeline •Irrigation Scheduling •Crop Residue Management and Conservation Tillage •Contour Farming •Furrowing Dikes •Gated and Flexible Pipe for Field Water Distribution Systems •Low Pressure Center Pivot Sprinkler Irrigation Systems •Lining of on-farm irrigation ditches •Brush Control/Management •Land Leveling •Conversion of Supplemental Irrigated Farmland to Dry-land Farm *Reallocate the funding of the CWSRF to provide up to 30% of loan/grant monies to individual farmers and 70% to counties, municipalities (entities currently CWSRF eligible). **Farm = as defined in the USDA Census of Agriculture
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Farm: A farm is defined as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year.
- B. BMP: Best Management Practices - for purposes of this Bill, BMPs are specific to agricultural water conservation.
- C. CWSRF: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (funding provided to individual states by the Environmental Protection Agency.)
- Section 4. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan and Grant Program (managed by the Texas Water Development Board) is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and managed at the state level. The State of Texas will need to reallocate current monies provided by the EPA to ensure 30% of the received funding is allocated for grants to individual farmers implementing agricultural water conservation BMP (the remaining 70% of received funds continue to be used for counties, municipalities, etc which are currently eligible for funding).
- Section 5. Special Instructions: A published list of agricultural water conservation best management practices must be maintained and published; and a process for documenting the implementation of each BMP within individual farms must be developed and an audit process initiated.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Kennedy Hobbs

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood

Committee: Environment

County: Milam/Bell

House Bill: 185

Senate Bill: 385

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Drug Testing On Animals At Stock Shows”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Drug Testing On Animals At Stock Shows Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make it where all animals that make the sale at county and state levels of stock shows be drug tested to determine if they are using illegal substances that can increase their chances of winning making it unfair for those that do not use them. Illegal drug use can make the meat unsafe for human consumption.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. County and State Shows: Places where many exhibitors take animals they have been preparing to be market ready to showcase them to potentially sell the animal.
- B. Illegal Substances: Substances such as illegal hormones, zilmax, pumping, and giving shots within the withdraw period to make the animal look better.
- Section 4. The family should immediately be banned from showing and criminal charges to the supervisor or parent up to 5 years in jail.
- Section 5. Each year at animal tag-in, families should have to pay an extra \$50 per animal to go to Texas A&M Agriculture Program which will be used for the supplies to administer drug tests.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jacob Barron
Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle
Committee: Environment
County: Milam/Wilson

House Bill: 186
Senate Bill: 386

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Elimination Of Diesel Emissions Fluid”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Elimination Of Diesel Emissions Fluid Act.
- Section 2. Diesel emissions fluid (DEF) was created to make diesel truck become more environmentally friendly. The fluid might accomplish this but what happens to the Plastic container the fluid is in then the cardboard box which the container is in. With the elimination of def vehicles might not run as clean but would not have a greater impact because there will be no need to dispose of the container the fluid comes in.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Diesel Emission Fluid(DEF): A liquid needed in newer diesel vehicles to cut down on the environmental impact.
- Section 4. Over the next ten years, all of the vehicles with a def system need to be off the road and no longer be able to be used. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500.00 Fine
2nd Offense: \$1000.00 Fine
3rd Offense: \$2000.00 Fine
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Department Of Public Safety in the amount of 4 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.



House Sponsor: Makayla Matney

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford

Committee: Environment

County: Wilson/Gregg

House Bill: 187

Senate Bill: 387

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Environment, Conservation, Agricultural, Fisheries Mandatory Course”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Environment, Conservation, Agricultural, Fisheries Mandatory Course Act.
- Section 2. This act is to educate students and create awareness about the environment and our natural resources, including food chain, pollution, recycling, wildlife, predators, and livestock, fisheries and environmentally friendly practices that can be used to promote a healthy population. Texans should understand the history and evolution of farming practices and learn about indigenous plants that can be grown for certain climates. They should also understand conservationism, ethical waste disposal practices, and basic agricultural concepts. The class will be a semester long and will be divided up among the following topics: Local Environmental Concerns (Including local creeks, lakes, rivers, or coastlines); Ways to Pollute and ways to prevent or limit Pollution (Include natural disasters); National Environmental Concerns (Debate Global warming v. Natural changes in Earth’s temperatures); Agricultural practices (Debate Anti-GMO’s v. the use of GMO’s, feedlot emissions, and farming and fishing practices)
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Indigenous: Produced or existing naturally in a region or environment.
 - B. GMO: Genetically Modified Organisms
 - C. Global Warming: A theory that the Earth’s temperature is warming due to human activities.
 - D. Natural Changes: Naturally fluctuating temperatures of the earth.
 - E. Conservationism: Conserving natural resources.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$2,500 fine
 - 2nd Offense: \$5,000 fine and TEA monitoring for one year.
 - 3rd Offense: \$10,000 fine and UIL Suspension for one year.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by local school district funds with each school district receiving a one time bonus of \$5,000 from the State Department of Agricultural Educational budget and the Natural Resource Conservation Agency.
- Section 6. Curriculum will be provided by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, and Natural Resource Conservation Committee. These groups will work with the Texas Education Agency to create the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills. Courses will be .5 credit and can be taught by science or Agricultural teachers.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Laramie Crockett

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Bosque/Nueces

House Bill: 188

Senate Bill: 388

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Feral Cat Relocation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Feral Cat Relocation Act.
- Section 2. To eliminate or reduce the feral cat population by prohibiting the re-releasing of spayed and neutered feral cats without having proper ownership and identification of cats. It has come to the attention of municipalities and city and county leaders that well meaning individuals and non-profit organizations have been trapping feral cats for the purpose of spaying and neutering said animals, then subsequently re-releasing those cats back into the population without the animals being adopted or securing ownership of same. These animals have become a nuisance and disturbance and contribute to the rodent (i.e. raccoon, opossum etc.) problem as well as spread diseases, litter and other health concerns.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Feral Cat: A cat that lives in the outdoors without a owner.
- B. Ownership: The state, relation, or fact of being an owner of an object or animal.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$250.00 fine per animal
For each reoccurring Offense: \$1000.00 per animal and/or one year in jail
- Section 5. This law is to be enforced by County sheriffs departments and local municipal police departments.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Holt Chambers

Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount

Committee: Environment

County: Clay/Red River

House Bill: 189

Senate Bill: 389

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Feral Hog Poisoning”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Feral Hog Poisoning Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to legally poison feral hogs in the State of Texas. The poison would be delivered through a specialty feeder, with specialty hog related poison that the hog will orally ingest. The only poison that can be distributed through these feeders would be Kaput Feral Hog Bait, with the active ingredient being Warfarin, and you would need to get a license to be able to use the bait.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Feral Hog: A wild animal that derived from domesticated pigs.
 - B. Poison: A substance that is capable of causing the illness or death of a living organism when introduced or absorbed.
 - C. Oral: Relating to the mouth
 - D. Ingest: To take by swallowing or absorbing
 - E. Warfarin: A blood thinning drug that is toxic to swine
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense of using wrong bait or incorrect feeder: \$1000.00 Fine and withdrawal of license
 - 2nd Offense of using wrong bait of incorrect feeder: \$5000.00 Fine
 - 3rd Offense of using wrong bait or incorrect feeder: 1-3 months in state prison, depending on severity of case
- Section 5. All of the funding will be done by the landowners themselves, buying the proper feeders, poison, and licenses.
- Section 6. This act shall repeal the restraining order against using Kaput Feral Hog Bait in the State of Texas.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Wesley Deville

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood

Committee: Environment

County: Jefferson/Bell

House Bill: 190

Senate Bill: 390

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Freedom Of Burning”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Freedom Of Burning Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow citizens to burn any wooden objects after a natural disaster to clean debris and prevent extra cost for debris removal. This is to prevent possible victims of a natural disaster from being charged for extra damage other than personal possessions. This will help to reduce clutter in in neighborhoods and domestic areas.
- Section 3. This act shall allow burning of treated or non-treated wood after a natural disaster to help clean clutter. The burning of this wood will be allowed only within a certain amount of time after disaster determined by the government, and then the previous restrictions will be reinforced.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: May be dismissed depending on severity.
 - 2nd Offense: Charged with a fine of \$200.00
 - 3rd Offense: Charged with a fine of \$300.00 or more if burning plastic and other man-made materials one may be fined with an even higher cost.
- Section 5. This will be funded and overseen by the Texas Fire Department and will not receive any extra funds than to get the bill put into place.
- Section 6. Once active this act will become a part of the burning laws and regulations of Texas.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Matthew Murphy

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford

Committee: Environment

County: Bosque/Gregg

House Bill: 191

Senate Bill: 391

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Horse Meat For Texans”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Horse Meat For Texans Act.
- Section 2. This act shall legalize horse meat for human consumption. This will reduce the amount of horses suffering from starvation. It creates jobs and boosts the economy from the exportation of horse meat.
- Section 3. Repeal of Chapter 149 of the Texas Agriculture Code and all other laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 4. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Shelby Curry
Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood
Committee: Environment
County: Kendall/Bell

House Bill: 192
Senate Bill: 392

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Humane Horse Welfare Population Control”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Humane Horse Welfare Population Control Act.
- Section 2. This act shall lift the ban on horse slaughtering in Texas. Create a Texas licensing, inspecting and regulatory process to permit the humane slaughtering of horses for both meat exportation to other countries and selling of glue, horse hair and hides.
- Section 3. The Humane Society of the United States, endorses this practice and estimates that more than 100,000 or more horses are bought at auctions by people who transport them to slaughter houses in Canada and Mexico. In addition, the American Veterinary Medical Association support this humane practice because many horses have been left with nowhere to go and no one to care for them presenting hundreds of animal welfare cases for the State to deal with. Because of the no US slaughter policies there has been a calculated acute rise in abuse, neglect, and abandonments with corresponding negative impacts on horse welfare overall.
- Section 4. These financial revenue and benefits would stay in the state of Texas and increase the value of current healthy, useable horses by decreasing the supply of unwanted horses. The slaughtering of horses is estimated to be up to a \$16 billion business internationally.
- Section 5. Definitions:
- A. Horse Slaughter: Refers to killing and processing horses for human consume or use of by products such as glue, horse hair and hides.
- B. Humane Horse Slaughter: Creates a “euthanasia process” defined as a gentle, painless death provided to prevent suffering of the horse.
- C. Clean and green enterprise slaughterhouses facilities: Facilities with mandated standards for humane welfare of horses and processing standard that are harm free environmental safe.
- D. Horse Animal Welfare in United States: The Government Accountability Office (GAO) determined that the cessation of domestic horse slaughter has unintentionally led to a decline in horse welfare in the United States, has negatively impacted the value of lower-to-medium priced horses by 8-21%, and has led to a 148% and 660% increase of horses transported to Canada and Mexico, respectively, for slaughter meat consumption. As per many sited evidence investigations, these Mexico and Canadian facilities have less regulations and humane processes in place.
- E. Horse Meat: Otherwise referred to as chevaline, looks like beef, but darker, with coarser grain and yellow fat. It is as healthy or healthier than beef, boasting almost as much omega-3 fatty acids as farmed salmon and twice as much iron as steak. The appeal to horse meat is the cost effectiveness while still having a strong resemblance to beef.
- F. Minimum Cost of Care: The average horse lives between 25 and 30 years and weighs 900 to 1,600 pounds and which represents an annual cost of care of over \$2,000 per year.
- G. Cost and Numbers Facts: The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported the value of horsemeat exported by American equine slaughter facilities in 2006—the last full year of horse slaughter in the United States—to be about \$65 million.



- Section 6. This act shall ban all operations exportation/shipping to other countries such as Mexico and Canadian for use of horse slaughtering. If found guilty a felony charge should be considered. The average horse sold to other countries is valued at \$700 per horse while, horse cremation in the United States can run well over \$1,000 per horse.
- Section 7. There should be \$5,000 financial penalties in place for owner/operators of horse slaughter facilities in Texas that do not obtain Texas mandated licensing, inspecting and execution of humane processes of horse slaughter practices as deemed by the Texas of State.
- a) If owner/operator has a 2nd violation of because of processes, licensing, or inspection of facility practices are found inadequate based on the guidelines all facility operations should be shut down until resolutions are made to inspections, processing, etc.
- b) If a facility has a 3rd violation of inhumane horse slaughter processes; facility should immediately cease operation of facility for a minimum of one year and a new licensing and credentialing is obtained.
- Section 8. Funding should come directly from the horse slaughtering industry in Texas.
1. Fees should be accessed for all licensing and inspection of facilities. The estimated cost per horse would be between \$20-\$50 to offset the state expense of licensing, inspecting and enforcing the humane practices. In addition, there should be an annual licensing fee of \$2,000-\$4,000 per facility.
2. For each horse slaughtered at the facility there should be an assessed amount garnered by the state to fund the inspection, licensing and oversight of this program.
3. Therefore, these assessments would provide create a self-funding law and Texas would have necessary funding for oversight, inspecting, licensing and enforcement processes.
4. Estimated cost annually for licensing, inspecting and enforcing could run between \$2 million and \$3 million a year depending on the volume of horse rendered.
- Section 9. The Legislature would need to repeal the 1949 law, specifically Chapter 149 of the Agriculture Code, which bans the sale of horse meat for human consumption. In addition, Obama defunded the inspection process of this United States facilities.
- Section 10. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 11. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Rachel Samek

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford

Committee: Environment

County: Cooke/Gregg

House Bill: 193

Senate Bill: 393

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Incentivizing Clean Energy In Commercial Businesses”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Incentivizing Clean Energy In Commercial Businesses Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to incentivize the transition of commercial business buildings from the use of exhaustible energy sources to the use of clean energy sources, through a tax credit given from the state. These tax credits incentivize the business to create energy efficient commercial buildings – the more energy conserved, the larger the tax credit up to a 30% reduction in energy use. At a 30% energy reduction rate, the tax credit can no longer increase and will last the duration of two consecutive years. This system of incentivizing the transition to clean energy leads way for businesses’ to continue making individual decisions for the path of their business, while encouraging the direction of those choices in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Exhaustible Energy: Exhaustible energy sources include all kinds of nonrenewable types of energy generation, such as coal, oil, nuclear or natural gas.
- B. Clean Energy: Energy, as electricity or nuclear power, that does not pollute the atmosphere when used, as opposed to coal and oil, that do.
- C. Renewable Energy: Any naturally occurring, theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, as biomass, solar, wind, tidal, wave, and hydroelectric power, that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuel.
- D. Energy Conservation: Reduction in the amount of energy consumed in a process or system, or by an organization or society, through economy, elimination of waste, and rational use.
- E. Tax Credit: A tax credit is a tax incentive which allows certain taxpayers to subtract the amount of the credit they have accrued from the total they owe the state.
- Section 4. This bill requires no funding, outside of tax credits given from the state to businesses following the transition of commercial buildings to clean energy, for the efforts of energy conservation.
- Section 5. Shall this bill become a law, the administration of this law shall last three years from the date of creation and be subject to change under the appropriate committee in defining the terms of “clean energy,” “renewable energy” and “exhaustible energy,” if the definitions should be altered due to advancements in technology or research of the subject matter. In participating businesses, the energy use and conservation rates must be monitored to meet the standards for receiving tax credits.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Cameryn Jones

Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle

Committee: Environment

County: Tom Green/Wilson

House Bill: 194

Senate Bill: 394

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Intact Animal Permit”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Intact Animal Permit Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all unsterilized dogs over 6 months old to have a \$100.00 Intact Animal Permit.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Unsterilized Dog: Dog that has not been spayed or neutered.
- B. Intact Animal Permit: A document issued by the state that permits dogs to be unsterilized.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a \$50.00 Fine and dog must be spayed/neutered immediately or the owner must obtain an Intact Animal Permit for \$150.00.
- Section 5. The money collected from purchasing Permits will be put in a fund. This fund will be used to enforce this act.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Kierney Wallis

Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount

Committee: Environment

County: Wood/Red River

House Bill: 195

Senate Bill: 395

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Recycling Bins In Fast Food Restaurants”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Recycling Bins In Fast Food Restaurants Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all fast food restaurants to have separate recycling bins for paper and plastic waste products.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Recycling Bin: specific containers used to hold paper and plastic recyclables before they are taken to recycling centers.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning
- 2nd Offense: \$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.



House Sponsor: Scott Widner
Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford
Committee: Environment
County: Milam/Gregg

House Bill: 196
Senate Bill: 396

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT
“Monarch Butterfly Rejuvenation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Monarch Butterfly Rejuvenation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas counties provide at least one acre of Monarch Butterfly sanctuaries. Other than the Monarch Butterfly being an eye pleasure, they contribute to the health of our planet by pollinating the beautiful wildflowers native to Texas, while feeding on their nectar. Although the Monarch Butterfly feeds on nectar, they lay eggs on only certain types of milkweed plants. Unfortunately because of deforestation and harsh weather of the Monarch Butterflies winter habitat, their has been a significant loss of the milkweed plant. This law would ensure the well being of the endangered Monarch Butterfly by allowing them to have a safe place to call home.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Monarch Butterfly: A large migratory orange and black butterfly that occurs mainly in North America. The caterpillar feeds on milkweed, using the toxins in the plant to render both itself and the adult unpalatable to predators.
- B. Sanctuary: A place of refuge or safety.
- C. Pollination: Fertilization within the same plant. This occurs when wind or insects carry pollen from different plants.
- D. Deforestation: The act of clearing large spaces of trees and shrubs.
- E. Endangered: The act of going into extinction.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offence: A stern warning and information of the importance of the Monarch Butterfly.
- 2nd Offence: A penalty a certain amount designated by a committee.
- 3rd Offense: Lose of government funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Reanna Santos

Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle

Committee: Environment

County: Brazoria/Wilson

House Bill: 197

Senate Bill: 397

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“No-Till Farming”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No-Till Farming Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require the Texas government to provide financial funding of farmers practicing No-Till farming. Promotes soil which yields more crops.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. No-Till Farming: The practice of disturbing the soil as little as possible and yielding more crops.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Written warning from the government with 30 days to comply.
2nd Offense: Removal from the program.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jamie Davis

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Brazoria/Nueces

House Bill: 198

Senate Bill: 398

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Personal Watercraft Safety”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Personal Watercraft Safety Act.
- Section 2. This act is directed to creating safety by establishing enforceable guidelines and increasing law enforcement presence on inland waterways in Texas. Texans need official signage establishing acceptable speeds in residential areas and other no wake zones. This will help law enforcement keep people safe from those who use excessive speed while operating their personal watercraft (PWC) and other boats, this can also prevent erosion and property damage.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Personal Watercraft (PWC): A small, jet-powered craft, resembling a snowmobile in appearance and ridden astraddle, for individual use in the water.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The person speeding and driving in an unsafe manner should pay a ticket of \$150.00.
 - 2nd Offense: The penalty will be doubled in areas that have signage.
 - 3rd Offense: Depending on the accidents damage may result in jail time.
 - 4th Offense: Any damage in the area such as docks, bulkheads, property and erosion will result in additional fines.
 - 5th Offense: Any injuries caused will result in additional criminal charges.
- Section 5. This will be funded by our state’s government. Each sign will cost up to \$30.00. We will need signs on every curve, canal and small area on our bayous and rivers to keep the public and boaters safe. The signs could be cheaper if inmates made them.
- Section 6. This law supports other boating laws already in action, and to have a more strict and safe environment for texans on the water, canoeing, kayaking and swimming in the waters.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Brooke Vandenberg

Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood

Committee: Environment

County: Matagorda/Bell

House Bill: 199

Senate Bill: 399

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Prohibition of the Urbanization of Agricultural Land”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prohibition of the Urbanization of Agricultural Land Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all land that is currently used to produce crops or livestock be prohibited from being sold to urbanization of expanding settlements. Without this bill, Texas will lose its production land and will not be able to feed the increasing population.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Urbanization: The act or fact of urbanizing, or taking on the characteristics of a city
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate shutdown and withdrawal of the urbanizing process.
- 2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government funding to the company.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Ty Dahlstrom
Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller
Committee: Environment
County: Hays/Carson

House Bill: 200
Senate Bill: 400

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Protecting Wildlife From Urban Sprawl”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Protecting Wildlife From Urban Sprawl Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that migratory birds are not endangered by the destruction or over development of land in the Central Flyway, located across the State of Texas, by the rapid development of urban areas. To ensure that the land being developed is not going to take away critical needs from wildlife, any land in the State of Texas with a county that has a 5% population growth rate increase or higher, will require the developer to perform a professional land and wildlife survey, which will be overseen and interpreted by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (TPWD) Wildlife Division or county assigned Wildlife Biologist, to make the determination if the development can move forward or not.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Critical Needs: The absolute minimum needed for survival by a living organism being food, water, and shelter, including migratory routes for survival and breeding.
- B. Central Flyway: The Central Flyway is a bird migration route that follows the Great Plains in the U.S. and Canada with its endpoints being Canada and Texas’ Gulf of Mexico.
- C. Migratory Birds: A bird that travels from one place to another at regular times often over long distances and is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Development will cease and permits for the project will be revoked. Any local incentives or funds from that project will go to conserving or restoring the damaged property as recommended by the TPWD or assigned Wildlife Biologist.
- 2nd Offense: The development company will have their licensing revoked and will be fined to restore the damaged land to its original state.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the developer. Any additional workload or funding needs will be funded by the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Cameryn Jones
Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle
Committee: Environment
County: Tom Green/Wilson

House Bill: 201
Senate Bill: 401

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Reasonable Fees for Eminent Domain Proceedings”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reasonable Fees for Eminent Domain Proceedings Act.
- Section 2. This act shall amend Chapter 21 of the Texas Property Code by inserting section 21.1023 - Reimbursement of Reasonable Expert and Attorneys Fees.
1. Landowners are entitled to reimbursement, by the condemning entity, of all reasonable expert and attorneys fees if the judgement rendered is twice that of the final offer from the condemning entity.
2. If the previous requirement is met, the landowner will have the option to submit an application for reimbursement to the office that rendered judgment.
- A. The landowner will have up to thirty(30) days to submit receipts and invoices of all fees after judgment is rendered.
- B. The condemning entity will have up to sixty(60) days after the landowner submits the application for reimbursement to pay such fees.
- Section 3. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 4. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Kennedy Hobbs

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Milam/Nueces

House Bill: 202

Senate Bill: 402

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Reduce Fracturing To Preserve Fresh Water”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduce Fracturing To Preserve Fresh Water Act.
- Section 2. This act shall call for the reduction in fresh water usage in oil and gas fracturing. This act calls for all oil and gas fracturing to use no more than 50% Freshwater by the year 2020 and an amount not to exceed 25% by 2022 and 10% by 2024. Technology exists to utilize treated/recycled, salt and other non-potable water sources. This act will help to preserve the freshwater resources for future generations.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Freshwater: Fresh water is naturally occurring water on Earth’s surface in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers and streams, and underground as groundwater in aquifers and underground streams. Fresh water is generally characterized by having low concentrations of dissolved salts and other total dissolved solids.
- B. Oil and Gas Fracturing: is a well-stimulation technique in which rock is fractured by a pressurized liquid. The process involves the high-pressure injection of ‘fracking fluid’ (primarily water) into a wellbore to create cracks in the deep-rock formations through which natural gas, petroleum, and brine will flow more freely. When the hydraulic pressure is removed from the well, small grains of hydraulic fracturing prop pants (either sand or aluminum oxide) hold the fractures open.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offence: Fine of up to \$500,000.00
2nd Offence: Loss of the right to Use Fracturing in the State of Texas.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the taxation of oil and gas producers who wish to perform Fracturing Technologies in the State of Texas. Currently there is no permit required to perform a frac on a well (new or existing). This bill proposes a permit be purchased.
- Section 6. Enforcement of this act will fall to the groundwater conservation districts and the Texas Railroad Commission.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Natalie McDaniel

Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller

Committee: Environment

County: Dallam/Carson

House Bill: 203

Senate Bill: 403

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Remove Special Exemptions Of Oil And Gas Industry Water Use”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Remove Special Exemptions Of Oil And Gas Industry Water Use Act.
- Section 2. In order to promote groundwater conservation in all commercial and public uses, this act shall strike the petroleum industry’s special exemption from groundwater permitting and annual production limits. With the objectives being groundwater conservation and fairness of practice, the petroleum industry will be subject to the same provisions as any Municipal, Agricultural, Industrial or other Commercial Use in a district.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Groundwater Conservation: Water found below the earth’s surface in the crevices of soil and rocks, also called percolating water.
- B. Groundwater Permit: An official document giving someone authorization to do something.
- C. Water District: A water district is a local, governmental entity that provides limited services to its customers and residents. Examples of water districts include municipal utility districts, water control and improvement districts, special utility districts, and river authorities.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate shutdown of the well until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected.
- 2nd Offense: \$10,000 fine AND immediate shutdown of the well until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected. 3rd Offense: Permanent shutdown of the well.
- Section 5. This act shall replace Sec. 36.117(b)(2) of the Texas Water Code and 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.



House Sponsor: Avery Kubecka

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Matagorda/Nueces

House Bill: 204

Senate Bill: 404

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Single-Use Carryout Bags”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Single-Use Carryout Bags Act.
- Section 2. This bill will prohibit all stores in the State of Texas from distributing single-use carryout bags, and further prohibiting the distribution or sale of single-use carryout bags unless the store makes them available for purchase at an amount at or over 10¢, so that the number of illegally discarded single-use carryout bags may be reduced.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Single-Use Carryout Bag: A bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale. Not including a bag provided by a pharmacy, a non-handled bag used to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items, a bag provided to contain an unwrapped food item, or a non-handled bag that is designed to be placed over articles of clothing on a hanger.
- B. Store: A full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) or more that sells a line of dry groceries, canned goods, or nonfood items, and some perishable items; has at least 10,000 square feet of retail space that generates sales and has a licensed pharmacy; is a convenience food store, food mart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of a limited line of goods, generally including milk, bread, soda, and snack foods, and that holds a type P, Q, BQ, or BG permit or a type BF license issued by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission; OR is a convenience food store, food mart, or other entity that is engaged in the retail sale of goods intended to be consumed off the premises, and that holds a type P, Q, BQ, or BG permit or a type BF license issued by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission.
- Section 4. A fine in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for the first violation of this bill, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per day for the second violation, and five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per day for the third and subsequent violations.
- Section 5. The fines collected for failure to comply with this bill shall be used for enforcement of the bill. Any remaining funds shall be paid to the Texas Department of Transportation and used solely for “Don’t mess with Texas” campaign.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jacob Barron
Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller
Committee: Environment
County: Milam/Carson

House Bill: 205
Senate Bill: 405

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Boater License Required”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Boater License Required Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require a person, who owns or operates a motorized watercraft, to get a Texas Boater License. This act will educate people that own or operate a motorized watercraft on the rules of the water. The operator must carry Texas Boater License while operating any type of motorized watercraft.
- Age Requirements on Texas Boaters License:
- A. A person less than 13 years of age may operate a motorized watercraft with a Texas Boater License, only if he or she is supervised by a person who is 18 years of age or older on board with a Texas Boater License.
- B. A person at least 13 years of age or older may operate a motorized watercraft without supervision with Texas Boater License.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Motorized Watercraft: Any size vessel powered by a gas, diesel, or electric motor.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Offense: | \$250.00 |
| 2nd Offense: | \$500 and must retake Boaters Safety Course again. |
| 3rd Offense: | \$1,000 and lose license for 1 year. |
| 4th Offense: | \$2,500 and lose license for 5 years. |
| 5th Offense: | \$5,000 and lose license for life. |
- Section 5. 100% of the license fees will go to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
- Section 6. A person must have a Texas Boater License at time of purchase and renewal of the boat tags every two years. Texas Game Wardens will enforce the 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.



House Sponsor: Jentri Jackson
Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle
Committee: Environment
County: Wood/Wilson

House Bill: 206
Senate Bill: 406

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Catch And Release Fishing License”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Catch And Release Fishing License Act.
- Section 2. This law shall allow Texans to purchase a “Catch-and-Release” fishing license at a reduced rate. All fish that are caught while in possession of this license would be required to be returned to the environment from which they were taken. The “Catch-and-Release” license would require the same regulations as a regular fishing license, but would be available to consumers at a discounted rate. This law will serve as a conservation measure for fish in Texas public waters.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Catch-and-Release: A method of fishing in which some or all of the catch are released after capture, as a conservation measure
- B. Fishing License: A valid fishing license with a freshwater or saltwater endorsement is required to take fish, mussels, clams, crayfish or other aquatic life in the public waters of Texas.
- Section 4. Enforcement will be through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. If you have a “Catch-and-Release” license and are caught with fish in your possession, including in a boat, cooler, bucket, stringer, etc. you are liable for the following fines:
- 1st Offense: A verbal warning and all fish in possession must be released.
2nd Offense: A fine of up to \$250, and all fish in possession must be released.
3rd Offense: A fine of up to \$500, the release of all fish in possession, and the revoking of the “Catch-and-Release” license.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. One hundred percent of all fines collected will be returned to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Laramie Crockett

Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount

Committee: Environment

County: Bosque/Red River

House Bill: 207

Senate Bill: 407

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Feral Hog Eradication Program”

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

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

Section 2. This act shall give an opportunity for people to earn \$10 a head for bringing in a harvested feral hog to a designated butcher located in each county. The hogs will be put through a health inspection which will determine if they are free of internal parasites and are in an overall healthy condition to be processed and distributed for consumption. If the hog passes inspection it will be processed right away at a designated butchering location. The meat will be sold to local government agencies such as jails, prisons, or food stamp programs for \$0.50 per pound. All hogs must be brought in with a trapper or hunter that is a member of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Feral Hog Program. In order to be a member a \$30 fee must be paid annually to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Section 3. Definition:

Feral Hog: A pig that was once domesticated but has been released and bred for many generations until eventually they became wild. They cause extreme damage to crops and property and are able to multiply very fast.

Section 4. If a trapper or hunter is operating without a state issued hunting license they will be fined \$250.00.

Section 5. The program will be maintained by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and will be self sufficient with funds from annual memberships and the sale of pork.

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

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



House Sponsor: Noah Landry

Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller

Committee: Environment

County: Jefferson/Carson

House Bill: 208

Senate Bill: 408

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Freedom To Build”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Freedom To Build Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow rural landowners to build on their own property without the burden of building regulations, codes or inspections.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Rural: Privately owned land greater than or equal to 1.5 acres that is located outside of any city limits or is located within the limits of a city of less than 5, 000 population.
- Section 4. Repeal of HB 2833 passed by the 81st Texas subchapter F, chapter 233, Texas local Government Code.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Matthew Murphy

Senate Sponsor: Skylar Stafford

Committee: Environment

County: Bosque/Gregg

House Bill: 209

Senate Bill: 409

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Landowners Regulated”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Landowners Regulated Act.
- Section 2. This act shall prevent landowners from removing juniper trees and shredding them into mulch and then spreading the mulch over existing range lands. The tannins from the mulched juniper tree park, limbs and needles contaminated the soil and reduces the growth rate of native grasses and legumes. While juniper trees may need to be removed from the property, it should be illegal to mulch and spread the mulch over areas where native grasses and legumes are present. Recent research over a two year period of time showed significant reduction of germination in native Sideoats Grama and Texas Bluebonnets. The tannin from the juniper trees inhibits or reduces the gibberellin stage of the seedlings and therefore stunts the plant growth or does not allow the growth of the plant at all. Our range grasses and legumes need to be protected and this bill will serve to protect these plants for future generations.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Gibberellin: Plant hormone that regulates growth and influences various developmental processes such as: stem elongation, germination, dormancy, flowering, sex expression, enzyme induction, and leaf and fruit senescence.
- B. Tannin: Tannins are bitter, dark colored substances that can be found in a variety of fruits, trees, nuts, leaves, roots, etc. While not all tannins are the same, the tannin that juniper trees contain readily form complexes with protein that are known to reduce the gibberellin stage in some plants, affecting germination rates.
- C. Mulching: Process of putting limbs or parts of trees into a mulch shredder that creates one inch sized mulch chips.
- D. Native Legumes/Plants: Native plants are plants indigenous to a given area in geologic time. This includes plants that have developed, occur naturally, or existed for many years in an area (trees, flowers, grasses, and other plants).
- Section 4. Landowners will be charged with the following:
- 1st Offense: Clean up and removal of mulch from the affected area.
- 2nd Offense: The above clean up as well as new seeding of range grasses \$500 fine per 1/2 acre of affected land.
- 3rd Offense: Both of the above and the landowner must donate \$1000 to the local NRCS for natural resource education per 1/2 acre of affected land.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and monitored by the Texas Soil and Water Conservation Board.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Wesley Deville
Senate Sponsor: Margaret Wood
Committee: Environment
County: Jefferson/Bell

House Bill: 210
Senate Bill: 410

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Right to Farm”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Right to Farm Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that no agricultural operation or any of its facilities be deemed a nuisance, private or public, after the facility has been in operation for more than one year. An agricultural operation protected pursuant to the provisions of this section may reasonably expand its operation in terms of acres or animals without losing its protected status so long as all county, state, and federal environmental codes, laws, or regulations are met by the agricultural operation.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Agricultural operation and its facilities: Includes, but is not limited to, any facility used in the production or processing for commercial purposes of crops, livestock, swine, poultry, livestock products, swine products or poultry products.
- Section 4. The provisions of this section shall not affect the right of any person, firm or corporation to recover damages for any injuries sustained by it as a result of the pollution or other changes in the quality of water as a result of the agricultural operation.
- In any nuisance action brought in which an agricultural operation is alleged to be a nuisance, and which is found to be frivolous by the court, the agricultural operation shall be reimbursed all costs incurred in the defense of such action.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kristian Robb

Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount

Committee: Environment

County: Culberson/Red River

House Bill: 211

Senate Bill: 411

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“The Reduction Of Water Use for Business Landscapes”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Reduction Of Water Use for Business Landscapes Act.
- Section 2. This act will help reduce the amount of water lost due to evaporation, runoff, over spray and over watering by placing a meter on business sprinkler systems. Businesses will be allocated an amount of water on a monthly basis to use for watering their business landscape. The amount of water allocated will be based upon the businesses geographic location in the state.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Water Meter: A device used for measuring and registering the quantity of water that passes through a pipe viewpoint.
- B. Business Landscape: An area of mowed grass, annual plants, and perennial trees and shrubs maintained to enhance the aesthetic look of a business.
- C. Business: A person, partnership or corporation engaged in commerce, manufacturing, or a service; profit seeking enterprise or concern.
- D. Geographic Location: The regional water planning group where the business is physically located.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Tampering with or removing the sprinkler meter will be a \$250 fine.
Subsequent Offenses: \$500 fine for each additional offense.
- Section 5. A one-half cent sales tax on all non-agricultural irrigation equipment sold in Texas will be collected to fund this Act.
- Section 6. Each regional water planning group will set their own monthly allotment for each business in their region and have the authority to implement further restrictions if drought occurs in their region.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Ariana Saldivar

Senate Sponsor: Kollier Miller

Committee: Environment

County: Jackson/Carson

House Bill: 212

Senate Bill: 412

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Uninterrupted Hunting”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Uninterrupted Hunting Act.
- Section 2. This act will give Texas hunters the privacy and peacefulness they need to perform their sporting activities without outside influence from others that may disagree with the activity.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Hunting: The activity of hunting wild animals or game, for food or sport.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A fine of \$200-\$1000.00 dollars
- 2nd Offense: \$200-\$1000.00 dollar fine plus community service
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the government with 500,000 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.



House Sponsor: Reanna Santos

Senate Sponsor: Cole Reopelle

Committee: Environment

County: Brazoria/Wilson

House Bill: 213

Senate Bill: 413

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Watering Sidewalks”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Watering Sidewalks Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that potable city water is not used in excess to irrigate turf and other ornamental landscapes in residential areas by outlawing surface runoff caused by over irrigation. This act will insure water conservation in residential areas as well as protect rivers and streams from the environmental consequences of surface runoff. Restrictions will be enforced by the local Municipal Utility District (MUD) or other water district for that particular area.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Potable Water: Water that is fit or suitable for drinking
 - B. Surface Runoff: Water from precipitation or other sources that flows over the land surface
 - C. Municipal Utility District (MUD): A political entity in charge of providing utility-related services such as water, sewage, and drainage services
 - D. Water District: A local, governmental entity that provides limited services to its customers and residents
- Section 4. Water users/managers will receive a fine from their local water district in the amount of \$100 for each incident. Water districts which refuse to charge this fine will themselves be fined by the State of Texas in the amount of \$50,000 for each offense
- Section 5. Fines received by the water district will fund enforcement. Any additional funding required will come from the water 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.



House Sponsor: Jamie Davis

Senate Sponsor: Molly May

Committee: Environment

County: Brazoria/Nueces

House Bill: 214

Senate Bill: 414

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Wildfire Prevention”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wildfire Prevention Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that proper steps are taken to prevent wildfires across Texas and protect farmers and ranchers whenever the disaster occurs.
- Section 3. This act shall ensure:
- A. Burns bans enforced during the driest time of the year.
 - B. Barriers be put where one would plow around fence line to prevent fire from spreading.
 - C. Control burns on dead areas to make sure there is no fuel for fire.
 - D. Better funding for rural fire departments.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$300.00
 - 2nd Offense: \$400.00 After two offenses throwing out cigarettes, not following burn bans, and not having proper barriers will be a misdemeanor.
- Section 5. This act would be funded by local communities with support of the state government.
- Section 6. Officers enforcing the fines of not following the burn bans and prevention, and keeping up with the control burns.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Holt Chambers
Senate Sponsor: Jaymee Blount
Committee: Environment
County: Clay/Red River

House Bill: 215
Senate Bill: 415

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Wind Turbines Remediation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wind Turbines Remediation Act.
- Section 2. This act will establish a 5% revenue tax from wind farm operators. This will go into a fund to demolish wind farms in the event the wind turbines cease operation and the wind farms owners are unable to remove the wind turbines themselves due to bankruptcy or other situations.
- Section 3. Definition:

Remediation: The act or process of correcting something. Specifically, in order to stop or reverse environmental damage.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in an increase in tax rate to 10% of the revenue
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the revenue tax from the wind farm operators.
- 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.



GOVERNMENT, FINANCE, AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE (GFA)

House Meeting Room: *E2.010*
 Chairperson: *Asher Miller*
 Advisor(s): *Grant Davis & Mellanie Mickelson*

Senate Meeting Room: *E1.024*
 Chairperson: *Isaac Stecher*
 Advisor(s): *John Grange*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
216	416	4-H And FFA Livestock Awards Federally Tax Free	Kennedy Wood	Taylor Limbaugh	Hockley/McCulloch
217	417	Casino Expansion In Texas	Brittany Peace	Veronica Mata	Hudspeth/Deaf Smith
218	418	Decreased Years To Claim Texas Agricultural Land Exemption	Eliza Rendon	Kyle Real	Williamson/Denton
219	419	Denial of Removal of State Monuments or Statues	Emily Baker	Elyssa Rodriguez	Travis/Hidalgo
220	420	Expansion of Voter Access	Ava Lea	Abbey Nedbalek	Burnet/Fayette
221	421	Farmer Insurance	Janae Braune	Kyle Real	Guadalupe/Denton
222	422	Food Stamps For A Better Community	Autumn Hagen	Elyssa Rodriguez	Atascosa/Hidalgo
223	423	Full Funding of Border Wall	Grant Widner	Abbey Nedbalek	Milam/Fayette
224	424	Governor Term Limits In Texas	Sydney Vaculin	Elyssa Rodriguez	Milam/Hidalgo
225	425	Make Texas's Electoral College Divisible	Sarah Kiihne	Taylor Limbaugh	Brazoria/McCulloch
226	426	Official Language	Hannah Sliva	Veronica Mata	Matagorda/Deaf Smith
227	427	Prevention Of Unfunded Mandates	Conner Marshall	Abbey Nedbalek	Fort Bend/Fayette
228	428	Property Tax Exemption For Agriculture 4-H And FFA Students	Jordan McCullough	Veronica Mata	Bexar/Deaf Smith
229	429	Protect Property Rights By Eliminating Property Taxes	Jocelyn Boyle	Taylor Limbaugh	Hidalgo/McCulloch
230	430	Repeal Property Tax Act of 2018	Abbey Weyand	Kyle Real	Fayette/Denton
231	431	Taxation On Dog Food For Local Dog Shelters	Tab Cowan	Abbey Nedbalek	Midland/Fayette
232	432	Texas Citizens To Protect Historical Statues And Monuments	Reed Seidenberger	Taylor Limbaugh	Glasscock/McCulloch
233	433	Texas Immigration	Kevin Cerelli	Kyle Real	Hidalgo/Denton
234	434	Texas Money Transmitter Fee	Boyd Hanagriff	Veronica Mata	Walker/Deaf Smith
235	435	Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption	Weston Reynolds	Elyssa Rodriguez	Angelina/Hidalgo



House Sponsor: Kennedy Wood

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Limbaugh

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Hockley/McCulloch

House Bill: 216

Senate Bill: 416

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“4-H And FFA Livestock 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 4-H And FFA Livestock Awards Federally Tax Free Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all 4-H and FFA participants that receive any payment as an award for participation in a competitive livestock show event will not be considered federal taxable income. The payments will instead be treated as scholarship awards.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Participant: The individual that is showing or competing in a livestock competition.
 - B. Award: Any money received as premiums for a livestock show.
- Section 4. Participants receiving an award would need to submit form to proclaim funds fall under scholarships.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Brittany Peace

Senate Sponsor: Veronica Mata

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Hudspeth/Deaf Smith

House Bill: 217

Senate Bill: 417

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Casino Expansion 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 Casino Expansion In Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure the building of casinos all over the State of Texas to prevent illegal gambling. Tax the money that the casinos make at the city, county, and state level, then use the taxed money on state education. This will be a place where legal gambling is permitted, where Texas State Gaming Laws are followed.
- Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A violation of Texas State Gaming laws will lead to a warning.
- 2nd Offense: Fine up to \$1,000.00 but no more than \$5,000.00
- 3rd Offense: The shut down of the Casino
- 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.



House Sponsor: Eliza Rendon

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Real

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Williamson/Denton

House Bill: 218

Senate Bill: 418

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Decreased Years To Claim Texas Agricultural Land Exemption”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Decreased Years To Claim Texas Agricultural Land Exemption Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas lands dedicated to agriculture use for three of the preceding five years shall qualify for an agricultural exemption. A reduced waiting period for land owners to claim agricultural exemption will result in increased agriculture use and decreased land fragmentation.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. As defined by the Texas Comptroller guidelines: “Agricultural use includes, but is not limited to, the following activities: (1) cultivating the soil; (2) producing crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers; (3) floriculture, viticulture and horticulture; (4) raising or keeping livestock; (5) raising or keeping exotic animals or fowl for the production of human food or fiber, leather, pelts or other tangible products having a commercial value; (6) 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 or leaving the land idle in conjunction with normal crop or livestock rotation procedures; (7) producing or harvesting logs and posts used for construction or repair of fences, pens, barns or other agricultural improvements on adjacent open-space land having the same owner and devoted to a different agricultural use; (8) wildlife management; and (9) beekeeping.
- B. Wildlife management is defined as actively using land that at the time the wildlife-management use began, was appraised as qualified open-space or timberland under Tax Code, Chapter 23, Subchapter D or E, to propagate a sustaining breeding, migrating or wintering population of indigenous wild animals for human use, including food, medicine or recreation, in at least three of the following ways: (1) habitat control; (2) erosion control; (3) predator control; (4) providing supplemental supplies of water; (5) providing supplement supplies of food; (6) providing shelters; and (7) making census counts to determine population.
- C. Wildlife management is defined as actively using land to protect federally listed endangered species under a federal permit if the land is included in a habitat preserve subject to a conservation easement created under Natural Resources Code Chapter 183 or part of a conservation development under a federally approved habitat conservation plan restricting the use of the land to protect federally listed endangered species or actively using land for a conservation or restoration project under certain federal and state statutes.
- D. Agricultural land use categories include: (1) irrigated cropland; (2) dry cropland; (3) improved pasture land; (4) native pasture land; (5) orchard; (6) wasteland; (7) timber production; (8) wildlife management; and (9) other categories of land that are typical in the area.”
- Section 4. Texas Comptroller Penalties and Punishments will remain in place as follows: “DUTY TO NOTIFY AND PENALTIES: The property owner must notify the chief appraiser no later than the April 30 following the change in use or eligibility. A change of land use for all or part of the property will trigger substantial additional tax plus interest (a rollback tax). Payment of a penalty may also be required for failure to notify the chief appraiser of a change in agricultural use or qualification. Notice must be delivered to the chief appraiser if: the property stops being used for agriculture (e.g., voluntarily stopped farming); category of land use changes (e.g., from dry cropland to irrigated cropland); level of use changes (e.g., a substantial increase or decrease the number of cattle raised); nature of use changes (e.g., a switch from growing corn to growing ornamental plants); property owner enters, leaves or changes governmental programs (e.g., 100 acres placed in a conservation reserve program); or the land is used for something other than agriculture (e.g., to build a shopping center on



most of the land). PENALTIES FOR MAKING OR FILING AN APPLICATION CONTAINING A FALSE STATEMENT: If you make a false statement on this form, you could be found guilty of a Class A misdemeanor or a state jail felony under Penal Code Section 37.10.”

- Section 5. This act will be managed and 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.



House Sponsor: Emily Baker

Senate Sponsor: Elyssa Rodriguez

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Travis/Hidalgo

House Bill: 219

Senate Bill: 419

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Denial of Removal of State Monuments or Statues”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Denial of Removal of State Monuments or Statues Act.
- Section 2. All state monuments and statues have been constructed to remind the public of a significant act or achievement in our history. Sometimes people want these monuments or statues removed because they dislike the cause the person in the statue or monument represented. This bill is to deny the removal of these monuments or statues from the public, in order to preserve our history and the people in the statue or monument’s legacy.
- Section 3. Definition:
- State monument or Statue: An object made to signify an important act or accomplishment in history.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$2,000 Fine, 45 hours of community service
2nd Offense: \$5,000 Fine, 30 days in prison
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. These state monuments or statues cannot be removed by court order. Anyone who tries to remove these monuments or statues can face a fine and up to 30 days in jail.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Ava Lea

Senate Sponsor: Abbey Nedbalek

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Burnet/Fayette

House Bill: 220

Senate Bill: 420

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Expansion of Voter Access”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Expansion Of Voter Access Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that citizens are able to vote with fewer restrictions. To accomplish this an acceptable ID will be provided to a person without one of the approved forms if they have a reasonable impediment, early voting will be extended to include weekends, same day registration will be granted, and students aged 16 and 17 will be permitted to register if they will be eligible to vote by the next election.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Election Examiner: A representative of a political party or an organization running a candidate who is assigned to the polls on an election day to watch for violations of the laws that regulate voting, campaigning, etc
- B. Acceptable ID: Documentation of proof of identification in the form of: (1) a driver’s license, election identification certificate, or personal identification card issued to the person by the Department of Public Safety that has not expired or that expired no earlier than four years before the date of presentation; (2) a United States military identification card that contains the person’s photograph that has not expired or that expired no earlier than four years before the date of presentation; (3) a United States citizenship certificate issued to the person that contains the person’s photograph; (4) a United States passport book or card issued to the person that has not expired or that expired no earlier than four years before the date of presentation; or (5) a license to carry a handgun issued to the person by the Department of Public Safety that has not expired or that expired no earlier than four years before the date of presentation. The following documentation is acceptable as proof of identification under this chapter: (1) a government document that shows the name and address of the voter, including the voter’s voter registration certificate; (2) one of the following documents that shows the name and address of the voter: (A) a copy of a current utility bill; (B) a bank statement; (C) a government check; or (D) a paycheck; or (3) a certified copy of a domestic birth certificate or other document confirming birth that is admissible in a court of law and establishes the person’s identity.
- Section 4. A) A clerk’s failure to allow a person with an approved ID to vote or register or failure to allow a person to vote who has attested that he or she suffers from a reasonable impediment to obtain a valid photo ID listed in Section 63.0101 of the Texas Election Code will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fine and appointment of poll observer.
2nd Offense: Clerk’s loss of employment.
3rd Offense: Fine applied to county.
- B) County failing to comply with early voter registration and pre-registration will result in:
1st Offense: Fine appointed to county.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the State Government in accordance with the Title 2 Chapter 19 of the Texas Election Code.
- Section 6. Texas Election Code Section 63.0101, and all other laws in conflict shall 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.



House Sponsor: Janae Braune

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Real

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Guadalupe/Denton

House Bill: 221

Senate Bill: 421

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Farmer Insurance”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Farmer Insurance Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to divide government insurance into two categories. One category being that small farmers from the acreage range of 10-99 get insurance on crop losses under \$3,500. The second category being that large farmers from the acreage range 100 and above get insurance on crop losses above \$3,500.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Acreage: An area of land, typically when used for agricultural purposes, but not necessarily measured in acres.
“a 35% increase in net acreage”
- 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.



House Sponsor: Autumn Hagen

Senate Sponsor: Elyssa Rodriguez

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Atascosa/Hidalgo

House Bill: 222

Senate Bill: 422

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Food Stamps For A Better Community”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Food Stamps For A Better Community Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create productive members of society by requiring unemployed, childless or all children who are enrolled in school, able-bodied, 18-40 year olds who rely on food stamps to acquire a job or perform at least 20 hours of community service each week. By enacting this bill, citizens who are currently receiving assistance from community will instead become contributing members of that same community.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Contributing member of society: Person who is either employed or does service to improve the community.
 - B. Food Stamps: A term used to describe supplemental nutrition assistance. Programs such as SNAP, Food Stamps or any other governmental assistance that provides food benefits to individuals.
 - C. Suspended/Suspension: The freezing of Food Stamp privileges/unable to use
 - D. Requirements: To either find employment, or to perform at least 20 community service hours with an approved non-profit.
- Section 4. Once effective, this bill will require individuals, as stated individuals above, to become employed or active community volunteers within 30 days. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Food Stamp privileges will be suspended for an additional 21 days, where individuals must fulfill listed regulations.
 - 2nd Offense: Food Stamps will be canceled, and must meet requirements before reapplying for Food Stamps again.
- Section 5. This bill will be self-funded by the savings of the program, from those currently receiving benefits who, through lack of compliance will have their food assistance terminated and/or those who find gainful employment and not later require government assistance.
- Section 6. This bill will be effective September 1st following its passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon otherwise becoming a 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.



House Sponsor: Grant Widner

Senate Sponsor: Abbey Nedbalek

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Milam/Fayette

House Bill: 223

Senate Bill: 423

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Full Funding of Border Wall”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Full Funding of Border Wall Act.
- Section 2. This act shall secure complete and total funding necessary to build the border wall along the southern border of the United States and the northern border of Mexico which will be appropriated immediately. Designs for the border wall will be submitted to the federal government for evaluation. Final choices on the design of a physical barrier as well as sensor systems will be made by the federal government. Construction on the border wall will begin within six months of passage of this legislation and will continue to be funded until the border walls construction is totally finished along our southern border.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Border Wall: Can include a physical barrier and/or sensors to detect illegal crossings of the United States southern border.
- Section 4. The Department of Homeland Security will be charged with full implementation.
- Section 5. Funding of the border wall will occur immediately upon passage of this legislation and will continue until construction is completed.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sydney Vaculin

Senate Sponsor: Elyssa Rodriguez

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Milam/Hidalgo

House Bill: 224

Senate Bill: 424

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Governor Term Limits 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 Governor Term Limits In Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall limit a governor’s term to two terms rather than unlimited terms, as is for the executive of our country, our president. Just like the national executive branch, it is important for new leadership to occur regularly in order to avoid corruption and to give voters a new choice and allow new ideas to be heard. As in our national history, when an executive is in power for too long, they may overstep their power. Texans deserve the opportunity to elect different leaders once a Governor has served his or her two terms. (Terms may be consecutive or non-consecutive.)
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Executive Branch: The branch that executes laws. National = President. State = Governor.
- B. Term: The national president and the state governor both serve a 4 year term.
- Section 4. Elections will be null and void if a person is running for Governor that has already served two terms.
- Section 5. Special Instructions: Governors may serve their two terms consecutively or non-consecutively. If a Lieutenant Governor replaces a Governor due to illness or death, the Lieutenant Governor may complete the Governor’s term and then run for two more terms as long as the Lieutenant Governor serves no more than 10 years total.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sarah Kiihne

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Limbaugh

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Brazoria/McCulloch

House Bill: 225

Senate Bill: 425

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Make Texas’s Electoral College Divisible”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Make Texas’s Electoral College Divisible Act.
- Section 2. This act shall change how Texas distributes its electoral college votes in Presidential elections. Rather than a winner-takes-it-all voting system, replace it with a divisible electoral college. This will more accurately represent the political views of all Texans.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Electoral College: A body of people representing the states of the US, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president
- B. Winner-Takes-It-All Voting: All the electoral votes of a single state will go to the political party of the candidate with the most votes from the electoral college
- C. Divisible Voting: The electoral votes of a single state will be distributed to each candidate in proportion to the popular vote in that state.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government. The only new costs this bill will incur are to promote and aid in the conversion to this system of election, which should be minimal and short-term.
- Section 5. Repeal of the ELECTION CODE, TITLE 11. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, CHAPTER 192. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AND CANDIDATES, SUBCHAPTER A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, Sec. 192.005. VOTE REQUIRED FOR ELECTION.
- The set of elector candidates that is elected is the one that corresponds to the candidates for president and vice-president receiving the most votes.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Hannah Sliva

Senate Sponsor: Veronica Mata

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Matagorda/Deaf Smith

House Bill: 226

Senate Bill: 426

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Official Language”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Official Language Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is for the state of Texas to recognize English as its official language. Making English the official language would encourage new migrants to learn the language of the country they have adopted as theirs. The end goal is to unite the American people, while improving the lives of immigrants and native-born inhabitants.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Language: The method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Funding is cut in half
2nd Offense: Funding is completely taken away
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. With this bill, all government business and documents will only be offered in English. It will be enacted by January 2019, and will begin transitioning August 2018.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Conner Marshall

Senate Sponsor: Abbey Nedbalek

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Fort Bend/Fayette

House Bill: 227

Senate Bill: 427

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Prevention Of Unfunded Mandates”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prevention Of Unfunded Mandates Act.
- Section 2. To eliminate the issuance of unfunded mandates against the counties brought by the state government. Any regulation made to the county must include the appropriate funding.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Unfunded Mandates: A regulation that requires local governments to perform certain actions, with no money provided for fulfilling the requirements.
- B. Mandate: An official order or commision to perform an action.
- Section 4. Should any unfunded mandate be passed:
- A. The mandate in question shall be declared void until the money required to fulfill the action is provided by the state.
- B. The counties affected by the mandate shall not have to perform the action until the state provides the proper amount of money required to fund the action.
- Section 5. All previously unfunded mandates shall remain unfunded; however, any and all unfunded mandates passed after the passage of this act shall remain void until funding is presented 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.



House Sponsor: Jordan McCullough

Senate Sponsor: Veronica Mata

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Bexar/Deaf Smith

House Bill: 228

Senate Bill: 428

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Property Tax Exemption For Agriculture 4-H And FFA Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Property Tax Exemption For Agriculture 4-H And FFA Involved Students Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all immediate family of an agriculturally involved 4-H or FFA student shall receive a property tax agricultural exemption deemed appropriate by his/her County Appraisal District on the property where livestock is housed/kept. Families that wish to receive this exemption must show prove membership in FFA and/or 4-H.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. 4-H: Of or relating to a program set up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture originally in rural areas to help young people become productive citizens by instructing them in useful skills (as in agriculture, animal husbandry, and carpentry), community service, and personal development.
- B. FFA: An extracurricular student organization for those interested in agriculture and leadership.
- C. Proof of Membership: A certified letter from your extension agent and/or agriculture teacher stating that the student is a current member of either program.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in county refunding plus interest the property taxes paid since the submission and approval of paperwork to have the property taxes waived.
- Section 5. This act will not require funding as it will come out of property tax submissions.
- Section 6. Families that wish to receive this exemption must show proof of an economic enterprise through feed, vet, or animal purchase receipts and show current membership in 4-H or FFA.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jocelyn Boyle

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Limbaugh

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Hidalgo/McCulloch

House Bill: 229

Senate Bill: 429

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Protect Property Rights By Eliminating Property Taxes”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Protect Property Rights By Eliminating Property Taxes Act.
- Section 2. This act shall replace property taxes with an increase in the state income tax. This will help protect people who pay more taxes because their property value is higher. All visitors to Texas will contribute to the State Treasury.
- Section 3. Definition:

Property: Residential or commercial
- Section 4. All Appraisal Districts will be closed and that will greatly increase the State treasury. The Comptroller’s office will be responsible for collecting the increase in sales taxes. The state legislature will continue to adjust the budget based on collection of such increased revenue.
- Section 5. Title 1 Subtitle C Chapter 11 will be repealed because each county will no longer be collecting Property taxes. The Comptroller’s office will allocate revenue to each county according to need and each county will have the right to increase its local sales 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.



House Sponsor: Abbey Weyand

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Real

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Fayette/Denton

House Bill: 230

Senate Bill: 430

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Repeal Property Tax Act of 2018”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Repeal Property Tax Act of 2018 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall repeal Title 1 of the Tax Code and grant property owners the right to fully own their property. This act shall release citizens from annual property tax payments and is not intended to punish them so penalties or punishment are not applicable. In addition, no new property tax can be enacted for a minimum of ten years.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Property Tax: A property tax 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. Ad Valorem: In proportion to the estimated value of the goods or transaction concerned.
- Section 4. Create a government department to coordinate and identify wasteful spending with the private sector and then allocate those funds identified to replace the funds collected from property tax. There are not to be any new government employees hired for this new department. Utilize existing government employees to form the department.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Tab Cowan

Senate Sponsor: Abbey Nedbalek

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Midland/Fayette

House Bill: 231

Senate Bill: 431

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Taxation On Dog Food For Local Dog Shelters”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Taxation On Dog Food For Local Dog Shelters Act.
- Section 2. This act shall add a two percent tax on dog food at all of the State of Texas Co-ops. This act calls for the tax to be used for local dog shelters to improve living standards and feeding of the animals.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Living Standards: Refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods, and necessities available to a certain group and is closely related to quality of life.
- B. Texas Co-op: A worker owned cooperative formed as a Texas Limited Liability Company would be managed by its members Farmers’ Educational and Co-operative Union sponsored more than 100 cooperative cotton gins and warehouses, and in organizing the cooperative buying of farm supplies.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$750 fine
2nd Offense: \$1,500 fine
3rd Offense: Loss of Co-op License
- Section 5. This Act will be regulated by the FDA and the funding will come from the 2% additional tax on dog food.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Reed Seidenberger

Senate Sponsor: Taylor Limbaugh

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Glasscock/McCulloch

House Bill: 232

Senate Bill: 432

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Citizens To Protect Historical Statues And Monuments”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Citizens To Protect Historical Statues And Monuments Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that the historical Texas monuments and statues are preserved for future generations to observe Texas history.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Historical: Concerning past events, belonging to the past, not the present.
 - B. Monuments: A statue, building, or other structure erected to commemorate a famous or notable person or event.
 - C. Preserved: Maintain (something) in its original or existing state.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning, Issued Community Service
 - 2nd Offense: \$300.00 fine
 - 3rd Offense: Incarceration
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kevin Cerelli

Senate Sponsor: Kyle Real

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Hidalgo/Denton

House Bill: 233

Senate Bill: 433

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Immigration”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Immigration Act.
- Section 2. This act shall secure and protect the border of Texas by restricting the access of the border to illegal immigrants wishing to enter the state. The purpose of this act is to prohibit unwanted and dangerous individuals from crossing the border into Texas, thus promoting state security. In recent years the Texas-Mexico Border has been extremely porous, exposing the state and country to individuals of all nationalities, including those who wish to attack us. Furthermore, Texas has spent millions of dollars on supporting illegal immigrants. This act will preserve state security and will conserve state funds.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Illegal Immigrants: Any one person or group of people who cross over the Texas border without legal consent of the Texan or American government.
- B. Texas Border: The dividing line between Mexico and the United States that runs from El Paso to the Gulf of Mexico.
- C. State Security: A State Government along with its parliaments, should protect the citizens of the state against all kinds of crises through a variety of power projections such as political power, military might, etc.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Any illegal immigrant found on Texas soil be arrested. The individual will be given the opportunity to go through the legal process of citizenship. If citizenship is or cannot be obtained, the immigrant will be immediately deported.
- 2nd Offense: The illegal immigrant will be immediately deported.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by the state of Texas Government. Rather than spending millions on housing and supporting illegal immigrants, the State of Texas will invest the money in security for the state and protection for its citizens.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Boyd Hanagriff

Senate Sponsor: Veronica Mata

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Walker/Deaf Smith

House Bill: 234

Senate Bill: 434

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Money Transmitter Fee”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Money Transmitter Fee Act.
- Section 2. This act shall put a fee on any money being transferred through the use of a licensed Money Services Business pursuant to the Texas Finance Code, Chapter 151. Money collected from these fees will then be placed into the State’s Permanent School Fund. There will be a five dollar fee on any money transfer less than five hundred dollars and a 1% fee on any additional money transfers. The fee will be submitted to the State quarterly.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Money Transfer: Refers to one of the following cashless modes of payment or payment systems that include electronic funds transfer, wire transfer, giro, and money order.
- B. Money Services Business: Conducts money transmissions.
- C. Texas Finance Code, Chapter 151: Requires that you must have a license in order to pursue a Money Service Business.
- Section 4. If a licensee fails to pay his/her fee to the State within 30 days of the end of the previous quarter, the State has the authority to take away the license that enables them to be able to transfer money through Money Service Businesses. They will be unable to reapply for a licence until the fee is paid. Falsifying records for the amount of fees collected or amount of money transferred can lead to a forfeiting of the licenses and a \$1,000 fine.
- Section 5. This proposed bill shall be funded by the State Government in the amount of \$500,000.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. Once this Bill is passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, this Law will become effective as of January 1, 2019.



House Sponsor: Weston Reynolds

Senate Sponsor: Elyssa Rodriguez

Committee: Government, Finance, & Appropriations

County: Angelina/Hidalgo

House Bill: 235

Senate Bill: 435

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption Act.
- Section 2. The Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption Act performs by granting landowners whom lease their properties for wind energy systems development the opportunity to receive acreage-based, partial property tax exemptions. This act serves to promote the establishment of wind energy easements between landowners and wind energy companies, and it aims to inspire increased wind energy development throughout the state of Texas. The Texas Wind Energy Exemption Act emanates the importance regarding its functions fostering landowner sustainability, explicitly in rural/ agricultural settings, as well as forwarding statewide wind energy advancement.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Tax Exemption: A scheme that removes a percentage of a property’s value from state taxation, reducing the taxable value of the estate and lowering the rate paid by the landowner in the process.
- B. Wind Energy Systems: Structures and technologies related to wind energy generation plants (wind farms) including wind turbines, electrical transmission systems and components, and access roads.
- C. Wind Energy Easement: Agreement in which landowners permit wind energy companies to survey properties for available wind resources, construct wind energy generation facilities, and conduct operations and maintenance over a negotiated period of time.
- Section 4. The Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption Act operates as a program reducing municipal property tax payments, which consequentially generates a deficiency of local tax revenue. To constitute this value of absent income, the Texas Legislature will ultimately be responsible for reimbursing the unresolved tax base to the municipality.
- Section 5. The Texas Wind Energy Tax Exemption Act provides a tax exemption policy that must be renewed once every five years. In order to successfully qualify for this exemption, the landowner must achieve five requirements: 1) own property currently hosting a functioning wind farm operation, 2) possess a copy of the authentic easement contract, 3) apply for membership in The Wind Coalition, 4) complete the Wind Energy Exemption Certificate, and 5) receive confirmation of tax exemption. The Texas Comptroller’s Office will be accountable for directing this process.
- 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.



HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE (HT)

House Meeting Room: *E2.016*
 Chairperson: *Lindsey Jones*
 Advisor(s): *Cameron Peters & District 4 Chaperone*

Senate Meeting Room: *E1.020*
 Chairperson: *Allison Halfmann*
 Advisor(s): *Kendra Bilbrey*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
236	436	Amending House Bill 62	Brandon Toll	Brooke Meismer	Kerr/Kerr
237	437	Animal Confined Inside Parked Car	Avery Flanagan	Hannah Cayford	Runnels/Nueces
238	438	Background Checks For Rental Vehicles	Kristen Samek	Zoie Stevens	Cooke/Leon
239	439	Condemnation Of Property By High Speed Rail	Cole Rappolee	Chris Albus	Leon/Hockley
240	440	Increase UTV Safety Requirements For Manufacturers	Laynie Bowman	Hannah Cayford	Lavaca/Nueces
241	441	Insured Motorist Protection	Amy Dittmar	Gabriel Sumrall	Gillespie/Matagorda
242	442	Limit Oil Drilling By Private Sectors	Katherine Peace	Chris Albus	Hudspeth/Hockley
243	443	Livestock Transportation	Tanner Owen	Zoie Stevens	Randall/Leon
244	444	Lowering The Legal Driving Age In Rural Counties	Maggie Chaffin	Hannah Cayford	Bosque/Nueces
245	445	Mandatory Driver's Education	Gardner Guillory	Gabriel Sumrall	Bosque/Matagorda
246	446	Motorcycle Protective Headgear And Operator Safety Course	Travis Powell	Hannah Cayford	Hudspeth/Nueces
247	447	Non-Pro Livestock and Equestrian Transportation Exemption	Ian Boyd	Zoie Stevens	Fort Bend/Leon
248	448	Penalty Increase For Reckless Driving In Texas	Amber Williams	Gabriel Sumrall	Travis/Matagorda
249	449	Permit Tor Liquid Transport Drivers	Tate Gore	Hannah Cayford	Swisher/Nueces
250	450	Public-Private County Road Maintenance Project	Kyle Benton	Chris Albus	Nueces/Hockley
251	451	School Zone Speed Bump	Joshua Flores	Brooke Meismer	Harris/Kerr
252	452	Senior Safety Over Seventy	Makenzie Jones	Hannah Cayford	Parker/Nueces
253	453	Speed Limits And Perimeters Of School Speed Zones	Avery von Reyn	Brooke Meismer	Wood/Kerr
254	454	Teenage Driver Restriction	Cassandra Twining	Chris Albus	Hays/Hockley
255	455	Texas Driver In-Vehicle Emergency Service	Matthew Saldana	Zoie Stevens	Hidalgo/Leon
256	456	Texas Hands-Free Driving	Jack Meadows	Gabriel Sumrall	Houston/Matagorda
257	457	Transporting Your Dog Loose In The Back Of A Truck	Shane Flanagan	Brooke Meismer	Runnels/Kerr
258	458	Truck Bypass	Morgyn Granville	Chris Albus	Gillespie/Hockley
259	459	Tying Animals	Reed Thorn	Gabriel Sumrall	Smith/Matagorda
260	460	Use Of Wireless Communication Devices While Driving	Dalton McKee	Zoie Stevens	Rusk/Leon
261	461	Wipers and Headlights On	Christian Dieterich	Brooke Meismer	Denton/Kerr



House Sponsor: Brandon Toll

Senate Sponsor: Brooke Meismer

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Kerr/Kerr

House Bill: 236

Senate Bill: 436

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Amending House Bill 62”

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

Section 1. This act shall be known as the Amending House Bill 62 Act.

Section 2. This act shall amend House Bill 62 to include people under the age of 21.

Section 3. Definition:

Wireless Device: Any electric, handheld, device that, in order to be used, requires the operator of the motor vehicle to hold the device in their hand.

Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:

1st Offence: Misdemeanor punishable by a fine of at least \$25 and not to exceed \$100.

2nd Offence: Misdemeanor punishable by a fine of at least \$100 and not to exceed \$200.

Section 5. This bill 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.



House Sponsor: Avery Flanagan

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Runnels/Nueces

House Bill: 237

Senate Bill: 437

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Animal Confined Inside Parked Car”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Animal Confined Inside Parked Car 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. Leaving an animal unattended and confined inside a parked or stationary motor vehicle in extreme hot or cold temperatures with lack of adequate ventilation that could endanger the animal and result in suffering, disability or the death of the animal.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- 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 animal all come into play. When temperatures outside range from 80-100 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperatures inside the car, parked in direct sunlight, can climb between 130-172 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Section 4. Depending on intent of owner as to whether they would 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 \$2000.00. A Class C misdemeanor would result in a fine of up to \$500.00 and no jail time.
- Section 5. This act should not require extra funding just enforcing 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.



House Sponsor: Kristen Samek

Senate Sponsor: Zoie Stevens

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Cooke/Leon

House Bill: 238

Senate Bill: 438

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Background Checks For Rental Vehicles”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Background Checks For Rental Vehicles Act.
- Section 2. This act shall stop rental vehicles from being used as weapons. This act shall require a background check for the rental of full size cars, SUVs, vans, or trucks without reasonable cause to help alleviate the use of rental vehicles as weapons. Anyone with a felony on their criminal record would not be allowed to rent a vehicle of this size/category without proper insurance documentation of reimbursement or payment from the insurance company.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Full Size Car: a car designed to seat for six occupants and their luggage for long-distance driving.
 - B. Felony: a crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.
 - C. Reasonable Cause: having had a car in a wreck or automotive failure where insurance is providing reimbursement or paying for the rental of the vehicle. Proper insurance documentation of reimbursement or payment would be required as proof.
- Section 4. Rental companies failing to run background checks for vehicles shall face the following penalties/punishment:
- 1st Offense: \$25,000 fine
 - 2nd Offense: Suspension of License to rent vehicles for 6 months with rental policies and procedures revisited and company retraining. Companies must provide proof of 8 hours of training on rental proper policies and procedures.
 - 3rd Offense: License to rent vehicles is revoked indefinitely.
- Section 5. Rental companies would be required to subscribe to the background check database. The Texas Department of Transportation would be the agency in charge of issuing any fines and the money generated from those 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.



House Sponsor: Cole Rappolee

Senate Sponsor: Chris Albus

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Leon/Hockley

House Bill: 239

Senate Bill: 439

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Condemnation Of Property By High Speed Rail”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Condemnation Of Property By High Speed Rail Act.
- Section 2. This act shall limit the authority to condemn land for “high speed rail” operated by private entity. A “high speed rail” operator shall not have the authority to condemn land in a county not serviced by a station. A “high speed rail” operator may obtain authority to condemn land in a county if approved by the commissioner’s court of said county.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. High Speed Rail: A passenger rail service that is reasonably expected to reach speeds of at least 110 miles per hour.
- Section 4. Trespassing on private land will result in a fine of \$500.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Laynie Bowman

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Lavaca/Nueces

House Bill: 240

Senate Bill: 440

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Increase UTV Safety Requirements For Manufacturers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Increase UTV Safety Requirements For Manufacturers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall be known as the need for additional safety requirements on UTV’s. We chose UTV’s because we personally have been affected by accidents in our community. A Shiner school teacher in the fall was thrown and suffered several injuries and hospitalized for two weeks. A young 11-year-old girl in Gonzales died last year after she was thrown from a UTV. A boy in our class had his leg broken in an accident this year. A teenager in Meyersville is paralyzed from a UTV accident. Utility ATVs are used in industries such as agriculture and ranching where repair work, feeding and other tasks are done. They are also very popular with hunters who traverse rugged terrain, often carrying heavy cargo. Utility ATVs are being ridden at recreation spots like desert areas and on private property. Some are bought with every intention of being used as a tool but often see just as much recreation time. In 2015, the state of Texas reported 97,200 injuries were caused by ATV’s. Texas also reported 340 adult and 58 children, class 1 fatalities reported by ATV accidents.
- Section 3. Requirements:
- A. A driving safety course mandatory in High School to address ATV, UTV and all vehicles.
 - B. All UTV’s must have permanent doors placed on the vehicle to keep people from being thrown or falling out.
 - C. Require a lap bar on all UTV models.
 - D. Require seat belt sensors to be installed, as well as double shoulder, two-point harnesses be fastened to start the motor.
 - E. Maximum speed not to exceed 30 mph.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with this act will result in not being able to sell in Texas.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and other interested and or related industries.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Amy Dittmar

Senate Sponsor: Gabriel Sumrall

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Gillespie/Matagorda

House Bill: 241

Senate Bill: 441

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Insured Motorist Protection”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Insured Motorist Protection Act.
- Section 2. This act intends to provide a greater incentive for uninsured motorists to obtain and maintain insurance coverage. In order to be eligible for proceeds from insurance or personal liability from the ‘at fault’ driver, the ‘not at fault’ driver must present proof of minimum required insurance coverage in force at the time of the accident. If the ‘not at fault’ driver does not have the insurance on the vehicle involved in the accident as required by law, the ‘at fault’ driver will not be liable for the property or bodily injury damage to the ‘not at fault’ driver. In addition the ‘not at fault’ driver may not sue for personal damages. The ‘at fault’ driver will still be liable for any injuries to other persons and property other than the vehicle and the owner of the vehicle who does not have the correct insurance coverage.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. At fault driver: The driver who is at fault in causing an accident as determined by law enforcement investigating the scene of the accident.
- B. Not at fault driver: The driver who is in no way responsible for the auto accident, as determined by law enforcement investigating the scene of the accident.
- Section 4. Penalty for being involved in an accident and not being able to prove minimum liability insurance as required by law will result in forfeiture for the owner of the vehicle to obtain any remedy to collect insurance or personal liability proceeds from an at fault driver who provides proof of insurance. The uninsured motorist may not bring a civil action against the insured motorist for any expenses for damage to the uninsured person’s vehicle or the uninsured person’s medical bills.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Katherine Peace

Senate Sponsor: Chris Albus

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Hudspeth/Hockley

House Bill: 242

Senate Bill: 442

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Limit Oil Drilling By Private Sectors”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limit Oil Drilling By Private Sectors Act.
- Section 2. This act shall limit the drilling for oil in Texas by private landowners. If we can limit private landowners from drilling deeply into the surface we can give better opportunities for larger public Oil Corporations to step in and drill on private landowner property for a portion of money that will be payed to the private landowners. This act shall stop people from drilling too deeply(which forces other organizations to drill deeper into the surface), in order to minimize costs of drilling deeper and maximizing profits in order to enhance the Texas Government and the Texas Oil Industry.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Oil Drilling: A means of extracting crude oil from the soil of the Earth by fracking or another means.
- B. Private: A non-identified organization or place that does.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$2,000 Fine
- 2nd Offense: All profits made from illegal drilling fined
- 3rd Offense: Oil Extracting Licensing removal
- Section 5. Texas RRC-Oil and Gas will be in charge of regulating the oil drilling. This company already regulates drilling in Texas but this will be a much more specific task than what is already at hand.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Tanner Owen

Senate Sponsor: Zoie Stevens

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Randall/Leon

House Bill: 243

Senate Bill: 443

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Livestock Transportation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Livestock Transportation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall exempt all agriculture and livestock businesses from the ELD mandate. This act would eliminate the arbitrary 150 mile air-mile radius for those carrying the license. This would allow drivers hauling livestock to continue to drive after the 11 hours of driving without having to shut down for 10 hours.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. ELD Mandate: Electronic logging device to be inserted in all vehicles where the drivers are required to keep paper records of duty status.
- B. Arbitrary: Based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system.
- Section 4. Special Instructions: The license would be applicable for farmers, ranchers, horse owners, livestock breeders, livestock show participants, 4-H parents, and FFA parents who own livestock. The Owner would need to show proof of ownership of the livestock, and trailers would need to have a Livestock Transportation Licence plate.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Maggie Chaffin

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Bosque/Nueces

House Bill: 244

Senate Bill: 444

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Lowering The Legal Driving Age In Rural Counties”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Lowering The Legal Driving Age In Rural Counties Act.
- Section 2. This act shall authorize citizens that live in a county with a population of 5,000 or less, to be able to become certified to operate a vehicle at 15 years of age. The purpose of this bill is to grant minors that have long commutes to school, work, and extracurricular activities to drive themselves. This allows the minor to avoid finding a ride and being tempted to break the law and drive without certification.
- Section 3. Definition:
- County of 5,000 or less: County containing a population of 5,000 people or less regulated and shown by the last United States Census.
- Section 4. The penalties and punishments for a 15-year-old driving without a license would remain the same as the current law for driving without a license.
- Section 5. The individual would be responsible for any cost of obtaining a driver’s license.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Gardner Guillory

Senate Sponsor: Gabriel Sumrall

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Bosque/Matagorda

House Bill: 245

Senate Bill: 445

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Driver’s Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Driver’s Education Act.
- Section 2. Requirement that all potential drivers who wish to obtain a Class C Texas driver’s license, regardless of age, must enroll and complete a certified driver’s education course before a Texas driver’s license will be issued.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Driver: The operator of a motor vehicle.
 - B. Class C Driver’s License:
 - 1) A single vehicle or combination of vehicles that are not included in Class A or Class B
 - 2) A single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 26,001 lbs. towing a trailer not to exceed 10,000 lbs. GVWR or a farm trailer with a GVWR that does not exceed 20,000 lbs.
 - 3) An autocycle, defined as a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, that is:
 - a. Designed to not have more than three wheels on the ground when moving.
 - b. Equipped with a steering wheel.
 - c. Equipped with seats that do not require the operator to straddle or sit astride the seat.
 - d. Manufactured and certified to comply with federal safety requirements for a motorcycle.
- Section 4. A person shall not obtain a Texas Class C driver’s license.
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Travis Powell

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Hudspeth/Nueces

House Bill: 246

Senate Bill: 446

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Motorcycle Protective Headgear And Operator Safety Course”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Motorcycle Protective Headgear And Operator Safety Course Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that motorcyclists and passengers wear protective headgear when operating a motorcycle, moped or scooter and the operator has attended at motorcycle safety course to help reduce the amount of fatalities or serious injuries to motorcyclists on Texas roads.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Motorcycle, moped, or scooter: A vehicle with two or three wheels.
 - B. Motorcycle rider: is the person operating the motorcycle.
 - C. Passenger: is a person seated on, but not operating the motorcycle
 - D. Motorcyclist: is a general term referring to either the rider or passenger.
 - E. Headgear: Protective equipment for the head approved that meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 218.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 but no more than \$100.
 - 2nd Offense: A misdemeanor and punishable by \$200 but no more than \$300.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government Texas Department of Transportation by 1 million dollars.
- Section 6. Repeal of SB 1967 of the (R)81st legislature to amend that all person regardless of age wear protective headgear and that make it mandatory for motorcycle operators to attend a motorcycle operator safety course.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Ian Boyd

Senate Sponsor: Zoie Stevens

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Fort Bend/Leon

House Bill: 247

Senate Bill: 447

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Non-Pro Livestock and Equestrian Transportation Exemption”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Non-Pro Livestock and Equestrian Transportation Exemption Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that individuals hauling livestock to shows or events do not need to install an ELD into their vehicle or obtain a CDL, even if their GCWR is over 26,001 pounds. These requirements have a negative impact on, and should not concern individuals who haul livestock regardless of if it is used as a main source of income, through competition and/or farming and ranching, or individuals who compete in livestock sporting events professionally or as a hobby (regardless of whether prize money is awarded). An exemption was enforced previously, but does not properly accommodate livestock owners and an individual falls out of the exemption for the following: a) a truck and trailer being used for personal business b) a horse trainer hauling a truck and trailer c) a non-pro or amateur who breeds and/or shows horses hauling a truck and trailer d) a cattle company hauling to a youth show e) and individual hauling more than 150 miles from their farm or ranch Any of the previously stated would be considered commercial motor vehicles, or “furtherance of a commercial enterprise” and therefore would be inside of ELD/CDL requirements despite the fact that they are not commercial vehicles.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. ELD: An Electronic Logging Device monitors engine usage in a vehicle. It is used to ensure safety of commercial drivers when driving for extended periods of time. When the vehicle is in motion, the ELD records time for 14 hours, only allowing 11 of the 14 hours to be spent driving (a mandatory 3 hour break). Once the 14 hours is up drivers are required to stop and rest for a full 10 hour period before resuming travel. The ELD time restrictions are enforced by monetary fines.
- B. CDL: A commercial driver’s license is obtained by passing a written exam and driving test in Texas. Holding a CDL allows you to drive vehicles with a GCWR of over 26,000 lbs, intended for commercial truck drivers.
- C. GCWR: Gross combined weight rating, or total combined weight of truck, trailer, and cargo.
- D. Non-Pro: Any equestrian/sportsman who does not hold a pro card with an association, and does not compete in pro-rated livestock sporting events as a sole source of income.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Amber Williams

Senate Sponsor: Gabriel Sumrall

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Travis/Matagorda

House Bill: 248

Senate Bill: 448

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Penalty Increase For Reckless Driving 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 Penalty Increase For Reckless Driving In Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall raise the penalties for reckless driving in Texas. On average, 3,500 deaths occur annually on Texas roads, with reckless driving responsible for eight hundred of them. The purpose of this act is to decrease the amount of automobile accidents and increase the safety of driving conditions.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Reckless Driving: A mental state in which the driver displays a wanton disregard for the rules of the road and safety of persons or property; the driver misjudges common driving procedures, often causing wrecks, accidents and other damages. Reckless driving may include excessive speeding, running red lights or stop signs, intentionally failing to yield the right-of-way, driving while intoxicated, racing other vehicles, evading law enforcement, texting while driving, passing a stopped school bus, or passing on a two-lane highway over a double yellow line.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with this law will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fine of \$300.00 - \$500.00 and confinement in county jail for no more than ninety days, misdemeanor.
- 2nd Offense: Fine of \$1,000.00 - \$5,000.00, confinement in county jail for no more than one year and license suspension up to one year, misdemeanor
- Section 5. This act shall generate funds that will be shared by the state, counties and municipalities.
- Section 6. The following transportation code is hereby repealed: Texas Transportation Code - TRANSP § 545.401. Reckless Driving; Offense
- 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.



House Sponsor: Tate Gore

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Swisher/Nueces

House Bill: 249

Senate Bill: 449

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Permit For Liquid Transport Drivers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Permit For Liquid Transport Drivers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall enable all liquid transport drivers to purchase a permit to raising their weight limit from 80,000 pounds to 90,000 pounds.
- Section 3. Failure to comply will result in repealing of weight permit
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kyle Benton

Senate Sponsor: Chris Albus

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Nueces/Hockley

House Bill: 250

Senate Bill: 450

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Public-Private County Road Maintenance Project”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public-Private County Road Maintenance Project Act.
- Section 2. This act will provide the framework and management structure where public and private entities can join together to raise project financing and coordinate project management and maintenance to improve state county roads across the state.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public-private partnership (PPP): An arrangement where governmental and privately- owned businesses can work together to accomplish a goal.
- B. Project financing: A funding structure that relies primarily on the project cash flows for repayment of loan proceeds.
- C. Project management: The planning and organization of an program’s resources in order to move a task towards completion.
- Section 4. Private companies who desire to enter into PPP’s with a governmental entity will receive funding to complete a project proposal. There is no penalty for non-compliance. However not participating companies will not be involved in the project.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas legislature and privately participating companies. Funds will be managed by TxDOT and distributed directly to the private entities involved in the PPP.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Joshua Flores

Senate Sponsor: Brooke Meismer

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Harris/Kerr

House Bill: 251

Senate Bill: 451

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“School Zone Speed Bump”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Zone Speed Bump Act.
- Section 2. This act shall reduce people’s speed in school zones. By requiring speed bumps within a half mile radius of public schools (one speed bump for every .25 miles), people will be required to slow down, not just requested or reminded to slow down with flashing lights and signs. This reduced speed of traffic will make it safer for kids to walk to and from school. The problem with only having flashing lights is that people are given the option to slow down. Speed bumps force people to slow down or their cars are damaged. This encourages drivers to follow the speed zone law.
- Section 3. Definition:
- A. Speed Zone: The legal speed at which a vehicle can be traveling on a road.
- B. Speed Bump: A ridge set in a road surface, typically at intervals, to control the speed of vehicles.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will results in:
- 1st Offense: A reminder by the Texas State Board of Education.
- 2nd Offense: A fine of \$1000 a year per school without required speed bumps.
- 3rd Offense: A fine of \$2000 a year per school without required speed bumps.
- 4th Offense: State of Texas contracts for the speed bumps to be made and the county will be billed.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas counties governmental office, and it will cost the counties about \$2500 per speed bump. Each school would need approximately 8 speed bumps, and if there are four sides of the school that need speed bumps, it would cost approximately \$10,000 per school.
- Section 6. This act will be enforced by town mayors. Those outside of city limits will be enforced by the Sheriff’s Department.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Makenzie Jones

Senate Sponsor: Hannah Cayford

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Parker/Nueces

House Bill: 252

Senate Bill: 452

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Senior Safety Over Seventy”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Senior Safety Over Seventy Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that Texas Drivers over the age of 70 be required to take a drivers test every five years in order to keep their driver’s license. That could impede their ability to safely drive. Individuals 70 and over suffer from arthritis and crippling inflammation of the joint which makes turning and twisting painful. Also, in 2009 more than 58% of deaths in crashes involved drivers over 65 years.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Impede: Delay or prevent (someone or something) by obstructing them; hinder.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$750, and 3 months of community service.
2nd Offense: \$1,000 and 6 months of community service.
3rd Offense: \$1,500 and Up to 4 months jail time.
- Section 5. Driving test are already funded through the Texas Department of Public Safety. A fine should be implemented to subside the cost of the extra driving test. As a result of this bill the Texas Department of Public Safety could reduce costs incurred by crashes caused by individuals over 70 years of age and reduce the risk of car crashes involving these individuals.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Avery von Reyn
Senate Sponsor: Brooke Meisner
Committee: Highways & Transportation
County: Wood/Kerr

House Bill: 253
Senate Bill: 453

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Speed Limits And Perimeters Of School Speed Zones”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Speed Limits And Perimeters Of School Speed Zones Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all school speed zones in the State of Texas should comply with the standard set by this bill. Reduced speed limits should be used for school speed zones during the hours when children are going to and from school. All school speed zones located adjacent to highways or visible to highways with a normal speed limit under 45 mph shall have a set school speed zone limit of 25 mph; however, school speed zones located adjacent to highways or visible to highways with a normal speed limit of 45 or more shall have a set school speed zone limit of 35 mph. Furthermore, a school speed zone should encompass the entirety of the school’s administration buildings only. The school speed zone shall not include the school’s athletic complex.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Administration Building: A building or buildings that school children occupy throughout the academic day to include classrooms, cafeterias, gymnasiums, and portable buildings used for classroom purposes.
- B. Athletic Complex: A facility, separate from the school administration buildings, where athletic sporting events, games, tournaments, or practices are held. This includes, but is not limited to, football, soccer, baseball or softball fields and tracks and grassy areas used for track and field events.
- Section 4. Current school speed zone violation penalties shall remain the same.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) in the amount of five 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.



House Sponsor: Cassandra Twining

Senate Sponsor: Chris Albus

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Hays/Hockley

House Bill: 254

Senate Bill: 454

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Teenage Driver Restriction”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Teenage Driver Restriction Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that teen drivers under the age of 18 years old be allowed to drive other people under the age of 21 who are not family members if; they have had their provisional license for 9 months, have had no moving violation tickets, and have written permission from the guardian of the passenger if they are a minor. If the teen driver gets a moving violation ticket they must pay the fine and wait 6 months until driving non-family members and those under 21 years old.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Provisional License: The applicant has held a valid learner license or hardship license for a minimum of six months, reached the age of 16, completed both the classroom and behind-the-wheel portions of driver education, and completed the Impact Texas Drivers (ITD) requirement, and passed the DPS driving test.
- B. Teen Drivers: Drivers under the age of 18 years old with a restrictive license
- C. Moving Violations: Can range from speeding tickets, DUI's, aggravated assault with a vehicle and more.
- D. Written Permission: The guardian of the minor who is riding with the teenage driver must provide written permission stating they are aware that the teen is driving and that they give permission.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Must pay the ticket and cannot drive other minors until 6 months after the ticket is paid for.
- 2nd Offense: Must pay the ticket plus a \$200 fee, and cannot drive other minors until 6 months after both are paid for.
- 3rd Offense: Must pay the ticket plus a \$400 fee, and cannot drive other minors until the driver turns 18.
- It qualifies as an offense if the driver: does not have written permission, has had a moving violation ticket, or has not waited the 6 month period in between penalties.
- Section 5. Special Instructions: This bill should be advertised as an encourager for carpooling to school or work, and should always promote driver safety and parental involvement and knowledge of these decisions.
- Section 6. There will be no need for a larger allocated budget for this law, as it will be bringing in money and not spending it.
- Section 7. This act shall amend TRC545.424 which states that a teen driver with a provisional license cannot drive anyone under 21 who is not a family member until they are 18 years old.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Matthew Saldana

Senate Sponsor: Zoie Stevens

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Hidalgo/Leon

House Bill: 255

Senate Bill: 455

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Driver In-Vehicle Emergency Service”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Driver In-Vehicle Emergency Service Act.
- Section 2. More auto manufacturers and third party companies are providing drivers with in-vehicle services that, as a feature of broader services, offer emergency assistance in the case of an automobile accident. However, unless the owner has a current subscription, all services and features including emergency response to accidents are deactivated. This bill would require all emergency notification services to be enabled in all vehicles equipped by the manufacturer or installed by a third party to remain functional even without a current subscription. This would increase the emergency responses and perhaps reduce fatalities that might otherwise not occur if emergency response was notified immediately following an accident.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. In-vehicle Services: Integrated communications systems that monitor vehicle performance and communicate this information to a third party. This could include OnStar, Verizon Hum, or any other system that is built into a vehicle’s system.
- B. Emergency Assistance: Passive communication between the vehicle and a third party that notifies the nearest emergency responders to the location of an automobile accident in which the vehicle’s system indicates that the vehicle has been involved in an accident, such as air bag deployment.
- C. Emergency Responders: Standard police, fire, and EMS services that would normally respond to an emergency as if someone had called 911 and reported an accident.
- D. Subscription: Most in-vehicle services require the vehicle owner to pay monthly or annually for the services that are part of the in-vehicle system.
- Section 4. Manufacturers of in-vehicle systems that do not operate or notify emergency responders due solely to unpaid subscriptions, may be held liable for injuries or fatalities that can be directly linked to its failure to communicate an accident to emergency responders.
- Section 5. The services that are required as normal subscription charges may be claimed against existing auto insurance policies under any applicable insurance policy in effect that would otherwise cover damages to property or personal injury. Fees claimed may only be for emergency service options, as in a basic subscription service, not to exceed \$300 per occurrence. Multiple claims may be placed with multiple insured parties and/or policies, however, the maximum benefit to the in-vehicle system provider may not exceed the \$300 per occurrence maximum.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jack Meadows

Senate Sponsor: Gabriel Sumrall

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Houston/Matagorda

House Bill: 256

Senate Bill: 456

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Hands-Free Driving”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Hands-Free Driving Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas drivers not physically hold or support, with any part of his or her body a wireless telecommunication device or other “stand alone” electronic device while driving. This does not apply when: A. parked; B. reporting an accident, crime, hazardous road condition or emergency; C. the use of such devices for navigation of such vehicle; D. using a voice based communication which is converted by the device to be sent as a message in written form.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Stand-alone Electronic Device: A device other than a wireless telecommunications device which stores audio or video files to be retrieved on demand by the user.
- B. Wireless Telecommunication: A cellular telephone, portable telephone, a text messaging device, a personal digital assistant, a stand-alone computer, or a global positioning receiver.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fine of \$25-\$99
2nd Offense: Fine of \$100-\$200
- Section 5. 85 (R) HB 62 and 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.



House Sponsor: Shane Flanagan
Senate Sponsor: Brooke Meismer
Committee: Highways & Transportation
County: Runnels/Kerr

House Bill: 257
Senate Bill: 457

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Transporting Your Dog Loose In The Back Of A Truck”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Transporting Your Dog Loose In The Back Of A Truck 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 is to be tied to the truck in a way that it cannot jump or fall out, such as a secure harness on the animal and tether them to prevent strangulation.
- Section 3. Definition:
Tether: To tie with a rope or chain as to restrict movement.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: The law enforcement would issue a warning ticket and inform person of the proper way to transport an animal.
2nd Offense: Class C Misdemeanor would be issued, which would result in a fine of up to \$500.00 and no jail time.
- Section 5. This act should not require extra funding, just enforcing 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.



House Sponsor: Morgyn Granville

Senate Sponsor: Chris Albus

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Gillespie/Hockley

House Bill: 258

Senate Bill: 458

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Truck Bypass”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Truck Bypass Act.
- Section 2. This act shall increase safety in smaller towns and decrease large vehicular traffic. To preserve historical buildings.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Large Vehicles: Trucks such as eighteen wheelers weighted more than three tons.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Citation warning
2nd Offense: Fine not to exceed \$1000
3rd Offense: Fine not to exceed \$3000
Further Offenses: \$5000 fine and 16 hours community service
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Transportation.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Reed Thorn

Senate Sponsor: Gabriel Sumrall

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Smith/Matagorda

House Bill: 259

Senate Bill: 459

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, 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:
- Right of way: The land on the sides of the road that is used for drainage and the use of the state to place 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 on state premises.
- 2nd Offense: A citation will be given with a fine ranging from \$200-\$500 and an immediate removal 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 1.5 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.



House Sponsor: Dalton McKee

Senate Sponsor: Zoie Stevens

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Rusk/Leon

House Bill: 260

Senate Bill: 460

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Use Of Wireless Communication Devices While Driving”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Use Of Wireless Communication Devices While Driving Act.
- Section 2. This act finds that the use of a wireless communication device to send, read, or write a text message, view pictures or written text, whether transmitted by internet or other electronic means, engage in gaming or any other use of the device, is a traffic hazard, a danger to the public and creates a particular danger or probability of danger in the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Hands-free device: Speakerphone capability or attachment that allows use of the wireless communication device without use of either of the operator’s hands.
- B. Text Message: Two-way communication in which data is sent, entered, or received by method other than by voice and transmitted through either a short message service or a computer network.
- C. Wireless Communication Device: A text messaging device or other two-way communication device that is designed to receive and transmit voice communication, text or pictorial communication. The turn includes a mobile telephone and a personal digital assistant.
- D. Wireless Telephone Service: Two-way, real time voice telecommunication service that is interconnected to a public switched telephone network and is commonly referred to as cellular service or personal communication service.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Faces a Misdemeanor charge and a fine between \$25 and \$99. Anyone convicted of a violation of this law, who causes serious injury or death to others, faces a fine of up to \$4,000 and as long as one year in jail.
- 2nd Offence: Penalties as much as \$200.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by the State of Texas Government. It will be enforced by the Texas Department of Public Safety. The Texas Department of Public Safety will also manage the funds generated by this revenue.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Christian Dieterich

Senate Sponsor: Brooke Meismer

Committee: Highways & Transportation

County: Denton/Kerr

House Bill: 261

Senate Bill: 461

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Wipers and Headlights On”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wipers and Headlights On Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that a vehicle, whether stationary or in motion, on a public way, have attached to it headlights and taillights which shall be turned on by the vehicle operator and so displayed as to be visible from the front and rear when the vehicle’s windshield wipers are needed.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Vehicle: An object used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, truck, or cart.
- B. Public Way: Any passageway (as an alley, road, highway, boulevard, turnpike) or part thereof (as a bridge) open as of right to the public and designed for travel by vehicle, on foot, or in a manner limited by statute (as by excluding pedestrians or commercial vehicles)
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$25
2nd Offense: \$100
3rd Offense: \$200
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Transportation.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



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JUDICIARY COMMITTEE (JUD)

House Meeting Room: *E2.028*
 Chairperson: *Gabby Pena*
 Advisor(s): *Kate Marshall & Cody Trimble*

Senate Meeting Room: *E2.024*
 Chairperson: *Jayna Grove*
 Advisor(s): *Taylor Osbourn*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
262	462	Ban On The Affluenza Defense	Kiersten Esposito	Erik Dieterich	Collin/Denton
263	463	Change In The Gun Laws Of Texas	K'Leigh Harlin	Grace Pohl	Comanche/Bell
264	464	Compliance With Jury Duty Mandates	Ashlyn Martinez	Blake Trimble	Hidalgo/Bosque
265	465	Equal Uplift	Bryce Killian	Grace Pohl	Sherman/Bell
266	466	Expediting Of Review For Court Approval	Ruth Poole	Bailey Parker	Harris/Kerr
267	467	Halt Of All Insurance Requirements to Post 30.06	Cassidy Cooper	Cason Moorman	Terry/Walker
268	468	Illegal False Rape Accusations	Lydia Miller	Erik Dieterich	Ochiltree/Denton
269	469	License Requirement Prior To Purchasing Firearm	Michael Berry	Bailey Parker	Jack/Kerr
270	470	License To Carry Eligibility To 18	Eric Phillips	Erik Dieterich	Palo Pinto/Denton
271	471	Pleading Insanity In Cases Of Capital Or First Degree Felonies	Brooke Riggins	Grace Pohl	Young/Bell
272	472	Prohibit Bump Stocks Devices	Reuben Stecher	Cason Moorman	Kaufman/Walker
273	473	To Intensify The Punishment Of Cattle Rustlers	Adaline Utley	Blake Trimble	Hockley/Bosque



House Sponsor: Kiersten Esposito

Senate Sponsor: Erik Dieterich

Committee: Judiciary

County: Collin/Denton

House Bill: 262

Senate Bill: 462

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Ban On The Affluenza Defense”

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 The Affluenza Defense Act.
- Section 2. This act shall mandate that any Texas criminal defense attorney be banned from using the “affluenza” plea in any court case. This will help to ensure that no person(s), especially those charged with homicide or manslaughter, may use “affluenza” in their defense.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Affluenza: A psychological malaise supposedly affecting wealthy young people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings of guilt, and a sense of isolation.
- B. Homicide: The deliberate and unlawful killing of one person by another; murder.
- C. Manslaughter: The crime of killing a human being without malice aforethought, or otherwise in circumstances not amounting to murder.
- Section 4. Under any circumstance where “affluenza” is used as defense in a court of law, the defense attorney assigned to the case will be held liable for punishment at the discretion of the present judge.
- 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.



House Sponsor: K'Leigh Harlin

Senate Sponsor: Grace Pohl

Committee: Judiciary

County: Comanche/Bell

House Bill: 263

Senate Bill: 463

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Change In The Gun Laws Of Texas”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Change In The Gun Laws Of Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall reduce the risk of guns getting into the wrong hands. Delaying the time when a gun can be taken after purchasing can reduce the amount of people with revenge on their minds. Extending the age in which someone can purchase a gun might reduce the amount of guns being purchased by younger people.
- Section 3. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1,000 fine to store owner selling gun and purchaser felony.
2nd Offense: \$5,000 for each/felony with 1 year jail sentence.
- Section 4. This act shall generate funds from the penalties and fines collected.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Ashlyn Martinez
Senate Sponsor: Blake Trimble
Committee: Judiciary
County: Hidalgo/Bosque

House Bill: 264
Senate Bill: 464

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Compliance With Jury Duty Mandates”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Compliance With Jury Duty Mandates Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that persons who fail to fulfill their civic responsibility regarding appearance for jury duty receive a penalty.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Jury Duty: The obligation to act or a period of acting as a member of a jury in court.
 - B. Civic Responsibility: Actions and attitudes associated with democratic governance and social participation.
 - C. Penalty: A punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$100 fine to be paid upon renewal vehicle registration or a \$100 fine to be paid in person.
 - 2nd Offense: 3 days of verified community service.
- Section 5. This act shall be initially funded by the state government in the amount of 1 million dollars seed money, and thereafter will be self-funded.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Bryce Killian

Senate Sponsor: Grace Pohl

Committee: Judiciary

County: Sherman/Bell

House Bill: 265

Senate Bill: 465

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Equal Uplift”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Equal Uplift Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that all female and male inmates in Texas and private prisons receiving Texas funding will have equal program availability in educational, vocational, substance abuse treatment, rehabilitation, life skills training and pre-release programs to better prepare them for release from incarceration.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Equal: To be the exact same in quality, quantity, and value.
 - B. Program: Curriculum and information planned and presented through meetings or classes.
 - C. Educational: A program written by an institution which determines the learning progress of each subject in all stages of education as in Literacy, GED, Associate Degree, Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s Degree programs.
 - D. Vocational: Education that prepares people to work in various jobs as a trade, craft or as a technician.
 - E. Substance Abuse Treatment: Process by which a person ceases to have a dependence on an addictive substance especially alcohol and drugs.
 - F. Rehabilitation: A program designed to restore a person to good mental and physical health.
 - G. Life Skills Training: A program designed to teach the ability for adaptive behavior, that enables an individual to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life.
 - H. Pre-Release: Prepare to re-enter into society
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State requiring compliance within a six month period.
 - 2nd Offense: Loss of government funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice will manage the program and funds to ensure all state and private prisons receiving state funds equally according to the inmate population. The Office of Inspector General will annually inspect and audit to ensure programs are equal in all Texas prisons and private prisons receiving Texas funds.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Ruth Poole
Senate Sponsor: Bailey Parker
Committee: Judiciary
County: Harris/Kerr

House Bill: 266
Senate Bill: 466

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Expediting Of Review For Court Approval”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Expediting Of Review For Court Approval Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create an exception amending Section 23.006, Texas Property Code to allow for an expedited hearing in court for approval of a necessary easement if the landowner can meet the three-pronged test established by the Texas courts. An expedited hearing shall be held and a determination as to the rights of the parties shall be made and filed within 30 days after the declaration of readiness to proceed.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Necessary Easement: An easement that allows an owner of a landlocked parcel to cross over another’s land to access a public road. This easement benefits a particular piece of land, rather than an individual person. “[A] party seeking a necessity easement must prove both a historical necessity (that the way was necessary at the time of severance) and a continuing, present necessity for the way in question... Once an easement by necessity arises, it continues until ‘the necessity terminates.’ Ward, at 7. (Internal citations omitted)(emphasis added.)
- B. The Three-pronged Test: This test determines if a landowner qualifies for necessity easement that must be met. While the court re-interpreted this measure in 2014, this framework was created as part of the opinion in *Alley v. Carleton* (1867). In order to successfully claim a necessity easement in a Texas court, a property owner must demonstrate these three things: 1. “Unification of the two parcels prior to severance” (the two pieces of land were broken up by the owner); 2. “Access to the claimed easement is not merely a convenience, but a necessity” (i.e., the easement is the only way on or off your property at the time the property was divided); and 3. “Existence of the necessity when the parcels underwent severance” (the access road existed before the property was divided”).
- Section 4. Any court costs and awards are to be paid as determined by the court. The access easement must continue to be maintained by the landowner. The access easement may not be a width greater than a width prescribed by a municipality or county for a right-of-way on a street or road.
- Section 5. This shall be an exception in state law to amend Section 23.006, Texas Property Code.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Cassidy Cooper
Senate Sponsor: Cason Moorman
Committee: Judiciary
County: Terry/Walker

House Bill: 267
Senate Bill: 467

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Halt Of All Insurance Requirements to Post 30.06”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Halt Of All Insurance Requirements to Post 30.06 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall prohibit the Insurance Policies for Banks and other Businesses from requiring the posting of a 30.06 sign on the entrance of their building. This will leave the right for the owner to choose whether or not they want to disarm their, legally carrying, customers.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Legally Carrying: A person whom has passed the course and carries a LTC and a Handgun.
 - B. LTC: Licensed To Carry
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense and all Offenses following: A fine of \$1,000,000 to the Insurance Company issuing such policies.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Lydia Miller
Senate Sponsor: Erik Dieterich
Committee: Judiciary
County: Ochiltree/Denton

House Bill: 268
Senate Bill: 468

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Illegal False Rape Accusations”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Illegal False Rape Accusations Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that anyone who makes a false rape accusation that has been proven wrong through investigation will be submitted to punishment.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. False: Not according with truth or fact; incorrect.
 - B. Rape: Unlawful sexual activity and usually sexual intercourse carried out forcibly or under threat of injury against a person’s will or with a person who is beneath a certain age or incapable of valid consent because of mental illness, mental deficiency, intoxication, unconsciousness, or deception.
 - C. Accusation: A charge or claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offence: 30 months in prison and a \$5,000 fine.
 - 2nd Offence: 5 years in prison and a \$15,000 fine.
 - 3rd Offence: 15 years in prison and a \$30,000 fine.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the State of Texas.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Michael Berry

Senate Sponsor: Bailey Parker

Committee: Judiciary

County: Jack/Kerr

House Bill: 269

Senate Bill: 469

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“License Requirement Prior To Purchasing Firearm”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the License Requirement Prior To Purchasing Firearm Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure more requirements be added to the License-to-Carry permit for a person to obtain a permit for purchasing any and all firearms. Before anyone can attain said permit, they must attend a safety course, have a psychiatric evaluation, and be deemed fit to carry or own a firearm by a professional. For the reasoning of, hindering criminals from getting firearms as easily as they have in the past.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Firearm: A device that uses a firing mechanism, through an explosive reaction, to propel an object down a distance.
- B. License: A permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade.
- C. Psychiatric Evaluation: Making a judgement to a mental or emotional condition or its treatment by a signature of a professional Psychiatrist or family doctor.
- D. Professional: A person who has a license to teach gun safety or license to complete a psychiatric evaluation.
- Section 4. Any level of criminal offense, a Class B Misdemeanor or worse, committed whilst having possession of a firearm will be considered unlawful to receive or contain a License to Purchase permit, in which if an offense is committed without the license will be considered a Class B Misdemeanor, meaning, up to 180 days in a County Jail, a \$2000 fine, and 5 year suspension of License.
- Any level of criminal offense, a Class B Misdemeanor or worse, committed whilst having possession of a firearm is considered to be unlawful to receive or contain a License to Carry permit, in which if an offense is committed the license will be considered a Class A misdemeanor. Meaning, up to 2 years in a County Jail, a \$4000 fine, and a 10 year suspension of License to Carry and License to Purchase permits.
- 1st Offense: If you try to purchase a firearm while not having a license to do so then this offense will be considered a Class A misdemeanor. Meaning, up to 2 years in a County Jail, a \$4000, and a 10 year suspension of License to Carry and License to Purchase permits.
- 2nd Offense: If you try to purchase a firearm while not having a license to do so then this offense will be considered a 3rd degree Felony. Meaning, 2-10 years in a County Jail, a \$10,000, and the expulsion of License to Carry and License to Purchase permits.
- Section 5. This act shall be put alongside the Current License to Carry laws with few minor adjustments that are already listed in 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.



House Sponsor: Eric Phillips

Senate Sponsor: Erik Dieterich

Committee: Judiciary

County: Palo Pinto/Denton

House Bill: 270

Senate Bill: 470

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“License To Carry Eligibility To 18”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the License To Carry Eligibility To 18 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall give 18 year olds the ability to acquire a License to Carry in the State of Texas without being active military. They will be required to comply with Texas Handgun Laws.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. License to Carry: A legal permit to carry a handgun in public on one’s person or in close proximity.
 - B. Active Military: State active duty serviced, federally funded state active service, or federal active service.
 - C. Adult: Anyone 18 years of age or older.
 - D. Training: 4-6 hours of in class or online training from a Texas DPS approved provider.
 - E. Test: Prove proficiency in handling a handgun. (Shooting test)
- Section 4. The failure to comply with the License to Carry laws will result in 18 year old not being eligible for a permit until the current age of 21.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the Texas Department of Public Safety.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Brooke Riggins

Senate Sponsor: Grace Pohl

Committee: Judiciary

County: Young/Bell

House Bill: 271

Senate Bill: 471

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Pleading Insanity In Cases Of Capital Or First Degree Felonies”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pleading Insanity In Cases Of Capital Or First Degree Felonies Act.
- Section 2. This act shall repeal the option of pleading insanity for those guilty of capital felonies or felonies of the first degree. In these cases, the presiding judge will no longer have the option of sentencing the accused to serve his/her term in a mental institution.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Capital Felony: Capital murder.
- B. First Degree Felony: Theft of property valued at \$200,000 or more; aggravated sexual assault.
- Section 4. In place of sentencing the accused to a mental institution, the punishments are as follows: In the case of a capital felony: Imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice without parole for life or the death penalty. In the case of a felony of the first degree: Imprisonment in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice for life or for any term of not more than 99 years or less than 5 years. In addition to imprisonment, the accused may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$10,000.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government, as currently funded.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Reuben Stecher
Senate Sponsor: Cason Moorman
Committee: Judiciary
County: Kaufman/Walker

House Bill: 272
Senate Bill: 472

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Prohibit Bump Stocks Devices”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Prohibit Bump Stocks Devices Act.
- Section 2. This act shall prohibit the manufacturing, sale and use of devices known as “bump stocks”.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Bump Stocks: A device that can be installed onto semi-automatic firearms such as, AR-15, AK-47 and Saiga Models, replacing the rifles’ standard stocks.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in mandatory minimum prison sentence of at least 10 years in a Texas State Correctional Facility and a minimum of 5 years’ of probation.
- Section 5. This act will be regulated by Texas Department of Public Safety and funded by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Adaline Utley

Senate Sponsor: Blake Trimble

Committee: Judiciary

County: Hockley/Bosque

House Bill: 273

Senate Bill: 473

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“To Intensify The Punishment Of Cattle Rustlers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the To Intensify The Punishment Of Cattle Rustlers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that there are intensified punishments to protect the growing cattle industry, and to dissuade potential cattle rustlers.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Cattle Rustling: The act of stealing cattle or any livestock.
- Section 4. This act shall have the following penalties and punishments:
- The stealing of \$1,500 - \$20,000 worth of livestock will result in: Person(s) involved will be charged with a 3rd degree felony.
- The stealing of \$20,000 - \$100,000 worth of livestock will result in: Person(s) involved will be charged with a 2nd degree felony.
- The stealing of \$100,000 - \$200,000 worth of livestock will result in: Person(s) involved will be charged with a 1st degree felony
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of a half a million dollars.
- Section 6. This act is to amend and add to Texas penal code 31.03 and 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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PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE (PHW)

House Meeting Room: *E2.014*
 Chairperson: *Katelyn McCormick*
 Advisor(s): *Justin Klinksiek & Cassie Ferguson*

Senate Meeting Room: *E1.016*
 Chairperson: *Justin Jones*
 Advisor(s): *Audra Graves & Eric Taylor*

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
274	474	2018 Child Endangerment Prevention	Emily Crutcher	Brice Barrett	Gregg/Bosque
275	475	Aid For Post-Child Protective Services	Brent LeBlanc	Megan Frerich	Tarrant/San Patricio
276	476	Animal Protection And Care Cost	Brittnee Hamilton	Eulalia Haddox	Falls/Waller
277	477	Antioxidants In Breakfast Cereals	Makayla Waiser	Megan Frerich	Kerr/San Patricio
278	478	Arming Educators To Defend Children	Jonah Romero	Trinity Height	Jefferson/Swisher
279	479	Ban AR-15s In Texas	Kyleigh Hemken	Trinity Height	Nueces/Swisher
280	480	Banning Of Abortion Grant	Braden Lowe	Catarina Hernandez	Brazos/Sutton
281	481	Bi-Annual Drug Test For Anybody On Government Aid	Corwin Schuller	Michaela Martin	Culberson/Wise
282	482	Conceal Carry For Some Specially Trained Teachers	Corwin Schuller	Shelly Padalecki	Culberson/Bexar
283	483	Criminalize Abortion	Claire Crow	Eulalia Haddox	McLennan/Waller
284	484	Criminalize Abortion On Babies With Down Syndrome	Jamie Byrom	Brice Barrett	Taylor/Bosque
285	485	Death With Dignity	Taylor Schmidt	Shelly Padalecki	Travis/Bexar
286	486	Defensive Driving For Drivers With Accidents	Victoria Weynand	Megan Frerich	Bexar/San Patricio
287	487	Divorce Waiting Period	Gentry Wesley	Eulalia Haddox	Swisher/Waller
288	488	Expanded Vaccine Administration For Pharmacists	Claudia Taylor	Trinity Height	Dallam/Swisher
289	489	Government Assistance Programs Drug Test Policy	Olivia Pankonien	Brice Barrett	McLennan/Bosque
290	490	Guns In The Classroom	Nathan Barrett	Catarina Hernandez	Leon/Sutton
291	491	High School Installment of Rapid Water Bottle Filling Stations	Abigail Miller	Michaela Martin	Milam/Wise
292	492	Homemade Texas School Lunches	Cara Hernandez	Shelly Padalecki	Sutton/Bexar
293	493	Indigent Death	Elizabeth Lewis	Brice Barrett	Hill/Bosque
294	494	Infants Will Not Be Aborted If A Heartbeat Is Detected	Jonah Romero	Megan Frerich	Jefferson/San Patricio
295	495	Killing Fetus In The Womb	Isaiah Geter	Eulalia Haddox	Hale/Waller
296	496	Large Animal And Livestock Disaster Preparations	Sunny Cowley	Trinity Height	Randall/Swisher
297	497	Legalization Of Products Containing CBD	Makayla Waiser	Catarina Hernandez	Kerr/Sutton
298	498	Limiting The Capacity Of Semi-Automatic Weapon Magazines	Bryson Goldman	Michaela Martin	Nueces/Wise
299	499	Lone Star Card Rewards For Healthy Choices	Kynzie Hardegre	Shelly Padalecki	Mitchell/Bexar
300	500	Making School Lunches Better In Texas Public Schools	Nathan Barrett	Brice Barrett	Leon/Bosque
301	501	Mandatory Mental Health Screening For Students	Leann Fodge	Michaela Martin	Hudspeth/Wise
302	502	Mental Health Treatment Increase	Bryson Goldman	Megan Frerich	Nueces/San Patricio
303	503	Middle School Physical Education	Emeri Drewry	Eulalia Haddox	Hidalgo/Waller
304	504	No Charge For Hair	Maci Wisdom	Catarina Hernandez	Parker/Sutton
305	505	No Children Aborted	Isabel Friedrichs	Trinity Height	Refugio/Swisher
306	506	No More Over-the-counter Prescriptions	Lexy Ide	Brice Barrett	Bell/Bosque
307	507	No More Pregnant Smokers	Lexy Ide	Michaela Martin	Bell/Wise
308	508	Opt-Out Organ Donation	Braden Lowe	Shelly Padalecki	Brazos/Bexar
309	509	Patron Protection	Aaron Dockery	Brice Barrett	Collin/Bosque



HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
310	510	Physician-Assisted Suicide	Rachel White	Megan Frerich	Johnson/San Patricio
311	511	Primary Health Insurance Premiums For First Responders	Gentry Wesley	Eulalia Haddox	Swisher/Waller
312	512	Protecting Texas Citizen's DNA From Misuse	Madeline Chilek	Trinity Height	Brazos/Swisher
313	513	Provide Infant Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	Maddie Riley	Catarina Hernandez	Walker/Sutton
314	514	Providing Weekend Food Assistance	Sunny Cowley	Michaela Martin	Randall/Wise
315	515	Puppy Vaccination	James Fine	Shelly Padalecki	Brazoria/Bexar
316	516	Raising The Age Of Owning A Firearm To 21	Claudia Taylor	Brice Barrett	Dallam/Bosque
317	517	Reform Of SNAP Benefits	Madeline Chilek	Megan Frerich	Brazos/San Patricio
318	518	Remove Daylight Savings Time	Jamie Byrom	Eulalia Haddox	Taylor/Waller
319	519	Restriction of PETA Against Student Organizations	Jessica Pena	Trinity Height	Kleberg/Swisher
320	520	Texans Taking Care Of Pets	Emeri Drewry	Catarina Hernandez	Hidalgo/Sutton
321	521	Texas Adoption Of Permanent Daylight Saving Time	Maci Wisdom	Michaela Martin	Parker/Wise
322	522	Texas Citizens To Certify Their Service Dog	Brent LeBlanc	Shelly Padalecki	Tarrant/Bexar
323	523	The Healthy Living	Maci Wisdom	Catarina Hernandez	Parker/Sutton
324	524	To Save a Child From Hot Vehicle	Jessica Pena	Megan Frerich	Kleberg/San Patricio
325	525	Tobacco Sales To People Over 21	Rachel White	Eulalia Haddox	Johnson/Waller
326	526	Welfare Drug Testing	Emily Crutcher	Trinity Height	Gregg/Swisher
327	527	Welfare To Be Used In Wise of Health	Kacey Russell	Catarina Hernandez	Bee/Sutton



House Sponsor: Emily Crutcher

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Gregg/Bosque

House Bill: 274

Senate Bill: 474

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“2018 Child Endangerment Prevention”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the 2018 Child Endangerment Prevention Act.
- Section 2. The Texas Department of Justice will oversee that all relevant information involving child abuse, misconduct and neglect cases will be shared to the surrounding states. The purpose of this bill to keep alleged child abusers from crossing state lines and escaping either alone or with the child.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Child: Shall be defined as a person under the age of eighteen.
- B. Abuse: Misconduct and neglect shall be defined as harm done to an individual whether it be physical, emotional, mental, or sexual.
- Section 4. This act will be funded and enacted by the Texas Justice Department
- 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.



House Sponsor: Brent LeBlanc

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Tarrant/San Patricio

House Bill: 275

Senate Bill: 475

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Aid For Post-Child Protective Services”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Aid For Post-Child Protective Services Act.
- Section 2. This act shall initiate a private-sector pilot program. This program will establish or find a suitable private organization, or multiple organizations, to fund and aid children who have graduated High-School and phased-out of CPS. This organization will be a private non-profit. This private organization will ensure that children in the CPS system have the resources needed to sustain themselves until college, or until they can find suitable employment. All children who have phased out of CPS care should have job and career guidance, and also access to transportation, and monetary aid for a higher degree, and also for housing. The purpose of this program is to help assimilation of children from CPS system into general society.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Child Protection Services (CPS): A state department responsible for providing child protection, which includes responding to reports of child abuse or neglect.
- B. Pilot Program: A feasibility study or experimental trial, is a small-scale, short-term experiment that helps an organization learn how a large-scale project might work in practice.
- Section 4. Failure to comply or properly implement the guidelines in this mandate within four months of the enactment of this bill will result in a complete overhaul of CPS management.
- Section 5. This act shall mandate no extra funding. Any administrative and logistical work required for implementation will be paid for within the current CPS budget. If more funding is needed, it may be addressed in a separate bill.
- Section 6. The AP-CPS Act shall comply with the CPS Privatization mandates of Senate Bill 11. Furthermore, any titles of the Texas Family Code and/or Health and Safety Code shall be amended to comply with this 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.



House Sponsor: Brittnee Hamilton

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Falls/Waller

House Bill: 276

Senate Bill: 476

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Animal Protection And Care Cost”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Animal Protection and Care Cost Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide certain protections regarding animal rights and provide individuals and organizations with an understanding and guideline for the correct and proper care of all livestock, fowl, waterfowl, domestic pets, and any other type of owned animals. Threatening any violation of this act as a claim against the government; to provide certain remedies; to require a person bringing a claim under this act to do so no later than two years after the negligence or violent action was taken; to provide certain definitions; and for related purposes.
- Section 3. This act shall stipulate that violators of the CAPCA be fined or shall serve time in a detention facility: (a) Class A Violations of the CAPCA include: Neglect of animal hygiene or health (b) Animal Fighting, Animal Death, Profit from harm induced to animal. The state government shall take the following action against violators of the CAPCA: (a) Violators will pay a fine between the amounts of \$250- \$5,000 in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (b) Violators will pay a fine between amounts of \$500- \$10,000 in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (b2) Violators may also be sentenced to 3 to 5 years in a state penitentiary, in a manner consistent with the sincere moral harm done to the animal. (b3) Class B Violators will not be permitted to own an animal again. Failure to follow this article can result in 1 to 3 years of additional time in a state penitentiary.
- Section 4. This law would pay for itself due to the fines.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Makayla Waiser

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Kerr/San Patricio

House Bill: 277

Senate Bill: 477

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Antioxidants In Breakfast Cereals”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Antioxidants In Breakfast Cereals Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all breakfast cereals are enriched with antioxidants from onyx sorghum, so that all humans that consume have better health.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Antioxidant: A molecule that inhibits the oxidation of other molecules. Oxidation is a chemical reaction that can produce free radicals, leading to chain reactions that may damage cells. Antioxidants such as thiols or ascorbic acid (vitamin C) terminate these chain reactions. The term “antioxidant” is mainly used for two different groups of substances: industrial chemicals which are added to products to prevent oxidation, and natural chemicals found in foods and body tissue which are said to have beneficial health effects. Onyx Sorghum- developed by Texas A&M AgriLife researchers is a high tannin sorghum as well were very unique in they have very high antioxidant capacity and very unique color attributes which contribute to health benefits.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate shutdown of the plant until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected.
- 2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government through the USDA in the amount of 3 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.



House Sponsor: Jonah Romero

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Jefferson/Swisher

House Bill: 278

Senate Bill: 478

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Arming Educators To Defend Children”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Arming Educators To Defend Children Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure the safety of our children while in school by allowing our educators to carry weapons after extensive training.
- Section 3. Definition:
Weapons: A handgun or stun gun.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
1st Offense: A Class C misdemeanor which is a fine up to \$500.00
2nd Offense: A Class A misdemeanor which is up to one year in jail and/or a fine up to \$4,000.00
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by local school districts through grants provided by the state government totaling 5 million dollars.
- Section 6. Repeal of Texas Penal Code Section 46.03 Subsection (a)(1).
- 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.



House Sponsor: Kyleigh Hemken

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Nueces/Swisher

House Bill: 279

Senate Bill: 479

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Ban AR-15s 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 Ban AR-15s In Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall rid Texas of AR-15 Assault Rifles, an impractical and dangerous weapon. An AR-15 has been used for three past mass shootings, and they have no place in the public hand. All currently owned AR-15s would be required to be surrendered during an amnesty period. Financial compensation for these weapons would be provided were they determined to be owned legally. After the amnesty anyone found to be in possession would result in arrest, fine and possible incarceration.
- Section 3. Definition:
AR-15: A semi automatic version of the military’s M16 Assault Rifle.
- Section 4. Possessing an AR-15 after the amnesty period will result in a \$10,000 fine and weapon seizure.
- Section 5. Compensation for the surrender of an AR-15 will be funded by a 2% increase in taxes applied to gun sales. If additional funds are needed an increase in tax on cigarette and alcohol sales shall be implemented. The money gained by seizure of illegal weaponry would be added to the Public Education budget.
- Section 6. State Highway Patrol offices will be mandated to carry out the administrative duties or weapon surrender during the grace period.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Braden Lowe

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Brazos/Sutton

House Bill: 280

Senate Bill: 480

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Banning Of Abortion Grant”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Banning of Abortion Grant Act.
- Section 2. The current law about abortion in Texas bans insurance from covering the cost of the abortion through a health insurance plan, making them pay a separate coverage plan for the abortion. They can still have the abortion after the first 28 weeks of pregnancy, only if the child has a birth defect or the mother is dying. This act bans abortion in Texas causing those who want the abortion to do the procedure in another state.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Abortion: The deliberate termination of a human pregnancy, most often performed during the first 28 weeks of pregnancy.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 10 years imprisonment.
- 2nd Offense: A fine of \$300 to \$900 every month for operating a facility.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Corwin Schuller

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Culberson/Wise

House Bill: 281

Senate Bill: 481

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Bi-Annual Drug Test For Anybody On Government Aid”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Bi-Annual Drug Test for Anybody on Government Aid Act.
- Section 2. This act mandates all Texas citizens receiving government assistance participate in bi-annual drug tests in order to qualify for continued assistance.
- Section 3. The drug testing process is decided by the citizen being screened, as long as it meets the qualifications of being a drug test.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: If the citizen does not pass the screening, the process for cancellation of government assistance will take effect after the date of the results return.
 - 2nd Offense: If the citizen does not pass the screening for a second time, cancellation for government assistance will begin after the results have returned, in addition to a \$200.00 fine. This also is effective after the second failure.
- Section 5. Funding will be provided by a \$2-\$5.00 dollar fee on income tax checks.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Corwin Schuller
Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Culberson/Bexar

House Bill: 282
Senate Bill: 482

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Conceal Carry For Some Specially Trained Teachers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Conceal Carry For Some Specially Trained Teachers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow Texas school teachers to carry a concealed handgun on campus, during school hours, in case of an emergency requiring teachers to act for the protection of students. Teachers must still obtain a concealed carry license. No more than 10 rounds should be loaded in a gun clip.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Concealed Handgun: A pistol or revolver which is not openly discernible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person.
- B. Rounds: Ammunition for single shots.
- Section 4. Funding will come from taxes on guns and ammunition.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Claire Crow

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: McLennan/Waller

House Bill: 283

Senate Bill: 483

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Criminalize Abortion”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Criminalize Abortion Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that abortion procedures of any kind be illegal and also ensure closure of all abortion facilities in the State of Texas. This act shall protect the rights of the unborn child in the womb and give that child the same right to life as all other living human beings by making abortion illegal in all stages of pregnancy. The principle of this act is to treat the unborn from the moment of conception with the exact same value as all human beings. If a woman does not have sufficient funds, she can apply for government assistance.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Unborn Child: A baby in the womb from the moment of conception until birth. Make abortion illegal in all stages of pregnancy.
- B. Exact Same Values As We Have: This ensures that the unborn are treated the same way as all human beings. It treats the unborn as being made in the image of God Himself and protects the unborn from abortion.
- C. Murdered: Any abortion procedures, including pills or surgical procedures.
- D. Abortion: The intentional termination of pregnancy.
- Section 4. The abortion doctor and nurses are to be sentenced to 30 years in prison. The mother, on the other hand, will be punished as seen fit by the judge according to the situation and circumstances such as: the number of previous abortions, the level of knowledge the woman had about the unborn, if the woman was intending to end the child's life, did the woman have full knowledge that the unborn was a living being when the child was terminated. The woman will be fined. \$1,000 for breaking the law.
- The mother, as well as anyone else involved in the abortion (i.e. doctor, nurses, father of the child) are to be sentenced with 30 years in prison.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jamie Byrom

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Taylor/Bosque

House Bill: 284

Senate Bill: 484

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Criminalize Abortion On Babies With Down Syndrome”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Criminalize Abortion On Babies With Down Syndrome Act.
- Section 2. This act would criminalize abortions performed on unborn babies diagnosed with Down Syndrome at any point during pregnancy. This will eliminate babies being aborted only because they have Down Syndrome and demonstrate that all life is equally valuable.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Down Syndrome: A congenital condition characterized by mild to moderate mental disability, distinctive physical characteristics, and the presence of three chromosomes numbered 21 in human beings.
- B. Abortion: The termination of a pregnancy resulting in the death of the unborn baby.
- C. Unborn Baby: A human life from the moment of conception until birth.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The abortionist will immediately have his/her license revoked and be charged with 5 to 30 years in prison. The woman will be fined \$1,000 and charged with 5 to 30 years in prison.
- 2nd Offense: The abortionist and woman will be charged with 10 years to life in prison.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Taylor Schmidt

Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Travis/Bexar

House Bill: 285

Senate Bill: 485

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Death With Dignity”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Death With Dignity Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all mentally competent adults in the State of Texas who have a terminal illness with a confirmed prognosis of 6 or fewer months to live request Physician Assisted Suicide. This will require an interview with two physicians to determine that the patient meets the criteria and be granted their wish of dying with dignity without interference of the government or judgement.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Mentally Competent: A person’s mental ability to choose right from wrong and having the ability to express themselves.
 - B. Terminal Illness: An irreversible illness that in the near future will result in death or a state of permanent unconsciousness from which the person is unlikely to recover.
 - C. Prognosis: The likely course of a disease or ailment.
 - D. Dignity: The state or quality of being worthy of honor or respect.
- Section 4. If an individual interferes with a patient’s access to services related to Physician Assisted Suicide:
- 1st Offense: \$500 Fine
 - 2nd Offense: 90 days in jail
 - 3rd Offense: \$500 Fine and 120 days in jail
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government. The State government will cover costs associated with prescription medications for physician assisted suicide.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Victoria Weynand

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Bexar/San Patricio

House Bill: 286

Senate Bill: 486

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Defensive Driving For Drivers With Accidents”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Defensive Driving For Drivers With Accidents Act.
- Section 2. This act shall keep roads safe by requiring all drivers to take defensive driving if they have an accident in which they are at fault within 3 years of obtaining a driver’s license.
- Section 3. The standard Safe Practices for Motor Vehicle Operations, ANSI/ASSE Z15.1, defines defensive driving skills as “driving to save lives, time, and money, in spite of the conditions around you and the actions of others.” This definition is taken from the National Safety Council’s Defensive Driving Course.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Not taking course on time: \$250 fine and requirement to take course.
- 2nd Offense: Not taking course on time: \$250 fine and license revoked until completion of course.
- Section 5. The act shall be funded by the funds from 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.



House Sponsor: Gentry Wesley

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Swisher/Waller

House Bill: 287

Senate Bill: 487

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Divorce Waiting Period”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Divorce Waiting Period Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to decrease the waiting period of legal separation from sixty days to zero days to ensure the well being of all parties. Infidelity, abuse, and abandonment are the grounds for immediate divorce.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Legal Separation: The legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body.
 - B. Infidelity: The action or state of being unfaithful to a spouse or other sexual partner.
 - C. Abuse: Treat (a person or an animal) with cruelty or violence, especially regularly or repeatedly.
 - D. Abandonment: Cease to support or look after (someone); desert.
- Section 4. Penalties and punishments shall remain as currently written by the State of Texas.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by legal aid for low income applicants if they fall under infidelity, abuse, or abandonment. The state will be reimbursed by the offending party.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Claudia Taylor

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Dallam/Swisher

House Bill: 288

Senate Bill: 488

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Expanded Vaccine Administration For Pharmacists”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Expanded Vaccine Administration For Pharmacists Act.
- Section 2. This act shall eliminate the age restriction of pharmacists to administer vaccines and allow greater adherence with the Center for Disease Control recommended vaccination schedules, expanded access to the healthcare system, and greater compliance with public school recommendations. There are no US federal laws that mandate vaccination, but all 50 states require certain vaccinations for children entering public schools. Many childhood illnesses, including rubella, diphtheria, smallpox, polio, and whooping cough, are prevented by vaccination and millions of children’s lives are saved. Pharmacists are currently allowed to administer vaccines to children over the age of seven years old.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Vaccination: Is the act of getting a vaccine, usually as a shot.
- B. Vaccine: Is made from very small amounts of weak or dead germs that can cause diseases — for example, viruses, or bacteria. It prepares your body to fight the disease faster and more effectively so you won’t get sick.
- C. Administration: Direct application of a vaccine by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means to the body
- Section 4. No funding will be required for this Act. All pharmacists will be certified in immunization administration at their own cost.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Olivia Pankonien

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: McLennan/Bosque

House Bill: 289

Senate Bill: 489

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Government Assistance Programs Drug Test Policy”

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 Programs Drug Test Policy Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all recipients of government assistance programs (such as Medicaid, WIC, SNAP, TANF) over the age of 18 shall be required to submit to a urinalysis upon application for said program and at random any time after being accepted for benefits from that program.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Urinalysis: Analysis of urine by physical, chemical, and microscopical means to test for the presence of drugs.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in actions in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the The Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS” or “Department”) revised Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs (Guidelines), 82 FR 7920 (October 1, 2017) for urine testing.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Nathan Barrett

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Leon/Sutton

House Bill: 290

Senate Bill: 490

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Guns In The Classroom”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Guns In The Classroom Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow properly licensed teachers and staff at schools to be able to effectively defend themselves and students from a possible violent attack. To accomplish this these chosen and properly educated and trained staff members will be equipped with handguns of their choosing to conceal carry.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Properly Trained: Have a state accredited background check, Proper handgun safety training, mental examination.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense by school: 10% cut in state funding to school.
2nd Offense by school: 30% cut in funding and multiple armed guards.
3rd Offense by school: Forced shut down.
- Section 5. The firearm trainings and background checks will by managed and partially funded by the state government and partially funded by the local and city governments.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Abbigail Miller

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Milam/Wise

House Bill: 291

Senate Bill: 491

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“High School Installment of Rapid Water Bottle Filling Stations”

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 Installment of Rapid Water Bottle Filling Stations Act.
- Section 2. This act shall help keep kids drinking water safely, and to put cleaner healthier water within the high school community’s reach. This act will ensure that Texas High Schools be required to install a rapid water bottle filling station at their high school campus. These filtered H2O bottle filling stations must meet Standard 53 lead reduction requirements and will help reduce the carbon footprint of disposable water bottles in Texas landfills.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Rapid Water Bottle Filling Station: Bottle fillers that provide convenient hydration with a rapid fill of filtered water to quench thirst and minimize plastic bottle waste in the environment.
- B. Standard 53 Lead Reduction Requirements: Water filters meant to reduce health-related contaminants that may be present in public or private drinking water by minimizing exposure to microbiological, chemical or particulate contaminants that might be hazardous to one’s health.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1,000 fine.
2nd Offense: \$2,000 fine.
3rd Offense: Will result in the loss of school funding.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of 2.5 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.



House Sponsor: Cara Hernandez
Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Sutton/Bexar

House Bill: 292
Senate Bill: 492

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Homemade Texas School Lunches”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Homemade Texas School Lunches Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allocate money to fund Texas school districts to help transition from giving over-processed school lunches to the school children to serving homemade, more beneficial meals to the students. The current school cafeteria food does not meet the nutritional needs of growing students. In fact, the pre-made, frozen food has a negative effect on the children who consume it on a daily basis.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Pre-made: Made in advance of.
 - B. Homemade: Made by oneself.
 - C. Over-processed: Something that is processed too much.
 - D. Transition: A passage from one state, stage, subject, or place to another.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a rescindment of the money granted.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars. The Texas budgeting process will distribute two million dollars each cycle for the high school to transition from pre-made school lunches to homemade meals. Apportioned funds will be administered by the Texas Education Agency. Texas school districts may apply.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Elizabeth Lewis

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Hill/Bosque

House Bill: 293

Senate Bill: 493

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. The act shall 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 care requirements. The intent is that the state will reimburse the counties for expenditures.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Eligible Resident: A person who meets the income and resources requirements established by this chapter or by the governmental entity, public hospital, or hospital district in whose jurisdiction the person resides.
- Section 4. This act shall 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.



House Sponsor: Jonah Romero

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Jefferson/San Patricio

House Bill: 294

Senate Bill: 494

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Infants Will Not Be Aborted If A Heartbeat Is Detected”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Infants Will Not Be Aborted If A Heartbeat Is Detected Act.
- Section 2. This act shall minimize the amount of abortions in Texas. This act is meant to save infants lives by finding an infant’s heartbeat when a woman comes seeking an abortion and a heartbeat is detected using an ultrasound.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Abortion: Deliberate termination of a human pregnancy
 - B. Ultrasound: Sound or other vibrations that have an ultrasonic frequency and are used for medical imaging
 - C. Heartbeat: Pulsation of heart that sends blood to the rest of the body
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 3 months in county jail, \$250 fine.
 - 2nd Offense: 6 months in county jail, \$250 fine.
 - 3rd and each additional Offense: 1 year in county jail, with each additional offense adding 6 months to jail time; \$500 fine for each offense.
- Section 5. This act shall be enforced by the federal government by telling each abortion clinic that abortions are illegal once a heartbeat is detected in a child through an ultrasound. This act will not require public funding because each representative and senator from each county of Texas will take this bill back to their homes and inform the abortion clinics in their hometown of the law change.
- Section 6. Repeal of Texas Occupation Code (OCC) § 164.052 Section 18.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Isaiah Geter

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Hale/Waller

House Bill: 295

Senate Bill: 495

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Killing Fetus In The Womb”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Killing Fetus In The Womb Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the killing of an unborn child is not only punishable under murder and manslaughter laws, but punishable under abortion as well. If the entire criminal code is extended to a person killing an unborn child at any stage of gestation from fertilization to birth is illegal then the same should apply to a mother killing her own fetus with an abortion.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Manslaughter: The unlawful killing of a human without malice, or premeditation.
 - B. Murder: The premeditated and unlawful killing of one human.
 - C. Abortion: The intentional termination of a fetus in the womb, resulting in the end of a pregnancy.
 - D. Fetus: An unborn and developing human in the womb.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- Second Degree Felony: Injury, attempted murder, or involuntary manslaughter of unborn child will result in a fine exceeding no more than \$10,000 and imprisonment for 2-20 years with parole.
 - First Degree Felony: Murder of child will result in a fine no more than \$10,000 and imprisonment for 5-99 years with parole.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of three billion dollars. These funds would be used to provide appropriate resources for mothers and their newborn children.
- Section 6. Repeal of Health and Safety Code; Public Health Provisions, Chapter 171: Abortion and all laws and statutes in conflict with this act.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Sunny Cowley

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Randall/Swisher

House Bill: 296

Senate Bill: 496

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Large Animal And Livestock Disaster Preparations”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Large Animal And Livestock Disaster Preparations Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure the safety and health of large animals and livestock by the proper care and rescue of said animals used for show, meat, and pet purposes. This will also help ensure the mental and financial well being of the victims of the disaster, and therefore promoting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the local areas. This would also cut down government spending on the disposal of large animal carcasses after a disaster takes place.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Large Animal: Any domestic species of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, or horses, which are normally and have historically, been kept and raised on farms in the U.S., and used or intended for use as food or fiber, or for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber. This term also includes animals such as rabbits, mink, and chinchilla, when they are used solely for purposes of meat or fur, and animals such as horses and llamas when used solely as work and pack animals. This bill also includes large animals used for therapy or are being housed in a rehabilitation or rescue facility.
- Livestock- Farm animals that are regarded as assets.
- Section 4. Local governments on a county level must have an LALDPA plan in place in order to receive funding from FEMA.
- Section 5. Each local government must provide at least \$2.5 million dollars per year towards research and implementation of the local LALPDA plan.
- Section 6. If this act is put into place as law, FEMA would have to educate their employees on the proper care and rescue techniques of large animals in the event of a disaster. There would also have to be a designated department head to oversee the operations of this bill.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Makayla Waiser

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Kerr/Sutton

House Bill: 297

Senate Bill: 497

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Legalization Of Products Containing CBD”

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 Products Containing CBD Act.
- Section 2. This act shall legalize retail and online sales in Texas of topical products and ingestible products containing Cannabidiol (CBD).
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Cannabidiol: Also known as CBD, is a chemical found in marijuana plants that lacks the psychoactive properties of tetrahydrocannabinol (or THC), and therefore is not intoxicating.
- B. Topical Products: Shall include but not be limited to oils, skin creams, lip balms, or body sprays.
- C. Ingestible Products: Shall include but not be limited to pill supplements, oils, and edible food products.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with the product requirements will result in:
- 1st Offense: Receive a \$5,000 fine.
- 2nd Offense: Receive a \$10,000 fine.
- Section 5. All products labeled as containing CBD shall contain at least 5% cannabidiol, and shall contain no THC or other controlled substances. Companies should retain all product testing reports on file.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Bryson Goldman
Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Nueces/Wise

House Bill: 298
Senate Bill: 498

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Limiting The Capacity Of Semi-Automatic Weapon Magazines”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limiting The Capacity Of Semi-Automatic Weapon Magazines Act.
- Section 2. This act shall handicap the lethal ability of a semiautomatic weapon by creating a maximum magazine capacity of 15 rounds of ammo for both handguns and rifles. This will ensure a decrease in the amount of casualties in a mass shooting, such as the attack in Sutherland Springs, Texas. Reload time allows victims to escape or defend themselves. This act shall require removing all magazines exceeding cartridge capacity from all stores and prohibiting manufacture of these magazines in Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Lethal: Of, relating to, or causing death.
 - B. Semi-automatic: Self-loading firearm; does not require manual reloading between shots.
 - C. Magazine: A metal receptacle that holds firearm cartridges.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500.00 Fine and confiscation of illegal weapon magazines.
 - 2nd Offense: Misdemeanor, confiscation of magazines, \$2000-\$5000 Fine and up to two weeks jail time.
 - 3rd Offense: Felony, confiscation of all firearms and up to 5 years in prison.
- Section 5. The county will be responsible for managing and using funds generated from 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.



House Sponsor: Kynzie Hardegree

Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Mitchell/Bexar

House Bill: 299

Senate Bill: 499

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Lone Star Card Rewards For Healthy Choices”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Lone Star Card Rewards For Healthy Choices Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide incentives to individuals using SNAP program benefits to make healthier food purchase choices and attend Nutrition Classes. The goal is to decrease the obesity and diabetes rates for Texas residents. This will also reduce medical care costs that traditionally fall under state tax dollars. Participants earn points and additional SNAP benefits for attending Nutrition Classes and purchasing canned, fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables. Points earned can accumulate and be redeemed for future purchases using their Lone Star Card.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program): The name of the Food Stamp program.
- B. Lone Star Card: The plastic card that is used like a debit card to purchase food. Each month an allotted amount is placed on the card.
- Section 4. There is no punishment or penalties for not participating in the program, only benefits.
- Section 5. Funding for program will come from drug busts from across 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.



House Sponsor: Nathan Barrett

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Leon/Bosque

House Bill: 300

Senate Bill: 500

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Making School Lunches Better In Texas Public Schools”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Making School Lunches Better In Texas Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students receive a nutritious lunch that provides enough food to make them feel full. The schools should be able to offer kid friendly foods that would reduce the amount of wasted food.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Nutritious: Nourishing; efficient as food.
 - B. Public Schools: A school that receives funding from government institutions.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- First Offense: \$500 Fine to School.
 - Second Offense: \$1500 Fine to School.
 - Third Offense: \$5000 Fine to School and loss in Free and Reduced Lunch Funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government based on a formula which would be based on the size of the school.
- Section 6. If this bill becomes a law then the Texas Department of Agriculture should enforce the law by going around to schools and making sure that they are in compliance.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Leann Fodge

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Hudspeth/Wise

House Bill: 301

Senate Bill: 501

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mandatory Mental Health Screening For Students”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Mandatory Mental Health Screening For Students Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students in public school system grades 6-12 be required to take a mental health screening test at the beginning of each school year to set a baseline for monitoring and or discovering any underlying health conditions or concerns. The purpose of such screening is to help identify any tendencies towards violence, eating disorders or suicide risks.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Mental Health: A person’s condition in regard to their psychological and emotional well being.
- Section 4. Failure of the school to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Failure to comply within the first year shall mandate a restriction of 2% of funds from the state to the LEA.
- 2nd Offence: Failure to comply every year past the one year deadline shall result in a restriction of all public funds from the state to the LEA.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and shall be managed through funds obtained from the state government and fines incurred under the act. Funds shall be managed by the Committee for Public Health and Welfare.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Bryson Goldman
Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Nueces/San Patricio

House Bill: 302
Senate Bill: 502

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Mental Health Treatment Increase”

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 Treatment Increase Act.
- Section 2. This act shall increase prevention, early intervention, and treatment of substandard mental health by funding the establishment of more mental health facilities and offering financial assistance to individuals looking to specialize in mental health matters.
- Section 3. Definition:
Substandard Mental Health: Below normal psychological and emotional stability.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 650 million dollars.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Emeri Drewry

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Hidalgo/Waller

House Bill: 303

Senate Bill: 503

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Middle School Physical Education”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Middle School Physical Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that middle school students be required to take 6 semesters of Physical education from 6th to 8th grade. The purpose of the bill is to increase the amount of physical activity that kids participate in. Children obesity rates are rising, and required physical education has the potential to lower these rates.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Obesity: An excess proportion of total body fat. A person is considered obese when his or her weight is 20% or more above normal weight. Obesity may lead to adverse health effects.
- B. Physical Activity: A structured classroom setting lead by a certified physical education teacher.
- Section 4. If school districts did not follow these guidelines, their state funding would be cut by 5% per student.
- Section 5. The funding for the teachers would come from within each school districts’ budget.
- Section 6. Currently, middle school students are only required to have physical education for 30 minutes a day, but only 4 semesters out of the total of 6. This law would have to be changed.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Maci Wisdom

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Parker/Sutton

House Bill: 304

Senate Bill: 504

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“No Charge For Hair”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Charge For Hair Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that any child under the age of 18 with alopecia, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and any other hair-loss conditions should not be charged for donated hair.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Alopecia: The medical term for hair loss; commonly also referred to as androgenic alopecia.
 - B. Chemotherapy: The treatment of disease such as cancer by the use of chemical substances.
 - C. Radiation Therapy: The treatment of cancer by the use of X-rays and other forms of radiation.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fine equivalent to the amount of the wig sold to and charged to victim and their family.
 - 2nd Offense: Fine equal to or doubled to that of the sold product.
 - 3rd Offense: Fine equal to or doubled to that product; can not work in a hair-loss care center.
- Section 5. 80% of all hair donated to Locks of Love is sold and used to cover expenses throughout the center. This funding along with donations and other fundraisers will be the primary source of funding.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Isabel Friedrichs

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Refugio/Swisher

House Bill: 305

Senate Bill: 505

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“No Children Aborted”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Children Aborted Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that no child with a measureable heartbeat shall be aborted or euthanized, with the exception of saving the mother’s life, to ensure the life of child is saved.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Abortion: The purposeful ending of a human pregnancy.
- B. Euthanasia: The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500.00 Fine.
- 2nd Offense: Jail time equivalent to the amount of time the child’s heart was beating.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Lexy Ide

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Bell/Bosque

House Bill: 306

Senate Bill: 506

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“No More Over-the-Counter Prescriptions”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No More Over-the-Counter Prescriptions Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that a person will not be able to buy over-the-counter drugs unless prescribed. This will ensure that all prescriptions are handled in a safe manner and also reduce the risk of addiction.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Prescription: An instruction written by a medical practitioner that authorizes a patient to be provided a medicine or treatment.
- B. Over-the-counter-medicines: Sold directly to a consumer without a prescription from a healthcare professional.
- C. Pharmacists: Healthcare professionals who practice in pharmacy.
- Section 4. Buying prescription drugs without a prescription from a health provider offense: \$200.00 fine.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government to ensure this law.
- Section 6. Special Instructions: A person must be 18 years or older to have a prescription.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Lexy Ide

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Bell/Wise

House Bill: 307

Senate Bill: 507

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“No More Pregnant Smokers”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No More Pregnant Smokers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall outlaw any women that are pregnant or planning to become pregnant to smoke.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Smoker: A person who smokes tobacco regularly
 - B. Asthma: Condition that can be caused by smoking during pregnancy
 - C. Cancer: Different cancers caused by smoking during pregnancy
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$400.00 Fine & must attend a smoking cessation class.
 - 2nd Offense: \$1,000.00 Fine, must attend a smoking cessation class for the rest of pregnancy.
- Section 5. This act will receive funding from the Federal Government for 3 million dollars to go to the smoking cessation classes.
- Section 6. There is no law or fine for the act of pregnant women smoking.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Braden Lowe

Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Brazos/Bexar

House Bill: 308

Senate Bill: 508

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Opt-Out Organ Donation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Opt-Out Organ Donation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall change the current organ donation enrollment process from one that is opt-in to an opt-out system. By default all Texas residents with a driver’s license would be automatically enrolled in the organ donation program with the option to decline enrollment.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Organ Donation: The process of removing an organ(s) from a person (donor) and giving them to a different individual (recipient).
- B. Opt-In-people: Are assumed that they do not want to participate and must choose to do so.
- C. Opt-Out-people: Are automatically enrolled in a program and must chose to end participation.
- Section 4. The current law would be amended for organ donation and 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.



House Sponsor: Aaron Dockery

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Collin/Bosque

House Bill: 309

Senate Bill: 509

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Patron Protection”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Patron Protection Act.
- Section 2. This act shall protect business’ patrons from being harassed, and or disrespected, by the businesses and employees themselves.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Business Patrons: Customers of the business.
 - B. Harassed: Disrespected, bullied, teased, made fun of, threatened.
 - C. Employees: The workers of the businesses.
- Section 4. If the employee physically harasses the patron then it is felony:
- 1st Physical Offense: \$300.00 Fine and a week of Community Service.
 - 2nd Physical Offense: \$1000.00 Fine, month of Community Service, and Automatic Termination.
- If the employee verbally harasses the patron then it is a misdemeanor:
- 1st Verbal Offense: \$200.00 Fine
 - 2nd Verbal Offense: \$500.00 Fine and Automatic Termination
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the franchise tax of the State of Texas.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Rachel White

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Johnson/San Patricio

House Bill: 310

Senate Bill: 510

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Physician-Assisted Suicide”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Physician-Assisted Suicide Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide an alternative for recipients of capital punishment or a life sentence in prison. Physician-assisted suicide would save taxpayer dollars and reduce the burden to the prison system.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Capital punishment: The legally authorized killing of someone as punishment for a crime.
- B. Physician-assisted Suicide: The voluntary termination of one’s own life by administration of a lethal substance with the direct or indirect assistance of a physician.
- Section 4. There are no penalties or punishments, as this bill is proposing to legalize a choice made by a criminal, who is receiving capital punishment or a life sentence.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 1 million dollars. This money will be reallocated from the criminal justice budget death row savings.
- Section 6. This act shall be an exception to Texas mercy killing laws.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Gentry Wesley

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Swisher/Waller

House Bill: 311

Senate Bill: 511

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Primary Health Insurance Premiums For 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 Primary Health Insurance Premiums For First Responders Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that each city and county within the State of Texas pay for 100% of all first responders’ primary health care insurance premiums that are employed full-time with the city or county.
- Section 3. Primary health care is essential health care based on scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology, which make universal health care accessible to all individuals and families in a community.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in loss of a portion of the monies received from the state.
- Section 5. This act shall be partially funded by the state government in the amount of 25% of the premium coverage incurred by each city or county. If a city or county does not receive state funding then they are exempt from this act.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Madeline Chilek
Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Brazos/Swisher

House Bill: 312
Senate Bill: 512

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Protecting Texas Citizen’s DNA From Misuse”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Protecting Texas Citizen’s DNA From Misuse Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the DNA submitted to genetic ancestry locator services, websites or databases is protected from the misuse of insurance companies, employers or third parties that might deny insurance coverage, limit employment opportunities or otherwise discriminate against individuals.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Ancestry Websites/Genetic Ancestry Locator Services: Ancestry websites are websites that you can submit a sample of your DNA to find out the history of your ancestors and genetics.
- Section 4. Web services guilty of sharing genetic information of clients shall pay a fine of no less than one million dollars for each violation to be paid to affected parties and remit remuneration directly to agencies, law enforcement, and legal entities involved with the prosecution and deliberation of said instances of violation.
- Section 5. Funding will require no input from state allocated funds as charges will be brought by effected parties.
- Section 6. Laws currently on the books work to prohibit discrimination based on genetic information and will only serve to enhance this legislation.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Maddie Riley

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Walker/Sutton

House Bill: 313

Senate Bill: 513

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Provide Infant Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Provide Infant Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require the governing board of a hospital to provide a course in infant cardiopulmonary resuscitation for new mothers prior to being discharged from the hospital. The bill would require the Texas Department of State Health Services to provide guidance on how to implement these provisions, including, but not limited to, who may provide instruction.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR): A procedure to support and maintain breathing and circulation for an infant, child, or adolescent who has stopped breathing (respiratory arrest) and/or whose heart has stopped (cardiac arrest).
- Section 4. \$250.00 fine when hospital fails to provide adequate training and a signed form.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. Special Instructions:
1. Mothers may be exempt from training if they have medical conditions which hinder their ability to provide infant CPR.
 2. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction must include training that has been developed by the American Heart Association or the American Red Cross.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Sunny Cowley

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Randall/Wise

House Bill: 314

Senate Bill: 514

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Providing Weekend Food Assistance”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Providing Weekend Food Assistance Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all Texas students qualifying for free and reduced lunches be the recipient of a weekend backpack program to allow them snacks and meals over the weekend when not receiving school lunches. A child has difficulty learning if basic needs are not met. So if a child does not eat over the weekend, Monday at school will not be productive for the student.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Free and Reduced Lunch: Meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day.
- B. Weekend Backpack Program: Provides a bag of nonperishable food to children who have little or nothing to eat on the weekends. This food may help feed other family members as well. These bags are distributed at school to participating children in plastic or reusable bags by their teacher or counselor on Fridays. Backpack food programs are commonly run by volunteers and sustained by donations of community members and private foundations; often run through food banks or food pantries.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Loss of government assistance for schools offering free and reduced lunches until program is established within 90 days.
- 2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of government assistance for 12 months and mandatory program required before assistance will be given in the following year.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$500,000. The weekend backpack program will be run through volunteers and donations. Funding will be for monitoring and enforcing.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: James Fine

Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Brazoria/Bexar

House Bill: 315

Senate Bill: 515

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Puppy Vaccination”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Puppy Vaccination Act.
- Section 2. This act is intended to increase awareness of the danger of not vaccinating pets, and encourages pet owners to vaccinate their pets against common diseases such as distemper and parvo. This would greatly impact public health and allow other pet owners to let their animals outside with less fear of their pets catching a sickness.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Vaccine: Injection of a killed microbe in order to stimulate the immune system against the microbe, thereby preventing disease.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Perpetrator will receive a warning telling them they need to vaccinate their animals.
2nd Offense: Perpetrator will be fined \$50 for not vaccinating their animals.
- Section 5. This act reinforces current acts regarding animal vaccination against rabies and would only expand the variety of vaccinations 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.



House Sponsor: Claudia Taylor

Senate Sponsor: Brice Barrett

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Dallam/Bosque

House Bill: 316

Senate Bill: 516

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Raising The Age Of Owning A Firearm To 21”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Raising The Age Of Owning A Firearm To 21 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall restrict the ownership of all firearms to only individuals 21 years of age or older. Purchase and possession will be restricted to individuals 21 years of age or older. Any firearms owned by individuals younger than 21, by the time of enacting the bill, shall not be subject to seizure or fines to their owner. This act shall ensure individuals who purchase firearms are mentally mature and ready for the responsibility of owning a firearm.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Firearm: A rifle, shotgun, pistol, or other portable gun.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Seizure of illegally owned firearm and a fine up to \$1,000.
- 2nd Offense: Seizure of illegally owned firearm, punishable by up to 90 days in prison, and a fine of up to \$2,000.
- 3rd Offense: Seizure of illegally owned firearm, punishable by up to 3 years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$5,000, and the individual will be banned from owning a firearm for 5 years after their 21st birthday.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and funds generated from offenses will be the responsibility of 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.



House Sponsor: Madeline Chilek

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Brazos/San Patricio

House Bill: 317

Senate Bill: 517

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Reform Of SNAP Benefits”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reform Of SNAP Benefits Act.
- Section 2. This act shall optimize the nutritional value of the food items purchased by the Texas residents that participate in the SNAP benefits program. This will be done by removing the ability for SNAP participants to purchase any or all carbonated beverages, including sodas or any labeled “nutritional” energy drinks containing caffeine, including those “energy” drinks with a nutritional label.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
 - B. Benefits: The actual entitlements received from the program
 - C. Carbonated Beverages: Including sodas or waters that contain “dissolved carbon dioxide” as an ingredient
 - D. Energy Drinks: A drink that contains a source of energy, especially a soft drink containing a high percentage of sugar and/or caffeine or other stimulant.
 - E. Nutritional Label: Also known as nutritional information panel, is a panel required for the packaging of most food items in many countries. It explains the nutrients found in that food to the consumer.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue warning.
 - 2nd Offense: 500.00 Fine.
 - 3rd Offense: Arrested, removal from SNAP program and potential jail time if convicted.
- Section 5. The SNAP benefits are paid for 100% from the federal government. The administrative costs are shared currently between the federal and state governments. This is only a bill to reform the benefits process, not change the funding.
- Section 6. This bill adds to the current SNAP benefits program, additional guidelines. It does not revoke those guidelines already set.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Jamie Byrom

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Taylor/Waller

House Bill: 318

Senate Bill: 518

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Remove Daylight Savings Time”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Remove Daylight Savings Time Act.
- Section 2. This act shall benefit and enhance the welfare of the people in Texas, by not participating in Daylight Savings Time. Daylight Savings creates scheduling confusion, and thus lack of productivity. In the workplace safety hazards in the dark hours of the morning also cause adverse effects on rural communities and families alike. Also, Daylight Savings is proven to cause negative impacts on one’s health.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Daylight Savings Time: The practice of advancing the clock forward one hour ahead of local standard time from the late spring to early fall.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government of Texas.
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Jessica Pena

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Kleberg/Swisher

House Bill: 319

Senate Bill: 519

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Restriction of PETA Against Student Organizations”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Restriction of PETA Against Student Organizations Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that PETA and other organizations be restricted from targeting and attacking organizations, consisting of minors, on social media outlets. PETA has recently launched a campaign targeting students in FFA and 4H and accusing the students of these organizations of animal cruelty. The purpose of this act would be to restrict these organizations from attacking these minor students who are in public education organizations.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. PETA: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA 2018) is the largest animal rights organization in the world, with more than 6.5 million members and supporters.
- B. Social Media: According to Webster’s dictionary, social media is defined as “forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content.” Social media includes applications such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, LinkedIn, etc.
- C. Minor: A person under the age of full legal responsibility.
- Section 4. Enforcement shall be through the state government. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: PETA or other affiliated organizational members shall receive a written warning.
- 2nd Offense: PETA or other affiliated organizational members shall receive a fine up to the amount of \$50,000.
- 3rd Offense: PETA or other affiliated organizational members shall receive a jail sentence as deemed acceptable by a judge.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government. Monies collected from fines of violators of the act shall be given to the state government to help with funding. These funds are commonly used toward this purpose.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Emeri Drewry
Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez
Committee: Public Health & Welfare
County: Hidalgo/Sutton

House Bill: 320
Senate Bill: 520

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texans Taking Care Of Pets”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texans Taking Care Of Pets Act.
- Section 2. This act is to ensure that all pets are microchipped. By implementing this act it will ensure that the pet owner take the necessary responsibilities and precautions for their pet at all times. Furthermore, it will help to reduce the amount of pets currently in our animal shelters and out wandering around in our cities causing fear, spreading diseases and reproducing.
- Section 3. Definition:
- Microchip Pet Implant: An identifier placed under the skin of a dog or cat. The device is about the size of a large grain of rice and it uses radio frequency identification technology. Microchips can be implanted by a veterinarian or at a shelter.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1st Offense: | Warning |
| 2nd Offense: | \$250.00 Fine |
| 3rd Offense: | \$500.00 Fine |
| 4th Offense: | State Jail Felony |
- Section 5. While the average cost to get your pet microchipped is \$50.00, with the help of the state government we could incorporate that the microchip be provided at no cost by a veterinarian or animal shelter. However, there would be a fee to implant chip by veterinarian or animal shelter of \$20.00.
- Section 6. If act is approved, notice shall be distributed through media, newspapers and any associations deemed appropriate.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Maci Wisdom

Senate Sponsor: Michaela Martin

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Parker/Wise

House Bill: 321

Senate Bill: 521

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Adoption Of Permanent Daylight Saving Time”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Adoption Of Permanent Daylight Saving Time Act.
- Section 2. This act shall eliminate the ill health effects and lost worker productivity caused to the citizens of the State of Texas when the switch between Standard Time to Daylight Saving time occurs twice a year.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Daylight Saving Time: The moving of clocks ahead one hour in the spring.
- B. Standard Time: A uniform time for places in approximately the same longitude, established in a country or region by law or custom.
- Section 4. Amendment to Section 312.016, Government Code, by adding a subsection to include language that state will be exercising it’s exemption provisions to the Uniform Time Act of 1966 and will be permanently adopting and recognizing the daylight saving time all year long.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Brent LeBlanc

Senate Sponsor: Shelly Padalecki

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Tarrant/Bexar

House Bill: 322

Senate Bill: 522

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Texas Citizens To Certify Their Service Dog”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Citizens To Certify Their Service Dog Act.
- Section 2. The act will ensure that Texan citizens attend a certified service dog trainer class, pass the class & register their trained service dogs. Therefore, it would allow business owners or public events staff to verify if a bad behaving dog is actually even a registered service dog. Each passing K9 & owner would be given an ID showing their course completion. This will eliminate people from passing off untrained dogs as service animals.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Service Dog: A dog trained for a specific individual with a disability to form a task for them in need
 - B. ID Badge: A card with the dogs certifications, organization it is apart of, and owner’s name and contact information.
 - C. Certified Trainer: A trainer having passed specific training courses & holding classifications
 - D. AKC: American Kennel Club
 - E. ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act
 - F. Registry: A database to store trainer, owner & service dog information
- Section 4. If registered service dog is misbehaving (disturbing the peace of patrons). The business owner would have the right to ask owner & service dog to leave with no liability of breaking the disability act law. The business owner would have the option to file a complaint with the state registry.
- Section 5. The registry manager would do the following:
- 1st Offense: Send a warning to owner.
 - 2nd Offense: Owner would be prohibited to use service dog ID and /or take dog into businesses portraying it as a service dog for a length of time on probation depending on the severity of the disturbance.
 - 3rd Offense: The dog is taken off the registry.
 - 4th Offense: The owner will pay a fine up to \$500.00.
- Section 6. This act will require minimal funding due to the trainer registration fee to be a certified trainer for the state of Texas. The owner’s registry fee to register their service dog, once it has passed a certified course. The service dog should attend a renewal every other year & pay a small renewal fee. The upfront cost will mainly be the setting up of the registry database & advertising of the new bill. Once the training is in place the registry fees should cover the cost to run the database.
- Section 7. A committee will need to be established to oversee this law. The committee will need to have licensed trainers submit a curriculum that will be voted on as the training requirement for all certified trainers before they can be registered as a Texas service dog trainer. Once a trainer has passed that curriculum they will then be able to hold classes for owners & potential service dogs. There will need to be a separate class for owners that have current service dogs that need to just go through a refresher course. Even if a owner purchases a dog trained by a certified Texas trainer, he or she must pass the basic refresher course to put the dog on the registry.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Maci Wisdom

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Parker/Sutton

House Bill: 323

Senate Bill: 523

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“The Healthy Living”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as The Healthy Living Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all necessary medicine and/or treatments prices such as, insulin, glucose meter, test strips, radiation treatment, feeding tubes, Carbamazepine, etc. be reduced to a price where the physicians/ pharmacists make no more than a 10% profit. This act is crucial to public health as there are 29.1 million diagnosed diabetics in the United States, and another 1.4 million are diagnosed every year.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Necessary Medicine/Treatments: Medicines and treatments prescribed by doctors that are mandatory to sustain life.
- B. Price Reduction: A decrease in the cost of products.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate shut down of medical practice/pharmacy, until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has properly been inspected.
- 2nd Offense: Three month suspension on medical license(s) for all those involved in practice and a \$8,000 fine.
- Section 5. This act will be enforced and 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.



House Sponsor: Jessica Pena

Senate Sponsor: Megan Frerich

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Kleberg/San Patricio

House Bill: 324

Senate Bill: 524

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“To Save a Child From Hot Vehicle”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the To Save a Child From Hot Vehicle Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that people who force their way into a locked hot vehicle to rescue a child who may be in life-threatening danger not be subject to prosecution. In the time span of 1990-2018, over 746 children died in hot vehicles, and that is a disturbing number. Texas is the 9th state in the nation with the number of child fatalities.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Prosecution: The institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge.
 - B. Vandalism: Action involving deliberate destruction or damage to public or private property.
 - C. Destruction of Property: Injury to real or personal property through another’s negligence, willful destruction or by some act of nature.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Intentional vandalism of vehicle and failure to contact 911 will result in fine of \$500.
 - 2nd Offense: Destruction of Property on purpose will result in fine of up to \$1000 and may be sentenced to jail.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$1,000,000.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law. If this act becomes a law, there are some regulations that must be followed, such as:
- A. Person must call 911 and check if the doors of the vehicle are locked.
 - B. If the individual feels it’s an emergency and the child is in a life threatening situation, they can break into the vehicle.
- 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.



House Sponsor: Rachel White

Senate Sponsor: Eulalia Haddox

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Johnson/Waller

House Bill: 325

Senate Bill: 525

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Tobacco Sales To People Over 21”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tobacco Sales To People Over 21 Act.
- Section 2. This act will deny the sale of tobacco products to people under the age of 21. This act will keep tobacco product use away from people aged 18-21. Keeping the tobacco products from people between the ages of 18-21 will keep them from giving it to their underage minor friends.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Tobacco Products: Any products made with tobacco that are intended to be bought by the public to use. This does not include tobacco use for medical reasons.
- B. Minors: People under the age of 18
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning.
- 2nd Offense: Fine of no more than \$500.00.
- 3rd Offense and After: Fines of no more than \$2000.00.
- Section 5. This act will not need additional funding, just have to change police procedure.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



House Sponsor: Emily Crutcher

Senate Sponsor: Trinity Height

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Gregg/Swisher

House Bill: 326

Senate Bill: 526

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Welfare Drug Testing”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Welfare Drug Testing Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that Texas welfare recipients be drug tested before receiving benefits.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Welfare: Financial support giving to people in need.
- B. Recipient: A person or thing that received or is awarded something.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Thirty days no benefits.
- 2nd Offense: Six months no benefits.
- 3rd Offense: Termination of benefits permanently..
- Section 5. This act should 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.



House Sponsor: Kacey Russell

Senate Sponsor: Catarina Hernandez

Committee: Public Health & Welfare

County: Bee/Sutton

House Bill: 327

Senate Bill: 527

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

“Welfare To Be Used In Wise of Health”

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Welfare To Be Used In Wise of Health Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make the funding of welfare to be put in use of essentials that provide good health of a person.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Welfare: Financial support of people in need.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 30% repeal of funds for 3 months.
- 2nd Offense: Loss of funding completely.
- Section 5. Funding shall remain same as current welfare 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.



Thank You

to the
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College Station, TX 77842

The Honorable Tracy O. King
Texas House of Representatives, District 80
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Austin, TX 78768

The Honorable Lois Kolkhorst
Texas Senate, District 18
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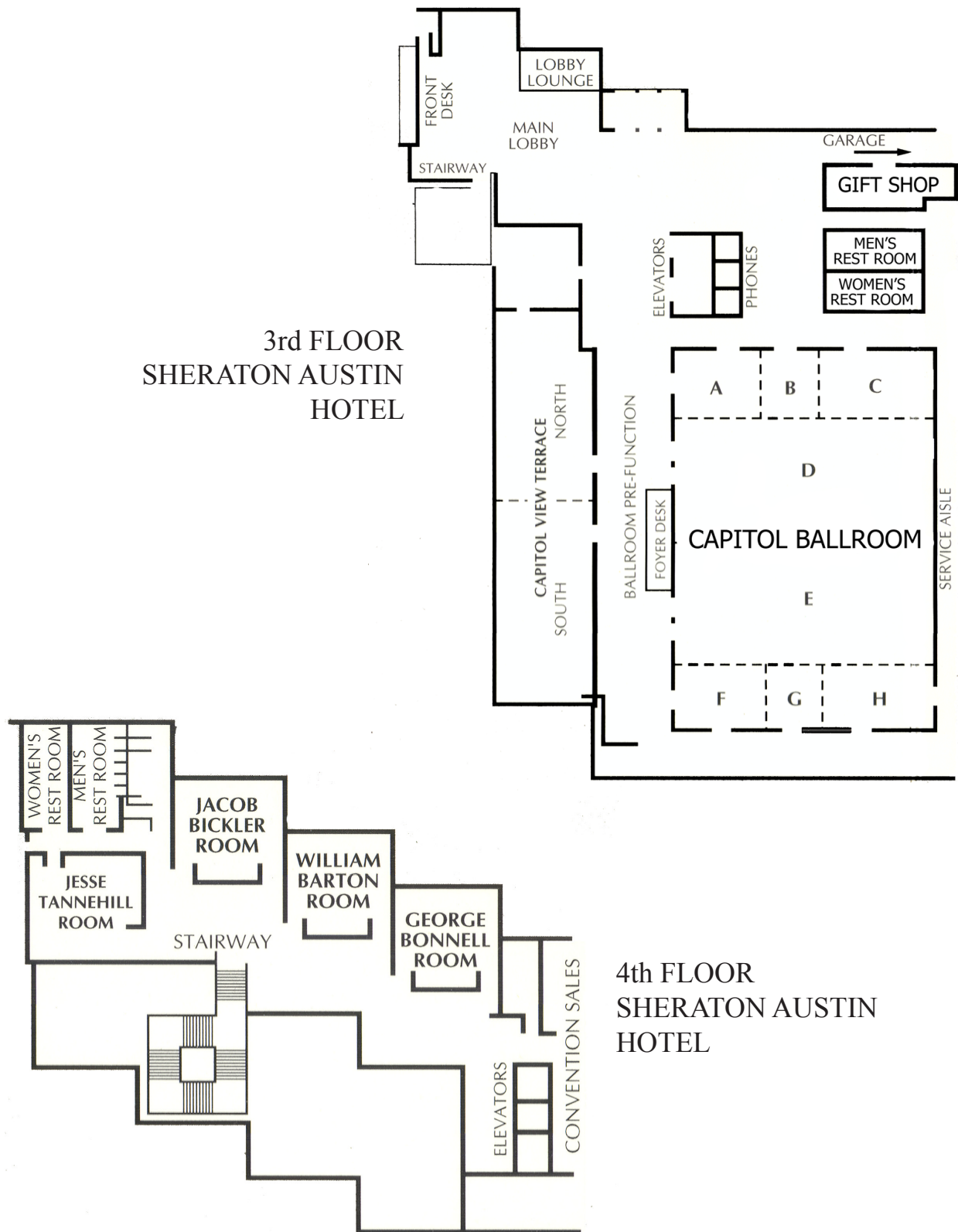


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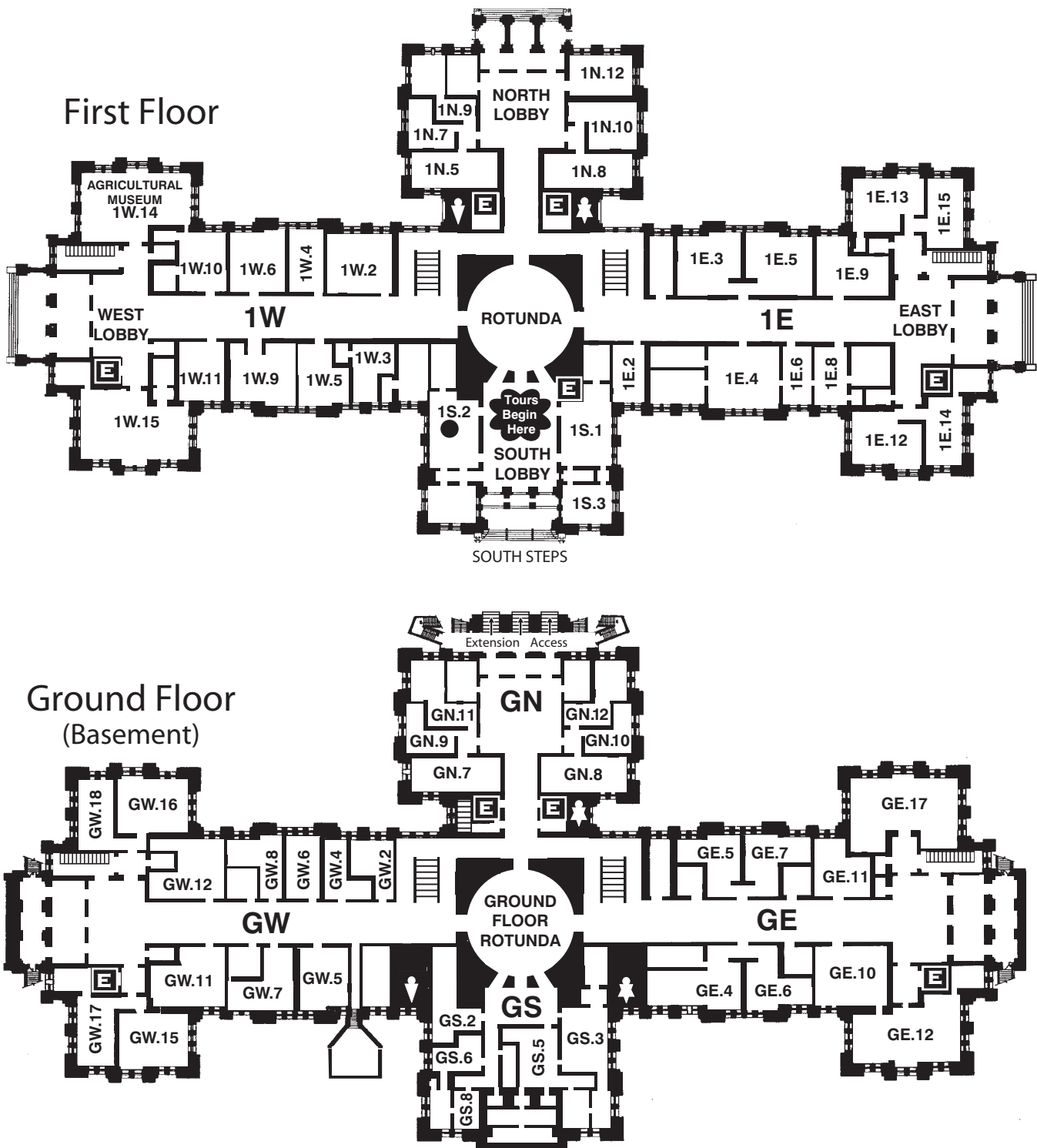
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Technology Team Advisors	Mr. Kevin Wentzel



MAP: SHERATON AUSTIN HOTEL

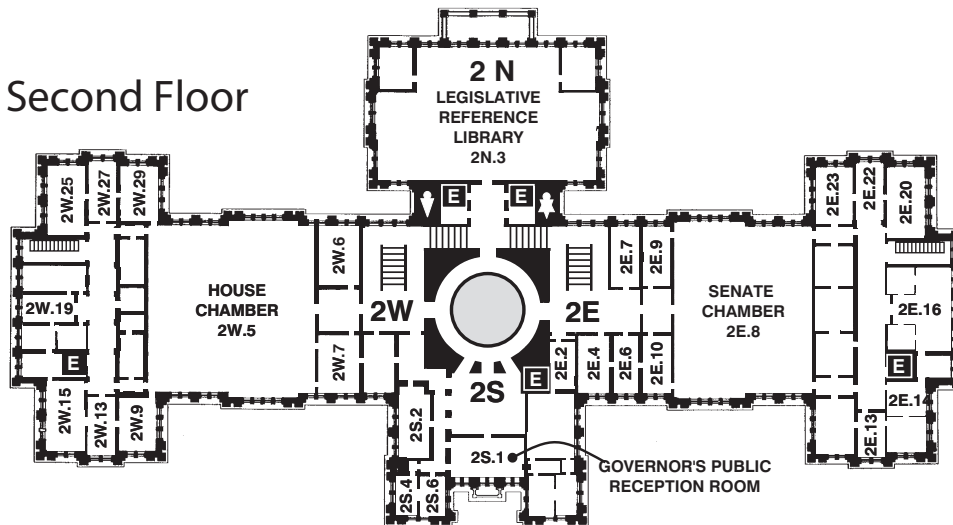


CAPITOL BUILDING GUIDE

FLOORS 1 & GROUND

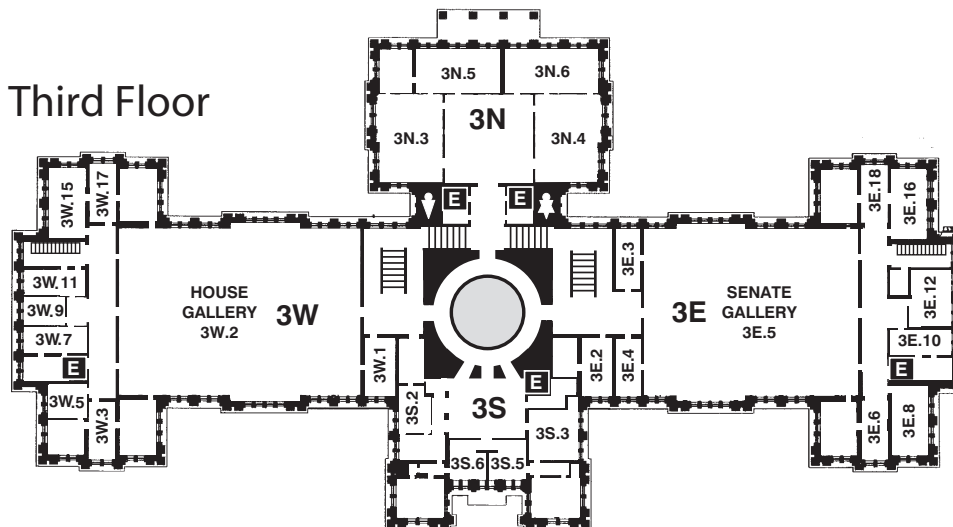


Second Floor

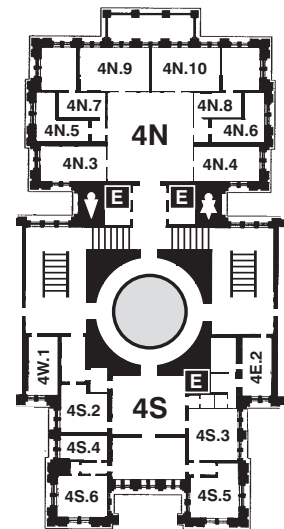


Capitol Extension Access: Take the North Wing elevators to Floor E1 or E2 of the underground Capitol Extension. Please visit the Capitol Giftshop on Floor E1 for Texas and Capitol mementos and books, as well as mints, medicines, and other sundries. Also located on level E1 are a public cafeteria, an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) and vending machines.

Third Floor



Fourth Floor



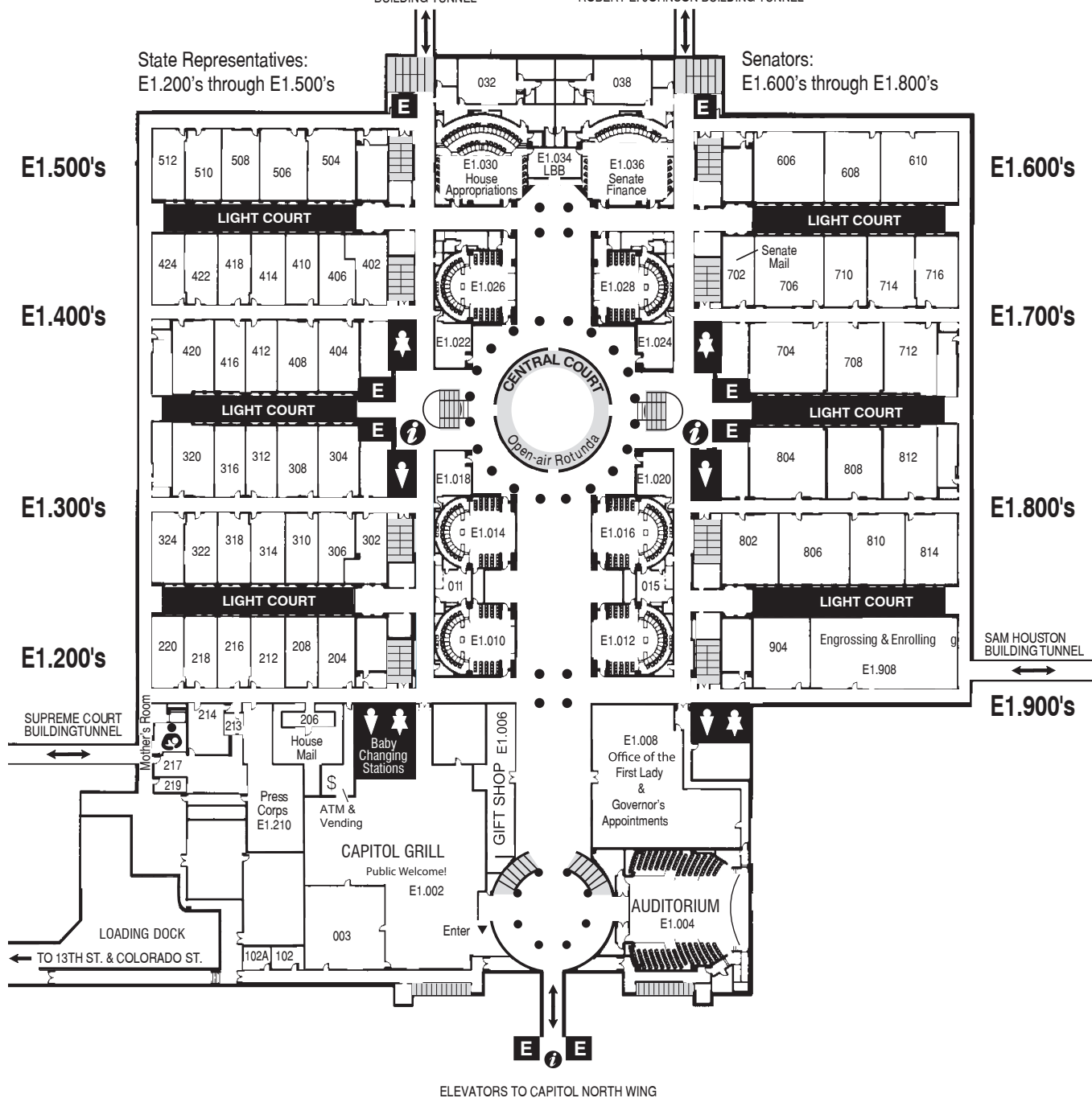
CAPITOL BUILDING GUIDE

FLOORS 2, 3, & 4



TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION and
ROBERT E. JOHNSON BUILDING TUNNEL

Senators:
E1.600's through E1.800's



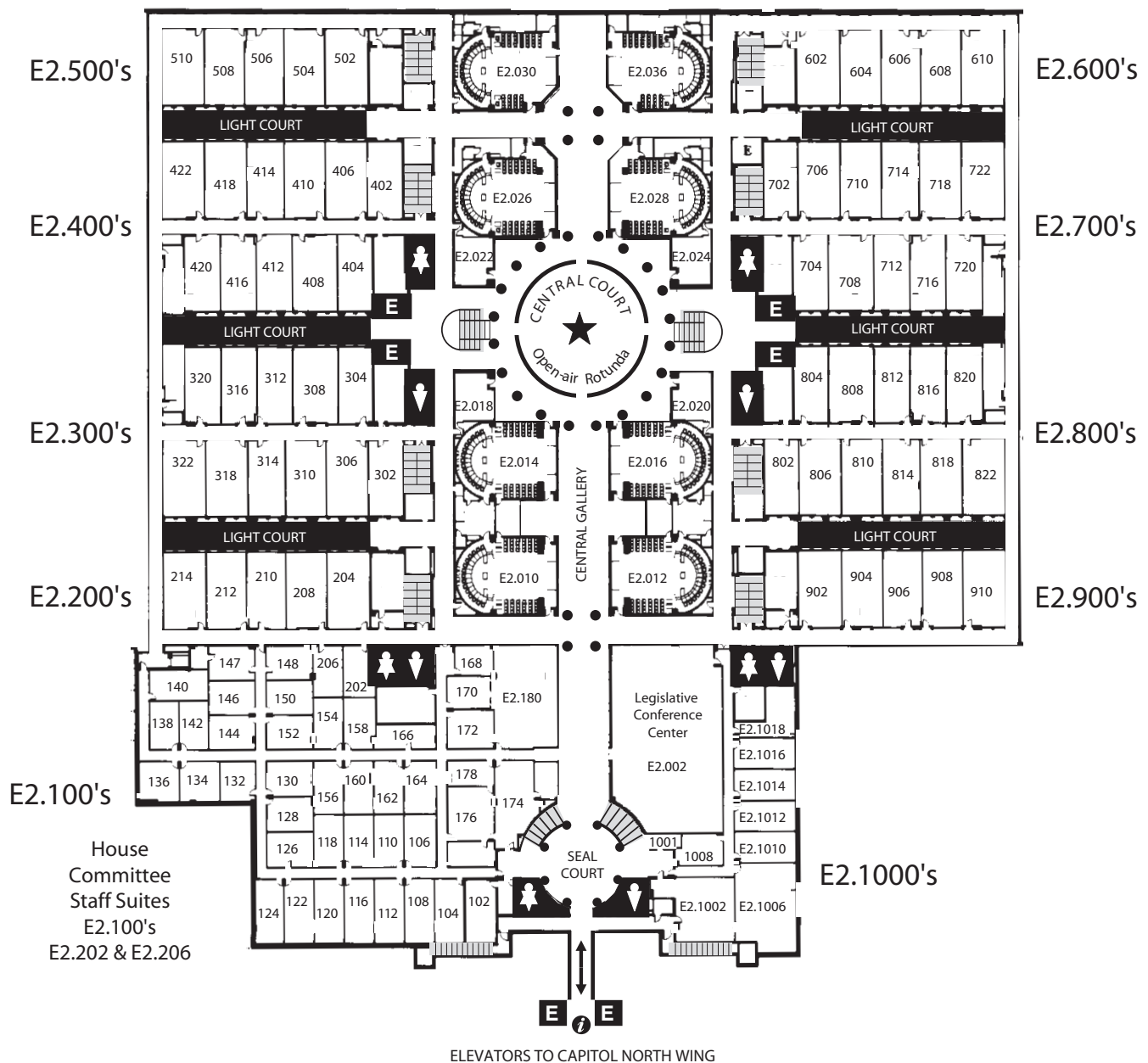
Capitol Extension Guide

Floor E1



Extension Second Floor (E2)

State Representatives Offices
E2.200 through E2.900's



MAP: TEXAS STATE CAPITOL

Capitol Extension Guide Floor E2



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