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



## **Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America**

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

## **Pledge to the State of Texas Flag**

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

## **4-H Pledge and Motto**

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

### **I pledge**

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



## Sunday, July 17, 2022

12 NOON	Unload Buses/Vehicles	Front Drive
12:00 - 5:00 PM	Delegates Arrive at Hotel (Delegates immediately should go to Ballroom area for luggage storage and to meet chaperones)	Capitol Ballroom
12:00 - 5:00 PM	Texas State Capitol Tours as Arranged	Texas Capitol
3:00 - 5:00 PM	Check into Hotel Rooms	Reception Area in Front of Ballrooms
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
	• Welcome	
	• Swearing in of Congress Officials	
7:45 - 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 18, 2022

7:30 - 9:00 AM	Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby (Pay On Your Own)	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 - 10:15 AM	Opening Joint Session of Texas 4-H Congress	House Chambers
	• Senate	House Gallery
	• House of Representatives	House Gallery
	• Press Corp and Lobbyist	House Gallery
10:30 - 10:45 AM	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
10:30 - 10:45 AM	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
10:45 - 11:15 AM	House & Senate Public Hearings	Committee Rooms
11:15 - 12:00 Noon	Lunch for House of Representatives	Legislative Conference Center
11:15 AM	Senate Public Hearings (Senate Committee Meetings immediately following hearings)	
	• Agriculture & Livestock	E2.026
	• Education	Senate Chambers
	• Energy & Environment	E2.014
	• Government, Finance, & Appropriations	E2.010
	• Homeland Security & Public Safety	E2.028
	• Judiciary & Juvenile Justice	E2.012
	• Public Health & Welfare	E2.016
12:00 Noon	House of Representatives Public Hearings (House Committee Meetings immediately following hearings.)	
	• Agriculture & Livestock	E1. 026
	• Education	House Chambers
	• Energy & Environment	E1.014
	• Government, Finance, & Appropriations	E1.010
	• Homeland Security & Public Safety	E1.028



	•Judiciary & Juvenile Justice	E1.012
	•Public Health & Welfare	E1.016
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	
2:00 - 2:45 PM	Delegate Break to Prepare Calendars	Texas Capitol
2:45 - 5:00 PM	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
2:45 - 5:00 PM	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
5:15 - 5:45 PM	Lobbyist Reception (Invitation Only)	Capitol View Terrace
5:45 - 6:15 PM	Lobbyist Reception (Invitation Only)	Capitol View Terrace
6:30 - 8:30 PM	Theme Dinner: License to Lead * Jim Olson	Capitol Ballroom
8:30 - 10:30 PM	Dance	Capitol Ballroom
10:30 - 11:00 PM	District Meetings	Capitol Ballroom
11:00 PM	Leadership Team Meeting	16th Floor, #1601
11:00 PM	Curfew	Capitol Ballroom

## **Tuesday, July 19, 2022**

7:00 - 8:00 AM	Breakfast Bar in Hotel Lobby (Pay On Your Own)	Hotel Lobby
8:00 AM	Walk to Capitol by Districts	Capitol Ballroom
9:00 AM	House of Representatives Session	House Chambers
9:00 AM	Senate Session	Senate Chambers
11:30 - 12:15 PM	Lunch for Senate	Legislative Conference Center
12:30 - 1:15 PM	Lunch for House of Representatives	Legislative conference Center
12:30 PM	Senate Session Continues	Senate Chambers
1:30 PM	House of Representative Session Continues	House Chambers
3:00 PM	House of Representative & Senate End	
3:00 - 3:30 PM	Break	
3:30 - 4:00 PM	Closing Joint Session of Texas 4-H Congress •Senate (Gallery) •House of Representatives (Chambers Floor) •Lobbyists and Press Corp (Chambers Floor)	House Chambers
4:30 PM	Return Back to Sheraton Hotel	
7:00 PM	Congress Gala Banquet and Dance •Speaker: Tyson Dever	Capitol Ballroom
11:00 PM	District Meetings	Capitol Ballroom
11:00 PM	Leadership Team Meeting	16th Floor, #1601
11:30 PM	Curfew	

## **Wednesday, July 20, 2022**

6:00 - 10:00 AM	Departure of all delegates	Hotel Lobby
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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	TITLE	NAME	COUNTY/DISTRICT
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	Governor	Miranda Skaggs	Brazos County, District 9
	Lobbyist Coordinator	Addie Brown	Bee County, District 11
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	Speaker of the House	Logan Baker	Wilson County, District 10
	Clerk of the House	Kember Bench	Parker County, District 3
	Agriculture and Livestock	Savay Sexton	Gonzales County, District 10
	Education	Kara Hernandez	Brazoria County, District 9
	Energy and Environment	Emma Smith	Lee County, District 9
	Government, Finance, and Appropriations	William “Joshua” Jones	Smith County, District 5
	Homeland Security and Public Safety	Avery Fohn	Cameron County, District 12
	Judiciary and Juvenile Justice	Morgan Earthman	Knox County, District 3
	Public Health and Welfare	Mackenzie Poncik	Fayette County, District 11
SENATE	Lieutenant Governor	Hanniah Norl	Walker County, District 9
	Secretary of the Senate	Gabby Ramirez	Hidalgo County, District 12
	Agriculture and Livestock	Kaylee Eaton	Bell County, District 8
	Education	William Anderson	Guadalupe County, District 10
	Energy and Environment	John Paul Whitaker	Travis County, District 10
	Government, Finance, and Appropriations	Carson Crenwelge	Gillespie County, District 10
	Homeland Security and Public Safety	Cassidy Besinaiz	Concho County, District 7
	Judiciary and Juvenile Justice	Carly Watson	Cooke County, District 4
	Public Health and Welfare	Julia Guzman	Medina County, District 10



## LEGISLATIVE ADVISORS TO THE GOVERNOR

<b>Advisors</b>	Darlene Locke	Assistant Professor & Extension Specialist
	Montza Williams	State 4-H Program Director

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### LOBBYISTS

<b>Coordinators</b>	Garry Branham	Extension Program Specialist - 4-H
	David White	Executive Director, Texas 4-H Foundation
<b>Agent Advisors</b>	Cari Snider	Potter County, District 1
	Sam Spradlin	Mason County, District 7
<b>Texas 4-H Council Coordinator</b>	Addie Brown	Bee County, District 11
<b>Lobbyist Members</b>	Wes Shaw	Wheeler County, District 1
	Graden Allen	Hale County, District 2
	Bethany Butler	Burnet County, District 7
	Elijah Butler	Burnet County, District 7
	Cecilia Haddox	Waller County, District 9
	Colton Wallek	Waller County, District 9
	Carlton Bauer	Bastrop County, District 10
	Peyton Wirebaugh	Comal County, District 10
	Ava Clark	Guadalupe County, District 10
	Julia Guerrero	Kleberg County, District 12

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### PRESS CORP

<b>Coordinators</b>	Derrick Bruton	Extension Program Specialist - 4-H
	Callie Cline	Extension Program Specialist - 4-H
<b>Agent Advisors</b>	Hayley Meyer	Tom Green County, District 7
	Jaden Kelly	Harris County, District 9
<b>Lobbyist Members</b>	Ashley Perry	Hemphill County, District 1
	Elizabeth Payton	Garza County, District 2
	Madeline Catron	Clay County, District 3
	Kayte Yanez	Kaufman County, District 4
	Treasure Deanes	Rockwall County, District 4
	Kambell Stewart	Burnet County, District 7
	Jolon Dann	Hamilton County, District 8
	Makayla Jones	Johnson County, District 8
	Robert Bauer	Bastrop County, District 10
	Ellen Carroll	Bastrop County, District 10
	Megan Clark	Guadalupe County, District 10
	Anna-Laura Whitaker	Travis County, District 10
	Samantha Butler	Bee County, District 11
	Caleb McMullen	Bee County, District 11



## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Gage Whatley	Carson	1	Tristan Dreher	Kaufman	4
Zoe Meeks	Dallam	1	Mikael Raske	Kaufman	4
John Taylor	Dallam	1	Eli Stecher	Kaufman	4
Brycen Epperson	Gray	1	Joseph LeBlanc	Tarrant	4
Tony Soria	Gray	1	Peyton Clifton	Rusk	5
Braylee Brooks	Hall	1	Taylor Rutherford	Rusk	5
Texie Ralston	Hansford	1	William "Joshua" Jones	Smith	5
Kinley Shieldknight	Hansford	1	Katelyn De Gorostiza	Wood	5
Nevaeh Bezner	Potter	1	Emily Carroll	El Paso	6
Emily Schooler	Potter	1	Brock Braden	Glasscock	6
Bryce Braden	Sherman	1	Avery Meredith	Burnet	7
Luke Braden	Sherman	1	Kateri Masters	Irion	7
Bax Edwards	Lubbock	2	Allison Martin	Lampasas	7
Brynlee Edwards	Lubbock	2	Carson Kuykendall	Llano	7
David Kendrick	Lubbock	2	Cade Parker	Schleicher	7
Cutter Runnels	Swisher	2	Seth Parker	Schleicher	7
Tillee Bardwell	Archer	3	Kaden Kilburn	Bell	8
Kreede Neal	Archer	3	Emma Bell	Bosque	8
Bryce Palmer	Archer	3	Timothy Murphy	Bosque	8
Isabelle Parkey	Archer	3	Cayleigh Coursey	Coryell	8
Cannon Cody	Clay	3	Chase Janke	Coryell	8
Jace Jennings	Clay	3	Hannah Lewis	Hill	8
Jalee Tiller	Clay	3	Mayce Ball	Johnson	8
Nathaniel Martin	Haskell	3	James Garren III	Johnson	8
Morgan Earthman	Knox	3	Everett Snoddy	Johnson	8
Brooklyn Phillips	Palo Pinto	3	Brandon White	Johnson	8
Kember Bench	Parker	3	Travis Barrett	Leon	8
Sophia Sexton	Parker	3	Lane Freeman	Leon	8
Finley Van Dyk	Parker	3	Caleb Rappolee	Leon	8
Jacie Pennington	Wise	3	Klaybourne Eschberger	Milam	8
Elizabeth Esposito	Collin	4	Ryan Luckey	Milam	8
Anna Magnuson	Collin	4	Robert Miller II	Milam	8
James Lane McDonald	Collin	4	Avery Mazat	Williamson	8
Kailey McDonald	Collin	4	Kara Hernandez	Brazoria	9
Charlee Proctor	Collin	4	Crysten Short	Brazoria	9
Jolie Bryson	Cooke	4	Keira Short	Brazoria	9
Joseph Fisher	Cooke	4	Taylor Colvin	Brazos	9
Robert Arris	Fannin	4	Kyler Wendt	Brazos	9
Monika Self	Franklin	4	Torian Fair	Grimes	9

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Ryleigh Thomas	Harris	9	Mackenzie Poncik	Fayette	11
Jacob Washington	Harris	9	Cash Smith	Fayette	11
Jordan Washington	Harris	9	Alexis Albert	Karnes	11
Isaac Deville	Jefferson	9	Riley Huser	Karnes	11
Caitlyn Grange	Lee	9	Devin Janysek	Karnes	11
Emma Smith	Lee	9	Kaslyn Moczygemba	Karnes	11
Ella Porter	Montgomery	9	Slade Saha	Matagorda	11
Kelsey Johnson	Walker	9	Victoria Sliva	Matagorda	11
Lauren Klawinsky	Walker	9	Shawn Sneath	Matagorda	11
Emily Lamb	Walker	9	Weston Hinze	Washington	11
Mary Jo Riley	Walker	9	Kasey Burns	Wharton	11
Adam Shackelford	Walker	9	Emily Glaze	Wharton	11
Lauren Clark	Bexar	10	Madelyn Glaze	Wharton	11
Jayden Ingalls	Bexar	10	Myla Mahalite	Wharton	11
Margaret Ogea	Bexar	10	Kayla Strack	Wharton	11
Sarah Quinn	Bexar	10	Riley Wallis	Wharton	11
Cooper Smith	Bexar	10	Logan Knox	Atascosa	12
Emma Sonnier	Bexar	10	Avery Fohn	Cameron	12
Krystal Tondre	Bexar	10	Emma Garza	Hidalgo	12
Reid Warner	Bexar	10	Jake Coufal	Kleberg	12
Antonie Martinez	Caldwell	10	Miranda Gonzalez	Kleberg	12
Kiersten Reed	Caldwell	10	Kyrie Lozano	Kleberg	12
Brenlea Broyles	Comal	10	Emmie Purdy	Kleberg	12
Dylan Wunderlich	Comal	10	Rebekah Lansford-Adams	McMullen	12
Rylee Wunderlich	Comal	10			
Savay Sexton	Gonzales	10			
Pierce Law	Guadalupe	10			
Cassia Hernandez	Sutton	10			
Wesley Bocanegra	Travis	10			
Olivia Hanson	Travis	10			
Luke Sempsrott	Travis	10			
Sarah Shaw	Travis	10			
Clare Whitaker	Travis	10			
Logan Baker	Wilson	10			
Devyn Rios	Bee	11			
Brooke Wanjura	Colorado	11			
Aubri Bernsen	Fayette	11			
Cooper Mau	Fayette	11			
Austin Nedbalek	Fayette	11			



**MEMBERS OF THE SENATE**

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Jett Bradford	Carson	1
Colter Pohlman	Deaf Smith	1
Tanner Owen	Randall	1
Landry Young	Swisher	2
Bear Bower	Montague	3
Garrett Van Dyk	Parker	3
Kolton Scharbrough	Wichita	3
Audrey Rathgeb	Collin	4
Carly Watson	Cooke	4
Mason Henderson	Kaufman	4
Turner Sanders	Angelina	5
Sierra Griffith	Midland	6
Layne Kelley	Midland	6
Cassidy Besinaiz	Concho	7
Benjamin Flanagan	Runnels	7
Joseph Candelas	Bell	8
Kaylee Eaton	Bell	8
Stephen Murphy	Bosque	8
Rachel Wilson	Brazoria	9
Maggie Landry	Jefferson	9
Hannah Norl	Walker	9
Carson Crenwelge	Gillespie	10
William Anderson	Guadalupe	10
Julia Guzman	Medina	10
John Paul Whitaker	Travis	10
Elliott Peters	Lavaca	11
Chloe Atwater	Nueces	11
Harleigh Strack	Wharton	11
Gabriela Ramirez	Hidalgo	12
Miranda Salas	Kleberg	12

**HOUSE ADVISORS**

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Mason Carter	Briscoe	1
Michael Jeffcoat	Cottle	3
Kathy Smith	Parker	3
Jessica Hall	Fannin	4
Angela Hemphill	Henderson	5
Grant Davis	Rusk	5
Zach Schaefer	Culberson	6
Haley LaCaze	Ward	6
Thomas Boyle	Erath	8
Cynthia Pierfax	Harris	9
Mellanie Mickelson	Bastrop	10
Andrew Miller	Caldwell	10
Katarina Rodriguez	Hidalgo	12
Hector Soto	Webb	12

**SENATE ADVISORS**

NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT
Robert Scott	Lubbock	2
Calley Runnels	Swisher	2
Steven Baringer	Denton	4
Cassie Ferguson	Leon	8
Tonya Poncik	Lee	9
Eric Taylor	Karnes	11
Laura Reyna	Wharton	11

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ADVISORS

**TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE ROOMS**

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

**TEXAS 4-H LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS**

	<b>House of Representatives Location</b>	<b>Senate Location</b>
Agriculture and Livestock	E1. 026	E2.026
Education	House Chambers	Senate Chambers
Energy & Environment	E1.014	E2.014
Government, Finance, & Appropriations	E1.010	E2.010
Homeland Security and Public Safety	E1.028	E2.028
Judiciary & Juvenile Justice	E1.012	E2.012
Public Health & Welfare	E1.016	E2.016

**TEXAS 4-H CONGRESS COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS**

	<b>House of Representatives</b>	<b>Senate</b>
Agriculture and Livestock	Savay Sexton	Kaylee Eaton
Education	Kara Hernandez	William Anderson
Energy & Environment	Emma Smith	John Paul Whitaker
Government, Finance, & Appropriations	William "Joshua" Jones	Carson Crenwelge
Homeland Security and Public Safety	Avery Fohn	Cassidy Besinaiz
Judiciary & Juvenile Justice	Morgan Earthman	Carly Watson
Public Health & Welfare	Mackenzie Poncik	Julia Guzman



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
1	Carson	Jett Bradford	Senate	Energy & Environment
1	Carson	Gage Whatley	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
1	Dallam	Zoe Meeks	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
1	Dallam	John Taylor	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
1	Deaf Smith	Colter Pohlman	Senate	Energy & Environment
1	Gray	Brycen Epperson	House of Representatives	Education
1	Gray	Tony Soria	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
1	Hall	Braylee Brooks	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
1	Hansford	Texie Ralston	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
1	Hansford	Kinley Shieldknight	House of Representatives	Education
1	Hemphill	Ashley Perry	Press Corps	
1	Potter	Nevaeh Bezner	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
1	Potter	Emily Schooler	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
1	Randall	Tanner Owen	Senate	Agriculture and Livestock
1	Sherman	Bryce Braden	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
1	Sherman	Luke Braden	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
1	Wheeler	Wes Shaw	Lobbyist	
2	Garza	Elizabeth Payton	Press Corps	
2	Hale	Graden Allen	Lobbyist	
2	Lubbock	Bax Edwards	House of Representatives	Education
2	Lubbock	Brynlee Edwards	House of Representatives	Education
2	Lubbock	David Kendrick	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
2	Swisher	Cutter Runnels	House of Representatives	Education
2	Swisher	Landry Young	Senate	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
3	Archer	Tillee Bardwell	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
3	Archer	Kreede Neal	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
3	Archer	Bryce Palmer	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
3	Archer	Isabelle Parkey	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
3	Clay	Madeline Catron	Press Corps	
3	Clay	Cannon Cody	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
3	Clay	Jace Jennings	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
3	Clay	Jalee Tiller	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
3	Haskell	Nathaniel Martin	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
3	Knox	Morgan Earthman	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice - Floor Leader
3	Montague	Bear Bower	Senate	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
3	Palo Pinto	Brooklyn Phillips	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
3	Parker	Kember Bench	House of Representatives	Journal Clerk of the House
3	Parker	Sophia Sexton	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
3	Parker	Finley Van Dyk	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
3	Parker	Garrett Van Dyk	Senate	Public Health & Welfare



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
3	Wichita	Kolton Scharbrough	Senate	Education
3	Wise	Jacie Pennington	House of Representatives	Education
4	Collin	Elizabeth Esposito	House of Representatives	Education
4	Collin	Anna Magnuson	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
4	Collin	James Lane McDonald	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
4	Collin	Kailey McDonald	House of Representatives	Education
4	Collin	Charlee Proctor	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
4	Collin	Audrey Rathgeb	Senate	Homeland Security and Public Safety
4	Cooke	Jolie Bryson	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
4	Cooke	Joseph Fisher	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
4	Cooke	Carly Watson	Senate	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice - Floor Leader
4	Fannin	Robert Arris	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
4	Franklin	Monika Self	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
4	Kaufman	Tristan Dreher	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
4	Kaufman	Mason Henderson	Senate	Agriculture and Livestock
4	Kaufman	Mikael Raske	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
4	Kaufman	Eli Stecher	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
4	Kaufman	Kayte Yanez	Press Corps	
4	Rockwall	Treasure Deanes	Press Corps	
4	Tarrant	Joseph LeBlanc	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
5	Angelina	Turner Sanders	Senate	Agriculture and Livestock
5	Rusk	Peyton Clifton	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
5	Rusk	Taylor Rutherford	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
5	Smith	William "Joshua" Jones	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations - Floor Leader
5	Wood	Katelyn De Gorostiza	House of Representatives	Education
6	El Paso	Emily Carroll	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
6	Glasscock	Brock Braden	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
6	Midland	Sierra Griffith	Senate	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
6	Midland	Layne Kelley	Senate	Education
7	Burnet	Bethany Butler	Lobbyist	
7	Burnet	Elijah Butler	Lobbyist	
7	Burnet	Avery Meredith	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
7	Burnet	Kambell Stewart	Press Corps	
7	Concho	Cassidy Besinaiz	Senate	Homeland Security and Public Safety - Floor Leader
7	Irion	Kateri Masters	House of Representatives	Education
7	Lampasas	Allison Martin	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
7	Llano	Carson Kuykendall	House of Representatives	Education
7	Runnels	Benjamin Flanagan	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
7	Schleicher	Cade Parker	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
7	Schleicher	Seth Parker	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
8	Bell	Joseph Candelas	Senate	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
8	Bell	Kaylee Eaton	Senate	Agriculture and Livestock - Floor Leader
8	Bell	Kaden Kilburn	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
8	Bosque	Emma Bell	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
8	Bosque	Stephen Murphy	Senate	Homeland Security and Public Safety
8	Bosque	Timothy Murphy	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Coryell	Cayleigh Coursey	House of Representatives	Education
8	Coryell	Chase Janke	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
8	Hamilton	Jolon Dann	Press Corps	
8	Hill	Hannah Lewis	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
8	Johnson	Mayce Ball	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
8	Johnson	James Garren III	House of Representatives	Education
8	Johnson	Makayla Jones	Press Corps	
8	Johnson	Everett Snoddy	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
8	Johnson	Brandon White	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
8	Leon	Travis Barrett	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
8	Leon	Lane Freeman	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
8	Leon	Caleb Rappolee	House of Representatives	Education
8	Milam	Klaybourne Eschberger	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
8	Milam	Ryan Luckey	House of Representatives	Education
8	Milam	Robert Miller II	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
8	Williamson	Avery Mazat	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
9	Brazoria	Kara Hernandez	House of Representatives	Education - Floor Leader
9	Brazoria	Crysten Short	House of Representatives	Education
9	Brazoria	Keira Short	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
9	Brazoria	Rachel Wilson	Senate	Energy & Environment
9	Brazos	Taylor Colvin	House of Representatives	Education
9	Brazos	Miranda Skaggs	Governor	
9	Brazos	Kyler Wendt	House of Representatives	Education
9	Grimes	Torian Fair	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Harris	Ryleigh Thomas	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
9	Harris	Jacob Washington	House of Representatives	Education
9	Harris	Jordan Washington	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Jefferson	Isaac Deville	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
9	Jefferson	Maggie Landry	Senate	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
9	Lee	Caitlyn Grange	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
9	Lee	Emma Smith	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment - Floor Leader
9	Montgomery	Ella Porter	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
9	Walker	Kelsey Johnson	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
9	Walker	Lauren Klawinsky	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
9	Walker	Emily Lamb	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
9	Walker	Hannah Norl	Senate	Lieutenant Governor
9	Walker	Mary Jo Riley	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
9	Walker	Adam Shackelford	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
9	Waller	Cecilia Haddox	Lobbyist	
9	Waller	Colton Wallek	Lobbyist	
10	Bastrop	Carlton Bauer	Lobbyist	
10	Bastrop	Robert Bauer	Press Corps	
10	Bastrop	Ellen Carroll	Press Corps	
10	Bexar	Lauren Clark	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Jayden Ingalls	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Margaret Ogea	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
10	Bexar	Sarah Quinn	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
10	Bexar	Cooper Smith	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
10	Bexar	Emma Sonnier	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
10	Bexar	Krystal Tondre	House of Representatives	Education
10	Bexar	Reid Warner	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
10	Caldwell	Antonie Martinez	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
10	Caldwell	Kiersten Reed	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Comal	Brenlea Broyles	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
10	Comal	Peyton Wirebaugh	Lobbyist	
10	Comal	Dylan Wunderlich	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
10	Comal	Rylee Wunderlich	House of Representatives	Education
10	Gillespie	Carson Crenwelge	Senate	Government, Finance, & Appropriations - Floor Leader
10	Gonzales	Savay Sexton	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock - Floor Leader
10	Guadalupe	William Anderson	Senate	Education - Floor Leader
10	Guadalupe	Ava Clark	Lobbyist	
10	Guadalupe	Megan Clark	Press Corps	
10	Guadalupe	Pierce Law	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Medina	Julia Guzman	Senate	Public Health & Welfare - Floor Leader
10	Sutton	Cassia Hernandez	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Travis	Wesley Bocanegra	House of Representatives	Education
10	Travis	Olivia Hanson	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
10	Travis	Luke Sempstrott	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
10	Travis	Sarah Shaw	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
10	Travis	Anna-Laura Whitaker	Press Corps	
10	Travis	Clare Whitaker	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
10	Travis	John Paul Whitaker	Senate	Energy & Environment - Floor Leader
10	Wilson	Logan Baker	House of Representatives	Speaker of the House
11	Bee	Addie Brown	Lobbyist Coordinator	



DISTRICT	COUNTY	NAME	CHAMBER/ROLE	COMMITTEE/TITLE
11	Bee	Samantha Butler	Press Corps	
11	Bee	Caleb McMullen	Press Corps	
11	Bee	Devyn Rios	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
11	Colorado	Brooke Wanjura	House of Representatives	Education
11	Fayette	Aubri Bernsen	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
11	Fayette	Cooper Mau	House of Representatives	Education
11	Fayette	Austin Nedbalek	House of Representatives	Education
11	Fayette	Mackenzie Poncik	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare - Floor Leader
11	Fayette	Cash Smith	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
11	Karnes	Alexis Albert	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	Karnes	Riley Huser	House of Representatives	Education
11	Karnes	Devin Janysek	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
11	Karnes	Kaslyn Moczygemba	House of Representatives	Education
11	Lavaca	Elliott Peters	Senate	Homeland Security and Public Safety
11	Matagorda	Slade Saha	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
11	Matagorda	Victoria Sliva	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
11	Matagorda	Shawn Sneath	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
11	Nueces	Chloe Atwater	Senate	Public Health & Welfare
11	Washington	Weston Hinze	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
11	Wharton	Kasey Burns	House of Representatives	Government, Finance, & Appropriations
11	Wharton	Emily Glaze	House of Representatives	Public Health & Welfare
11	Wharton	Madelyn Glaze	House of Representatives	Education
11	Wharton	Myla Mahalite	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
11	Wharton	Harleigh Strack	Senate	Education
11	Wharton	Kayla Strack	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
11	Wharton	Riley Wallis	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
12	Atascosa	Logan Knox	House of Representatives	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
12	Cameron	Avery Fohn	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety - Floor Leader
12	Hidalgo	Emma Garza	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
12	Hidalgo	Gabriela Ramirez	Senate	Secretary of the Senate
12	Kleberg	Jake Coufal	House of Representatives	Education
12	Kleberg	Miranda Gonzalez	House of Representatives	Agriculture and Livestock
12	Kleberg	Julia Guerrero	Lobbyist	
12	Kleberg	Kyrie Lozano	House of Representatives	Energy & Environment
12	Kleberg	emmie purdy	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety
12	Kleberg	Miranda Salas	Senate	Judiciary & Juvenile Justice
12	McMullen	Rebekah Lansford-Adams	House of Representatives	Homeland Security and Public Safety



## 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.



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## **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.



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### ***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.....*

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

## MOTIONS CHART



## 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).

C-4	
<b>4-H LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE WITNESS INFORMATION SHEET</b>	
<b>INSTRUCTIONS:</b> <small>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.</small>	
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.*



## TYPES OF COMMITTEES

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

(AGL) Agriculture and Livestock:	agriculture and livestock production, management, policy
(EDU) Education:	elementary, and post-secondary schools
(ENV) Energy & Environment:	conservation, environment, resources
(GFA) Government, Finance & Appropriations:	matters dealing with state government, taxes, appropriations, constitution, election, general business
(HPS) Homeland Security & Public Safety:	highway safety, transportation, energy
(JJJ) Judiciary & Juvenile Justice:	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 recongizes the representative/senator. Please state your name and county.

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

Provide a reason for the motion “I believe this bill should be passed because \_\_\_\_\_.” or, “This law is needed because \_\_\_\_\_.” or,

**Committee Chairman** “Is there a second to the motion that House/Senate Bill Number \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (title) be passed.

**Committee Member** “I second the motion.”

**Committee Chairman** “The chair will now entertain discussion on House/Senate Bill Number \_\_\_\_\_.”

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

Committee members will raise hand for recognition

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



**Committee Member**

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

“I believe that this bill should not be passed because \_\_\_\_\_.” or,

“I agree with this bill because \_\_\_\_\_.” or,

“I would like to ask a question about the bill.” \_\_\_\_\_.

Chairman may limit member’s discussion

**Committee Chairman**

“Hearing no other discussion” or

“The time is up for consideration of Bill Number \_\_\_\_\_.”

“The Committee will now vote”

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

**Clerks and advisors count votes**

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

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

**Committee Chairman**

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

Committee Chairman signs BILL FOLDER forms indicating result of vote.

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



AFTER ALL BILL ARE PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION AND DEBATE

RANK BILLS

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

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

Members should rank bills based on:

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



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (AGL)

**House Meeting Room:** E1.026  
**Chairperson:** Savay Sexton  
**Advisor(s):** Michael Jeffcoat & Haley LaCaze

**Senate Meeting Room:** E2.026  
**Chairperson:** Kaylee Eaton  
**Advisor(s):** Cassie Ferguson

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
100	300	Agriculture Education	Jalee Tiller	Tanner Owen	Clay/Randall
101	301	Agriculture Equipment Independence	Charlee Proctor	Mason Henderson	Collin/Kaufman
102	302	Commercial Business Swine Near Residential	Miranda Gonzalez	Turner Sanders	Kleberg/Angelina
103	303	Diesel Emissions Fluid Elimination	Peyton Clifton	Kaylee Eaton	Rusk/Bell
104	304	Grazing And Crop Rotation For Food Production	Sarah Quinn	Tanner Owen	Bexar/Randall
105	305	Groundwater Management Board By Aquifer	Allison Martin	Mason Henderson	Lampasas/Kaufman
106	306	Labeling of Alternative Animal Proteins	Travis Barrett	Turner Sanders	Leon/Angelina
107	307	Managing And Eradicating Feral Hogs In Texas	Chase Janke	Kaylee Eaton	Coryell/Bell
108	308	Packing And Processing Houses USDA Certified	Kayla Strack	Tanner Owen	Wharton/Randall
109	309	Preservation Of Lands For Agricultural Production	Caitlyn Grange	Turner Sanders	Lee/Angelina
110	310	Processed Food Reduction In School Lunches	Klaybourne Eschberger	Mason Henderson	Milam/Kaufman
111	311	Producers For Market Affected Wild Hogs	Emma Bell	Kaylee Eaton	Bosque/Bell
112	312	Protecting Cattle Producers And Beef Consumers	Dylan Wunderlich	Tanner Owen	Comal/Randall
113	313	Removal Of Solar Farms On Viable Farmland	Savay Sexton	Mason Henderson	Gonzales/Kaufman
114	314	Tax Credit For Agriculture Producers	Devin Janysek	Turner Sanders	Karnes/Angelina
115	315	Texas Artificial Rain	Emma Garza	Kaylee Eaton	Hidalgo/Bell
116	316	Texas Land Prohibited To Foreign Purchase	Nathan Martin	Tanner Owen	Haskell/Randall
117	317	The Landowner Tax Relief	Braylee Brooks	Mason Henderson	Hall/Kaufman
118	318	Unnecessary Taxes On Inherited Land Capital	Cash Smith	Turner Sanders	Fayette/Angelina



**House Sponsor:** Jalee Tiller

**Senate Sponsor:** Tanner Owen

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Clay/Randall

**House Bill:** 100

**Senate Bill:** 300

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agriculture 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 Education Act.
- Section 2. This act will alter House Bill 5 passed during the 87th Texas Legislative Session in 2013. This Bill will require that all students in grades 9th-12th in the State of Texas be required to take one (1) additional Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) credit class pertaining to Production Agriculture adding one credit to the current 22 TEKS credits to total 23 credits to earn a Texas Public Highschool Diploma. The class must be completed once within the student’s four (4) high school years. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) and The State Board of Education (SBOE) will collaborate with the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service to plan and implement a one (1) credit TEKS curriculum on Production Agriculture. This bill will ensure that youth have a well-rounded education and leave their adolescence with a knowledge and understanding of the importance of the Agriculture Industry that feeds and fuels our world.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Texas Education Agency: State agency that oversees primary and secondary public education. The TEA is headed by the commissioner of education, Mike Morath.
  - B. State Board of Education: Sets policies and standards for Texas public schools.
  - C. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS): The current standards that outline what students are to learn in each course or grade. The standards are adopted by the State Board of Education.
  - D. Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service: Service that demonstrates the latest technology and best practices to improve the state’s food and fiber system.
  - E. Production Agriculture: The use of cultivated plants or animals to produce products for sustaining or enhancing human life.
  - F. Ag Class: Systematic program of instruction available to students desiring to learn about the science, business, or technology of plant and animal production and/or about the environmental and natural resources systems.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Will result in .5% (point five) of Texas Property Tax funding to be withheld from non-compliant school districts.
  - 2nd Offense: Will result in 1% of Texas Property Tax funding to be withheld from non-compliant school districts.
- Section 5. Funding will come from the state sales tax revenue. 1% of the annual Texas Sales Tax revenue will be set aside to implement this program. Of that 1%, an amount will be allocated to each school district based on size and need.
- 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:** Charlee Proctor  
**Senate Sponsor:** Mason Henderson  
**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock  
**County:** Collin/Kaufman

**House Bill:** 101  
**Senate Bill:** 301

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agriculture Equipment Independence”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Equipment Independence Act.
- Section 2. This bill will allow for persons besides the manufacturer to be able to work on their agriculture equipment without the need for them to be taken into a manufacturer shop. This bill will also allow for software and spare parts to be open to the public.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Manufacturer: A person or company that makes goods for sale.
  - B. Agriculture: The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
  - C. Equipment: The necessary items for a particular purpose.
  - D. Software: The programs and other operating information used by a computer.
  - E. Parts: A piece or segment of something such as an object.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: A fine of 10 times the Manufacturer Suggested Retail Price (MSRP).  
2nd Offense: The prohibiting of business in the State of Texas.
- Section 5. This bill will be funded through the Attorney General of Texas Consumer Protection Division.
- 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:** Miranda Gonzalez

**Senate Sponsor:** Turner Sanders

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Kleberg/Angelina

**House Bill:** 102

**Senate Bill:** 302

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Commercial Business Swine Near Residential”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Commercial Business Swine Near Residential Act.
- Section 2. Commercial businesses raising over ten swine should not be within three hundred feet from residential structures due to public health and sanitation of the animals. If one is to have more than ten swine within a residential setting that consists of active households, the business owner will be required to have a permit for each animal, register with the county, and provide a proper facility to house the animals with running water and a proper waste disposal system.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Commercial Business: An activity conducted by companies to provide goods or services for sale.  
    B. Residential Setting/Active Household: A person is currently living in an area (home).
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a fine of \$500 per animal per day upon citations.
- Section 5. This bill requires no funding from 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:** Peyton Clifton

**Senate Sponsor:** Kaylee Eaton

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Rusk/Bell

**House Bill:** 103

**Senate Bill:** 303

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Diesel Emissions Fluid Elimination”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Diesel Emissions Fluid Elimination Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to remove the requirements for the use of Diesel Emissions Fluid or DEF in newly manufactured diesel trucks that are registered as farm vehicles. DEF is purchased separately from diesel fuel, and both are required. This puts more financial strain on framers who must buy diesel and DEF. It also reduces fuel efficiency. DEF is used to reduce the number of emissions from the trucks. This bill will also make it legal to delete the DEF systems in registered farm vehicles manufactured before this bill was enacted.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Diesel Emissions Fluid (DEF): A liquid needed in newer diesel vehicles to cut down on the environmental impact of gasses emitted by the engine.
  - B. Farm Vehicles: Farm vehicle means any vehicle or combination of vehicles controlled and/or operated by a farmer or rancher being used to transport agriculture commodities, farm machinery, and farm supplies to or from a farm or ranch.
- Section 4. Anyone found driving a farm vehicle out of the definition of the parameters that a farm vehicle falls under in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations will continue to be fined according to the laws of the state of Texas.
- Section 5. Funds generated from fines will be managed 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:** Sarah Quinn

**Senate Sponsor:** Tanner Owen

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Bexar/Randall

**House Bill:** 104

**Senate Bill:** 304

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Grazing And Crop Rotation For Food Production”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Grazing And Crop Rotation For Food Production Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure the safety of soil and land management to increase food production by using the rotation of each crop on a plot of land and controlled or rotational grazing of livestock on different plots of land to keep from drying out soil and land and keep less weeds growing.
- Section 3. Controlled or Rotational Grazing is when livestock are rotated from one plot of the pasture land to another after about a week to let the other plots rest and replenish themselves.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Warning and reminder  
2nd Offense: \$200 fine and reminder  
3rd 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:** Allison Martin

**Senate Sponsor:** Mason Henderson

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Lampasas/Kaufman

**House Bill:** 105

**Senate Bill:** 305

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Groundwater Management Board By Aquifer”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Groundwater Management Board By Aquifer Act.
- Section 2. This act shall change the current Groundwater Management Areas, which are currently by county, into management areas by aquifer as well as subdivided areas for different parts of each aquifer.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Aquifer: A body of permeable rock that can contain or transmit groundwater.
  - B. Management Areas: The board of 7 elected officials that govern and are responsible for the management of the aquifers.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the Texas Water Development Board, using the funds given to the current Groundwater Management Areas.
- Section 5. Title 2: Water Administration  
Subtitle E: Groundwater Management  
Chapter 36: Groundwater Conservation Districts  
Subchapter B. Sec. 36.012
- Section 6. The Board would be composed of 7 elected officials; 2 members of the board would rotate off every 4 years in correlation with local elections. Each member may serve up to 3 consecutive terms. The Boards would be responsible for the management and research that is conducted on the aquifer, and is responsible for ensuring that the groundwater levels stay constant as well as regulating landowners to ensure that all people relying on the aquifer will have enough water. Each member must be living within the aquifer region in which he is applying for, and may not be from another 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:** Travis Barrett

**Senate Sponsor:** Turner Sanders

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Leon/Angelina

**House Bill:** 106

**Senate Bill:** 306

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Labeling of Alternative Animal Proteins”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Labeling of Alternative Animal Proteins Act.
- Section 2. This act will require producers of alternative animal proteins to use identifiable meat terms when packaging does not include a disclaimer indicating that the product does not contain meat on the labeling and in a prominent and conspicuous font size in close proximity to the meat term. Disclaimers can include words such as vegetarian, vegan, meatless, meat-free, plant-based, or other terms approved by this act. Without these disclaimers, the product will be considered misbranded.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Meat Analog: Defined as any food that approximates the aesthetic qualities, primary texture, flavor and appearance, or the chemical characteristics of any specific type of meat, meat food product, poultry product, or poultry food product, but does not contain any meat, meat food product, poultry product, or poultry food product.
  - B. Identifiable Meat Term: Defined as including, but not being limited to, terms such as meat, beef, pork, poultry, chicken, turkey, lamb, goat, jerky, steak, hamburger, burger, ribs, roast, bacon, bratwurst, hot dog, ham, sausage, tenderloin, wings, breast, and other terms for food that contain any meat, meat food product, poultry product, or poultry food product.
  - C. Misbranding: To brand falsely or in a misleading way specifically or to label in violation of act requirements.
  - D. Alternative Animal Protein/Cultured Meat: a meat produced by in vitro cell cultures of animal cells. It is a form of cellular agriculture, with such agricultural methods being explored in the context of increased consumer demand for protein
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$10,000 Fine to company and temporary removal of product from store shelves.
  - 2nd Offense: \$20,000 Fine to company with reprimand.
  - 3rd Offense: \$50,000 Fine to company and shut down of plant.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government through the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- Section 6. This act shall be governed by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- 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:** Chase Janke

**Senate Sponsor:** Kaylee Eaton

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Coryell/Bell

**House Bill:** 107

**Senate Bill:** 307

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Managing And Eradicating Feral Hogs 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 Managing And Eradicating Feral Hogs In Texas Act.
- Section 2. Feral hogs have been a major issue for farmers and ranchers for generations, because of the destruction they cause. Annually, the total estimated cost of these damages has reached about \$52 million in crop loss, livestock loss, and needed land repairs. Feral hogs are capable of carrying and transmitting at least 30 bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases which threaten humans, livestock, and wildlife.
- Section 3. This act is to be funded by the Texas State Government.
- 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:** Kayla Strack

**Senate Sponsor:** Tanner Owen

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Wharton/Randall

**House Bill:** 108

**Senate Bill:** 308

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Packing And Processing Houses USDA Certified”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Packing And Processing Houses USDA Certified Act.
- Section 2. This act shall work to have one simple form to have packing/processing plants USDA Certified. Through this, plants can bring more money in, more meat out, and most importantly more jobs to Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Simple Form: A form that states the expectations, and rules of being USDA Certified.
- Section 4. Facilities must be kept clean and sanitary, as well as follow expectations on the form to comply.  
  
Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: \$1,000 Fine  
2nd Offense: \$10,000 Fine  
3rd Offense: Loss of USDA Certificate.
- Section 5. The guidelines will be to have a simple application process to become a USDA-certified processing/packing house.
- 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:** Caitlyn Grange

**Senate Sponsor:** Turner Sanders

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Lee/Angelina

**House Bill:** 109

**Senate Bill:** 309

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Preservation Of Lands For Agricultural Production”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Preservation Of Lands For Agricultural Production Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that land used for agricultural production is preserved by the state. Due to the growth of urban areas, Texas is the leader in annual lost farmland acres in the country. This act will reserve land used for agricultural production and keep the land above a certain amount of acreage.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Agricultural Production: The use of cultivated plants or animals to produce products for sustaining or enhancing human life.
  - B. Acreage: An area of land, typically used for agricultural purposes, but not necessarily measured in acres.
- 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:** Klaybourne Eschberger

**Senate Sponsor:** Mason Henderson

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Milam/Kaufman

**House Bill:** 110

**Senate Bill:** 310

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Processed Food Reduction In 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 Processed Food Reduction In School Lunches Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure healthy meals for students in public schools by limiting the amount of ultra-processed foods consumed during school lunches to 40% of the monthly meals. This is an additional stipulation for Texas public schools to meet the requirements of the National School Lunch Program required by USDA. The bill will also ensure students understand healthy eating choices.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. NSLP (National School Lunch Program): Federally assisted meal program that provides lunches to more than 3 million Texas children.
  - B. USDA (United States Department of Agriculture): Federal executive department responsible for developing and executing federal laws related to farming, food, forestry, and rural economic development.
  - C. TDA (Texas Department of Agriculture): State agency responsible for overseeing state agriculture, consumer production, healthy living, and economic development.
  - D. Ultra-Processed food: Also known as highly processed foods. Foods that involve several processing steps using multiple ingredients such as salt, sweeteners, artificial colors and flavors, and preservatives. These are often frozen ready to eat items.
  - E. Public School: Schools receiving state funding for education.
  - F. School-aged Children: Children attending a public school aged 3-21
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Weekly oversight from TDA on menus and site visits to the school.
  - 2nd Offense: School will not receive funding for reimbursable meals containing ultra-processed food.
- Section 5. This act will receive funding from TDA and USDA for reimbursable meals as is already in place.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective on January 1, 2023 upon passage by the legislature and approved by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law. This time to become effective will allow schools and school nutrition departments to research and create menus that will provide for alternatives to ultra-processed foods. This will also allow time for schools to develop instruction for students to identify ultra-processed foods and select alternative foods that are not highly processed, but still tasty and nutritious.
- 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:** Emma Bell

**Senate Sponsor:** Kaylee Eaton

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Bosque/Bell

**House Bill:** 111

**Senate Bill:** 311

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Producers For Market Affected Wild Hogs”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Producers For Market Affected Wild Hogs Act.
- Section 2. This act should ensure that those suffering great profit loss from wild hog destruction in Texas can still produce for and profit from the market. Wild hogs can be blamed for approximately \$70 million dollars in damages annually in Texas. Ranchers and farmers need more tools to stop feral hogs, before it becomes even more detrimental to the Texas economy and food supply. Ranchers and farmers are the true backbone of Texas and a lack of financial support for new issues such as these only causes lasting negative effects.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Compensation: Money awarded to an individual or a group of people as a reparation for loss, injury, or suffering.
- Section 4. For misappropriation use of funds will result in:  
1st Offense: Loss of government funding for a 6 month period of time.  
2nd Offense: Loss of government funding all together. Could be fined up to \$500.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of \$4 million dollars at start. No profit should be accumulated, but the food supply in Texas could be fully restored.
- Section 6. Recipients must keep record of how the funds are spent and manage funds well. If proof is not given and if not following guidelines correctly, recipients could receive an 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:** Dylan Wunderlich

**Senate Sponsor:** Tanner Owen

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Comal/Randall

**House Bill:** 112

**Senate Bill:** 312

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Protecting Cattle Producers And Beef Consumers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Protecting Cattle Producers And Beef Consumers Act.
- Section 2. Texas is the top beef-producing state in the nation, and raising cattle is the largest part of Texas agriculture. The pandemic and its resulting impact on the Texas economy and the way Texans purchased food wreaked havoc on the food supply chain, particularly the cattle markets. There is a need to offset the dramatic price spread differences caused by the reduction of fat cattle processing and COVID-19. There are only four companies that slaughter 80% of cattle and these packers dominate the marketplace and limit the opportunity for pricing negotiations.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Market Fluctuations: A situation in which share prices go up and down.
  - B. Price Spreads: Monthly average price values, and the differences among those values, at the farm, wholesale, and retail stages of the production.
  - C. Price Fixing: An agreement (written, verbal, or inferred from conduct) among competitors to raise, lower, maintain, or stabilize prices or price levels.
  - D. Oligopoly: Market control by a small group of businesses.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in: Imprisonment for up to ten years, up to \$1 million for individuals, or up to \$100 million for companies OR twice the gain or loss from the offense.
- Section 5. The Texas Department of Agriculture will oversee, implement and expand the opportunity for price negotiations for beef products in Texas. All funding needs will go through the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- Section 6. The current federal Packers and Stockyards Act is not sufficient, therefore, we must protect our ranchers and consumers at the state level. All state laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
- 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:** Savay Sexton

**Senate Sponsor:** Mason Henderson

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Gonzales/Kaufman

**House Bill:** 113

**Senate Bill:** 313

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Removal Of Solar Farms On Viable Farmland”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Removal Of Solar Farms On Viable Farmland Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that solar farms are not placed on viable farmland, so that farmers are able to maintain high yields and not be forced into financial poverty. Alternatively, solar farms shall be placed on the roofs of houses in large residential neighborhoods or on the roofs or side walls of skyscrapers in large cities.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Solar Farms: An installation or area of land in which a large number of solar panels are set up in order to generate electricity.
  - B. Viable Farmland: Farmland in which is still profitable or still able to produce a yield.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate halt on solar farm until further inspection.
  - 2nd Offense: Loss of government funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 2 million dollars with the majority of expenses going towards relocation aid.
- 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:** Devin Janysek

**Senate Sponsor:** Turner Sanders

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Karnes/Angelina

**House Bill:** 114

**Senate Bill:** 314

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Tax Credit For Agriculture Producers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Tax Credit For Agriculture Producers Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is for people who receive income from agricultural business to receive a \$4,000 tax credit. Without our state’s ag producers there would be less food to feed the people. This tax credit would also help farmers and ranchers with the uncertainty of agriculture production.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Tax Credit: An amount of money that can be offset against a tax liability.  
    B. Agriculture Businesses: Industries that are engaged in farming or that produce farm inputs.
- Section 4. This act will not require funding as it will come out of income tax submissions.
- 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:** Emma Garza

**Senate Sponsor:** Kaylee Eaton

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Hidalgo/Bell

**House Bill:** 115

**Senate Bill:** 315

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Artificial Rain”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Artificial Rain Act.
- Section 2. Collect standing water from cities that have been impacted by heavy rain and hurricanes. Take the collected water and run through a reverse osmosis plant. From there the water will be stored then distributed via plane upon request. The water will be a sense of artificial rain over dry and drought ranches, towns, and cities. Upon natural disaster the artificial rain can be bottled and distributed.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Reverse Osmosis: The movement of fresh water through a semipermeable membrane when pressure is applied to a solution on one side of it.
  - B. Artificial: Humanly contrived often on a natural model.
- Section 4. Misuse or resell of Texas Artificial Water will result in:
- 1st Offense: Will result in a warning.
  - 2nd Offense: Will result in a \$5,000 fine.
  - 3rd Offense: Will result in jail time based on circumstances along with a \$15,000 fine.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the people who pay to see the Reverse Osmosis Plant and the cities, towns, and ranches who pay to use the water.
- Section 6. The Reverse Osmosis Plant could potentially be located within a Texas State Park. Once put in the Texas State Park it will be funded by the people who pay to see it.
- Section 7. The Riparian Doctrine and all other laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 9. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Nathan Martin

**Senate Sponsor:** Tanner Owen

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Haskell/Randall

**House Bill:** 116

**Senate Bill:** 316

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Land Prohibited To Foreign Purchase”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Land Prohibited To Foreign Purchase Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all land in the State of Texas is not available for purchase to foreign countries, individuals, companies or entities.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Being: An individual, business, company, country, entity.  
    B. Foreign: Any being whose permanent residence is outside of the United States of America.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a fine up to \$100,000 to the foreign being.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the State of Texas Legislature.
- 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:** Braylee Brooks  
**Senate Sponsor:** Mason Henderson  
**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock  
**County:** Hall/Kaufman

**House Bill:** 117  
**Senate Bill:** 317

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“The Landowner Tax Relief”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as The Landowner Tax Relief Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of the bill is to create tax relief for landowners by exempting up to 1280 acres of land per annum from all state and local taxes. This would apply to all land in use for agricultural, recreational, and or conservational purposes. By exempting this amount of acreage, additional resources will be available to the land owner to make improvements, increase production, and increase revenue by making more land available for recreational purposes.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Agricultural Use: Any land that is used in the production of food and fiber has the primary yearly income for the landowner.
  - B. Conservation Use: Any land that is seeded in any type of native grass with the express purpose of land improvement and, or prevention of soil erosion.
  - C. Recreational Use: Any land used by the land owner or leased to a 3rd party with the express purpose of any recreational activities, including hunting.
  - D. State and Local Taxes: Any applicable tax, of which the land owner is currently charged for that particular property.
- Section 4. There are no anticipated penalties or punishments for this that will offset this particular bill.
- Section 5. Any loss of revenue will be offset with funds from the general revenue fund, federal conservation funds, and increases in agricultural and recreational revenue that will be generated from the tax exempt land.
- Section 6. An outright repeal would not be needed as this would not be a repeal of a current law, but rather a modification if approved it would just be adding an exemption to the tax code.
- Section 7. Guidance would need to be sent to all taxing authorities regarding the exemption and accurate calculation to a property owner’s land that is taxable.
- 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:** Cash Smith

**Senate Sponsor:** Turner Sanders

**Committee:** Agriculture and Livestock

**County:** Fayette/Angelina

**House Bill:** 118

**Senate Bill:** 318

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Unnecessary Taxes On Inherited Land Capital”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Unnecessary Taxes On Inherited Land Capital Act.
- Section 2. To introduce a standpoint so that new bills can’t allow for inherited land to be taxed.
- 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.



## EDUCATION (EDU)

<b>House</b>	<b>Meeting Room:</b>	House Chamber	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Meeting Room:</b>	Senate Chamber
	<b>Chairperson:</b>	Kara Hernandez		<b>Chairperson:</b>	William Anderson
	<b>Advisor(s):</b>	Mellanie Mickelson & Zach Schaefer		<b>Advisor(s):</b>	Eric Taylor

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
119	319	4-H For All	Brycen Epperson	Kolton Scharbrough	Gray/Wichita
120	320	Ag Education Graduation Requirement	Taylor Colvin	Layne Kelley	Brazos/Midland
121	321	Agricultural Education Classes	Brooke Wanjura	William Anderson	Colorado/Guadalupe
122	322	Agricultural Education For Junior High/Middle School	Kinley Shieldknight	Kolton Scharbrough	Hansford/Wichita
123	323	Agricultural Nutrition Education	Cooper Mau	Harleigh Strack	Fayette/Wharton
124	324	Agriculture Education For Elementary Students	Rylee Wunderlich	Layne Kelley	Comal/Midland
125	325	Agriculture Facilities Requirement	Kyler Wendt	William Anderson	Brazos/Guadalupe
126	326	All Texas Students Are Required To Take A Benchmark	Brycen Epperson	Harleigh Strack	Gray/Wharton
127	327	Amendment To House Bill 4545	Brynlee Edwards	Kolton Scharbrough	Lubbock/Wichita
128	328	Any High Schooler Can Read	Bax Edwards	Layne Kelley	Lubbock/Midland
129	329	Banning Amateur Co-Ed Sports Teams For 12-18-Years-Old	Cutter Runnels	William Anderson	Swisher/Guadalupe
130	330	Bring Back Agriculture Bill	Jacie Pennington	Harleigh Strack	Wise/Wharton
131	331	Career And Technical Education Workforce Development	Riley Huser	Kolton Scharbrough	Karnes/Wichita
132	332	Career And Technical Educational Courses In High Schools	Jacob Washington	Layne Kelley	Harris/Midland
133	333	Competition Between Private And Public Schools In Texas	Lauren Clark	William Anderson	Bexar/Guadalupe
134	334	Comprehensive Bilingual Education	Jacie Pennington	Harleigh Strack	Wise/Wharton
135	335	Educational Freedom	Elizabeth Esposito	Kolton Scharbrough	Collin/Wichita
136	336	Eliminate SAT And ACT Testing	Kailey McDonald	Layne Kelley	Collin/Midland
137	337	Exemplary Students	Katelyn De Gorostiza	William Anderson	Wood/Guadalupe
138	338	Expansion Of Mental Health Education	Kateri Masters	Harleigh Strack	Irion/Wharton
139	339	Extracurricular Attendance Policy	Carson Kuykendall	Kolton Scharbrough	Llano/Wichita
140	340	Fair Access For Dual-Credit Students	Cayleigh Coursey	Layne Kelley	Coryell/Midland
141	341	Financial Literacy	Austin Nedbalek	William Anderson	Fayette/Guadalupe
142	342	Hazards Pay For Public Educators	Jett Garren	Harleigh Strack	Johnson/Wharton
143	343	Health And Nutrition Education	Ryan Luckey	Kolton Scharbrough	Milam/Wichita
144	344	Legalize Casino Gaming In The State Of Texas	Wesley Bocanegra	Layne Kelley	Travis/Midland
145	345	Limit The Length Of School Day	Caleb Rappolee	William Anderson	Leon/Guadalupe
146	346	Mandatory Drug Testing For Secondary School Students	Carson Kuykendall	Harleigh Strack	Llano/Wharton
147	347	Mandatory Social Emotional Health Class	Jayden Ingalls	Kolton Scharbrough	Bexar/Wichita
148	348	Mental Health And Well-Being For A School Absence	Ryan Luckey	Layne Kelley	Milam/Midland
149	349	Nepotism Within Public School Boards	Kara Hernandez	William Anderson	Brazoria/Guadalupe
150	350	No Cost Public School Nutrition Program	Jett Garren	Harleigh Strack	Johnson/Wharton
151	351	No Hood Engine Component For School Bus Drivers	Cutter Runnels	Kolton Scharbrough	Swisher/Wichita
152	352	Photo Identification To Enter Texas Public Schools	Crysten Short	Layne Kelley	Brazoria/Midland
153	353	Progressive Progeny	Kateri Masters	William Anderson	Irion/Guadalupe
154	354	Public Schools College And Career Readiness Advisor	Taylor Colvin	Harleigh Strack	Brazos/Wharton
155	355	Real Beef To Be Used In Texas Cafeterias	Madelyn Glaze	Layne Kelley	Wharton/Midland
156	356	Reduce The School Week To 4 Days	Kyler Wendt	Kolton Scharbrough	Brazos/Wichita



HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
157	357	Reevaluation Of Texas Public School Teachers	Krystal Tondre	William Anderson	Bexar/Guadalupe
158	358	Remove Funding Penalty For Medical Absences	Elizabeth Esposito	Harleigh Strack	Collin/Wharton
159	359	Required Adult Readiness For All Students	Jacob Washington	Kolton Scharbrough	Harris/Wichita
160	360	Revoke Funding From Standardized Testing	Jayden Ingalls	Harleigh Strack	Bexar/Wharton
161	361	Salary Increase For Ag Teachers	Bax Edwards	Layne Kelley	Lubbock/Midland
162	362	Save Female Sports From Transgender Athletes	Lauren Clark	William Anderson	Bexar/Guadalupe
163	363	School Funding Based On Enrollment	Kailey McDonald	Kolton Scharbrough	Collin/Wichita
164	364	School Safety Through Alternative Revenue	Rylee Wunderlich	Layne Kelley	Comal/Midland
165	365	School Security	Brylnee Edwards	William Anderson	Lubbock/Guadalupe
166	366	Social Interaction And Mental Health Education	Wesley Bocanegra	Harleigh Strack	Travis/Wharton
167	367	Spanish Language In Elementary Curriculum	Brooke Wanjura	Kolton Scharbrough	Colorado/Wichita
168	368	Special Sports	Katelyn De Gorostiza	Layne Kelley	Wood/Midland
169	369	STAAR Testing As Diagnostic Tool Only	Cooper Mau	William Anderson	Fayette/Guadalupe
170	370	Student Loan Reform	Caleb Rappolee	Harleigh Strack	Leon/Wharton
171	371	Texas Human Trafficking Education	Cayleigh Coursey	Kolton Scharbrough	Coryell/Wichita
172	372	Texas Public School Nutrition Policy	Kinley Shieldknight	William Anderson	Hansford/Guadalupe
173	373	Texas School Teaching Materials Transparency	Jake Coufal	Harleigh Strack	Kleberg/Wharton
174	374	Texas Students To Take Portfolio Management Basics	Austin Nedbalek	Layne Kelley	Fayette/Midland
175	375	Texas Teachers Increase In Pay	Kaslyn Moczygemba	Kolton Scharbrough	Karnes/Wichita
176	376	Textbook Reinstatement & Internet Reduction	Crysten Short	Layne Kelley	Brazoria/Midland
177	377	Use Of Second Amendment Rights Public Schools	Kaslyn Moczygemba	William Anderson	Karnes/Guadalupe
178	378	Walk-Through Metal Detectors In All Public Schools	Jake Coufal	Harleigh Strack	Kleberg/Wharton



**House Sponsor:** Brycen Epperson  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Gray/Wichita

**House Bill:** 119  
**Senate Bill:** 319

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***  
***“4-H For All”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the 4-H For All Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure forbid schools from marking any eligible students absent when participating in approved 4-H activities. Students must provide documented proof of their participation and must be allowed to make up any missed school work. Students shall not have their grades negatively affected for the lack of attendance or participation due to their participation in activities or programs.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Approved 4-H Activities: Activities that are deemed 4-H activities by the county agent.
  - B. Students Eligibility: UIL eligibility rules will be followed.
  - C. UIL: University Interscholastic League
- Section 4. Students must follow attendance guidelines set by the district board of trustees on how many extra- curricular absences are allowed.
- 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:** Taylor Colvin

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Brazos/Midland

**House Bill:** 120

**Senate Bill:** 320

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Ag Education Graduation Requirement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ag Education Graduation Requirement Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high school students are required to obtain 1 ag education credit as a graduation requirement.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Ag Education: Agricultural education teaches students about agriculture, food and natural resources. Through these subjects, agricultural educators teach students a wide variety of skills, including science, math, communications, leadership, management, and technology.
  - B. Agricultural education is delivered through three interconnected components: Classroom or laboratory instruction.
  - C. Experiential Learning: Learning experiences that usually take place outside of the classroom, supervised by the agriculture instructor.
  - D. Leadership Education: Delivered through student organizations such as the National FFA Organization, the National Young Farmer Education Association, National Postsecondary Agricultural Student Organization, and others.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in delay of graduation until credit is obtained. In-person and online summer school ag education courses will be offered for those who have failed to obtain 1 credit in ag education during his/her high school career.
- Section 5. This act will be funded and enforced 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:** Brooke Wanjura  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Colorado/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 121  
**Senate Bill:** 321

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

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Education Classes Act.
- Section 2. Agriculture is a vital part of the Texas economy so all children in the State of Texas shall take a course to learn about production agriculture. This course will utilize the teachings of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension’s Path to the Plate Program. This act will ensure every Texan knows where their food comes from. This act will also ensure that consumers understand the role of Animal Welfare in all practices. This course will educate consumers on the differences of Animal Welfare and Animal Rights. All classes shall utilize the teaching of Dr. Temple Grandin to educate on the proper handling of cattle. The world’s population continues to increase and as a society we must maintain a strong system to support animal production. The future of agriculture lies in the hands of those who share our agriculture story with the public, and remind them of the value of our industry and the pride we take in providing food and fiber for the world.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Animal Welfare: The responsible and humane standards set forth by the American Veterinary Medical Association for handling animals.
  - B. Animal Rights: The rights of animals claimed on ethical grounds to the same humane treatment and protection from exploitation and abuse that are accorded to humans.
  - C. Dr. Temple Grandin: A professor of Animal Science at Colorado State University. She is a well-known author, speaker, and livestock handling equipment designer.
  - D. Path To The Plate Program: An educational program developed by the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension service to educate the public on the path that food takes from the field to their dinner table.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The school district will receive written notification from the Commissioner of Education and receive a fine not to exceed \$500.
  - 2nd Offense: The school district will receive written and verbal notification from the Commissioner of Education, receive a fine not to exceed \$2000, and have all state funding cut by 2%.
  - 3rd Offense: The school district will be put on official record of refusal to follow the law and be investigated by the Texas Education Agency as well as receive a fine not to exceed \$20,000. All administrators are charged with a fine not to exceed \$2500 and/or 100 days in jail if found liable as a result of the investigation. State funding for the school district will be cut by 5%.
- Section 5. This act shall be enforced by the Commissioner of Education and the Texas Education Agency. Funding for the materials, training, and teachers shall be provided in the Texas State Budget in the amount of \$5 million yearly to all primary and secondary public and private schools in the State of Texas.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective on September 1, 2022 upon the passage by the legislature and approval by the governor, or upon its otherwise becoming 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:** Kinley Shieldknight

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Hansford/Wichita

**House Bill:** 122

**Senate Bill:** 322

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agricultural Education For Junior High/Middle School”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Education For Junior High/Middle School Act.
- Section 2. All junior high schools in the state of Texas would be required to incorporate into their schedules agricultural education classes as core curriculum for all students. This would allow students to understand the importance of agriculture and give them an opportunity to explore a pathway before high school.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Junior High: A school for students in 7th through 9th/10th grade, depending on the school district.
  - B. Middle School: A school intermediate between an elementary school and a high school, typically for children in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.
  - C. Food Source: A living plant, or animal from which food is intended to be derived, whether by gathering, harvesting, slaughtering, milking, collecting eggs or otherwise.
  - D. Food Security: The state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.
- Section 4. Enforcement will be through the Texas Education Agency (TEA) with direct implementation by the individual school administration.
- Section 5. 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 in 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 6. This act will be funded by the state government in the amount of 2 million dollars. Curriculum and instructional materials are integral parts of the public school system. The State Board of Education periodically updates the state’s curriculum standards
- Section 7. The State Board of Education will be called upon to update the state’s agricultural education curriculum standards (TEKS) and other instructional materials to include mandatory agricultural education instruction in junior high classes.
- Section 8. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.





**House Sponsor:** Cooper Mau  
**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Fayette/Wharton

**House Bill:** 123  
**Senate Bill:** 323

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

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agricultural Nutrition Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow an Agriculture Nutrition unit/course to be taught as part of a Health or Ag class or as a freestanding course in all Public High Schools. The purpose of this act is to ensure that children enrolled in secondary school are exposed to the importance of nutrition in their diet, careers within nutrition, and the effects of a healthy diet on the body. The current curriculum will be expanded to include topics like labeling practices, vitamins and minerals, and the benefits of eating unprocessed, locally sourced food. This act will strive to make a lasting impact on students on the importance of nutrition and healthy eating after they leave high school.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Agricultural Nutrition: Any form of nourishment that directly pertains to agriculture production, livestock processing, or locally sourced foods.
  - B. Public High School: Schools are funded through local and state taxes that allow for statewide free education, typically students are in 9th-12th grades.
  - C. Categorical Grants: Funds given by the state or federal government to perform a specific task.
  - D. Curriculum: A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school.
  - E. Unprocessed: Any agriculture commodity that is non adulterated.
- Section 4. Public High Schools will be given additional funding for enacting the act through categorical grants to the school districts and counties in accordance with the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Board of Education, and the Comptroller of public accounts. To receive funds, the school must apply for the categorical grant through the Commissioner of Agriculture’s office and provide sufficient evidence the unit is provided in full.
- Section 5. The State will provide a sample course curriculum constructed by the State Board of Education.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Rylee Wunderlich

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Comal/Midland

**House Bill:** 124

**Senate Bill:** 324

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agriculture Education For Elementary Students”**

*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 For Elementary Students Act.
- Section 2. Texas is one of the largest agricultural producers in the United States. This bill aims to ensure the future of the industry by (a) increasing agricultural literacy (b) increasing awareness of the impact of the agricultural industry on the economy (c) equipping students with knowledge that enables them to make educated decisions regarding their consumption and use of agricultural products. This will be achieved by including agriculture literacy in K-5 TEKS.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. TEKS: Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills- Texas educational standards for K-12.
  - B. TEA: Texas Education Agency- State agency that oversees primary and secondary public education. The TEA improves outcomes for all public-school students in the state by providing leadership, guidance, and support to school systems.
  - C. SBOE: State Board of Education: Sets policies and standards for Texas public schools.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Loss of 1% of TEA funding.  
2nd Offense: Loss of 10% of TEA funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Education Agency (TEA).
- 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:** Kyler Wendt  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Brazos/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 125  
**Senate Bill:** 325

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agriculture Facilities Requirement”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Facilities Requirement Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that all schools 3A and above must provide an agricultural facility for students to house livestock projects.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Agriculture Facility to House Livestock Projects: A facility that has pens, wash racks, green space for exercise, feed rooms, tack rooms available for all species of Livestock to be housed for students needing a place to keep their livestock while raising them for livestock show(s).  
    B. Livestock: Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Goats and to include rabbits and poultry.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
    1st Offense: School District received written warning and the option for consulting on how to get started with the Agriculture Facility. The Agriculture Facility must be available 5 years from the date of the passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor.  
    2nd Offense: Will result in the loss of portion of state funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the school district. Grants are available upon application. The grants are dependent on the socioeconomic status of the school district or its community.
- 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:** Brycen Epperson

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Gray/Wharton

**House Bill:** 126

**Senate Bill:** 326

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“All Texas Students Are Required To Take A Benchmark”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the All Texas Students Are Required To Take A Benchmark Act.
- Section 2. Any students homeschooled or in public school are required to take a benchmark assessment in core subjects. While this assessment would not have to affect their grades, it would give the TEA (Texas Education Agency) a way to gauge and see if the students are still meeting high learning standards. The information gathered from the benchmarks could then be used and compared to national standards and ranked nationally.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Students: Youth attending homeschool, or public school in the grades of 7th, 9th, and 11th is required to take this benchmark assessment.
  - B. Benchmark: An assessment to gauge the students’ learning over the subjects they are learning.
  - C. Subjects: Mathematics, Science, English/Reading, Social Studies.
- Section 4. No penalty if the benchmark is not taken by the students. This would be a voluntary benchmark.
- Section 5. Funding will be decided by local school districts and adjusted as needed.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Brynlee Edwards  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Lubbock/Wichita

**House Bill:** 127  
**Senate Bill:** 327

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Amendment To House Bill 4545”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Amendment To House Bill 4545 Act.
- Section 2. The amendment shall change the requirement of 30 hours of accelerated instruction in all areas where a student does not meet satisfactory performance requirements on STAAR assessments and taught by a master, recognized, or exemplary teacher or receiving supplemental instruction to be delivered in a 1-1 or small group with no more than three students to read Students who do not pass the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR) shall be required to take 15 hours of accelerated instruction in the testing category(ies) where the student did not receive 60% satisfactory performance in the areas of math and ELA only and can be taught by the teacher of record for the subject in which a student did not meet satisfactory performance in a zero-hour period or outside accredited learning program and shall not be embedded into the school day.
- Section 3. House Bill 4545 requirements for accelerated instruction for students who do not pass the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (STAAR®). At a high level, the legislation includes: For any student who does not pass the STAAR test in grade 3, 5, or 8 in math or reading, a new LEA requirement to establish an accelerated learning committee to develop an individual educational plan for the student and monitor progress For any student who does not pass the STAAR test in grades 3–8 or STAAR (EOC) end-of-course assessments, clarification of prior accelerated instruction requirements, specifying that it must include either: Being assigned a classroom teacher who is a certified master, exemplary, or recognized teacher or Receiving supplemental instruction (tutoring) before or after school, or embedded in the school day Supplemental Instruction Requirements.
- Deliver targeted Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS)-aligned instruction for the applicable grade level and subject areas. Be provided in addition to instruction normally provided to students in the grade level in which the student is enrolled. Be designed to assist the student in achieving satisfactory performance in the applicable grade level and subject area Not be scheduled such that a student is removed from any of the following: Instruction in grade-level content for the foundation curriculum Instruction in enrichment curriculum for the grade level in which the student is enrolled Recess or physical activity that is available to other students enrolled in the same grade level. Be provided for no less than 30 hours total during the summer or subsequent school year. If provided during the subsequent school year, it should include instruction no less than once per week.
- If a student does not pass both math and reading STAAR tests, they will need to meet the 30-hour requirement for each of the two subject areas. Utilize effective instructional materials designed for supplemental instruction. Be delivered in a 1-on-1 or small group environment, with no more than 3 students in a small group.
- Be provided by an individual with training in aligned instructional materials and under the LEA’s oversight. Ideally, the same individual provides tutoring continuously for the student’s entire supplemental instruction period.
- Section 4. Districts shall have funding penalties imposed based on the nature of the disregard for the amendment.
- Section 5. Funding for vouchers from outside accredited entities of accelerated instruction and/or teacher stipends for zero-hour accelerated instruction by a certified teacher of record shall be gained from a 1% Tax on all tobacco, E-Cig, or Vape products. Vouchers shall be distributed to schools upon receipt of assessment results based on the number of students who did not meet the passing standard in the areas of math and/or ELA assessments.



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- Section 6. Upon a 2/3rds majority vote, the amendment will go into effect immediately for the 2022-2023 school year. Students that have previously started but have not met 30 hours of accelerated instruction during a summer session shall not be required to finish the remaining hours unless the 15 hours have not been met prior to approval.
- Section 7. Repeal of Current House Bill 4545.
- 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:** Bax Edwards

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Lubbock/Midland

**House Bill:** 128

**Senate Bill:** 328

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Any High Schooler Can Read”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Any High Schooler Can Read Act.
- Section 2. To provide funding for high school English teachers to create accessible, miniature libraries within their classrooms. Doing so will allow students easier access to books handpicked for them and encourage literacy in schools and communities that may have underfunded and inaccessible libraries. By fostering age-appropriate literature students will be encouraged to read for fun thereby improving their vocabulary and comprehension which will improve their overall academic performance which may contribute to their further academic pursuits and career choices.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Miniature: 30 or so books to start with, increasing as they are provided with more funding annually.  
B. Underfunded: Lacking in material that is age-appropriate or enjoyable for the student.
- Section 4. In the case of an educator willfully spending the allotted budget for this bill elsewhere, it would be considered a misdemeanor, and would result in a fine double the amount of money that was not spent on improving literacy in Texas as described in the bill.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the education funds allotted by the state to the library resources.
- Section 6. Books considered for this miniature library must be approved by the school board to prevent misinformation and inappropriate material.
- 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:** Cutter Runnels  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Swisher/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 129  
**Senate Bill:** 329

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Banning Amateur Co-Ed Sports Teams For 12-18-Years-Old”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Banning Amateur Co-Ed Sports Teams For 12-18-Years-Old Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that there will not be amateur Co-Ed sports teams for 12-18-year-olds. The main principle of the Bill is to reduce injuries for players.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Co-ed Sport: A sport in which individuals of the opposite sex are organized into opposing teams that compete to win.  
B. Amateur: Engaging or engaged in without payment; non-professional.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: \$100.00 fine to the organization and suspension from the game.  
2nd Offense: A suspension of the team, loss of eligibility from all games, permanent suspension.
- Section 5. The State Government shall not fund this act, it is the team’s duty to provide their own 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:** Jacie Pennington

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Wise/Wharton

**House Bill:** 130

**Senate Bill:** 330

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Bring Back Agriculture Bill”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Bring Back Agriculture Bill Act.
- Section 2. The act will require all public high schools and universities in Texas to require a Principles in Agriculture class be added to public high school graduation requirements and all public university degree plans. Texas Agriculture helps to produce the food and fiber that feeds and clothes not only people living in Texas and the United States, but people across the globe. Additionally, through agriculture education students are taught a wide variety of skills including science, math, communications, leadership, management, and technology.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Principles of Agriculture: A career and technological education course designed to lay out a foundation in the field of agriculture as students branch out into more specific fields of interest.
  - B. CTE: Career and Technological Education Programs offer a sequence of courses that provide students with coherent and rigorous content. CTE content is aligned with challenging academic standards and relevant technical knowledge and skills needed to prepare students for further education careers and current or emerging professions.
  - C. Public High School: A high school in Texas supported by public funds.
  - D. Public University: A university that is in state ownership or receives significant public funds.
- Section 4. Failing to implement the Bring Back Agriculture Act by Texas Public High Schools will result in a reduction of their Academic Accountability Rating. Texas Public Universities failing to implement the Bring Back Agriculture Act would see a reduction of funding.
- Section 5. This act would require no funding by the Texas Legislature and have no economic impact on the citizens of Texas. Public high schools and universities could apply for the Perkins Grant if needed. This Grant provides secondary and post-secondary schools with funding to support career and technology education programs including agriculture curriculum.
- 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:** Riley Huser

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Karnes/Wichita

**House Bill:** 131

**Senate Bill:** 331

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Career And Technical Education Workforce Development”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Career And Technical Education Workforce Development Act.
- Section 2. This act shall be provided for high school students that have completed all their high school credits to graduate. This course will allow students to gain knowledge in the workforce through agriculture. During this designated period(s), students would be allowed to leave school to work with approved agriculture businesses in the area.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Agriculture Business: Relates to industries that engage in farming or that produce farm inputs.
- 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:** Jacob Washington

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Harris/Midland

**House Bill:** 132

**Senate Bill:** 332

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Career And Technical Educational Courses In 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 Career And Technical Educational Courses In High Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all high schools incorporate Career and Technical Education (CTE) classes using the hybrid learning educational system. Respective districts must conduct a community needs assessment to ascertain which approved TEA CTE course shall be implemented in each high school.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Career Technical Education: The practice of teaching specific career skills to students in middle school, high school, and post-secondary institutions.
  - B. Hybrid Learning: Education in which the face-to-face classroom experience is combined with or replaced by an online experience that includes synchronous and asynchronous interactions with peers and instructors and lessons and assessments that can be completed digitally or in person.
  - C. Experiential Learning: A process of education through experience, followed by reflection on that experience.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The school will lose 10% of state funding for three years.
  - 2nd Offense: Responsible parties won't be able to run again for the subsequent term in which the violation occurred.
  - 3rd Offense: The school will be fined a max of 10,000.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state and county 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:** Lauren Clark  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Bexar/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 133  
**Senate Bill:** 333

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Competition Between Private And Public Schools 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 Competition Between Private And Public Schools In Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that private school students have equal access to extracurricular activities created and administered by the University Interscholastic League.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. UIL: The University Interscholastic League (UIL) is an organization that creates rules for and administers almost all athletic, musical, and academic contests for public, primary, and secondary schools in Texas, including some private schools and charter schools and homeschool students.  
    B. League Activities: Academic, musical and athletic contests created and administered by the UIL.
- Section 4. No penalties and punishments beyond what is already set forth in the UIL constitution.
- Section 5. This act requires no additional government funding.
- Section 6. If this act becomes a law, it will be under Chapter 33 of the Texas Education Code, specifically as Sec. 33.0833.
- Section 7. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2022.
- 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:** Jacie Pennington

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Wise/Wharton

**House Bill:** 134

**Senate Bill:** 334

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Comprehensive 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 Comprehensive Bilingual Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall enforce a full bilingual education program in Texas public school districts offering elementary dual language programs. Any school offering an elementary level dual language program shall offer a continuation of bilingual education in those same languages within the district through 12th grade in order for students to achieve the biliteracy designation upon graduation.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Bilingual: Fluency in two languages.
  - B. Biliteracy Designation: An academic designation given by a school/school district certifying a student is proficient in speaking, writing, and reading in two languages, most commonly English and another language.
- Section 4. As an incentive, schools that implement this program shall be eligible for statewide recognition. Upon noncompliance with this act, school districts shall incrementally lose enhancements for existing elementary level dual language programs.
- Section 5. Funding shall be appropriated from the current Texas Education Agency budget, specifically the statewide education programs budget (A.2.1. under Items of Appropriation). Any other necessary funding shall be allotted from the statewide Object-of-Expense Grants budget.
- Section 6. Funding shall be provided for teacher training at the university level to support an increase in qualified bilingual educators.
- Section 7. When a district does not offer an elementary dual language or comprehensive bilingual education program, students may opt to enroll in a neighboring district’s bilingual education program, following application and assessment.
- 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:** Elizabeth Esposito

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Collin/Wichita

**House Bill:** 135

**Senate Bill:** 335

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Educational Freedom”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Educational Freedom Act.
- Section 2. This act shall provide parents with the right to choose an alternative school for their child to attend. The alternative schools can be, but are not limited to, other public, private, religious, magnet, and charter schools. It will allow parents to receive public funds directly for educational expenses. This act will empower parents and improve traditional public schools through competition.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Religious Schools: A school that either has a religious component in its operations or its curriculum, or exists primarily for the purpose of teaching aspects of a particular religion.
  - B. Magnet Schools: A public school offering special instruction and programs not available elsewhere, designed to attract a more diverse student body from throughout a school district.
  - C. Charter Schools: A publicly funded independent school established by teachers, parents, or community groups under the terms of a charter with a local or national authority.
  - D. Competition: As parents would be able to choose the school their child attends, schools would have to increase their quality of education in order to attract as many parents as possible and increase the number of enrollments. This drives the quality of education higher as a whole.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded by the local and state government as determined by the Texas Legislature.
- 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:** Kailey McDonald

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Collin/Midland

**House Bill:** 136

**Senate Bill:** 336

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Eliminate SAT And ACT 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 SAT And ACT Testing Act.
- Section 2. This act shall remove the requirement of SAT and ACT testing for scholarship application and college admissions. For the past 2 years the tests were not required but now colleges and scholarship applications are requiring them.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. SAT & ACT: Standardized testing for college admissions.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: The college/university will receive 5% reduction in state funding.  
2nd Offense: The college/university will receive 10% reduction in state funding.
- Section 5. This will save schools funding that then can be utilized for resources for teaching.
- 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 De Gorostiza

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Wood/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 137

**Senate Bill:** 337

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Exemplary Students”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Exemplary Students Act.
- Section 2. This incentive-based act will allow secondary students who are making an average grade above 90.00% in core classes to be released from class after lunch on Fridays. These students are to remain on campus unless instructed otherwise, they will be given the option to 1) work on extracurricular activities, 2) join a tutoring program to assist struggling students, or 3) volunteer or work at the school. The rest of the day will be dedicated to assisting those students with grades below 89.99% and will provide them extra dedicated time and help they need in order to do better in their classes. This act will benefit the state by potentially increasing the school’s funding through improved grades and test scores.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Core Classes: Classes that students must take in order to graduate.
  - B. Extracurricular Activity: Any school activity not related to traditional education. ex: Athletics, FFA, 4H, Band, ect.
- Section 4. This act is optional to accept. There is to be no penalty for schools that do not adopt this act.
- Section 5. This bill requires no funding from 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:** Kateri Masters  
**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Irion/Wharton

**House Bill:** 138  
**Senate Bill:** 338

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Expansion Of Mental Health Education”**

*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 Mental Health Education Act.
- Section 2. This act would expand what is required to be taught in health class as part of a school’s Coordinated School Health Program to include teaching on common mental illnesses. This could include but is not limited to General Anxiety Disorder (GAD), Depressive Disorder, and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD). This would help students be able to better recognize signs of mental illness in themselves or those around them and contribute to destigmatizing the illnesses.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Coordinated School Health Programs: Programs designed to prevent obesity, cardiovascular disease, and Type 2 diabetes in elementary school, middle school, and junior high school students
  - General Anxiety Disorder (GAD): A mental health disorder characterized by severe, ongoing anxiety that interferes with daily activities.
  - B. Depressive Disorder: A mental health disorder characterized by persistently depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, causing significant impairment in daily life.
  - C. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD): A mental health disorder characterized by unreasonable thoughts and fears (obsessions) that lead to compulsive behaviors.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Warning from the school board with 1 semester to correct curriculum.
  - 2nd Offense: Written warning from the Board of Education and a fine of up to \$250 with 6 weeks to correct curriculum.
  - 3rd Offense: The school could lose state funding until the health curriculum is corrected.
- Section 5. Funding for this act will come out of the State General Education Fund and district taxes.
- Section 6. This act will amend TEC §38.013. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Carson Kuykendall  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Llano/Wichita

**House Bill:** 139  
**Senate Bill:** 339

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Extracurricular Attendance Policy”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Extracurricular Attendance Policy Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is to prohibit school districts to restrict a student to a limited amount of extracurricular absences. With the exceptions as follows: 1) the student must be passing all of their classes, 2) the student is ranked in the 1st quartile of their class, 3) the student is in good standing with school referring to behavior. The objective of this is to allow students to be involved in different organizations and programs outside of the classroom. Including but not limited to: athletics, FFA, 4-H, WIT and UIL approved events.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Extracurricular(of an activity at a school or college): Pursued in addition to the normal course of study.
  - B. 1st quartile: The top 25% of your class rankings.
  - C. 4-H: Is the U.S.-based network of youth organizations whose mission is “engaging youth to reach their fullest potential while advancing the field of youth development”.
  - D. FFA: youth organization, specifically a career and technical student organization, based on middle and high school classes that promote and support agricultural education.
  - E. WIT: A program engages students through local sponsors within participating schools in the State of Texas.
  - F. UIL: An organization that creates rules for and administers almost all athletic, musical, and academic contests for public primary and secondary schools in the U.S. state of Texas.
- 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. This should be funded by the state government in relation to standard attendance 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:** Cayleigh Coursey

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Coryell/Midland

**House Bill:** 140

**Senate Bill:** 340

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Fair Access For Dual-Credit Students”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Fair Access For Dual-Credit Students Act.
- Section 2. This act will require that Dual-Credit students have the same access to exemptions for the TSI and other entrance tests that Transfer students have.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Dual-Credit Student: Any person Currently enrolled in a high-school, or receiving home-based high-school instruction, along with being actively enrolled in or having already taken an accredited college class, up to the age of nineteen.
  - B. TSI: The Texas Success Initiative in this case referring to the test required to get into a class in most Texas colleges.
  - C. Entrance Tests: Any and all mandatory tests that a student either has to prove exemption from, or pass to gain entrance to a Texas college.
- Section 4. A \$5,000 fine, for every month past the implementation due date, for non-compliance in giving Dual-Credit students the same access, as defined.
- Section 5. Implementation will be handled by the individual colleges affected, and enforcements will be funded by the Texas Education Agency (TEA). Fines gathered by the TEA will be designated to cover the cost of enforcement.
- Section 6. This will modify existing TSI exemption rules, ensuring equal consideration for both Dual-Credit and transfer students.
- Section 7. The act will start being enforced six months after being signed into law.
- 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:** Austin Nedbalek  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Fayette/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 141  
**Senate Bill:** 341

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***  
***AN ACT***  
**“Financial Literacy”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Financial Literacy Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all graduating students take one half-credit of a Financial Literacy and money management course, and seven and one-half credits in electives, with the requirement that the one-half credit must be the Financial Literacy and money management course.
- Section 3. Every student, beginning with students entering 9th grade in the 2023-2024 school year must take one half-credit course of financial literacy and money management. The instruction must include discussion of and/or instruction of:
- Types of bank accounts offered, opening and managing a bank account, and assessing the quality of a depository institution’s services.
  - Balancing a checkbook.
  - Basic principles of money management, such as spending, credit, credit scores, and managing debt, including retail and credit card debt.
  - Completing a loan application.
  - Receiving an inheritance and related implications.
  - Basic principles of personal insurance policies.
  - Computing federal income taxes.
  - Local tax assessments.
  - Computing interest rates by various mechanisms.
  - Simple contracts. Contesting an incorrect billing statement.
  - Types of savings and investments.
  - State and federal laws concerning finance.
- Section 4. A student who meets the requirements will be awarded a High School Diploma. If a student fails to take the financial literacy and money management class, they will not receive a high school diploma.
- Section 5. This law will be funded by the Texas State Government through the Texas Department of Education.
- Section 6. Upon passage and approval of this bill it will become effective for students entering the 9th grade in the 2023-2024 school year, requiring implementation by the fall of 2023.
- 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:** Jett Garren

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Johnson/Wharton

**House Bill:** 142

**Senate Bill:** 342

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Hazards Pay For Public Educators”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Hazards Pay For Public Educators Act.
- Section 2. With more than 400,000 Public school educators in the state of Texas supporting and protecting our students this bill will implement a financial support system for public educators. One quarter of one percent of the total price will be collected from all tickets sold at all public and private entertainment and sports venues. This bill is meant to keep high quality educators in our public-school systems.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public School Systems: Any school recognized by the Texas Education Agency as a public institution and managed by a local education agency through a publicly elected board of trustees.
  - B. Public School Educators: All Employees of a local education agency including support staff, Teachers, and Administrators.
  - C. Texas Education Agency: The state agency that oversees primary and secondary public education.
  - D. Local Education Agency: A public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for administrative control of local primary and secondary schools.
  - E. Public and Private Entrainment Venues: Any place designated for the performance of music, theater, motion pictures and/ or performing arts; including but not limited to public or privately owned concert halls, performing art centers, movie theaters, bars, convention halls, arenas, stadiums and amphitheaters.
  - F. Public and Private Sports Venues: Any publicly or privately owned facility whose purpose is hosting professional sports events where tickets are sold.
  - G. Tickets Sold: A fee charged for admission or access to a public or privately owned sports or entertainment venue.
- Section 4. This act will be funded through a fee of one quarter of one percent of the total ticket price charged for admission to a public or private sports and entertainment venue. Fees will be collected by the Texas Office of Comptroller and Public Accounting and distributed to the local education agencies (LEAs) based on the total number of Public-School Educators employed by the local education agency. Fee may be passed on to the ticket buyer. Fee must be charged if the ticket is resold via a ticket broker.
- 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:** Ryan Luckey

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Milam/Wichita

**House Bill:** 143

**Senate Bill:** 343

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Health And Nutrition Education”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Health And Nutrition Education Act.
- Section 2. This act shall make mandatory the teaching of healthy habits and nutrition in schools to promote proper health and nutrition in students into adulthood.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Healthy Habits: Habits that promote health and wellness in your life - like exercising, eating a healthy diet, and getting plenty of sleep.
  - B. Nutrition: The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
- Section 4. Failure of student’s compliance to take the Health and Nutrition class will result in:
- 1st Offense: Missing credit for graduation.
- Failure of school’s compliance to adopt Health and Nutrition class will result in:
- 1st Offense: The school will be issued a written warning and given 30 days to take corrective action.
- 2nd Offense: The school will be deducted 5% of its state funding and will continually lose an additional 5% of its state funding every 30 days. Actions are not taken to correct failure to teach the class.
- Section 5. New class will be funded by the state government and the Texas Education Agency.
- Section 6. This act shall be enforced during the next/upcoming school year whether it be enacted during the current school year or during summer break.
- 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 Bocanegra

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Travis/Midland

**House Bill:** 144

**Senate Bill:** 344

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Legalize Casino Gaming In The State 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 Legalize Casino Gaming In The State Of Texas Act.
- Section 2. This act shall legalize casino gaming by providing licenses to qualified applicants. Additionally, the act shall allow for a casino tax which will be committed to the Texas public education system - specifically targeting teacher retention and pay.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Casino Gaming: Includes all card tables and other games of chance including without limitation slots machines, blackjack, poker, dice, roulette, baccarat, and money wheels and video facsimiles of all such games.
  - B. Qualified Applicant: Applicants which meet state regulated criteria in which to hold a casino license.
  - C. Casino Tax: Tax placed on all casino gaming revenue. Tax rate shall be placed at nine percent. Three percent will be designated for administration and compliance of the casino licensing and the remaining six (6) percent will be applied to the Texas Education Fund.
  - D. Effective Date: This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming law.
  - E. Legal age: This act will allow the minimum legal age for casino gambling to be 21.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with gaming license regulations will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fine and additional 1 percent of 6 months prior revenue reporting.
  - 2nd Offense: Fine and license status changed to provisional.
  - 3rd Offense: Fine and license revoked.
- Section 5. This act shall be initially funded by the state government in the amount of 2 million dollars. Additional funds to oversee licensing, compliance and regulation with income from casino tax levied on all casino activity.
- Section 6. This act will allow the minimum legal age for casino gambling.
- 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:** Caleb Rappolee  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Leon/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 145  
**Senate Bill:** 345

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Limit The Length Of School Day”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limit The Length Of School Day Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that a school district may not require students to attend in-person classes more than six hours a day, five days a week; totaling no more than 30 hours per week. This will be enforced to help prevent over-stimulation, burn-out, and excessive free-time among students and teachers.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. School District: Any LEA (Local Education Agency) receiving state funds.
  - B. Over-Stimulation: Stimulate physiologically or mentally to an excessive degree.
  - C. Burn-Out: Burnout is a state of emotional, physical, and mental exhaustion caused by excessive and prolonged stress. It occurs when you feel overwhelmed, emotionally drained, and unable to meet constant demands.
  - D. Excessive Free-Time: Refers to the amount of time students spend being unproductive, or not directly related to schoolwork. For example: study-hall classes, or excessive amounts of non-required elective periods just to fill their day.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a reduction in funding correlated to the amount of excess attendance required.
- Section 5. This act does not prohibit a school from allowing students to attend extended days if opted into or approved by their parent/guardian for allowed circumstances (graduation fast-track courses, online/dual credit classes, etc.). Extracurricular activities and additional tutoring are not included or accounted for in 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:** Carson Kuykendall

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Llano/Wharton

**House Bill:** 146

**Senate Bill:** 346

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mandatory Drug Testing For Secondary 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 Mandatory Drug Testing For Secondary School Students Act.
- Section 2. This bill will promote education in a safe, drug-free environment. The bill will require that all students in Texas public secondary schools, grades 7-12, be subject to mandatory random drug testing. The bill will ensure that mandatory random drug tests will be given to all students and not just those that are participating in extracurricular activities. School districts will continue to set their own enforcement guidelines for those students that have a positive drug test.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Secondary 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 in grades 7-12 are being drug tested, the school district will be required to submit a district plan for improvement to the Texas Education Agency.  
2nd Offense: A reduction of State funding to the school district as a certain percentage of WADA (weighted average daily attendance).
- Section 5. The bill will be funded by the state government to pay for two mandatory drug tests per secondary student per school year. The cost of the drug tests will be capped at \$20 per test and any amount spent above this cap amount will be funded by the local school district.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Jayden Ingalls

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Bexar/Wichita

**House Bill:** 147

**Senate Bill:** 347

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mandatory Social Emotional Health 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 Social Emotional Health Class Act.
- Section 2. This act is to require a social emotional health credit in high school in order to graduate. It shall assist students in dealing with social, emotional, and mental health and encourage students to learn more about themselves.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Mental Health: A person’s condition with regard to their physiological and emotional well-being.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: A notice to comply or a warning.  
2nd Offense: A loss of government funding.
- Section 5. This act will need a funding of 1 million dollars 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:** Ryan Luckey  
**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Milam/Midland

**House Bill:** 148  
**Senate Bill:** 348

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mental Health And Well-Being For A School Absence”**

*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 And Well-Being For A School Absence Act.
- Section 2. Allow children and youth with significant mental health concerns to use mental or behavioral health as a valid excuse for a school absence so that schools can protect the mental well-being of their students and discover mental health issues in students.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Absence/Absent: Means the failure of a school-age child assigned to a class or class period to attend a class or class period.
  - B. Minor: Means a person under the age of 18 years.
  - C. School Day: Means the portion of a day that school is in session in which a school-age child is required to be in school for purposes of receiving instruction.
  - D. School Year: Means the period of time designated by a local school board or charter school governing board as the school year for the school where the school-age child: a. is enrolled; or b. should be enrolled, if the school-age child is not enrolled in school.
  - E. School-Age Child: A minor who: a. is at least six years old but younger than 18 years old; and b. is not emancipated.
  - E. Valid Excuse: a. an illness, which may be either mental or physical; b. mental or behavioral health of the school-age child; c. a family death; d. Religious holy days; e. Required court appearances; f. Activities related to obtaining United States citizenship or taking part in a United States naturalization oath ceremony (for the student); g. Service as an election clerk; h. Documented healthcare appointments for the student or a child of the student (a note from the healthcare provider must be submitted upon the student’s return to campus); i. Students in the custody of the state; j. Mental Health or therapy appointments; k. any other excuse established as valid by a local school board, charter school governing board, or school district.
- Section 4. Parents who contribute to a student’s non-attendance will result in a misdemeanor and: A. A citation and if convicted, A fine of up to \$500 for each unexcused absence Students between 12-17 with three or more unexcused absences will result in a misdemeanor and: A. a \$500 fine for each unexcused absence.
- Section 5. Under § 25.087 (b)(1), a statement must be added that allows parents to allow absences to students who wish to take 1-2 days off every 3 months for mental health concerns and well-being of the student.
- Section 6. Students must provide a letter from a parent or guardian that explains the purpose of the absence within three days of the absence to be considered excused. Otherwise, the absence will be considered unexcused. Students will not be able to use mental health absences for more than 2 days every three months.
- 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:** Kara Hernandez

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Brazoria/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 149

**Senate Bill:** 349

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Nepotism Within Public School Boards”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Nepotism Within Public School Boards Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that a person running for any school board position cannot have a spouse working in the same school district.
- Section 3. This act is to prevent the share of school district funding, benefit allocations, or otherwise beneficial decisions to be directed to persons of someone in the district. This act would also ensure that there will be no positions of power appointed to a spouse for the benefit of one family.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Immediate removal of a school board member by the State Board of Education with the election of a new member.  
2nd Offense: Immediate removal of school board members and spouse working within the district by the SBOE and replacement with new election.
- 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:** Jett Garren

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Johnson/Wharton

**House Bill:** 150

**Senate Bill:** 350

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“No Cost Public School Nutrition Program”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Cost Public School Nutrition Program Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all students enrolled in Texas Public Schools receive two no cost meals per day of enrollment provided by the state during the academic year.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Meals: Both breakfast and lunch time meals, currently provided at the guardian’s expense.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Citation and \$5,000 fine.  
2nd Offense: Withdrawal of state funding for school nutrition programs.
- Section 5. This act shall be fueled by the state government in the amount of twenty-four million dollars annually.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Cutter Runnels

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Swisher/Wichita

**House Bill:** 151

**Senate Bill:** 351

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“No Hood Engine Component For School Bus Drivers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the No Hood Engine Component For School Bus Drivers Act.
- Section 2. This act would dismiss the engine compartment component of the pre-trip vehicle inspection skills test for CDL applicants seeking the School Bus (S) and Passenger (P) endorsement. Applicants who successfully complete required testing, will be issued a CDL restricted to intrastate operation of a school bus only. As school districts and municipalities are continually faced with a shortage of bus drivers, this act will allow for recruitment of qualified drivers, and streamline the CDL process to reflect the responsibilities of the school bus driver position more closely.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Engine compartment components that will be excluded from the pre-trip vehicle inspection: oil level, coolant level, power steering fluid/belt /gear, water pump belt/gear, alternator belt/gear, air compressor (belt/gear), or hydraulic master cylinder (as applicable) and leak/hoses. All other components of the pre-trip vehicle inspection, basic controls and road test must be completed.
- Section 4. No penalties are associated with dismissal of the engine compartment components skills test.
- Section 5. Dismissal of the engine compartment component skills test will have no additional costs or require any funding.
- Section 6. The current engine compartment component portion of the pre-trip vehicle inspection skills test for CDL applicants seeking the School Bus (S) and Passenger (P) endorsement is hereby repealed.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Crysten Short

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Brazoria/Midland

**House Bill:** 152

**Senate Bill:** 352

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Photo Identification To Enter 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 Photo Identification To Enter Texas Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require all employees and students of Texas public schools K-12, to carry a photo identification card to enter the school which will ensure the safety & security of all persons inside the campus. This identification will be similar to those already in place and carried by students/faculty on Texas University campus/dorms. The cards will be issued upon enrollment and replaced each school calendar year.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Photo Identification or Photo ID: Is a card/document which includes a headshot photo of the holder, identifies the holder by name, and acts as a personal identification.
  - B. Student Enrollment: The number of students registered in a school at a designated time in the school year.
- Section 4. Failure for school to Comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warnings.
  - 2nd Offense: Issue of warnings.
- Failure for employees and/or students to Comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Issue of warnings.
  - 2nd Offense: Issue of warnings.
  - 3rd Offense: Non entry to building until new card is obtained. If a card is lost or stolen, immediate notification is given to the school and a new card will be issued free for the first time and at a cost of \$20 for any additional times thereafter.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by each public school and budgeted by money received from local taxes, and may be supplemented with PTA/PTO/BOOSTER fundraising. Any money generated over the cost of the card will be put into a fund to help pay for future cards. Annual yearbook pictures can be taken at the same time, so an additional photographer would not be required, and the same photo would be used.
- Section 6. This act shall be approached as a positive impact and exclusive membership for the card holders. The identification will be monitored upon entry of the school.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Kateri Masters  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Irion/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 153  
**Senate Bill:** 353

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Progressive Progeny”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Progressive Progeny Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is to ensure that all immigrants’ progeny is given an early opportunity to gain citizenship before they turn 18 years old in correspondence with the age they immigrated to the United States of America. Currently, foreign exchange students and undocumented immigrants must subject themselves to a ten-year process just to gain American citizenship. During this ten-year time frame, they cannot earn paychecks at any job unless they have a work visa, and they cannot attend school with a work visa, only a student visa. The only type of income they can collect is the tips they give doing jobs such as waiting tables. The US Constitution clearly states that any individual on American soil shares the rights listed in The Bill of Rights with American citizens. The Constitution repeatedly states that We the People are equal but having to live off the bare minimum for ten years, just because an individual was not born in America, seems to stretch the concept of equality beyond its limits.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Immigrant(s): A person or persons who come to live permanently in a foreign country.
  - B. Citizen(s): The inhabitant(s) of a particular geographical area or region.
- Section 4. In order to apply for US citizenship, the total is estimated to cost roughly \$725 with fees included. This does not mean that an individual has citizenship, the application can be rejected with no refund. The government would need to set aside at least \$4,205,000 in order to fund a program that includes 10% of the 58,000 undocumented students in Texas this year.
- Section 5. All laws prohibiting undocumented children from legally gaining American citizenship and or the inability to work while going to school using a student visa are hereby repealed.
- 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 Colvin  
**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Brazos/Wharton

**House Bill:** 154  
**Senate Bill:** 354

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Public Schools College And Career Readiness Advisor”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public Schools College And Career Readiness Advisor Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require Texas Public High Schools to employ a full-time professional to coordinate standardized testing, college and career readiness curriculum, and serve as a resource for college admissions and scholarships. Thus allowing high school counselors to focus full time on counseling and the mental health of their students.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public Schools: A school supported by public funds.
  - B. College: An educational institution or establishment, in particular one providing higher education or specialized professional or vocational training.
  - C. Career Readiness: To be ready to go into your career or field.
  - D. Advisor: A person who gives advice in a particular field.
  - E. Scholarships: A grant or payment made to support a student’s education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievements.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 10% reduction of funding for the following school year.
  - 2nd Offense: 20% reduction of funding for the following school year.
  - 3rd Offense: 50% reduction of funding for the following school year.
- Section 5. The Public Schools College and Career Readiness Advisor Act will be funded by the state government as well as local taxpayers.
- 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:** Madelyn Glaze  
**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Wharton/Midland

**House Bill:** 155  
**Senate Bill:** 355

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Real Beef To Be Used In Texas Cafeterias”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Real Beef To Be Used In Texas Cafeterias Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that the state funded cafeterias use real American raised beef during the school year. This act shall require that schools not use any type of by-product to cut costs. This will ensure that students are receiving the key nutrients from beef and help state ranchers and the economy.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. By-product: An incidental or secondary product made in a manufacture or synthesis of something else.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Issue of warning by the State to the school system.  
2nd Offense: Loose part of their state funding for a period of time until they are compliant.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the Beef Council program because it is supporting the beef 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.



**House Sponsor:** Kyler Wendt  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Brazos/Wichita

**House Bill:** 156  
**Senate Bill:** 356

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Reduce The School Week To 4 Days”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduce The School Week To 4 Days Act.
- Section 2. This act will allow a four day work week for students. This act will allow students and staff the extra day of the week to participate and practice for extracurricular activities.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Work Week: The period of time from Monday morning thru Thursday afternoon.  
    B. Extracurricular Activities: A school activity that is not included in the normal school curriculum.
- Section 4. Failure to participate in the four day work week within two calendar school years will result in loss of state funding.
- Section 5. Texas Public Schools receive funding 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:** Krystal Tondre

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Bexar/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 157

**Senate Bill:** 357

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Reevaluation Of Texas Public School Teachers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reevaluation Of Texas Public School Teachers Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that all Texas public school teachers in grades 6-12 undergo reevaluation every three years by an external committee whose members will be determined by the district school board. The committee will conduct an unannounced written survey of 20 percent of randomly selected students in the classroom on the day their teacher is reevaluated. The survey will question students about the teacher’s lesson and if it was presented using a clear and understandable method. After completion, the school board will have access to the results of the students’ surveys and the evaluation of the teacher.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. All Texas Public School Teachers: Refers to every teacher in Texas who teaches in a public institution of learning.
  - B. The Local School Board: Board of Education. A group of citizens duly elected and sworn to govern a school district.
- Section 4. If a teacher’s performance is deemed unsatisfactory following the evaluation and the students’ surveys, the teacher will be put on probation. Teachers on probation shall have cameras installed in their classroom that would allow administration to remotely monitor the classroom.
- Section 5. School administrators shall randomly review Teacher’s activities a minimum of once every 6 weeks by qualified administrative staff. The said videos and administrator observation notes shall be public information that can be viewed by parents whose children are currently with the teacher’s class or were in the class up to 6 months prior. The school board will be notified of subpar performance and will require additional teacher training of the teacher. Refusal of the additional training will result in the automatic removal of the teacher from the classroom.
- 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 Esposito

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Collin/Wharton

**House Bill:** 158

**Senate Bill:** 358

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

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

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Remove Funding Penalty For Medical Absences Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that the Average Daily Attendance(ADA) funding for schools will not be affected by excused medical absence. This shall enable schools to allow students who miss school for medical reasons to stay enrolled without the ISD losing funding.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Average Daily Attendance (ADA): Dividing the total number of students who are in attendance each day of the school year for the entire school year by the number of instructional days in the school year.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded in accordance with section 25 of the Texas Education Code.
- Section 5. Repeal of Section 25 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:** Jacob Washington

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Harris/Wichita

**House Bill:** 159

**Senate Bill:** 359

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Required Adult Readiness For All Students”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Required Adult Readiness For All Students Act.
- Section 2. All high school students are taught to properly maintain a home as a mandatory class to graduate. This would include cleaning, childcare, maintenance, cooking, yard care, and bill paying. Any student without this credit would not receive a high school degree.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Mandatory: Required by law, in accordance with official regulations.  
    B. Readiness: The state of being fully prepared for something.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in students not graduating from high school.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the Independent School Districts.
- Section 6. Texas Education Agency requirements for a Foundation High School Program include 5 elective credits to include the required Adult Readiness class.
- Section 7. One of the five required electives would need to be changed to the Adult Readiness class and every student would be required to take the course.
- 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:** Jayden Ingalls  
**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Bexar/Wharton

**House Bill:** 160  
**Senate Bill:** 360

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Revoke Funding From 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 Revoke Funding From Standardized Testing Act.
- Section 2. This act shall revoke the funding from standardized testing and use these funds to make the schools safer. Ways this can happen are by installing metal detectors, and alarms at doors, having at least forty percent of the teachers trained and armed with a protection firearm, and armed guards at the schools.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Standardized Testing: A standardized test is a test that is administered and scored in a consistent, or “standard”, manner. Standardized tests are designed in such a way that the questions and interpretations are consistent and are administered and scored in a predetermined, standard manner.
  - B. School Protection: School safety. means a program of prevention that protects students and staff from.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Immediate shutdown of the school until action has been taken to correct the offense and it has been properly inspected that it is meeting the safety requirements.
  - 2nd Offense: All government funding is revoked.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of \$388 million.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Bax Edwards

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Lubbock/Midland

**House Bill:** 161

**Senate Bill:** 361

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Salary Increase For Ag Teachers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Salary Increase For Ag Teachers Act.
- Section 2. There is a shortage of Ag teachers needed in schools and a large part of that is due to the lack of interest in the job position because of the undesirable wage to hours ratio that the position has. The main purpose is to increase the wages of ag teachers that report extra hours out of school attending extra curricular events.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Wages To Hours Ratio: This is basically explaining the amount of money that the teachers receive compared to how many hours they put in.
- Section 4. A committee should be formed to review hours and events recorded by Ag teachers that are searching for a higher salary based on how many hours they put in. This committee would then review and approve the amount of hours they submit and determine the wage increase.
- Section 5. If there are teachers that take advantage of the bill and try to submit more than they actually put in then they will no longer be allowed to 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:** Lauren Clark  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Bexar/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 162  
**Senate Bill:** 362

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Save Female Sports From Transgender Athletes”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Save Female Sports From Transgender Athletes Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all female athletes only compete against other biologically female athletes so that there is no genetic bias making previously male athletes with higher levels of testosterone have an advantage.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Biologically Female: A person with XX chromosomes usually has female sex and reproductive organs, and is therefore usually assigned biologically female.
  - B. Bias: Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
  - C. Testosterone: Promotes athletic performance, not only through its long-term anabolic actions, but also through rapid effects on behavior.
- Section 4. Any school to register a transgender female athlete in sports will no longer be allowed to register or compete in upcoming sporting events and be fined \$500.
- Section 5. This act will be regulated by Texas University Interscholastic League (UIL).
- 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:** Kailey McDonald  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Collin/Wichita

**House Bill:** 163  
**Senate Bill:** 363

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“School Funding Based On Enrollment”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Funding Based On Enrollment Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall amend the current requirements needed for public school funding in the state of Texas. This bill shall amend the current laws set for Texas public school funding from Enrollment and daily attendance numbers to only Enrollment numbers.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Enrollment: Officially register as a member of an institution or a student on a course.
- Section 4. All offenses will be addressed by the state’s department 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:** Rylee Wunderlich

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Comal/Midland

**House Bill:** 164

**Senate Bill:** 364

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“School Safety Through Alternative Revenue”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Safety Through Alternative Revenue Act.
- Section 2. To legalize gambling in Texas and use the newly acquired taxes to enhance school safety measures in Public schools in Texas.
- Section 3. The funds will come from the newly collected taxes on Gambling.
- 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:** Brylnee Edwards

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Lubbock/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 165

**Senate Bill:** 365

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“School Security”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Security Act.
- Section 2. School shooters should have no reason being on any educational campus. Security should protect the staff and children of the school, but this is not happening. This act will require metal detectors, spontaneous backpack checks and security guards constantly pacing around the school in case of school shooting.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Metal Detector: Scans metal for guns, knives, and any other metal weapons.  
    B. Security Guard: Police Officer on site guarding the school.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in jail time.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. This act shall ensure 1 officer at school per 150 kids.
- 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 Bocanegra

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Travis/Wharton

**House Bill:** 166

**Senate Bill:** 366

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Social Interaction And Mental Health Education”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Social Interaction And Mental Health Education Act.
- Section 2. This act will require all Texas High School students to be educated on social interactions and mental health and to be evaluated for potential mental or emotional issues. This would be a mandatory course upon entering high school and prior to graduation. Licensed counselors would conduct evaluations giving each and every child the opportunity to be seen and heard in a safe environment. This course would encourage overall well being, communication skills, and teach basic social skills. The main focus is to give necessary attention to every child and allow them to express their emotions with the intention of preventing mental, emotional, and behavioral issues.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Social Interactions: The process through which individuals in the society act and react towards each other.
  - B. Mental Health: A person’s condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.
  - C. Licensed Counselors: A person trained to give guidance on personal, social, or psychological problems.
  - D. Safe Environment: A place that is physically safe (in terms of structure, being free from threats); A space which is safe figuratively in terms of sharing experiences or information without consequences.
- Section 4. If Texas public school fails to adopt course into curriculum, the following penalties will be enacted:  
1st Offense: Warning by State to School requiring course, with set timeline for compliance.  
2nd Offense: Schools will be placed on probation with possible loss of accreditation.  
3rd Offense: Schools will be fined or face reduction in school sanctioned funds from the State.
- Section 5. The funding for this course will be included in Texas public school budgets in order to pay Licensed Counselors as staff and for any necessary evaluations beyond classroom instruction.
- Section 6. This act shall become mandatory at the beginning of the following school year upon 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:** Brooke Wanjura  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Colorado/Wichita

**House Bill:** 167  
**Senate Bill:** 367

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Spanish Language In Elementary Curriculum”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Spanish Language In Elementary Curriculum Act.
- Section 2. In 1970, the federal Office for Civil Rights\* issued requirements for schools to accommodate the education of English language-learning (ELL)\* students. However, there are no current language curriculum requirements for elementary students to learn Spanish\*. Texas is the 4th most diverse state within the U.S., with approximately 30%\* of Texans speaking Spanish at home\*. Out of this percentage, 5.4 million of these individuals are bilingual and speak English ‘very well.’ Since there are so many Spanish speakers in Texas, it would be to students’ benefit to be fluent in the language\* in order to communicate with more people, have the knowledge in case of an emergency, and for the possibility of gaining a higher\* salary. Additionally, children of a younger age are able to learn languages at a faster rate than older individuals because of higher brain plasticity\*, rapid neural formation\*, and fewer inhibitions\*, among other factors. As such, Texas students would be required to take at least basic\* Spanish curriculum between their first year of school until the end of 5th grade. (This includes Preschool\*, Kindergarten, 1st Grade, 2nd Grade, 3rd Grade, 4th Grade, and 5th Grade.)
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Office For Civil Rights (OCR): A sub-agency of the U.S. Department of Education that is primarily focused on enforcing civil rights laws prohibiting schools from engaging in discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or membership in patriotic youth organizations.
  - B. English Language: Learning (ELL)-describes an individual whose first language is not English and is currently learning the English language with the ultimate goal to be fluent.
  - C. Spanish: A Romance language of the Indo-European language family with ~360 million first-language speakers across the globe (official language of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Spain, and Equatorial Guinea).
  - D. 30%: This percentage represents 9 million Texas citizens that speak Spanish in an unprofessional setting.
  - E. At Home: When not in a professional or scholastic setting.
  - F. The Language: Spanish.
  - G. Higher: Up to 20% greater than the unaltered/basic salary.
  - H. Brain Plasticity: The ability of the nervous system to change its activity in response to stimuli by reorganizing its structure, functions, or connections.
  - I. Neural Formation: Development of the nervous system or the processes that generate, shape, and reshape the nervous system.
  - J. Inhibitions: A feeling that makes one self-conscious and unable to act in a relaxed and natural way.
  - K. Basic: Introductory level Spanish, including simple phrases, conjugation, and grammar rules.



L. Preschool: Also referred to as Pre-K or Pre-kindergarten; a school for children usually younger than those attending elementary school or kindergarten.

- Section 4. Failure to comply would result in a 2% reduction of the offending school's state funded budget for every 6 months that the act is not enforced.
- Section 5. The average Texas teacher's salary is \$54,121. This amount, give or take to adjust for a school's average, would be multiplied by the number of grades the act applies to (7) and pulled from each school's state funded budget in this amount. The total annual cost to pay these salaries is \$378,847.
- Section 6. This act would require no fewer than one Spanish curriculum teacher for each grade that the act applies to. The level of Spanish difficulty would increase as a student progresses through the grade levels. If a student has to repeat a grade, they also have to retake that year's Spanish curriculum. The curriculum would be standardized across the state of Texas to provide equal opportunities for all students regardless of school district or geographical location.
- 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 De Gorostiza

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Wood/Midland

**House Bill:** 168

**Senate Bill:** 368

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Special Sports”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Special Sports Act.
- Section 2. This act is to require schools that have more than 300 kids to open a sports program for kids with disabilities.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Disabilities: A physical or mental condition that limits a person’s movements, senses, or activities.
- Section 4. Failure to let disabled kids play or do sports because of their disabilities can get the coach penalized or the school can lose UIL funding.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by current tax-paying citizens and by athletic boards. A percentage of tax-paying citizens goes toward public education. Since parents of kids with disabilities already pay for public education they should be able to do everything other kids do.
- Section 6. To not violate the kids’ doctor’s decisions or choices, and to not breach the No Pass/No Play rules that Texas UIL has set in place.
- 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:** Cooper Mau  
**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Fayette/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 169  
**Senate Bill:** 369

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“STAAR Testing As Diagnostic Tool Only”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the STAAR Testing As Diagnostic Tool Only Act.
- Section 2. This act will utilize the STAAR test as a diagnostic tool for school districts to assess areas of learning to be improved upon, however it should not be utilized as the criteria for advancement to the next grade level.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. STAAR: State of Texas Assessment of Academic Readiness.
  - B. Diagnostic: Concerned with the diagnosis of illness or other problems.
  - C. Utilize: Make practical and effective use of.
  - D. Advancement: The process of promoting a cause or plan.
- Section 4. Failure to use STAAR testing as a diagnostic tool ONLY will result in:
- 1st Offense: Formal warning
  - 2nd Offense: \$500 fine
  - 3rd Offense: Decreased amount of government funding to the school district.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Caleb Rappolee

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Leon/Wharton

**House Bill:** 170

**Senate Bill:** 370

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Student Loan Reform”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Student Loan Reform Act.
- Section 2. The average college student has over \$31,000 in student loan debt, which is a total of 1.7 trillion dollars across all U.S. college students. Additionally, more than one million students drop out of college each year, seeing no benefit from their debt. This bill will ensure the loan application process for a federal subsidized student loan is as stringent as any other loan a young person would apply for. Also, a student would not be able to receive funding for a degree with little or no demand.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Student Loan: A loan used to pay for postsecondary education subsidized by the federal government.
- Section 4. This act will require loan applicants to provide a list of job openings in their desired field of study and shall require the student to maintain at least a 2.5 GPA to be eligible for renewal.
- Section 5. This act will take effect the first semester following the governor’s signature on this bill.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Cayleigh Coursey  
**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Coryell/Wichita

**House Bill:** 171  
**Senate Bill:** 371

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Human Trafficking 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 Human Trafficking Education Act.
- Section 2. This act is to mandate a block of instruction for all state-funded schools in Texas, a requirement for a block of instruction in human trafficking. Human trafficking robs the victim of their freedom, robs the families of their loved ones, and robs the state of her greatest resource, her people. This is an epidemic that has infected our states, cities, and rural communities. This is not just a problem in bigger cities but also in the rural areas as well.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Sex Trafficking: The action or practice of illegally transporting people from one country or area to another for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Warning from the state to comply.  
2nd Offense: Lost in funding.  
3rd Offense: Lost in accreditation.
- Section 5. This act will fund the instructors and apply speakers that are well educated to inform the students regarding sex trafficking.
- 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:** Kinley Shieldknight

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Hansford/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 172

**Senate Bill:** 372

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Public School Nutrition Policy”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Public School Nutrition Policy Act.
- Section 2. This act will eliminate the current time specifications, nutritional standards and portion size restrictions for competitive food options for middle school.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Competitive Foods: All food and beverages that are not provided by the school food service
- Section 4. Current policy states that a middle or junior high school campus may not serve competitive foods (or provide access to them through direct or indirect sales) to students anywhere on school premises from 30 minutes before to 30 minutes after meals periods. This does not pertain to food items made available by the school food service department. All goods, beverages and snack items must comply with the nutrition standards and portion size restrictions in this policy.
- Section 5. Competitive foods will not be allowed during meal periods in areas where reimbursable meals are served and consumed.
- 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:** Jake Coufal

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Kleberg/Wharton

**House Bill:** 173

**Senate Bill:** 373

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas School Teaching Materials Transparency”**

***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 Teaching Materials Transparency Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to make available lesson plans and teaching materials to parents for their review. This is necessary to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being used to teach core subjects, and not used to advance political/social agendas that may contradict with the student’s own family values.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Core Subjects: Math, Science, Languages, Civics, Reading, Writing.
  - B. Family Values: Beliefs and determination of rights versus wrong that are set and supported by a family.
- Section 4. Schools that refuse to enforce this shall lose all taxpayer funding. Teachers who refuse to make public their teaching materials and lesson plans will be suspending and/or terminated. They will also receive no endorsement for further employment in a public school.
- Section 5. Funding for implementation is not needed. Lesson plans and teaching materials can be posted online; and classes will be open for parental supervision if the parent so chooses. Litigation costs may be needed for those institutions and/or teachers not willing to implement the 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:** Austin Nedbalek

**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Fayette/Midland

**House Bill:** 174

**Senate Bill:** 374

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Students To Take Portfolio Management Basics”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Students To Take Portfolio Management Basics Act.
- Section 2. Schools are required to teach a class featuring a basic understanding of investment portfolio management. For students to be able to have a basic understanding of future retirement investments.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Portfolio: Investments in equities and debt securities.  
    B. Management: Allocation of resources and corresponding risk management.
- Section 4. Non compliance would prevent a student from completing graduation from high school.
- Section 5. This act would be funded by state and local 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:** Kaslyn Moczygemba

**Senate Sponsor:** Kolton Scharbrough

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Karnes/Wichita

**House Bill:** 175

**Senate Bill:** 375

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Teachers Increase In Pay”**

***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 Increase In Pay Act.
- Section 2. This act is to make sure that the teachers in Texas public schools get an increase in their pay to match the average cost of living in Texas. Starting teachers only get paid about \$33,660 on average in the state of Texas, while the average cost of living in Texas for a single person costs around \$39,661 per year. Being an educator is a professional career that requires a degree and long hours after/before school.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Cost Of Living: The cost of maintaining a certain standard of living.
  - B. Educator: A person who provides instruction or education.
  - C. Public School: A school supported by public funds.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the state government. There are approximately 320,000 teachers in Texas public schools. Teachers’ salary would need to be increased by \$6,055, the state government would be responsible for funding the \$1,937,600,000 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:** Crysten Short  
**Senate Sponsor:** Layne Kelley  
**Committee:** Education  
**County:** Brazoria/Midland

**House Bill:** 176  
**Senate Bill:** 376

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Textbook Reinstatement & Internet Reduction”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Textbook Reinstatement & Internet Reduction Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure all public-school students receive a textbook for core classes to provide equal access to a quality education. In addition, it will reduce the amount of time students would need to be online at school. The National Board of Professional Teaching Standards recommends no more than the following hours of online instruction daily: elementary- 1-2, middle school- 2-3 and high school- 3-4. It has been made known by thetechadvocate.org that scientific evidence shows students learn better when they study using real books rather than screens.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public-School: A school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of a community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education.
  - B. Core Classes: Also called core curriculum, a series of courses that all students are required to complete before they can move on to the next level in their education or earn a diploma.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$20,000 fine if they have not complied within 1 year of the bill being passed. A remedial plan of action must be submitted.
  - 2nd Offense: \$40,000 fine if non-compliance within 2 years of the bill being passed. A remedial plan of action must be submitted.
- Section 5. Funding will come from the money districts already receive for curriculum/textbooks. The Elementary & Secondary Curriculum Director shall be responsible for procuring appropriate textbooks for the students within the district.
- Section 6. The office of the Commissioner of Education shall be responsible for overseeing 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:** Kaslyn Moczygemba

**Senate Sponsor:** William Anderson

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Karnes/Guadalupe

**House Bill:** 177

**Senate Bill:** 377

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Use Of Second Amendment Rights 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 Use Of Second Amendment Rights Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require at least 15 staff members in each Public School in the State of Texas to carry a concealed handgun. The staff member must obtain a valid LTC Handgun License and credentials must comply with the outlined requirements in Texas Government Code Chapter 411, Subchapter H. With at least 15 staff members given the right to carry a concealed handguns on School Property there will be an increased level of safety for students in the public schools. This act will give all staff members the right to carry a concealed handgun yet only requires 15. This act shall also require that no students are informed on what staff members carry a concealed handgun to insure that staff members are not singled out if a student were to retaliate in violence towards their school. The Act shall also require that the School itself pays for all LTC Handgun License courses taken by staff members.
- 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. Staff Members: All adults at least 21 years of age that are employed in the school.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: 25% removal of state funding for the duration of the school year and immediate removal of School Principal.
  - 2nd Offense: 55% removal of state funding for the duration of the school year and 10% removal for the 2nd following full school year. Along with the immediate removal of the School Principal and District Superintendent.
- Section 5. This act requires no state funding being that LTC Handgun License courses are paid for by the concerned schools and handguns are purchased by the License Holders.
- 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:** Jake Coufal

**Senate Sponsor:** Harleigh Strack

**Committee:** Education

**County:** Kleberg/Wharton

**House Bill:** 178

**Senate Bill:** 378

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Walk-Through Metal Detectors In All 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 Walk-Through Metal Detectors In All Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that public schools have a walk-through metal detector continuously manned during school hours at one point of entry of every school. All other doors would be required to be locked thus forcing entry of any visitors, students, staff to be at the main point of entry.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Walk-through Metal Detector: Walk-through Metal Detector is a kind of fixed installed detection equipment. It is also called a metal detection door and can be called a security door for short. It is mainly used to detect metal objects hidden on the human body.
  - B. Continuously Manned: Shall be staffed with either an ISD Police Officer or by an ISD Office Personnel during operational hours. A locked door can be used as well as a first stop to allow personnel to arrive at the metal detector for visitors to walk through.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fines to the ISD to be paid for each day that the school is not in compliance.
  - 2nd Offense: Will result in disciplinary actions against the Principal and Superintendent along with the ISD being.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by each school district and open-enrollment charter schools through local funds or private donations.
- 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.



## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT (ENV)

<b>House Meeting Room:</b> E1.014 <b>Chairperson:</b> Emma Smith <b>Advisor(s):</b> Grant Davis & Cynthia Pierfax	<b>Senate Meeting Room:</b> E2.014 <b>Chairperson:</b> John Paul Whitaker <b>Advisor(s):</b> Robert Scott
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HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
179	379	Anaerobic Digester Incentive	David Kendrick	Jett Bradford	Lubbock/Carson
180	380	Ban Of Underground Lithium Batteries	Keira Short	Rachel Wilson	Brazoria/Brazoria
181	381	Ban On Single-Use Plastics	Taylor Rutherford	John Paul Whitaker	Rusk/Travis
182	382	Diesel Exhaust Fluid Exemption	Bryce Braden	Colter Pohlman	Sherman/Deaf Smith
183	383	Eliminate High Fencing	Lane Freeman	Jett Bradford	Leon/Carson
184	384	End Rolling Blackouts	Ryleigh Thomas	Rachel Wilson	Harris/Brazoria
185	385	Establishing Green-Belts Around Texas Cities	Emma Smith	John Paul Whitaker	Lee/Travis
186	386	Limiting Produced Water Disposals	Brock Braden	Colter Pohlman	Glasscock/Deaf Smith
187	387	Net Carbon Sync	Emily Schooler	Jett Bradford	Potter/Carson
188	388	Nuclear Power	Victoria Sliva	Colter Pohlman	Matagorda/Deaf Smith
189	389	Pesticide Monitoring And Investigation	Cade Parker	Rachel Wilson	Schleicher/Brazoria
190	390	Pesticide Prevention	Adam Shackelford	John Paul Whitaker	Walker/Travis
191	391	Reduce Energy Demand And Heat Island Effect	Reid Warner	Jett Bradford	Bexar/Carson
192	392	Renewable Energy Rebate	Hannah Lewis	Colter Pohlman	Hill/Deaf Smith
193	393	Required Shielding For Security Lights	Tristan Dreher	Rachel Wilson	Kaufman/Brazoria
194	394	Save The Bees	Eli Stecher	John Paul Whitaker	Kaufman/Travis
195	395	Small Community Recycling Funding	Kyrie Lozano	Jett Bradford	Kleberg/Carson
196	396	Texas Electricity Reliability Contingency Plan	David Kendrick	Colter Pohlman	Lubbock/Deaf Smith
197	397	Wave Energy Conservation	Monika Self	Rachel Wilson	Franklin/Brazoria
198	398	White Line Excavation	Kreede Neal	John Paul Whitaker	Archer/Travis
199	399	Wind Turbine Recycling	Lane Freeman	Jett Bradford	Leon/Carson



**House Sponsor:** David Kendrick

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Lubbock/Carson

**House Bill:** 179

**Senate Bill:** 379

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Anaerobic Digester Incentive”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Anaerobic Digester Incentive Act.
- Section 2. If enacted, this bill should establish a tax credit for livestock operations utilizing an anaerobic digester to reduce emissions and produce renewable natural gas. This tax credit should be reflected in the amount of 30%.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Anaerobic Digester: A system collecting methane emissions from organic waste products and converting them into a natural gas that reaches the same standards of pipeline-quality natural gas.
  - B. Renewable Natural Gas: A natural gas that is produced over a short time frame due to microorganisms consuming organic waste such as manure from livestock operations.
- Section 4. This act should be funded in the amount of \$5 million by the state government.
- Section 5. Those who receive tax credits should be producing a minimum of 750,000 dekatherms annually and this law should only apply to livestock operations and exclude residential landfills producing similar natural gasses.
- 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:** Keira Short

**Senate Sponsor:** Rachel Wilson

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Brazoria/Brazoria

**House Bill:** 180

**Senate Bill:** 380

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Ban Of Underground Lithium Batteries”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban Of Underground Lithium Batteries Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that lithium batteries will cease to be planted underground. This shall prevent chemical contamination of soil, plants and therefore livestock.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Arable: Suitable for plowing, hence for producing crops.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Up to \$250,000 fine and required immediate removal of all underground lithium batteries.  
2nd Offense: \$250,000 fine per acre as well as shutdown of solar farm.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government 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:** Taylor Rutherford

**Senate Sponsor:** John Paul Whitaker

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Rusk/Travis

**House Bill:** 181

**Senate Bill:** 381

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Ban On Single-Use Plastics”**

*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 Single-Use Plastics Act.
- Section 2. The banning of single-use plastics.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Single-Use Plastics: Plastic products (SUPs) are used once, or for a short period of time, before being thrown away.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: If a business continues to use SUP’s past the required stop date, they could be fined up to \$10,000 for its first offense.  
2nd Offense: If the Business is found out of compliance again, the fine will increase to \$50,000.
- Section 5. These fines will be used to fund the Don’t Mess With Texas Campaign which is through 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:** Bryce Braden

**Senate Sponsor:** Colter Pohlman

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Sherman/Deaf Smith

**House Bill:** 182

**Senate Bill:** 382

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Diesel Exhaust Fluid Exemption”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Diesel Exhaust Fluid Exemption Act.
- Section 2. DEF is a required part of all modern diesel vehicles, which has led to a potential problem due to a predicted shortage of DEF. This shortage could result in a massive disruption in the supply chain, which could then lead to a potential shortage of necessary goods. In order to get ahead of this potential crisis, I would like to reduce the reliance on DEF that is stressing our current supply chain.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF). An emissions control liquid required by modern diesel engines. It is injected into the exhaust stream, which aims to reduce carbon emissions.
- Section 4. The act will give legal protection to any diesel vehicle owner who resides in Texas who chooses to remove DEF from their vehicle.
- 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:** Lane Freeman

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Leon/Carson

**House Bill:** 183

**Senate Bill:** 383

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Eliminate High Fencing”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eliminate High Fencing Act.
- Section 2. The bill will prohibit the construction of high fences longer than 20 miles in length. In order to increase biodiversity and clear obstruction of habitats of dozens of animals. All high fences currently in use must be shortened, removed or lowered.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. High Fence: A fence exceeding 8 feet high.
  - B. Biodiversity: The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$300 fine
  - 2nd Offense: \$2,000 fine
  - 3rd Offense: \$10,000 fine
- Section 5. The act shall be funded by the Texas Commission On Environmental Quality.
- 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:** Ryleigh Thomas  
**Senate Sponsor:** Rachel Wilson  
**Committee:** Energy and Environment  
**County:** Harris/Brazoria

**House Bill:** 184  
**Senate Bill:** 384

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“End Rolling Blackouts”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the End Rolling Blackouts Act.
- Section 2. This act is to stop the rolling blackouts for the purpose of requiring the government to maintain its energy equipment and provide electricity to all functioning members of society.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Rolling Blackouts: An intentionally engineered electrical power shutdown in which electricity delivery is stopped for non-overlapping periods of time over different parts of the distribution region.
  - B. Energy Equipment: Energy management systems and any equipment, materials, or supplies that are expected, upon installation, to reduce the energy use or energy cost of an existing building or facility, and the services associated with the equipment, materials, or supplies, including, but not limited to, design, engineering, financing, installation, project management, guarantees, operations, and maintenance.
  - C. Functioning Members Of Society: A person who does not cause any trouble and does not behave poorly; a person who has a job, pays taxes, does not commit crimes, behaves in public, etc.
- Section 4. If rolling blackouts are ensued, the cost of damages must be immediately paid to those who require the aid.
- Section 5. This act shall be supplied through the cost of fees charged by electrical service.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Emma Smith

**Senate Sponsor:** John Paul Whitaker

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Lee/Travis

**House Bill:** 185

**Senate Bill:** 385

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Establishing Green-Belts Around Texas Cities”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Establishing Green-Belts Around Texas Cities Act.
- Section 2. This act will require cities to establish green-belts within 50 miles of city limits.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Green-Belt: Land that is designated for agricultural purposes, or natural forestry that bans the construction of residential and commercial properties.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: All cities not in compliance will receive a 90 day warning for actions to be taken to correct the offense, and establish green-belt land.  
2nd Offense: All cities not in compliance will lose federal funding.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas Department of Agriculture.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective 1 year upon passage by the legislature and approval of the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Brock Braden

**Senate Sponsor:** Colter Pohlman

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Glasscock/Deaf Smith

**House Bill:** 186

**Senate Bill:** 386

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Limiting Produced Water Disposals”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limiting Produced Water Disposals Act.
- Section 2. This shall require the recycling of produced water from hydraulic fracturing that not only causes earthquakes, but wastes billions of gallons of water. This will be carried out by allotting a smaller number of allowed barrels of produced water to be injected into Texas soil.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Produced Water: Water that has been mixed with chemicals that aid in the fracking process.
  - B. Hydraulic Fracturing: The process of splitting rock deep underground to extract oil and gas.
  - C. Barrels: Measurement of liquid quantity; 42 gallons.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$10 a barrel for first 2500 over their daily permitted allotment.
  - 2nd Offense: \$20 a barrel from 2500-5000 barrels over their daily allotment.
  - 3rd Offense: \$50 a barrel from 5000-10000 over their daily allotment.
  - 4th Offense: Three days over 10000 over their daily allotment results in the stripping of injection permit and drilling permit.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. This act shall give companies a 6 month transition period to purchase recycling technology for water.
- 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:** Emily Schooler

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Potter/Carson

**House Bill:** 187

**Senate Bill:** 387

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Net Carbon Sync”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Net Carbon Sync Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that carbon emissions in the ag sector includes the ag and timber industry collectively. Cattle in North America are not contributing to a change in atmospheric CO2 equivalence. If meeting the food needs with current methods isn't available, cutting down trees is the only option. This will have a negative effect on carbon emissions.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Carbon Dioxide: A colorless, odorless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas.
  - B. Emissions: The release of greenhouse gasses and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.
- Section 4. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two 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:** Victoria Sliva

**Senate Sponsor:** Colter Pohlman

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Matagorda/Deaf Smith

**House Bill:** 188

**Senate Bill:** 388

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Nuclear Power”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Nuclear Power Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is for the State of Texas to use more Nuclear power than Fossil Fuels. Using more Nuclear power will create a healthier environment in Texas for generations to come. Coal use is very common and very harmful to the environment. Nuclear power would be a better choice because it does not release harmful waste products like coal.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Nuclear Power: Electric or Motive power generated by a nuclear reactor.
  - B. Promote: To support and/or actively encourage.
- Section 4. Failure for companies to comply by 2032 will result in:
- 1st Offense: 10% of profits made that year revoked.
  - 2nd Offense: 25% of profits made that year revoked.
- 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:** Cade Parker

**Senate Sponsor:** Rachel Wilson

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Schleicher/Brazoria

**House Bill:** 189

**Senate Bill:** 389

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Pesticide Monitoring And Investigation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pesticide Monitoring And Investigation Act.
- Section 2. This act will allow the state government the ability to evaluate past the registration of pesticides and allow investigations of instances of unsafe usage along with investigating the risks to land and animals that could be affected.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Pesticide: A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals.
- Section 4. A fine of \$500 to \$10,000 dollars shall be forced on the offender per offense. An offense is only penalized 30 days from the date of its acknowledgment, if the offender does not fix the issue. The amount shall be decided by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality along with the state government.
- Section 5. Funding shall come from the State Government 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:** Adam Shackelford

**Senate Sponsor:** John Paul Whitaker

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Walker/Travis

**House Bill:** 190

**Senate Bill:** 390

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Pesticide Prevention”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Pesticide Prevention Act.
- Section 2. This act shall oversee the use of pesticides and pesticide application in the area of Texas, as well as examine the possible negative effects of certain products and practices especially on pollinator populations. The goal would be to protect pollinators from improper use of pesticides and hazardous pesticides. This can not only prevent pests but also increase crop yields given the increase of pollinators.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Pesticide: A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals.
  - B. Pollinator: An agent (such as an insect) that pollinates plants.
  - C. Prevention: The action of stopping something from happening or arising.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: \$500.00 fine  
2nd Offense: \$1,00.00 fine
- Section 5. This act should be funded by the Texas Department of Agriculture or the State Government.
- Section 6. It would be best to create a committee of researchers in order to develop a list of improper practices and non beneficial pesticides to clearly define what can and can’t be used in crop production.
- 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:** Reid Warner

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Bexar/Carson

**House Bill:** 191

**Senate Bill:** 391

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Reduce Energy Demand And Heat Island Effect”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Reduce Energy Demand And Heat Island Effect Act.
- Section 2. This act shall reduce energy demand and Heat Island Effects by mandating a minimum SRI of 64 for roofing of residential, commercial, and industrial building projects. Including the retrofitting of previous roofing that is 80% or more damaged or in need of general replacement.
- Exceptions:
1. Photovoltaic systems or components.
  2. Solar air or water-heating systems or components.
  3. Roof gardens or landscaped roofs.
  4. Above-roof decks or walkways.
  5. Skylights.
  6. HVAC systems and components, and other opaque objects mounted above the roof.
  7. Historical importance or otherwise preserved.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Heat islands are urbanized areas that experience higher temperatures than outlying areas. Structures such as buildings, roads, and other infrastructure absorb and re-emit the sun’s heat more than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies. [EPA]
- B. Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a measure of the roof’s ability to reject solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. It is defined so that a standard black (reflectance 0.05, emittance 0.90) is 0 and a standard white (reflectance 0.80, emittance 0.90) is 100 [heatisland.lbl.gov].
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1,000 to \$5,000
- 2nd Offense: \$2,000 to \$5,000
- 3rd Offense: \$3,500 to \$5,000
- 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:** Hannah Lewis

**Senate Sponsor:** Colter Pohlman

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Hill/Deaf Smith

**House Bill:** 192

**Senate Bill:** 392

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Renewable Energy Rebate”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Renewable Energy Rebate Act.
- Section 2. This bill will allow for people who have put solar panels and/or wind turbines up to get a rebate for the cost of putting up these panels and/or turbines. This bill will give back to these homeowners and allow for their part in using renewable energy to be rewarded.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Solar Panel: A panel designed to absorb the sun’s rays as a source of energy for generating electricity or heating.
  - B. Wind Turbines: A turbine having a large vaned wheel rotated by the wind to generate electricity.
  - C. Rebate: A partial pay back.
  - D. Energy: Power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with this bill will result in up to 7 years in jail.
- Section 5. The funding for this bill will come from the energy users that do not have solar panels and/or wind turbines. The cost will be 1 cent for every 100 kilowatts of energy used. This amount of money will then be equally divided up and go back to all of the homeowners who have the turbines and/or solar panels.
- 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:** Tristan Dreher

**Senate Sponsor:** Rachel Wilson

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Kaufman/Brazoria

**House Bill:** 193

**Senate Bill:** 393

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Required Shielding For Security Lights”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Required Shielding For Security Lights Act.
- Section 2. This act requires covering or shielding on security lights to prevent excessive light pollution and decrease wasted energy.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Light Shielding: A solid cover on the skyward facing part of the security light that reflects light back down to Earth, thereby preventing light being radiated into the sky.
  - B. Security Light: A light intended to deter or detect intrusions or other criminal activity on a piece of real property.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Fines of \$50 per month will be issued to the property holder that the offending security light resides on until a light shield is placed on top of the security light. The first offense includes a total of 12 months fined at \$50 per month.
  - 2nd Offense: Fines of \$30 per month will be issued to the property holder that the offending security light resides on until a light shield is placed on top of the security light. The second offense includes a total of 12 months fined at \$30 per month.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All in place security lights before the passing of this act will be given a 5-year exemption. The security light industry will be given a 2-year phase-in from the passing of this act to properly produce lights with shielding. Security lights produced and implemented within the 2-year phase-in will also be given a 5-year exemption.
- 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:** Eli Stecher

**Senate Sponsor:** John Paul Whitaker

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Kaufman/Travis

**House Bill:** 194

**Senate Bill:** 394

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Save The Bees”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Save The Bees Act.
- Section 2. The objective of this act is to save the bees, which are becoming endangered, and have a huge impact on communities. This act will ensure that no person shall intentionally kill or harm a hive of bees. By creating an environment where bees can thrive by ensuring that State parks and wildlife refuges will not be able to spray neonicotinoids or other chemicals that would damage wild bees, their numbers will increase. Bee hives and swarms in urban areas would be able to be relocated, but not sprayed or killed. This is extremely important as the numbers of pollinators have been decimated, and bee keepers are reporting declines of up to 40% in their hives.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Kill: Cause the death of any person, animal, or bug.
  - B. Harm: Cause a physical injury.
  - C. Hive of Bees: The home bees make to live in or; a large swarm of bees.
  - D. Pesticides: Man made sprays or powders meant to control an environment.
  - E. Neonicotinoids: Insecticides that specifically target sucking insects and include Diazinon, Imidan, Malathion, and Sevin among others.
  - F. State Park: Any park that receives funding from the state government.
  - G. Wildlife Refuge: Any area that receives a non-profit status or funding from the state government with the goal of supporting or caring for abandoned or endangered wildlife.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$200 - \$400 fine.
  - 2nd Offense: \$400- \$800 fine, and 10-20 hours of community service.
  - 3rd Offense: \$600-\$1200 fine, and 20-40 hours of community service.
- For each time past this, both the fine and the service hour amount will be doubled.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. The EPA and the Texas Department of Agriculture will work hand in hand to enforce this law. The EPA is responsible for enforcement of provisions regulating the registration, labeling, production, and importation of pesticides and pesticidal devices. The Texas Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility for enforcement of provisions, regulating the proper use and handling of pesticides.
- 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:** Kyrie Lozano

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Kleberg/Carson

**House Bill:** 195

**Senate Bill:** 395

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Small Community Recycling Funding”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Small Community Recycling Funding Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to target small cities/communities that could use funding for recycling programs. The state would fund these programs for cities that apply for the funding and are less than 25,000 people. It would provide these small communities with the resources to have successful recycling programs.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Recycling: The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.
  - B. Recycling Program: Any program, project, endeavor, or facility created for the purpose of recycling or promoting recycling.
- Section 4. Cities that use the funding for anything other than recycling programs will have to return the funding back to the State.
- 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:** David Kendrick

**Senate Sponsor:** Colter Pohlman

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Lubbock/Deaf Smith

**House Bill:** 196

**Senate Bill:** 396

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Electricity Reliability Contingency Plan”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Electricity Reliability Contingency Plan Act.
- Section 2. The primary objective will be to ensure that Texas has a robust contingency plan in the event of severe weather conditions that will minimize electricity blackouts on the grid that is regulated by ERCOT (Electric Reliability Council of Texas).
1. All power generation companies must maintain winterization standards that were put in place after the 2021 winter storms. All forms of power generation must have robust winterization standards in place which includes: natural gas, coal, nuclear, solar, and wind.
  2. ERCOT must have agreements and infrastructure in place with neighboring grids that are willing to share electrical power during severe weather conditions.
  3. ERCOT must increase the amount of reserve that is available during peak demand.
  4. PUC and TRC must have agreements and infrastructure in place with neighboring utility commissions to receive natural gas as well as improve infrastructure to deliver to key existing power generation facilities.
  5. TRC must implement and maintain winterization standards.
  6. ERCOT, PUC, TRC, and power generation companies shall consider winterization best practices that are used in colder regions of the United States and apply best practices where feasible and practical.
  7. ERCOT, PUC, and TRC shall establish a mechanism for auditing winterization best practices to promote compliance.
  8. ERCOT, PUC, TRC and power generation companies shall develop guidelines for improving reliability of power generation during extremely hot weather conditions.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Winterization: To make ready for winter or winter use and especially resistant or proof against winter weather.
  - B. Demand: The quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and time.
  - C. Blackout: A period of darkness (as in a city) caused by a failure of electrical power.
  - D. Reserve: Something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in \$1,000,000 per hour for each blackout that occurs. The fine shall be prorated for time spans that are less than one hour.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by the State of Texas, PUC (Public Utilities Commission), ERCOT (Electric Reliability Council of Texas), TRC (Texas Railroad Commission), and all of the power generation companies that operate in Texas under the jurisdiction of ERCOT. Power generation companies should be responsible for 25% of the funding. ERCOT should be responsible for 25% of the funding, PUC should be responsible for 12.5% of the funding, TRC should be responsible for 12.5% of the funding and the State of Texas should be Responsible for 25%.
- 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:** Monika Self

**Senate Sponsor:** Rachel Wilson

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Franklin/Brazoria

**House Bill:** 197

**Senate Bill:** 397

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Wave Energy Conservation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wave Energy Conservation Act.
- Section 2. This act will improve green energy production by encouraging the use of wave energy devices and farms. Wave energy is beneficial to society by providing a cheaper and more reliable form of green energy. All cities within 50 miles inland must use wave energy for primary sources of energy.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Wave Energy: The use of waves from coastal water sources for the production of clean energy.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in additional taxes on fossil fuel usage.
- Section 5. The act shall be funded by the Texas Energy Commission in the amount of seven hundred fifty 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:** Kreede Neal

**Senate Sponsor:** John Paul Whitaker

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Archer/Travis

**House Bill:** 198

**Senate Bill:** 398

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“White Line Excavation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the White Line Excavation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that line locates be performed more efficiently using the white line system when digging further than 18 inches into the ground.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. White Line System: Prior to any excavation work being performed, the proposed excavation area shall be outlined with white markings of paint or temporary flags. These markings shall be done a minimum of days before the proposed excavation may begin.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Written warning to offender and/or company, if associated with one.  
2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine, in addition to a written citation to offender and company, if associated with one.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded, if necessary, by utilizing a portion of the fees associated with membership dues allocated to the 811 program within 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:** Lane Freeman

**Senate Sponsor:** Jett Bradford

**Committee:** Energy and Environment

**County:** Leon/Carson

**House Bill:** 199

**Senate Bill:** 399

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Wind Turbine Recycling”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Wind Turbine Recycling Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that wind turbines are not abandoned or buried in the ground. Investors who profit off of the wind energy must maintain a Decommissioning Fund equal to 10% of the initial equipment investment. This fund will be used to properly dispose of all turbines within 6 months of final operation. They must be torn down and recycled.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Wind Turbine: A device that converts the kinetic energy of wind into electrical energy.
  - B. Decommissioning Fund: A separate fund to cover costs of disposal and recycling of wind turbines.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in garnishing of energy income in order to maintain the decommissioning fund.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the investors applying for permits of the wind energy farm.
- Section 6. This will be enforced by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation 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.





## GOVERNMENT, FINANCE, AND APPROPRIATIONS (GFA)

<b>House</b>	<b>Meeting Room:</b>	E1.010	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Meeting Room</b>	E2.010
	<b>Chairperson:</b>	William “Joshua” Jones		<b>Chairperson:</b>	Carson Crenwelge
	<b>Advisor(s):</b>	Mason Carter & Katarina Rodriguez		<b>Advisor(s):</b>	Steven Baringer

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
200	400	De Minimis Exemption For Small Sellers	Aubri Bernsen	Sierra Griffith	Fayette/Midland
201	401	Exemption From Ad Valorem Property Taxes	John Taylor	Maggie Landry	Dallam/Jefferson
202	402	Exterminate Property Ownership Taxation	Mikael Raske	Carson Crenwelge	Kaufman/Gillespie
203	403	Legalization Of Gambling Facilities	Everett Snoddy	Bear Bower	Johnson/Montague
204	404	Maintaining Authenticity In The Work Of Tax Assessors	Luke Sempstrott	Sierra Griffith	Travis/Midland
205	405	Overtime For Agricultural Workers	Bryce Palmer	Maggie Landry	Archer/Jefferson
206	406	Regulation For High-Speed Rail Companies	Ella Porter	Carson Crenwelge	Montgomery/Gillespie
207	407	Residency Qualifications For Public Offices	Lauren Klawinsky	Bear Bower	Walker/Montague
208	408	Robb Remembrance Day	Emma Sonnier	Sierra Griffith	Bexar/Midland
209	409	School Marshall Program Or Guardian Plan Stipends	Weston Hinze	Maggie Landry	Washington/Jefferson
210	410	Stay Steady Tax Cap	William “Joshua” Jones	Carson Crenwelge	Smith/Gillespie
211	411	Taxes On Agricultural Projects	Shawn Sneath	Bear Bower	Matagorda/Montague
212	412	Texas Trucker Tollway Relief	Robert Arris	Sierra Griffith	Fannin/Midland
213	413	Texas Young Entrepreneurs	Sarah Shaw	Maggie Landry	Travis/Jefferson
214	414	The Department Of Eminent Domain Establishing	Tillee Bardwell	Carson Crenwelge	Archer/Gillespie
215	415	This Shall Be Known As The Texan Battlefield Preservation	Kasey Burns	Bear Bower	Wharton/Montague



**House Sponsor:** Aubri Bernsen

**Senate Sponsor:** Sierra Griffith

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Fayette/Midland

**House Bill:** 200

**Senate Bill:** 400

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“De Minimis Exemption For Small Sellers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the De Minimis Exemption For Small Sellers Act.
- Section 2. Title II Subtitle E of the Tax Code (Sales, Excise, and Use Tax) lacks adequate exemptions for small sellers burdened by regulations. For example, a child who sells more than 2 pieces of artwork in a calendar year commits an offense without a tax permit. To provide relief, this act establishes a broad and generous exemption for small sellers and will increase compliance with the law, encourage economic growth, and unleash entrepreneurial spirit.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. De Minimis: Concerning things that are minor. Often used to describe exemptions in government rules and regulations.
- Section 4. Amend § 151.304 (b)(5)(D) of the Tax Code by striking \$3,000 and inserting \$4,800. Amend Subchapter H of Chapter 151 of the Tax Code by adding section 151.360 as follows: “DE MINIMIS EXEMPTION - Any person whose total receipts of all sales in a calendar year do not exceed \$4,800, and who does not already have a permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is not required to collect the tax imposed by this chapter.”
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective on September 1st in the year of its passing.
- 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:** John Taylor

**Senate Sponsor:** Maggie Landry

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Dallam/Jefferson

**House Bill:** 201

**Senate Bill:** 401

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Exemption From Ad Valorem 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 Exemption From Ad Valorem Property Taxes Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that citizens of the Great State of Texas who are honorably discharged Veterans of the Armed Services of the United States of America, and who served in a combat zone as part of their service, and who own or purchase real property within the State of Texas, and who use that property for purposes within the laws of this state shall not be subject to or responsible for the payment of Ad Valorem property taxes for the ownership of that real property.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Armed Services of the United States of America includes, but is not limited to: United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Guard, and reserve forces.
  - B. Combat Zone: A theater of military operations in which our military opposes armed combatants.
  - C. Real Property: Includes estates and interests in land, whether corporeal or incorporeal or legal or equitable. The term does not include a real chattel.
  - D. “Ad Valorem” means “according to value.” Ad valorem taxes are based on the assessed value of the item being taxed.
- Section 4. A government official who knowingly, intentionally, or with criminal negligence subjects or attempts to subject a veteran who qualifies for exemption under this act may be subject to up to Two (2) years in State Jail and a fine not to exceed Ten Thousand.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the State of Texas in the amount of one billion 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:** Mikael Raske

**Senate Sponsor:** Carson Crenwelge

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Kaufman/Gillespie

**House Bill:** 202

**Senate Bill:** 402

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Exterminate Property Ownership Taxation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Exterminate Property Ownership Taxation Act.
- Section 2. The State will exempt landowners of five years from paying taxes on their property. The purpose of this bill is to separate land from public property to allow citizens to experience financial freedom from the government concerning their private property. The State will tax individual needs instead of property tax. For example, there will be school taxes for families with their children registered as public-school students. This new system of taxation will prevent communities paying for services they do not use.
- It is the intent of the legislature to:
- (a) aid property ownership freedom.
  - (b) support seniors, hobby farmers, and families own family land.
  - (c) Taxes be direct to users
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Ownership is the legal right to use, possess, and give away a thing. Ownership can be tangible such as personal property and land, or it can be of intangible things such as intellectual property rights.
  - B. Property taxes provide more tax dollars for local services in Texas than any other source-they help pay for public schools, libraries, playgrounds, city streets, county roads, police, fire protection, emergency medical service and many other services.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$500.00 fine
  - 2nd Offense: Fines up to \$1500.00
  - 3rd Offense: Fine and a year 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:** Everett Snoddy

**Senate Sponsor:** Bear Bower

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Johnson/Montague

**House Bill:** 203

**Senate Bill:** 403

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Legalization Of Gambling Facilities”**

*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 Gambling Facilities Act.
- Section 2. This act shall allow gambling facilities (casinos) to be legally built in the State of Texas with a permit. The main objective of this bill is to generate more revenue for the State of Texas Education, which is nationally ranked 40 out of 51, by taxing said facilities 15% of their quarterly gross gaming revenue. All money generated by this tax will be allocated to the Texas Foundation School Fund.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Gambling: Means playing games of chance for money; bet.
  - B. Gambling Facility: Means a gambling casino whether located on a boat, barge or otherwise on or about the premises.
  - C. Permit: Means an official document giving someone authorization to do something.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Failure to comply by obtaining a permit, will not allow the business to operate until obtained, a suspension of 4 months, and a fine of \$10,000 and up to \$500,000. Failure to pay the 15% of quarterly gross gambling revenue within a 30 day limit will require the business to close and operations to cease until payment is made and a 4 month suspension.
  - 2nd Offense: Permit revoked for 1 year and fines determined by the State.
- Section 5. This act will be enforced by the State of Texas government in the permit department. The funds generated will be the responsibility of the Texas Foundation School Fund.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Luke Sempsrott

**Senate Sponsor:** Sierra Griffith

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Travis/Midland

**House Bill:** 204

**Senate Bill:** 404

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Maintaining Authenticity In The Work Of Tax Assessors”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Maintaining Authenticity In The Work Of Tax Assessors Act.
- Section 2. The bill will ensure the honesty of work that Tax Assessors produce. They will not be allowed to use MLS data from proprietary realtor organizations to determine property values. These MLS data systems contain private sale information which is intended for internal use only. Sale data has some relevance, it should not be used by Tax Assessors illegally, as they do not have authorization to access or use this private data. This act will serve to protect Texas citizens from skyrocketing property taxes.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Tax Assessor: A tax assessor is a local government official who determines the value of a property for local real estate taxation purposes. The assessor’s figures are used to calculate future property taxes. The assessor estimates the value of real property within a city or town’s boundaries. This value is converted into an assessment, which is one component in the computation of real property tax bills.
  - B. Real Property: A parcel of land and everything that is permanently attached to the land.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A fine of \$1000
  - 2nd Offense: A fine of \$1000 and a 12-month suspension of his/her Tax Assessor License.
  - 3rd Offense: Complete removal of Tax Assessor license.
- Section 5. This act will be funded and enforced by the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Bryce Palmer

**Senate Sponsor:** Maggie Landry

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Archer/Jefferson

**House Bill:** 205

**Senate Bill:** 405

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Overtime For Agricultural Workers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Overtime For Agricultural Workers Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall establish a universal overtime rate for all workers in the agrarian sector of the workforce in Texas, so all workers in the jurisdiction of Texas will receive equal pay for work done in excess of requirement.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Overtime: Time in addition to the normal forty hour work week.
  - B. Overtime Rate: 1.5 of regular hourly pay rate per hour over forty in a work week.
  - C. Agricultural Workers: Any person employed for labor which consists of cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The employer must pay employee back wages, liquidated damages, and a fine of \$1,000.
  - 2nd Offense: All aforementioned with the fine increased to \$5,000.
  - 3rd Offense: All aforementioned and suspension of business operations.
- Section 5. The bill shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 1 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:** Ella Porter

**Senate Sponsor:** Carson Crenwelge

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Montgomery/Gillespie

**House Bill:** 206

**Senate Bill:** 406

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Regulation For High-Speed Rail Companies”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Regulation For High-Speed Rail Companies Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this act is to regulate the use of eminent domain authority by High-Speed Rail Companies. Upon a request by a High-Speed Rail Company to obtain eminent domain authority from the State, the High-Speed Rail Company shall be required to submit a plan of action, which shall include feasibility as a business venture, a financial plan with reasonable financial milestones. Any High-Speed Rail Company seeking to obtain eminent domain authority must also agree, as part of its plan of action, to put forth a sufficient abandonment bond. A High-Speed Rail Company shall be granted eminent domain authority by the State only after successful attainment of its reasonable financial milestones and other thresholds created by the State or regulating entity.
- As there is no statute within the Texas Transportation Code that grants eminent domain authority to an entity operating or planning to operate a high-speed rail line, this act sets forth the requirements a High-Speed Rail Company must meet in order to obtain eminent domain authority.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Eminent Domain: The sovereign power vested in the State or by the State to take private property for public use, providing first a just compensation for the taking.
  - B. Railroad Company: An entity that is operating a railroad, as set forth in Texas Transportation Code Section 81.002.
  - C. Interurban Electric Railway Company: A corporation chartered under the laws of this state to conduct and operate an electric railway between two municipalities in this state, according to the Texas Transportation Code Subchapter B Section 131.011.
  - D. High-Speed Rail Company: An entity that is operating a rail line reasonably expected to travel at speeds of over 125 miles per hour.
- Section 4. A High-Speed Rail Company that attempts to use, threatens the use of, or fraudulently represents that it possesses eminent domain authority shall be fined and penalized by the regulating entity as follows:
- 1st Offense: \$25,000 fine
  - 2nd Offense: \$50,000 fine
  - 3rd Offense: Denial of any subsequent application for eminent domain authority and/or revocation of eminent domain authority, and a \$100,000 fine.
- Section 5. Approval of the application process for eminent domain authority by a High-Speed Rail Company, as set forth in this act, lies exclusively with the Texas Legislature. Applications must be submitted and decided during a regular legislative session. The Texas Legislature may instruct the Texas Department of Transportation to adhere to any process or procedures regarding the approval of any such applications.
- 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:** Lauren Klawinsky

**Senate Sponsor:** Bear Bower

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Walker/Montague

**House Bill:** 207

**Senate Bill:** 407

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Residency Qualifications For Public Offices”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Residency Qualifications For Public Offices Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all political positions within local counties can only be filled by candidates who have remained a minimum of 2 years of residence within the county itself including previous requirements.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public Office: A position of authority or service involving responsibility to the public, especially within the government.
  - B. Residence: A person’s home; the place where someone lives.
- Section 4. Penalties will include a forfeit within the election and a fine of \$200.00.
- 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:** Emma Sonnier

**Senate Sponsor:** Sierra Griffith

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Bexar/Midland

**House Bill:** 208

**Senate Bill:** 408

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Robb Remembrance Day”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Robb Remembrance Day Act.
- Section 2. This act will set aside the anniversary of the Robb Elementary School tragedy, May 26, to serve as a memorial to the children and teachers.
- Section 3. Flags will fly at half mast on this date and victims’ parents will be part of a ceremony.
- 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:** Weston Hinze

**Senate Sponsor:** Maggie Landry

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Washington/Jefferson

**House Bill:** 209

**Senate Bill:** 409

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“School Marshall Program Or Guardian Plan Stipends”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the School Marshall Program Or Guardian Plan Stipends Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that any public school official or staff member that is certified to possess a firearm on Texas Public School Property through the Texas School Marshall Program or the Local Authorization of Selected Staff Guardian Plan, shall receive a stipend on top of their annual salary. The purpose of this act is to support school officials and staff members financially, who are willing to engage in concealed carry of a firearm, in order to protect all students.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Public School Property: The physical premises of all school campuses and properties, active bus stops, all vehicles under the control of XYZ County Public Schools, and the premises of all school-sponsored curricular or extracurricular activities, both on or away from a school campus.
  - B. Texas School Marshall Program: The sole purpose of a School Marshall is to prevent the act of murder or serious bodily injury on school premises, and act only as defined by the written regulations adopted by the School Board/Governing Body.
  - C. Local Authorization of Selected Staff (Guardian Plan): Is for a school board to adopt a local policy that authorizes the designation of specific employees who are authorized to carry firearms on school premises.
- Section 4. Texas School Districts will receive funds from the state government to provide school officials and staff members with this stipend.
- 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:** William “Joshua” Jones

**Senate Sponsor:** Carson Crenwelge

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Smith/Gillespie

**House Bill:** 210

**Senate Bill:** 410

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Stay Steady Tax Cap”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Stay Stead Property Tax Cap Act.
- Section 2. Because property appreciation and, therefore, property tax amounts cannot be foreseen or planned for by the general public, ever increasing property taxes threaten the American dream of home ownership and retention. The purpose of this bill is to provide relief to families with increased property taxes by setting a property tax cap and freeze property tax amounts based on the property value on the date of purchase. The tax rate, affected by rising land values, due to small land plots selling for high prices to the growing population will be capped on property taxes on land at the purchase price when bought from the enactment date forward. If the land is improved, a tax value based on improvements can be used. Land taxes are only to be increased if there is an improvement to a property so families and the elderly aren’t ‘taxed’ out of property they have owned for years- sometimes generations- or forced into selling off bits of land to become small lots. This is to keep property taxes from skyrocketing thus pricing people out of their own homes as property values increase.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Property Tax: A tax levied on real or personal property calculated by a local government where the property is located and paid by the owner of the property. The tax is usually based on the value of the owned property, including land.
  - B. Property Value: The assessed value of the property by the county tax office.
  - C. Property: Land and anything erected on, growing, on or affixed to it, including buildings and crops.
  - D. Home: A physical domicile or structure in which a person or household resides.
  - E. Date Of Purchase: The date on which the property or home was purchased or inherited.
- Section 4. Land taxes will continue to be generated through yearly tax payments based on values assessed by County Tax Assessors.
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. Upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, land tax values will be capped at the current land tax amount unless improvements are made. County Appraisal Offices are entrusted with the responsibility of appraising improvements to land and creating tiered tax values for improvements to the land.



**House Sponsor:** Shawn Sneath

**Senate Sponsor:** Bear Bower

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Matagorda/Montague

**House Bill:** 211

**Senate Bill:** 411

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Taxes On Agricultural Projects”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Taxes on Agricultural Projects Act.
- Section 2. The Taxes on Agriculture Projects Act will prohibit youth under the age of 18 to be taxed on youth agriculture projects that are sold. Agriculture project revenue is used to fund agriculture projects for the following school year or, in some cases, used for college expenses. Agriculture Project revenue yields minimal profit margin and these taxes often penalize youth financially.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Youth Under The Age of 18: Anyone enrolled in a Texas High School approved school under the age of 18.
  - B. Agricultural Projects: Any project that is raised by a youth and shown/presented for a project/show.
  - C. Monetary Prize: Designated as winnings or the sale of a project that is a project driven by an agricultural project.
- 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:** Robert Arris

**Senate Sponsor:** Sierra Griffith

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Fannin/Midland

**House Bill:** 212

**Senate Bill:** 412

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Trucker Tollway Relief”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Trucker Tollway Relief Act.
- Section 2. This act shall reduce the Toll Costs for five-axle, six-axle, and seven-axle vehicles by \$7.00 on any Texas Tollway for 6 months in order to encourage commerce and trade within Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Toll Costs: The funds taken from a person in return for the use of a Texas Toll-road.
  - B. Texas Tollway: Any Tollways overseen by the Toll Operations Division of the Texas Department of Transportation and the North Texas Tollway Authority.
- Section 4. Because Texas tollways are governed by the Texas Government, there would be no fine for the Texas government to pay if they decided to not abide by this act.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government. In order to keep funding proportionate for the associations benefited by the Texas Toll roads, the State will allocate a portion of their General Revenue Fund. The funds being procured will be associated with the portion of the General Revenue Fund dealing with severance taxes.
- Section 6. The Texas Comptroller will be in charge of allocating the funds to the Associations directly affected by the Texas Trucker Tollway Relief 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:** Sarah Shaw

**Senate Sponsor:** Maggie Landry

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Travis/Jefferson

**House Bill:** 213

**Senate Bill:** 413

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Young Entrepreneurs”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Young Entrepreneurs Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to encourage young entrepreneurs in the State of Texas by lowering their tax burden. This bill increases the Inventory Tax Exemption from \$500 to \$5,000 for all Young Entrepreneurs whose businesses reside within the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Young Entrepreneur: Any business owner under 21 years of age.
  - B. Business Personal Property: Any inventory and/or raw materials used in a business.
  - C. Inventory Tax: A tax levied on Business Personal Property in the state of Texas that has a value higher than the current exemption amount.
  - D. Exemption: The amount of Business Personal Property that is not subject to Inventory tax. (Currently \$500).
- Section 4. Funding for this act will be minimal. Most, if not all, of the loss of funding will be offset by increased sales tax revenue because reducing the Inventory tax will lead to increased sales. Any remaining cost will be funded by the state government.
- Section 5. The new exemption rate of \$5,000 will replace the current exemption rate of \$500.
- Section 6. Young Entrepreneurs who benefit from this act will not be required to report their Business Personal Property to the state unless it exceeds the amount of exemption.
- 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:** Tillee Bardwell

**Senate Sponsor:** Carson Crenwelge

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Archer/Gillespie

**House Bill:** 214

**Senate Bill:** 414

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“The Department Of Eminent Domain Establishing”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the The Department Of Eminent Domain Establishing Act.
- Section 2. Under the pressure of eminent domain many landowners do not fully understand the rights they are entitled to. The following bill will require the creation of a separate entity, which handles adherence of institutions to eminent domain laws while also supplying the afflicted party with information and support throughout the eminent domain process. The Department of Eminent Domain will monitor the government agency or other institutions that are given eminent domain, ensuring the agency or institution maintains adherence to the rules and guidelines given to them by law. During the land acquiring phase of the eminent domain process representatives from the DED (Department of Eminent Domain) will be offered to landowners affected by eminent domain.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Eminent Domain: The ability defined by Article 1 Section 17 of the Texas constitution for “the State, a political subdivision of the State, or the public at large; or an entity granted the power of eminent domain under law” to facilitate land acquisition for public good.
- Section 4. The Department of Eminent Domain will report infractions of the law to the legislative body and said body will be able to act on the provided information.
- Section 5. The act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. The Department of Eminent Domain will be responsible for monitoring the receiver of eminent domain ensuring the receiver is following the rules and guidelines established by law granting them eminent domain.
- 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:** Kasey Burns

**Senate Sponsor:** Bear Bower

**Committee:** Government, Finance, and Appropriations

**County:** Wharton/Montague

**House Bill:** 215

**Senate Bill:** 415

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“The Texan Battlefield Preservation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as The Texan Battlefield Preservation Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to establish an annual fund of \$5,000,000 within the State of Texas for the purpose of preserving battlefields from the wars fought on Texas soil during the Texan War for Independence, Mexican American War, and the American Civil War.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Battlefields shall be defined as the grounds upon which military engagements took place during the aforementioned conflicts.
  - B. Destruction of battlefields shall be defined as any act taken with the intention of damaging historic sites or the battlefields themselves. This includes graffiti, vandalism, destruction of landmarks, excavation without proper authorization, and removal of historic artifacts.
- Section 4. Should any person or organization be found guilty of destruction of a battlefield, they shall be fined no less than \$500, and no more than \$50,000 for their first offense. Upon the second violation of this act, penalties may be enacted with a minimum of \$1,500, and a maximum of \$100,000. Should the damages exceed this amount, the state may enact a fine equal to that amount at the court’s discretion. Misuse of the funds allocated by this bill shall result in a fine equal to the funds misused + \$10,000. Offenses involving more than \$500 shall result in six to twelve months imprisonment.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded in the amount of \$5,000,000 by the State Government. In addition to this, any fines collected in connection to destruction of battlefield land shall be used in addition to the funding from this bill for the purpose of battlefield preservation. Funding shall be managed by the Texas Historical Commission. Funding from this program may only be used in the preservation or restoration of historic sites in accordance with the limitations of this act.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



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## HOMELAND SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY (HPS)

**House Meeting Room:** E1.028  
**Chairperson:** Avery Fohn  
**Advisor(s):** Angela Hemphill & Hector Soto

**Senate Meeting Room:** E2.028  
**Chairperson:** Cassidy Besinaiz  
**Advisor(s):** Tonya Poncik

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
216	416	Accurate Identification On A Texas Birth Certificate	Avery Fohn	Elliott Peters	Cameron/Lavaca
217	417	Burn Ban Bill	Antonie Martinez	Audrey Rathgeb	Caldwell/Collin
218	418	Eliminate Public Purchases Of Automatic Firearms	Jace Jennings	Cassidy Besinaiz	Clay/Concho
219	419	Enforce Registration And Licensing To Texas Cyclists	Brenlea Broyles	Stephen Murphy	Comal/Bosque
220	420	Immigration, Incarceration And Deportation	Slade Saha	Elliott Peters	Matagorda/Lavaca
221	421	Legalize Lane Splitting For Motorcyclists	Emmie Purdy	Audrey Rathgeb	Kleberg/Collin
222	422	Lightweight Truss System Disclosure	Emily Lamb	Cassidy Besinaiz	Walker/Concho
223	423	Penetration Tests On Texas Power Plants	Kaden Kilburn	Stephen Murphy	Bell/Bosque
224	424	Possession Of Arms	Lane McDonald	Elliott Peters	Collin/Lavaca
225	425	Production Agriculture Hardship Driver's License at Age 14	Texie Ralston	Audrey Rathgeb	Hansford/Collin
226	426	Public Educators' Right To Carry	Rebekah Lansford-Adams	Cassidy Besinaiz	McMullen/Concho
227	427	Public School Safety	Kaden Kilburn	Stephen Murphy	Bell/Bosque
228	428	Raising Gun Ownership To 21	Luke Braden	Elliott Peters	Sherman/Lavaca
229	429	Responsible Gunman's Due Diligence	Robert Miller II	Audrey Rathgeb	Milam/Collin
230	430	Rural Sidewalk And Crosswalk	Emily Carroll	Cassidy Besinaiz	El Paso/Concho
231	431	Secure The Texas-Mexico Border	Brenlea Broyles	Stephen Murphy	Comal/Bosque
232	432	Senior Citizen Road Test Renewal	Riley Wallis	Elliott Peters	Wharton/Lavaca
233	433	Texas Citizen Border Protection	Cannon Cody	Audrey Rathgeb	Clay/Collin
234	434	Texas Militia	Emmie Purdy	Stephen Murphy	Kleberg/Bosque
235	435	The Legal Driving Age In Rural Counties	Jolie Bryson	Cassidy Besinaiz	Cooke/Concho
236	436	Trained Teachers Carrying Handguns In Public Schools	Anna Magnuson	Elliott Peters	Collin/Lavaca
237	437	Web Filtering Security	Tony Soria	Audrey Rathgeb	Gray/Collin
238	438	Wireless Communication Devices While Driving	Luke Braden	Stephen Murphy	Sherman/Bosque



**House Sponsor:** Avery Fohn

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Cameron/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 216

**Senate Bill:** 416

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Accurate Identification On A Texas Birth Certificate”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Accurate Identification On A Texas Birth Certificate Act.
- Section 2. To ensure that all Texans are properly identified from the moment of birth until the end of their life. In recognition that God bestows at birth a specific sex; no person should be allowed to change the designation on their birth certificate. Proper identification of a person’s sex is a matter of Homeland Security because falsification of identity can be used to create a fictitious identity for nefarious reasons.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Sex: The two categories, male and female on the basis of their reproductive functions.
  - B. Birth Certificate: A legal document established by the State of Texas to record a person’s birth and used for identification.
  - C. Nefarious: Criminal, evil, despicable.
- Section 4. Penalties should be established by the State Legislators if a person violates this law.
- Section 5. No funding is necessary for this bill.
- Section 6. Instructions should be given to the State Registers office that no amendment can be made to the Birth Certificate in the category of sex.
- 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:** Antonie Martinez

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Caldwell/Collin

**House Bill:** 217

**Senate Bill:** 417

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Burn Ban Bill”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Burn Ban Bill Act.
- Section 2. This bill deters citizens from burning while a burn ban is in effect in their respective counties, in order to reduce the number of wildfires in our State.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Burn Ban: This act authorizes counties to prohibit or restrict outdoor burning and provides a criminal penalty for noncompliance.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a Class A Misdemeanor, a fine of up to \$4,000, up to 1 year in county jail, or a combination.
- 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:** Jace Jennings

**Senate Sponsor:** Cassidy Besinaiz

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Clay/Concho

**House Bill:** 218

**Senate Bill:** 418

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Eliminate Public Purchases Of Automatic Firearms”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Eliminate Public Purchases Of Automatic Firearms Act.
- Section 2. This act ensures that eliminating the public purchases of automatic firearms eliminates the threat of public safety at schools, workplaces, restaurants, and other establishments where firearms may cause harm to citizens. If the citizens of Texas are unable to purchase automatic firearms, the State will be a safer place.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Automatic Firearm: A gun that continues firing until the ammunition is exhausted or the pressure on the trigger is released.
  - B. Firearms: Any type of gun designed to be readily carried and used by an individual.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Licensed Dealer and/or Seller’s permit will be suspended for one year, and seller will return the money given for the purchase of the firearm. The purchased firearm will be confiscated by Texas Law Enforcement.
  - 2nd Offense: Licensed Dealer and/or Seller’s permit will be suspended for up to five years, will face arrest and jail time up to five years and a fine of one thousand dollars. The seller will return the money given for the purchase of the firearm. The purchased firearm will be confiscated by Texas Law Enforcement.
  - 3rd Offense: Licensed Dealer and/or Seller’s permit will be revoked and the Licensed Dealer and/or Seller will face arrest and jail time up to ten years with a fine of five thousand dollars. The seller will return the money given for the purchase of the firearm. The purchased firearm will be confiscated by Texas Law Enforcement.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by increasing the tax an additional five percent on the purchase of all firearms.
- 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:** Brenlea Broyles

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Comal/Bosque

**House Bill:** 219

**Senate Bill:** 419

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Enforce Registration And Licensing To Texas Cyclists”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Enforce Registration And Licensing To Texas Cyclists Act.
- Section 2. Require all cyclists to have proper licensing and registration to ride on Texas Farm to Market roads or highways.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Cyclist: A person who rides a bicycle.
- Section 4. If stopped without proper licensing and registration, a fine not to exceed \$500.00 will be issued. If stopped for a second offense, the fine will increase by \$30.00 and license may be suspended for up to 60 days.
- Section 5. This will be funded by the government starting with \$200,000.00.
- Section 6. Texas Department of Public Safety as well as Texas Department of Transportation.
- Section 7. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 8. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Slade Saha

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Matagorda/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 220

**Senate Bill:** 420

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Immigration, Incarceration And Deportation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Immigration, Incarceration And Deportation Act.
- Section 2. This Act shall be created in order to deter the illegal entrance of foreign individuals into and around the Texas border. This Act is offered with the intent to crack down on illegal immigration that results in drug smuggling and human trafficking into Texas. Swift and strict punishment in connection with these crimes will be used as the deterrent.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Illegal Immigrant: A foreigner who has entered a country unlawfully.
  - B. Deterrent: Anything that greatly discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.
- Section 4. An illegal immigrant that is apprehended on Texas soil during a drug bust situation will automatically be charged with a Class 2 felony regardless of the amount or weight of drugs in their possession. There will be no waiting period or need for legal counsel as they will automatically serve a mandatory sentence of two years in a maximum security Federal prison and pay a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars before they are deported back to their country of origin.
- An illegal immigrant operating on Texas soil that is apprehended in the act of human trafficking will automatically be charged with a Class 1 felony. They will have no right to legal Counsel and they will serve a mandatory sentence of 10 years in a maximum security Federal prison and pay a five thousand dollar fine before they are deported back to their country of origin.
- Section 5. This Act shall be completely funded through the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement department and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The State of Texas will NOT be responsible for the financial burden of due process or incarceration of 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:** Emmie Purdy

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Kleberg/Collin

**House Bill:** 221

**Senate Bill:** 421

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Legalize Lane Splitting For Motorcyclists”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Legalize Lane Splitting For Motorcyclists Act.
- Section 2. This act intends to allow motorcycles to lane split at speeds lower than 30 mph during heavy traffic. Legalizing lane splitting would ensure the safety of motorcyclists while driving in heavy traffic and or during the hotter months.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Lane Split: The motorcyclist passing between lanes on side roads or highways.
- Section 4. Penalties for lane splitting while exceeding 30 mph will be \$250.00 for the first offense. If the motorcyclist hits a car going a lower speed or stopped they will be at fault. If a driver of a car hits a motorcycle while the motorcyclist is in the process of lane splitting, the car will be at fault.
- Section 5. This bill will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. How to properly lane split will be included in the motorcycle safety course, and a training will be done for those who have a valid license and would like to learn.
- 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:** Emily Lamb

**Senate Sponsor:** Cassidy Besinaiz

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Walker/Concho

**House Bill:** 222

**Senate Bill:** 422

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Lightweight Truss System Disclosure”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Lightweight Truss System Disclosure Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that any usage of lightweight truss systems is to be made known by the owner of the building, in the form of a written lightweight truss system usage statement, to local fire marshals at the following times:
- I. For commercial buildings annually at each fire code inspection.
  - II. For residential buildings at the time of construction or any time sold thereafter. This will permit fire departments to reevaluate their plan of action while containing any fires in these structures due to the high vulnerability to collapse.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Lightweight Truss Systems: Any type of construction whose primary structural elements are formed by a system of repetitive wood or light gauge steel framing members.
  - B. Written Lightweight Truss System Usage Statement: Any written document which clearly explains that the structure being inspected uses the lightweight truss system construction type.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Non Complying parties are to be issued a warning by the local fire marshal’s office and a 45-day grace period to submit the Written Lightweight Truss System Usage Statement to the fire marshal’s office.
  - 2nd Offense: Non Complying parties will receive a \$5,000 fine which will double every month that the Written Lightweight Truss System Usage Statement is not submitted to the fire marshal’s office.
  - 3rd Offense: Non Complying parties will receive a \$20,000 fine which will double every month that the Written Lightweight Truss System Usage Statement is not submitted to the fire marshal’s office.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and enforced by the local government through the fire marshal’s office.
- 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:** Kaden Kilburn

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Bell/Bosque

**House Bill:** 223

**Senate Bill:** 423

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Penetration Tests On Texas Power Plants”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Penetration Tests On Texas Power Plants Act.
- Section 2. All power plants in the state of Texas that feed into the power grid must consent to penetration tests twice a year that are no less than four months apart with the purpose of ensuring the reliability of their cybersecurity. These tests will be performed by the Texas Cybersecurity Council. Passing the tests requires that the facility did not lose significant operational status that was unrecoverable within a 24 hour period. After each test, regardless of passing status, each facility will be given a presentation of their strengths and weaknesses.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Power Plant: An industrial facility that generates electricity as its primary sold commodity.
  - B. Penetration Test: A simulation of real world cyber attacks performed by cybersecurity evaluators who attempt to compromise the information technology and operational technology system(s) of an organization.
  - C. Significant Operational Status: 10% or greater of power output capability.
  - D. Unrecoverable: The lack of ability to restore data or systems to the state of normal operation.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The facility will be given 16 weeks to prepare for the next test, and will be expected to pass.
  - 2nd Offense: The facility will be fined \$5,000.
  - 3rd Offense: The facility will be required to hire a cybersecurity consultant within 4 months and must retain his or her services or the services of another consultant until all the deficiencies of performance that led to failure of the tests are resolved.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by starting a state tax of 0.00015 cents on each kilowatt hour that is consumed from the ERCOT grid.
- 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:** Lane McDonald

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Collin/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 224

**Senate Bill:** 424

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Possession Of Arms”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Possession Of Arms Act.
- Section 2. This bill shall mandate that every head of household maintain a firearm. Exceptions to this act include those with physical or mental disabilities, those whose religious beliefs oppose such ownership, and those who have committed a felony.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Household: A house and its occupants.
  - B. Firearm: Any type of gun designed to be readily carried by an individual.
  - C. Disability: A physical or mental condition that limits a person’s everyday activities.
- Section 4. The Department of Homeland Security will be charged with full implementations.
- Section 5. Funding of the firearms will be provided through 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:** Texie Ralston

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Hansford/Collin

**House Bill:** 225

**Senate Bill:** 425

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Production Agriculture Hardship Driver’s License at Age 14”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Production Agriculture Hardship Driver’s License At Age 14 Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that youth involved in production agriculture are able to be considered for a hardship driver’s license at the age of 14, with curfews of 30 minutes before sunrise and 30 minutes after sunset. This shall allow them to work on their family farm or ranch and drive during the day beginning at 14 years of age.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Hardship License: Known as a minor’s restricted driver license; the driver must meet all application requirements, complete all components of a state-approved driver education course, pass the skills examination, meet the requirements of Texas Transportation Code 521.223 and provide evidence of hardship.
  - B. Hardship Types: Unusual Economic Hardship article VIII: Must drive in order to assist in essential farming or ranching activity, which is the primary source of family income.
  - C. Age Of Hardship Requirements: Current Texas Age is 15.
- Section 4. Driving with hardship outside curfew or driving without hardship privileges at age 14 will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$250 fine
  - 2nd Offense: \$500 and lose hardship license for 30 days.
  - 3rd Offense: Lose hardship license.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the Texas State Government from funds collected from the \$50 production agriculture hardship driver’s license at age 14 application fee.
- 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:** Rebekah Lansford-Adams

**Senate Sponsor:** Cassidy Besinaiz

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** McMullen/Concho

**House Bill:** 226

**Senate Bill:** 426

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Public Educators’ 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 Public Educators’ Right To Carry Act.
- Section 2. This act is to allow public teachers the right to carry a handgun. This will be important for the students’ safety in case of a school intruder or an incident like the one that recently occurred in Uvalde.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Firearm: A small arms weapon, such as a pistol, from which a projectile is fired by gunpowder.  
B. Training: All the courses and lessons must be completed and any additional training that the school requires.
- Section 4. This bill shall be funded by the state government in the amount of one million dollars annually.
- Section 5. The Texas Department Public of Safety will be responsible for giving applicable permits and keeping records on certifications.
- Section 6. The teachers must undergo a complete psychological evaluation and be deemed psychologically competent by a licensed psychologist. Qualified educators must successfully complete approved firearms safety courses that include scenario based tactical training on when and how to properly use a firearm to defend and protect students in the face of an armed or other attack. Qualified educators must also successfully complete training on conflict de-escalation in an attempt to resolve situations before the use of firearms is needed.
- 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.

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**House Sponsor:** Kaden Kilburn

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Bell/Bosque

**House Bill:** 227

**Senate Bill:** 427



***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Public School Safety”**

*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 Safety Act.
- Section 2. The main objective of this bill is to ensure the safety of public schools by requiring all schools to maintain a patrolling officer at all times. This shall be done to maintain the safety of students and teachers.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Patrolling Officer: Armed officer trained in school safety, patrolling the facility during normal school hours. This officer will be responsible for ensuring all doors are locked and all safety protocols are being met.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: \$10,000 fine  
2nd Offense: \$25,000 fine
- 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:** Luke Braden

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Sherman/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 228

**Senate Bill:** 428

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Raising Gun Ownership 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 Gun Ownership To 21 Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of the bill is to keep people safe by only letting people over the age of 21 own a hand-held gun with a background check beforehand. It will be important to the community around us because when you are 21 you're actually an adult and can make somewhat smart decisions. I have learned in the past that most deaths come from 18 years of age and younger who kill people with a hand-held gun. This bill should be put in place not just for the safety of others, but for the safety of the government and their leaders.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Grandfathering: A provision in which an old rule continues to apply to some existing situations while a new rule will apply to all future cases.
  - B. Ownership: The act, state, or right of possessing something.
  - C. Pistol: A small firearm designed to be held in one hand.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$450.00 Fine
  - 2nd Offense: \$1,000.00 Fine
  - 3rd Offense: Possibly in jail and under investigation.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government by holding training sessions for people who will own guns. Also implementing a fee to anyone who purchases a hand-held gun.
- Section 6. They will have to implement a law amending it from anyone (18 and older) to 21 and older and you also have to get a background check to make sure it's safe.
- Section 7. Some rules would obviously be that you have to be 21 and older. Also restaurants can ban you from bringing a gun inside. Another thing to put in place is that you will need a permit to be able to carry the actual gun on or with you.
- 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:** Robert Miller II

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Milam/Collin

**House Bill:** 229

**Senate Bill:** 429

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Responsible Gunman’s Due Diligence”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Responsible Gunman’s Due Diligence Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all persons attempting to purchase a firearm in the state of Texas, must undergo a thorough mental health screening, a maximum of two weeks prior to approval. Results of the screening shall be evaluated by a designated healthcare professional, and the person must be deemed mentally healthy and free of mental illness, prior to being able to fill out an application to purchase said firearm.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Persons: A human being regarded as an individual.
  - B. Firearm: A barreled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged. It includes any prohibited weapon, whether a lethal weapon or not.
  - C. Two Weeks: Fourteen business days.
  - D. Designated Healthcare Professional: Means an individual set aside whose vocation or profession is directly or indirectly related to the maintenance of the health of another individual; and whose duties require a specified amount of formal education and may require a special examination, certificate or license, or membership in a regional or national association.
  - E. Mentally Healthy: Ones emotional, psychological, and social well-being that affects thinking, feeling, and acting in a positive manner.
  - F. Mental Illness: Conditions that affect a person’s thinking, feeling, mood, or behavior, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Loss of license for seller and purchaser; \$5000 fine.  
2nd Offense: \$10,00 fine and jail time.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of 10 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:** Emily Carroll

**Senate Sponsor:** Cassidy Besinaiz

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** El Paso/Concho

**House Bill:** 230

**Senate Bill:** 430

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Rural Sidewalk And Crosswalk”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Rural Sidewalk And Crosswalk Act.
- Section 2. This act serves to ensure that rural areas in Texas have proper sidewalks and crosswalks that fit the requirements listed in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Title II. This act would prioritize pedestrian safety and as a result, encourage walking as a form of transportation thus decreasing pollution and increasing the overall health of these communities.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Sidewalk: A paved path for pedestrians at the side of a road.
  - B. Crosswalk: A marked part of a road where pedestrians have the right of way to cross.
  - C. Americans With Disabilities Act: A civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on disability signed into law in 1990.
  - D. Rural Area: A county with a population of 50,000 or less or an area that is not designated as an urbanized area by the United States Census Bureau.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: City failure to construct or repair within 2 years result in 10% loss of federal funding.
  - 2nd Offense: City failure to construct or repair within 1 year results in 30% loss of federal funding.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government and funds will be allocated to city governments.
- Section 6. If this bill becomes law, any and all sidewalks or crosswalks installed or repaired under this law must follow the requirements listed by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- 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:** Brenlea Broyles

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Comal/Bosque

**House Bill:** 231

**Senate Bill:** 431

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Secure The Texas-Mexico Border”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Secure The Texas-Mexico Border Act.
- Section 2. This act shall increase security along the Texas-Mexico border by expanding the number of Peace Officers patrolling the border. These Peace Officers will have completed the training made available by Texas House Bill 3778.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Peace Officer: A civil officer appointed to preserve law and order, such as a sheriff or police officer.
  - B. Texas House Bill 3778: Relating to a border operations program for peace officers employed by local law enforcement agencies.
- Section 4. Payment will be given to all Peace officers who spend time on the border patrol. This payment will be funded by Texas tax dollars. A sales tax of an additional 2% will be imposed on all gun and ammo purchases made in Texas. This funding should suffice to cover the salary of the service of these Peace officers.
- Section 5. This act shall require the Peace Officers in counties along the Texas-Mexico border to complete the training put in place by Texas House Bill 3778 and will require them to serve on the Border Patrol for one week every six months. These sixteen border counties would include : El Paso, Hudspeth, Colberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell, Val Verde, Kimmey, Maverick, Dimmit, Webb, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo, and Cameron. Other Peace officers in the state of Texas would not be required to serve on the Border patrol but it would be available to them with approval by the Public Safety Commission.
- 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:** Riley Wallis

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Wharton/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 232

**Senate Bill:** 432

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Senior Citizen Road Test Renewal”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Senior Citizen Road Test Renewal Act.
- Section 2. This act will require all Texas citizens age 75 and older to renew their driver’s license every 2 years. This will ensure the safety of the senior citizens and all other Texas drivers. The road test will measure the citizen’s ability to react to stoplights, road collisions, traffic stops, while also testing their ability to keep up with the flow of traffic.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Road Test: Senior Citizens that meet the age requirement must make an appointment at a Texas Department of Public Safety office and complete the road test with a customer service representative (CSR) in the passenger seat. During the road test, the drivers will be evaluated on 4 basic skills including: control, observation, positioning, and signaling.
- Section 4. Failing the required road test twice or refusing to renew the road test every 2 years will result in the revocation of the citizen’s driver’s license.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded and supported by the Texas Department of Public Safety.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Cannon Cody

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Clay/Collin

**House Bill:** 233

**Senate Bill:** 433

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Texas Citizen Border Protection”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Citizen Border Protection Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all non-citizens be turned around at international borders except for designated points of entry.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Non-citizen: Any person who is not a lawful citizen of the United States.
  - B. International Borders: Politically defined boundaries separating territories where governance measures are enforced.
  - C. Designated Points of Entry: A particular point of entry designated by the State.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Deportation
  - 2nd Offense: Incarceration in Country from which the person entered.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government and reimbursed by The U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- Section 6. All laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. Article IV Section 4 of the United States Constitution allows States to be protected from invasion.
- 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:** Emmie Purdy

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Kleberg/Bosque

**House Bill:** 234

**Senate Bill:** 434

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Texas Militia”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Texas Militia Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of the Texas Militia is to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Insurrection: A violent uprising against an authority or government. Repel invasions: defend Texas against all enemies both foreign and domestic.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: State jail felony (180 days to 2 years in prison, and up to \$2,000 fine).  
2nd Offense: Third-degree felony (2-10 years in prison and up to \$10,000 fine).
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All members of the Texas Militia will be trained to use and keep all their equipment (guns, ammo, etc.) in their homes and ready to use.
- Section 7. 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:** Jolie Bryson

**Senate Sponsor:** Cassidy Besinaiz

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Cooke/Concho

**House Bill:** 235

**Senate Bill:** 435

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“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 Legal Driving Age In Rural Counties Act.
- Section 2. This act shall authorize citizens that live in a separate county from where they go to school to be allowed to drive at a legal age of 14, in order to commute to school, work, extracurricular activities and transporting siblings to events. This allows minors to avoid breaking the law and struggling to find transportation.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Rural County: A county that is under 1000 mi<sup>2</sup> or population under 10,000. The population needs to be regulated and shown by the last United States census.
- Section 4. The penalties and punishment for a 14-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 in order to get the drivers 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:** Anna Magnuson

**Senate Sponsor:** Elliott Peters

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Collin/Lavaca

**House Bill:** 236

**Senate Bill:** 436

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Trained Teachers Carrying Handguns 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 Trained Teachers Carrying Handguns In Public Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure school safety by allowing certain trained teachers who have licenses to carry and are vetted by law enforcement concealed carry on all Texas school property and at all school events. All teachers who are accepted must take active shooter training and be re-evaluated every two years. The commission shall establish and maintain a training program open to any employee of a school district who holds a license to carry a handgun. The training may be conducted only by the commission staff or a provider approved by the commission.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Concealed Carry: The practice of carrying a concealed firearm on one’s person.
  - B. Public School: A school supported by public funds.
  - C. School Property: All property owned, leased, rented or otherwise used or contracted for by a school.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Class C Misdemeanor, \$500.00 fine.
  - 2nd Offense: Class B Misdemeanor 180 days in jail; \$2,000 fine and loss of job.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of six hundred twenty-seven thousand fifty.
- 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:** Tony Soria

**Senate Sponsor:** Audrey Rathgeb

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Gray/Collin

**House Bill:** 237

**Senate Bill:** 437

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Web Filtering Security”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Web Filtering Security Act.
- Section 2. The act mandates the filtering of harmful and or dangerous URLs and websites as a solution for institutional or enterprise use. The act will prevent employees and/or students from loading inappropriate or harmful webpages.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Web Filtering: Web Filtering is a technology preventing users from seeing certain websites, URLs, or webpages.
  - B. Institutes: An Institute is a State of Texas owned or sponsored education organization such as public high schools, junior colleges, and universities.
  - C. Enterprise: An Enterprise is a State of Texas owned or sponsored business.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: The institute or enterprise will be given a warning. The institute or enterprise will have one week to enforce the mandate.
  - 2nd Offense: The institute or enterprise is fined with \$50,000.00.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the institution or enterprise.
- 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:** Luke Braden

**Senate Sponsor:** Stephen Murphy

**Committee:** Homeland Security and Public Safety

**County:** Sherman/Bosque

**House Bill:** 238

**Senate Bill:** 438

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“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 Wireless Communication Devices While Driving Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all wireless communication devices on Texas roads are equipped with the technology that prevents drivers from reading/writing text messages, accessing social media applications, game applications, or being involved in any other use of a wireless communication device that involves taking one’s eyes off the road. Such use while operating a moving vehicle increases hazards and dangers to the public. There are multiple applications available that disable such use while traveling certain speeds. Hands-free calling will still be enabled on devices.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. 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.
  - B. Technology: The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. The device would not allow access to text messages or applications, other than hands-free calling, when going 10 mph or faster.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: A misdemeanor charge and a fine between \$50 and \$100. Anyone convicted of a violation of this law, who causes serious injury or death to others, faces a fine of up to \$3,000 and up to one year in jail.
  - 2nd Offense: A fine of \$200.
- Section 5. This 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.



## JUDICIARY & JUVENILE JUSTICE

(JJJ)

**House Meeting Room:** E1.012  
**Chairperson:** Morgan Earthman  
**Advisor(s):** Thomas Boyle & Kathy Smith

**Senate Meeting Room:** E2.012  
**Chairperson:** Carly Watson  
**Advisor(s):** Laura Reyna

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
239	439	Anti-Bullying/Harassment Act	Joseph Fisher	Joseph Candelas	Cooke/Bell
240	440	Ban On The Influenza Defense	Avery Meredith	Landry Young	Burnet/Swisher
241	441	Child Support For Children With Parent Loss	Avery Mazat	Miranda Salas	Williamson/Kleberg
242	442	Compliance With Jury Duty Mandates	Isaac Deville	Carly Watson	Jefferson/Cooke
243	443	Equal Uplift	Mary Jo Riley	Landry Young	Walker/Swisher
244	444	Halt Of All Insurance Requirements to Post	Cooper Smith	Joseph Candelas	Bexar/Bell
245	445	Illegal False Rape Accusations	Gage Whatley	Carly Watson	Carson/Cooke
246	446	Inmate Agricultural Educational Program Enactment	Isabelle Parkey	Miranda Salas	Archer/Kleberg
247	447	Institution of Funding for Teen Court	Olivia Hanson	Joseph Candelas	Travis/Bell
248	448	License Requirement	Devyn Rios	Landry Young	Bee/Swisher
249	449	License To Carry Eligibility To 18	Myla Mahalite	Miranda Salas	Wharton/Kleberg
250	450	Miranda Warning	Morgan Earthman	Carly Watson	Knox/Cooke
251	451	Pleading Insanity	Logan Knox	Landry Young	Atascosa/Swisher
252	452	Raise The Age	Brandon White	Joseph Candelas	Johnson/Bell
253	453	Review For Court Approval	Margaret Ogea	Miranda Salas	Bexar/Kleberg



**House Sponsor:** Joseph Fisher

**Senate Sponsor:** Joseph Candelas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Cooke/Bell

**House Bill:** 239

**Senate Bill:** 439

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Anti-Bullying/Harassment Act”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Anti-Bullying/Harassment Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that anyone who has bullied and/or harassed others in extra-curricular activities and/or projects or programs shall be subject to punishment, thereby deterring and preventing bullying and harassment of school age children.
- Section 3. Definitions
- A. Bullying: The use of force, coercion, or threat; to abuse, aggressively dominate, or intimidate (this includes but is not limited to cyberbullying, false accusations, and other forms of bullying - harassment also falls under this definition).
  - B. Extra-Curricular Activities: An activity performed by students, that falls outside the realm of normal curriculum of school, college or university education. Such activities are generally voluntary, social, philanthropic, and often involve others of the same age (this includes but is not limited to: sports programs, 4-H clubs, youth orchestras and bands, dance, gymnastics, boy scouts, girl scouts, fair, rodeo or festival pageants, youth STEM programs, day camps, and overnight camps).
- Section 4. Failure of the the organization to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$1,000 fine and verbal and written warning from local government.
  - 2nd Offense: \$5,000 fine and public warning (newspapers, facebook).
  - 3rd Offense: Program shall be suspended for a period of one year.
- Failure of the student who bullies/harasses to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Suspension up to 1 month from the program or activity.
  - 2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine and 1 year suspension from program, 50 hours of community service.
  - 3rd Offense: \$5,000 fine and permanent expulsion from program, 100 hours of community service.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Avery Meredith

**Senate Sponsor:** Landry Young

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Burnet/Swisher

**House Bill:** 240

**Senate Bill:** 440

***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.
- 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:** Avery Mazat

**Senate Sponsor:** Miranda Salas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Williamson/Kleberg

**House Bill:** 241

**Senate Bill:** 441

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Child Support For Children With Parent Loss”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Child Support For Children With Parent Loss.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that all children in the state of Texas that have lost a parent(s) to a car accident, get paid child support by the person(s) at fault.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Car Accident: An event in which two or more vehicles collide, or a vehicle collides with a pedestrian.
  - B. Child Support: Court-ordered payments to support a child or children; serves as a parental contribution for a child’s basic living expenses.
- Section 4. The person who has committed the crime shall pay child support if the said victim has one or any. The payments, though, cannot exceed more than fifty percent than the income of the Perpetrator.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by those who commit the crime of murder/involuntary manslaughter in the form of car accidents or collisions with a pedestrian.
- 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:** Isaac Deville

**Senate Sponsor:** Carly Watson

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Jefferson/Cooke

**House Bill:** 242

**Senate Bill:** 442

***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:** Mary Jo Riley

**Senate Sponsor:** Landry Young

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Walker/Swisher

**House Bill:** 243

**Senate Bill:** 443

***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:** Cooper Smith

**Senate Sponsor:** Joseph Candelas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Bexar/Bell

**House Bill:** 244

**Senate Bill:** 444

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Halt Of All Insurance Requirements to Post”**

*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.
- 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:** Gage Whatley

**Senate Sponsor:** Carly Watson

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Carson/Cooke

**House Bill:** 245

**Senate Bill:** 445

***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:** Isabelle Parkey

**Senate Sponsor:** Miranda Salas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Archer/Kleberg

**House Bill:** 246

**Senate Bill:** 446

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Inmate Agricultural Educational Program Enactment”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Inmate Agricultural Educational Program Enactment Act.
- Section 2. Texas state jails and Texas prisons shall integrate an agricultural education program into their existing educational program to decrease recidivism, provide disadvantaged citizens an agricultural education, and increase agricultural education and involvement in our state within the Correctional Institutions and Juvenile Detention Centers, to a G2.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Inmate: An individual who is confined in prison for felonies committed.
  - B. G2: Level 2 in the categorization of Texas Prisons. Includes primarily only civil felonies.
- Section 4. There shall be a curriculum selected by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice provided to state jails and state prisons. The curriculum shall include agricultural emphasis and provision of the curriculum will not be charged to the entity who is supplying the curriculum. The entity providing the curriculum will be fully reimbursed by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The curriculum shall be funded through the Texas Department of Criminal Justice from the \$52,000,000 as projected in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice’s 2022 budget for agriculture and future budgeting will be determined annually by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice as previously.
- Section 5. Texas state jails and Texas prisons shall integrate an agricultural education program into their existing educational program. There shall be provided, by the state’s selected agricultural entity, educational material at no cost to the entity (including materials necessary to complete educational material or enhance learning concerning material being taught) through being compensated for their materials by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice’s funds. Prisons may have assistance from counties, extension agents, master gardeners, or other entities who wish to contribute to the agricultural education of inmates. Land currently owned may be utilized within the prisons for hands-on agricultural education, within safety protocols taken on by G2. If there is no land available, and no entity is willing to donate land for the cause of education, the prison may still continue education.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Olivia Hanson

**Senate Sponsor:** Joseph Candelas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Travis/Bell

**House Bill:** 247

**Senate Bill:** 447

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Institution of Funding for Teen Court”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Institution of Funding for Teen Court Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create a budget for the sum of \$3,000,000 as to provide funding for counties across the State of Texas to operate a Teen Court program within their respective communities in order to encourage education in the judicial system for youth within the State of Texas.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Teen Court: Being a level of the Texas Judiciary system intended for the purpose of holding the sentencing phase of court proceedings in which the offense is a Class-C misdemeanor to which an individual between the age of 10-17 has committed and plead ‘Guilty’ or ‘No Contest’ to.
  - B. Class-C Misdemeanor: Defined in the same manner as it is defined by the Texas Legal Code, and shall also be consistent with district, county, and city level definitions.
- Section 4. The Texas Department of Justice may at any time disband, restrict, or defund a Teen Court program which receives funding under this act for a violation of the guidelines held by this act or a violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the State of Texas with budget of \$3,000,000. All funds shall be managed and distributed by the Texas Department of Justice. This funding shall be given to counties which participate in the Teen Court initiative. State funding must only be used for the purpose of paying any expenses which must be paid in order to operate the Teen Court program effectively. Misuse of these funds shall be a punishable offense.
- Section 6. Procedures:
- A: All proceedings held within Teen Court are to be held in closed sessions. All sentences, evidence, and other information pertinent to the offense shall be held confidential.
  - B: As to make the Teen Court system as effective as possible for its purpose for educating youth within the State of Texas, every city or county which participates in this initiative shall be instructed to select a team of student attorneys. The age for these student attorneys shall be largely at the discretion of the supervising officials. However, no one who is under the age of 10 shall serve as a student attorney. Nor shall any person above the age of 18 shall serve as a student attorney unless they are currently a student in High School.
  - C: Sentencing shall be determined at the local level. However, the following sentencing guidelines must be met in order to receive funding from this bill: C1: Community service must be issued with a minimum of 6 community service hours, and a maximum of 60 service hours. The offenses which warrant each punishment shall be decided at the local level. C2: Service as a juror in Teen Court must be issued with a minimum of 1 jury term, and a maximum of 5. This number may be exceeded if a juror is found in contempt. C3: Depending upon the offense, and reasonable availability to perform, a jury may sentence the defendant to appear for a training class which is pertinent to the charges. The jury may also assign the defendant to write a hand-written essay of no less than 100 words for a reason pertinent to the offense.
  - D: By order of this act, all who wish to appear in Teen Court must submit a plea of ‘Guilty’ or ‘No Contest.’ If an individual submits a plea of not guilty, they shall be removed from Teen Court with no exception.



E: The Teen Court program shall be designated only as the sentencing phase of the criminal justice system. No Teen Court program which operates within the State of Texas may prosecute any individual under the Teen Court system in cases upon which guilt or innocence is to be determined.

F: All Teen Court programs which receive funding under this act shall be under the supervision of the Texas Department of Justice.

G: Currently existing Teen Court programs may remain in operation as currently performed. However, if a pre-existing program wishes to receive funding under this act, they must make all changes necessary to conform to the requirements written in this act.

H: County and city level Teen Court programs may remain separate unless decided otherwise at the discretion of the managers the city level program. City level programs are eligible for funding under this act. However, County level programs will receive priority in distribution of funds.

I: By participating in the Teen Court program, the defendant waives their rights under the 6th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The defendant also shall waive their right to a certified attorney. The defendant must be informed of the waiving of these rights prior to submitting their plea, and one or both parents must approve this decision.

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:** Devyn Rios

**Senate Sponsor:** Landry Young

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Bee/Swisher

**House Bill:** 248

**Senate Bill:** 448

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“License Requirement”***

*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 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:** Myla Mahalite

**Senate Sponsor:** Miranda Salas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Wharton/Kleberg

**House Bill:** 249

**Senate Bill:** 449

***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:** Morgan Earthman

**Senate Sponsor:** Carly Watson

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Knox/Cooke

**House Bill:** 250

**Senate Bill:** 450

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Miranda Warning”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Miranda Warning Act.
- Section 2. This act shall amend Rule §700.508 (Interviews with Parents or Other Alleged Perpetrators) of the Texas Administrative Code, Title 40, Chapter 700 (Child Protective Services) to promote parent and child awareness of their due process rights during investigations of child abuse allegations. The following requirement shall be added in addition to the five existing requirements:
- At the first contact with the parents or with the alleged perpetrators, the worker must:(6) Provide a written or verbal notification of the basic due process rights of the alleged victim and parents or alleged perpetrators.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Alleged Perpetrator: A person who is alleged or suspected of being responsible for the abuse or neglect of a child.
  - B. Alleged Victim: A child (person under the age of 18) who is alleged to be the victim of abuse or neglect.
  - C. Basic Due Process Rights: Including but not limited to:
    - i. The right to detailed contact information and background on the investigator.
    - ii. The right to notification of the specific allegations upon the first contact.
    - iii. The right to remain silent and refuse to answer questions.
    - iv. The disclosure that any information gathered during the investigation can be used to remove the child and must be disclosed to law enforcement for possible criminal prosecution.
    - v. The right to consult with an attorney before speaking with the caseworker and to have an attorney or other third-party witness present during any interview.
    - vi. The right to record the interview with an audio recording device.
    - vii. The right to file a complaint with the Office of Consumer Relations about the conduct of the investigation.
- Section 4. Mandate CPS workers provide a written or verbal Miranda-style notification of rights upon initial contact with families when conducting an interview.
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.





**House Sponsor:** Logan Knox

**Senate Sponsor:** Landry Young

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Atascosa/Swisher

**House Bill:** 251

**Senate Bill:** 451

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Pleading Insanity”**

***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 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:** Brandon White

**Senate Sponsor:** Joseph Candelas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Johnson/Bell

**House Bill:** 252

**Senate Bill:** 452

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Raise The Age”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Raise The Age Act.
- Section 2. This act shall raise the age of a child at which a juvenile court may exercise jurisdiction over the child to 18.
- Section 3. This act will be funded by the state government.
- Section 4. Texas Family Code Section 51.02(2) shall be amended to read as follows: “Child” means a person who is 10 years of age or older and under the age of 18 (previously 17) years of age.
- Section 5. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 6. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Margaret Ogea

**Senate Sponsor:** Miranda Salas

**Committee:** Judiciary and Juvenile Justice

**County:** Bexar/Kleberg

**House Bill:** 253

**Senate Bill:** 453

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“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 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.



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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### PHW

**House Meeting Room:** E1.016  
**Chairperson:** Mackenzie Poncik  
**Advisor(s):** Jessica Hall & Andrew Miller

**Senate Meeting Room:** E2.016  
**Chairperson:** Julia Guzman  
**Advisor(s):** Calley Runnels

HOUSE NUMBER	SENATE NUMBER	TITLE	HOUSE SPONSOR	SENATE SPONSOR	COUNTY
254	454	Agriculture Technologies Protection	Emily Glaze	Garrett Van Dyk	Wharton/Parker
255	455	Anxiety And Panic Attacks In Texas Schools	Torian Fair	Benjamin Flanagan	Grimes/Runnels
256	456	Ban Blinding Headlights	Timothy Murphy	Julia Guzman	Bosque/Medina
257	457	Banning Unenclosed Snakes For Public Display	Brooklyn Phillips	Chloe Atwater	Palo Pinto/Nueces
258	458	Break And Save Bill	Jordan Washington	Garrett Van Dyk	Harris/Parker
259	459	Child Placement In Vehicle	Alexis Albert	Chloe Atwater	Karnes/Nueces
260	460	Cleaning Products Containing Bleach Restriction	Kelsey Johnson	Julia Guzman	Walker/Medina
261	461	Country-Of-Origin Labeling	Joseph LeBlanc	Benjamin Flanagan	Tarrant/Runnels
262	462	Dog Groomers Certification	Kiersten Reed	Chloe Atwater	Caldwell/Nueces
263	463	First Responder Mental Health Training	Clare Whitaker	Garrett Van Dyk	Travis/Parker
264	464	Foster-Care Sibling Separation	Zoe Meeks	Benjamin Flanagan	Dallam/Runnels
265	465	Freedom To Treat Patients With Off-Label Medication	Alexis Albert	Julia Guzman	Karnes/Medina
266	466	Homemade Texas School Lunches	Cassia Hernandez	Chloe Atwater	Sutton/Nueces
267	467	Limiting Sugar To Be Sold	Pierce Law	Garrett Van Dyk	Guadalupe/Parker
268	468	Long Term Hospital Parking	Mayce Ball	Benjamin Flanagan	Johnson/Runnels
269	469	Making A Better Life For The Homeless	Finley Van Dyk	Julia Guzman	Parker/Medina
270	470	Making Energy Drink Restricted Substances	Sophia Sexton	Chloe Atwater	Parker/Nueces
271	471	Mental Health Awareness Green Ribbon Week	Mackenzie Poncik	Julia Guzman	Fayette/Medina
272	472	On Campus Concealed Carry For Teachers	Kiersten Reed	Garrett Van Dyk	Caldwell/Parker
273	473	Promote Improved Mental Health And Safety In Schools	Seth Parker	Benjamin Flanagan	Schleicher/Runnels
274	474	Providing A Proper Detox For Expecting Mothers	Nevaeh Bezner	Chloe Atwater	Potter/Nueces
275	475	Public Intercity Infrastructure And Mobility	Zoe Meeks	Garrett Van Dyk	Dallam/Parker
276	476	Rural Home Owners Incentive	Pierce Law	Julia Guzman	Guadalupe/Medina
277	477	Second Glance	Seth Parker	Chloe Atwater	Schleicher/Nueces
278	478	Transportation Of Dogs In Vehicle	Nevaeh Bezner	Benjamin Flanagan	Potter/Runnels



**House Sponsor:** Emily Glaze

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Wharton/Parker

**House Bill:** 254

**Senate Bill:** 454

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Agriculture Technologies Protection”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Agriculture Technologies Protection Act.
- Section 2. This act shall protect agriculture producers’ access to and use of approved agricultural technologies in agriculture production in accordance with current regulations (GMO, feed additives, antibiotics, etc.).
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Agriculture Technology: The application of technologies to control the growth and harvesting of animal and crop products (“agriculture production”).
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: \$500 fine  
2nd Offense: \$1,000 fine
- Section 5. Additional funding of this act shall be provided 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:** Torian Fair

**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Grimes/Runnels

**House Bill:** 255

**Senate Bill:** 455

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Anxiety And Panic Attacks 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 Anxiety And Panic Attacks In Texas Schools Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require how students with disruptive classroom behaviors are handled in Texas schools. Teachers must call a mental health professional as the first point of contact instead of using techniques such as isolation or going to a disciplinarian.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Anxiety is a nervous disorder characterized by excessive uneasiness and apprehension, typically with compulsive behavior.
  - B. Panic Attacks-involves repeated episodes of sudden feelings of intense anxiety and fear or terror that can reach a peak within minutes.
- Section 4. If a teacher or school board member does not abide by this law, teachers may face disciplinary actions. If two or more offenses occur within five years, the teacher’s contract may not be renewed, nor may the teacher be ineligible for supplemental pay or bonuses. Additionally, the school district may lose up to 10% of state funding, and school board members risk their eligibility to serve another term (3-year suspension).
- Section 5. The state and local government funds will fund 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:** Timothy Murphy

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Bosque/Medina

**House Bill:** 256

**Senate Bill:** 456

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Ban Blinding Headlights”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Ban Blinding Headlights Act.
- Section 2. To reduce the blinding effects of vehicle headlights on opposing traffic at night by banning the use of LED and high intensity headlamps over 2,000 lumens. This is to keep low beam headlights from impairing the vision of drivers meeting oncoming vehicles. LED and high intensity headlights would be permitted for night use with high beams when the vehicle is 1,000 feet from an oncoming vehicle.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Vehicle: Mode of transportation used on public roadways.
  - B. High Intensity Light: Has lumens between 3,000-4,000 lumens, appears blue in color.
  - C. Night: Any time 30 minutes before dusk and 30 minutes after dawn.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Warning  
2nd Offense: Class C Misdemeanor
- Section 5. This act does not require additional 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:** Brooklyn Phillips

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Palo Pinto/Nueces

**House Bill:** 257

**Senate Bill:** 457

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Banning Unenclosed Snakes For Public Display”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Banning Unenclosed Snakes For Public Display Act.
- Section 2. To ban all public display of loose species of snakes, both venomous and non-venomous, used for public display in unenclosed containers, or held by people in public settings with the exception of people with Texas Parks and Wildlife Controlled Exotic Snake permits and for planned educational purposes. A person may not intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence have on public display a snake without the reptile being in a container capable of enclosing the reptile without means of escape. This bans wrapping snakes around oneself for profit and for emotional support.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Snake: Any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous squamate reptiles of the suborder Serpentes (or Ophidia), having a long, limbless, tapering, cylindrical body and flexible jaws.
  - B. Profit: Financial gain from a transaction or from a period of investment or business activity, usually calculated as income in excess of costs or as the final value of an asset in excess of its initial value.
  - C. Container: A receptacle, or portable compartment in which freight, material, or goods is placed for convenience of movement.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: \$250.00
  - 2nd Offense: \$500.00
  - 3rd Offense: For each subsequent offense, the fine shall double up to \$12,000 per offense.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by fines on people who disregard the law and through the state government.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. Upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, if a snake is on public display without being enclosed in a cage and the person responsible does not have a Texas Parks and Wildlife Controlled Exotic Snake permit, or if the snake is not on display for planned educational purposes, the person responsible shall be given the opportunity to leave the location, and if they refuse, the reptile shall be removed from them by proper authorities and euthanized or deposited in a suitable location.



**House Sponsor:** Jordan Washington

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Harris/Parker

**House Bill:** 258

**Senate Bill:** 458

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Break And Save Bill”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Break And Save Bill Act.
- Section 2. This bill will allow citizens to break into any locked vehicle to save an animal from overheating. Before the citizen(s) can legally break into the vehicle, he or she must check to see if the animal is stressed or overheating, call out for the owner, and check to see if the car is locked. If there is no response, then he or she can then break the window to save the animal. It will ensure that the animal owner will be responsible for the well-being of their animal and the rescuer would not be held liable.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Citizen: Any person who is in the area.
  - B. Overheating: Becoming too hot.
  - C. Vehicle: Any vehicle that an animal can ride inside of. Ex: car, truck, 18 wheeler.
- Section 4. Someone who does not comply with this bill could be charged under Class B or Class C misdemeanor. Under Texas laws, a Class B misdemeanor is punishable by 180 days in jail and/ or a fine up to \$2000.00. Class C misdemeanor would result in a fine up to \$500.00 and no jail time.
- Section 5. This bill does not have any funding from taxpayers.
- Section 6. This act shall become enacted by the states within 91 days of 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:** Alexis Albert

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Karnes/Nueces

**House Bill:** 259

**Senate Bill:** 459

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Child Placement In Vehicle”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Child Placement In Vehicle Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require that children, under 48 inches and 80 pounds and are younger than 12 years of age, will be required to sit in the backseat. In 2019, 608 child passengers age 12 and younger died in motor vehicle crashes, and more than 91,000 were injured. Children who sit in the front seat are more likely to be at risk of head injuries due to airbags.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Front Seat: A seat at the font of the vehicle, especially the one next to the driver.
  - B. Head Injury: Broad term that describes a vast array of injuries that occur to the scalp, skull, and brain.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Would result in \$250.00 fine.
  - 2nd Offense: Would result in \$600.00 fine.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by Texas Department of Motor Vehicles.
- 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:** Kelsey Johnson

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Walker/Medina

**House Bill:** 260

**Senate Bill:** 460

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Cleaning Products Containing Bleach Restriction”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Cleaning Products Containing Bleach Restriction Act.
- Section 2. This act shall change the age to use cleaning products containing bleach to age 16, as well as the age to purchase cleaning products containing bleach.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Products Containing Bleach: Laundry grade bleach, toilet bowl cleaner, and multi-purpose sprays.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: Warning  
2nd Offense: \$100 fine  
3rd Offense: \$250 fine
- Section 5. Money collected from fines will be given to the Center of Disease Control.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



**House Sponsor:** Josphe LeBlanc  
**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan  
**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare  
**County:** Tarrant/Runnels

**House Bill:** 261  
**Senate Bill:** 461

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Country-Of-Origin Labeling”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Country-Of-Origin Labeling Act.
- Section 2. This Act shall require proper country-of-origin labeling for beef, pork and chicken products sold in the state of Texas. Any beef, pork or chicken products to be distributed or sold in the state of Texas must include the original country of origin in its labeling as well as any additional countries where packaging or redistribution occurred.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
    A. Country-Of-Origin: Refers to the country in which a person or thing originated.  
    B. Country-Of-Origin Labeling: Refers to labeling on products listing country of origin and also the country in which the last state of substantial transformation of goods occurred.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with this act would result in the product not being allowed to be distributed or sold in Texas.
- Section 5. Any necessary funding to be provided by the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) as 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:** Kiersten Reed

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Caldwell/Nueces

**House Bill:** 262

**Senate Bill:** 462

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Dog Groomers Certification”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Dog Groomers Certification Act.
- Section 2. Currently in the state of Texas, anybody can become a dog groomer without formal training or licensing. The lack of regulation is a big concern for pet owners who are left to wonder what happens behind closed doors when they take their pet to be groomed. The bill’s purpose is to reassure pet owners that the well-being of their dog is taken seriously by legitimate licensing of individuals as groomers.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Groomer: A person who earns a living by cleaning and taking care of a dog hygienically.
  - B. Training: It is the action of teaching a person a particular skill.
  - C. Licensing: It is relating to the granting of an official authorization.
  - D. Regulation: It is a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority.
  - E. Behind Closed Doors: This phrase refers to having the dog kept in a private location outside the owners view.
  - F. Groomed: It is the past tense of the word groom, meaning to brush and clean the coat of a dog.
  - G. Reassure: The act of saying or doing something to remove the doubts or fears of someone.
  - H. Legitimate Licensing: This involves obtaining permission from a required authority in accordance with the law or established legal forms and requirements, or meaning lawful or right.
  - I. Individuals: They are single persons.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:
- 1st Offense: Shutdown of the business until a \$250.00 fine is paid in full, and a Dog Groomer’s License is obtained.
  - 2nd Offense: Shutdown of business and fine increased to \$500.00, and must be paid in full along with obtaining a Dog Groomer’s License.
  - 3rd Offense: Business will be shut down permanently. Options are a court appearance, or two weeks of jail time with cash bail available.
- Section 5. A course of training using basic instruction found in the Texas Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to include text or hands on instruction. Must pay the licensing fee of \$50 and renew every 5 years.
- 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:** Clare Whitaker

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Travis/Parker

**House Bill:** 263

**Senate Bill:** 463

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“First Responder Mental Health Training”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the First Responder Mental Health Training Act.
- Section 2. All first responders would be required to receive a minimum of six hours of mental health awareness training as part of their initial certification training. Training should take place at the academy level and be mandatory.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. First Responder: A person, such as a police officer, firefighter, or EMT, trained in urgent medical care and other emergency procedures and prepared to move quickly to the scene of an accident or disaster.
  - B. Critical Incident Stress Management: A specific technique designed to assist others in dealing with the physical or psychological symptoms that are generally associated with trauma exposure. Debriefing allows those involved with the incident to process the event and reflect on its impact. Ideally, debriefing can be conducted on or near the site of the event (Davis, 1992; Mitchell, 1986).
  - C. Trauma: Refers to experiences that cause intense physical and psychological stress reactions. It can refer to a single event, multiple events, or a set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically and emotionally harmful or threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual’s physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well being. (SAMHSA, 2012).
- Section 4. If one chooses to not follow through with the mental health training, they may not graduate from the academy of course they are in.
- Section 5. The training and funding would be put together by the Texas Health and Human Services.
- Section 6. Every certification cycle must include a minimum of six hours of mental health awareness training, regardless of licensure and specialty. It should include basic training on mental health issues for first responders. It should also include advanced training on how the chronic nature of the business impacts trauma response (neuropsychology), signs and symptoms of mental illness, wellness, and resilience. In addition to the recommendations above, department heads should receive training in Critical Incident Stress Management or another evidence-based model, as well as peer support. All training for academy level, continuing education, and department heads should be standardized across the state for each discipline so that everyone gets the same information and referral resources. A good training and education program from the beginning, before traumatic events occur, is believed to save time and money later on with employees who produce better work and who are in better mental health.
- 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:** Zoe Meeks

**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Dallam/Runnels

**House Bill:** 264

**Senate Bill:** 464

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Foster-Care Sibling Separation”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Foster-Care Sibling Separation Act.
- Section 2. This act shall require siblings in the foster care system to be placed in the same foster home and/or family. Siblings shall not be separated from their biological siblings unless by request or agreement of both/all siblings. If separated, they shall be allowed to communicate with one another. Children being separated from their siblings has resulted in negative effects on their mental state, behavioral problems, and lack of consistency in their lives.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Biological Siblings: Any sibling related by DNA that shares at least one common biological parent.
  - B. Foster Family/Parent: The private home of a certified foster caregiver approved by the state.
  - C. Foster Home: Residential child-care facility licensed by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services for minors/kids in the foster care system.
  - D. By request or agreement of both/all siblings: All siblings are content with being separated from one another given by signature and word to caseworker.
  - E. Allowed To Communicate With One Another: Siblings shall not be restricted from communication with siblings whether that be via technology, written letters, or in-person meetings.
- Section 4. If it is determined by interviews with minors that a foster parent and/or other adult in relation was attempting to influence the child’s decision through bribery or punishment they shall be charged with the following offenses:
- 1st Offense: A fine of \$250, Corrective Action Plan (CAP) put into motion, and suspension of Foster Care Provider license for no longer than 6 months.
  - 2nd Offense: A fine of \$700, Corrective Action Plan (CAP) put into motion, and suspension of Foster Care Provider license for no longer than 12 months.
  - 3rd Offense: A fine of \$1,000 and revocation of Foster Care Provider license by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.
- Section 5. For foster-care organizations, group homes, and foster parents to receive state-funding they must maintain sibling relations and abide by the Foster-Care Sibling Separation Act. The Department of Family and Protective Services will be responsible for managing the funds through the General Appropriations Act.
- Section 6. The agreement of siblings to be separated shall consist of multiple interviews with social workers to determine whether or not minors are under the influence of an adult in their decision, as well as signed contracts agreeing to separation. The Texas Department of Family and Protective Services shall be in charge of ensuring that the Foster-Care Sibling Separation Act is properly followed by CPS, foster parents, social workers, and foster-care group homes.
- 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:** Alexis Albert

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Karnes/Medina

**House Bill:** 265

**Senate Bill:** 465

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Freedom To Treat Patients With Off-Label Medication”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Freedom To Treat Patients With Off-Label Medication Act.
- Section 2. This act ensures that doctors are given the right to prescribe off-label medication after going over the risks with their patients. Pharmacists must fill the medication prescribed by the doctor without trying to elevate their opinions over what the doctor has decided in their judgment.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Off-label Prescribing: Prescribing medication for ailments other than what the FDA has approved the medication for.
- Section 4. Refusal to fill the prescribed, off-label medication will result in:  
1st Offense: \$1500.00 Fine  
2nd Offense: 30-day suspension  
3rd Offense: Minimum of 1 year suspension with possibility of losing license altogether.
- Section 5. This act should provide no extra burden to 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:** Cassia Hernandez

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Sutton/Nueces

**House Bill:** 266

**Senate Bill:** 466

***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. 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. 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.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Pre-made: Made in advance of.
  - B. Homemade: Made by oneself.
  - C. Overprocessed: 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 rescindment of the money granted.
- Section 5. This act shall be funded by the state government in the amount of two million dollars.
- Section 6. 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 for grants to initiate the conversion to wholesome homemade meals from unhealthy school lunches. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its 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:** Pierce Law

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Guadalupe/Parker

**House Bill:** 267

**Senate Bill:** 467

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Limiting Sugar To Be Sold”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Limiting Sugar To Be Sold Act.
- Section 2. To cap the amount of sugar used and sold in consumable items, soda, candy, etc.. To help lower the sugar consumption of the state to a low, and encourage healthier eating and drinking habits. Proposed to limit companies to no more than 25 g of sugar per consumable item.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Sugar: A sweet compound used in many foods and drinks.
- 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:** Mayce Ball

**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Johnson/Runnels

**House Bill:** 268

**Senate Bill:** 468

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Long Term Hospital Parking”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Long Term Hospital Parking Act.
- Section 2. Long term hospitalization causes financial strain on patients and families. An immediate relief for long term patients would be to help with the cost of hospital parking, which can run \$15-\$20 dollars each day. This bill would cap the payment due for one car per patient at \$150 per hospitalization stay.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Hospitalization Stay: This will not apply to outpatient procedures, medical appointments requiring only a daily visit, ER visits not requiring admittance to another floor for an overnight stay, or any visit not requiring overnight hospitalization.
- 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:** Finley Van Dyk

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Parker/Medina

**House Bill:** 269

**Senate Bill:** 469

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Making A Better Life For The Homeless”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Making A Better Life For The Homeless Act.
- Section 2. The objective of this bill is to provide better living conditions as well as providing health care both mentally and physically to individuals and their families that are deemed homeless. It will also assist people with mental illness and their families if they are at risk of becoming homeless.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Homeless: An individual who lacks a regular or fixed, regular adequate nighttime residence and that can prove of such.
  - B. Trade and Vocational training for job opportunities will be provided.
  - C. Healthcare: The maintenance and improvement of physical or mental health, especially through the provision of medical services.
- Section 4. A committee/department will be formed with the objective to solicit and collect data and information from local mental health authorities that meet established performance measures, community centers, consumers and advocates with expertise in the mental health field to determine examples of best practices related to treatment and failure to adhere to rules agreed to by the participants participating in the program and receiving benefits.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by Texas Health and Human Services and Texas Housing and Community Affairs.
- 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:** Sophia Sexton

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Parker/Nueces

**House Bill:** 270

**Senate Bill:** 470

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Making Energy Drink Restricted Substances”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Making Energy Drink Restricted Substances Act.
- Section 2. To ensure that energy beverages be restricted to everyone under the age of 18.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Energy Drinks: A drink marketed as Energy that contains more than 100mg of caffeine.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in a Class C misdemeanor, Up to a \$500.00 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:** Mackenzie Poncik

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Fayette/Medina

**House Bill:** 271

**Senate Bill:** 471

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Mental Health Awareness Green Ribbon Week”**

***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 Awareness Green Ribbon Week Act.
- Section 2. This act will ensure that public schools will dedicate one week of school in the month of May to raise awareness for mental health. Mental Health Awareness takes place in the month of May. According to the National Institute of Health the National color for Mental Health is green. The act would be similar to the Red Ribbon week that schools participate in every October.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Mental Health: State of a person’s well being and an individual’s ability to feel, think and act in ways that enhance their ability to enjoy daily life and deal with challenges.
  - B. Awareness: Having knowledge of a fact or situation.
- Section 4. This act will be funded by the local School Districts and free printable resources can be found on the National Institute of Health website or local organizations.
- 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:** Kiersten Reed

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Caldwell/Parker

**House Bill:** 272

**Senate Bill:** 472

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“On Campus Concealed Carry For Teachers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the On Campus Concealed Carry For 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. Repeal of Tex. Penal Code § 46.05.
- 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 Parker

**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Schleicher/Runnels

**House Bill:** 273

**Senate Bill:** 473

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Promote Improved Mental Health And Safety 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 Promote Improved Mental Health And Safety In Schools Act.
- Section 2. Relating to increased training for public school teachers in the detection and education of students exhibiting at risk behaviors for violence, suicide, substance abuse, or with other mental or emotional disorders that would hinder safety for the student or others and it would allow for wrap around service to be coordinated with other state and local agencies to assist the youth in crisis.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Training: Minimum academic qualifications that require a educator to possess a bachelor’s degree must also require that the person receive, as part of the curriculum for that degree, instruction in detection and education of students with mental or emotional disorders.
  - B. Wrap Around Services Team: Be developed by a panel of experts in the diagnosis and treatment of mental or emotional disorders who are experts in the field of youth services (Teacher, Counselor, School Disciplinary Staff, Law Enforcement, MHMR, Child Protective Services, Juvenile Probation, and other nonprofit local organizations that serve youth.
  - C. Identification of At Risk Behaviors And Service Referral: Characteristics of the most prevalent mental or emotional disorders among children.
  - D. Provide effective strategies for teaching and intervening with students with mental or emotional disorders, including de-escalation techniques; and providing referrals to a parent or guardian of a student with a mental or emotional disorder so that the parent or guardian may take appropriate action such as seeking mental health services. Service would be discussed through wrap around service meetings to connect the parent directly with help immediately.
- Section 4. Fines determined by outcome of untreated youth and the consequences or action of not getting services. Concerns: Youth are more prone to self harm, suicide, and violence when services are not given to prevent such behaviors. The goal of this bill is not to fine schools but to prevent further school shootings, decrease dropout rates in schools, and improve the academic environment for school safety.
- Section 5. This act will be funded by the state government. (For training of teachers in schools) Wrap Around Services Team members rely on referrals from other organizations like schools for their clients. These other programs are either state funded, independently funded, or take health insurance.
- Section 6. Teachers and schools need to have the ability to identify mental health issues that need to be addressed before it is too late and results in a serious crisis for a youth or a safety issue for the school. Additional training should be done annually to address changes and trends in youth behaviors that identify risk. Wrap Around Services Team members rely on referrals from other organizations like schools for their clients. By having a wrap around service meeting with the parent or guardian and the student we will increase the opportunity for treatment services and case management. Treatment Team meetings have been found to be effective giving the youth and their family needed support from multiple organizations who help with specific areas of concern for the youth. Giving a guardian a list of services to call with no support services often results in no follow through and these services were not rendered. This multisystem approach reduces individual costs by supporting the family and youth with multiple organizations who offer different service components. This is also helpful with parents who have limited funding to seek out other state and nonprofit organizations who can help when they do not have the resources.
- 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:** Nevaeh Bezner

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Potter/Nueces

**House Bill:** 274

**Senate Bill:** 474

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Providing A Proper Detox For Expecting Mothers”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Providing A Proper Detox For Expecting Mothers Act.
- Section 2. The purpose of this bill is to provide a safe environment for expecting mothers in need of detox. This will include a 15 day inpatient detox to the mother, as well as educating the mothers post detox on resources available in additional government resources.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Detox: A process or period of time in which one abstains from or rids the body of toxic or unhealthy substances; detoxification.
  - B. Medicaid: A federal system of health insurance for those requiring financial assistance.
  - C. Pregnancy: The condition or period of being pregnant.
- Section 4. Most insurance policies and Medicaid will cover the majority of a detox program. Additional costs will be provided by the Texas Department of Human Services in the amount of up to One 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:** Zoe Meeks

**Senate Sponsor:** Garrett Van Dyk

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Dallam/Parker

**House Bill:** 275

**Senate Bill:** 475

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Public Intercity Infrastructure And Mobility”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Public Intercity Infrastructure And Mobility Act.
- Section 2. This act shall create a committee to evaluate current infrastructure capabilities and provide a plan to increase public transport (bus, tram, train, etc.) from urban areas to suburban and rural areas. This plan should take into account both geographical and socioeconomic limitations.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Infrastructure: A state’s fundamental system of transportation, communications, and other aspects of its physical capabilities.
  - B. Socioeconomic: Relating to or concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors.
- Section 4. The plan’s budget will be set based on the recommendations, and funding approved by the appropriate committee.
- 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:** Pierce Law

**Senate Sponsor:** Julia Guzman

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Guadalupe/Medina

**House Bill:** 276

**Senate Bill:** 476

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Rural Home Owners Incentive”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Rural Home Owners Incentive Act.
- Section 2. This act ensures that county governments provide a property tax decrease for rural homeowners who maintain their establishment, passing an inspection for possible structure deficiencies. Each owner within the county will receive a written explanation, created by the county government, of the incentive program expectations and will have one full year to accomplish any work needed to pass the inspection. Dilapidated structures in Texas rural communities would be lessened and would lead to a safer and more pleasing aesthetic for local citizens.
- Section 3. Definitions:
- A. Incentive: Something that arouses action.
  - B. Deficiencies: The absence of an essential element.
  - C. Dilapidation: A state of something not attended to or uncared for.
- Section 4. Failure to comply with incentive expectations:
- 1st Offense: Fine of \$200
  - 2nd Offense: Denial of receiving an incentive for one full year.
- Section 5. Following its enforcement, there would be required a deficiency inspection for recipients every year they receive a new property tax decrease.
- 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 Parker

**Senate Sponsor:** Chloe Atwater

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Schleicher/Nueces

**House Bill:** 277

**Senate Bill:** 477

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

***“Second Glance”***

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Second Glance Act.
- Section 2. This act moves any food waste that is still edible and/or safe to consume and moves it to homeless shelters and/or households in need. Food waste must be found at agricultural facilities and/or retail stores. Food waste may also be used in feeding lots if it falls below standards.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Food Waste: Food thrown out that could be potentially be useful, whether for food or for feedlots.  
B. Household In Need: Households that spend 30% or more of their income on rent, other potential beneficiaries may be food stamp use or food unstable homes.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
30 dollars per pound of food wasted.  
10,000 dollars a month of noncompliance.
- Section 5. This shall be funded by an initial allowance of 1.5 million 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. The TDA (Texas Department of Agriculture) and DSHS (Texas Department of Health Services) will enforce the act based upon jurisdiction.



**House Sponsor:** Nevaeh Bezner

**Senate Sponsor:** Benjamin Flanagan

**Committee:** Public Health and Welfare

**County:** Potter/Runnels

**House Bill:** 278

**Senate Bill:** 478

***A BILL TO BE ENTITLED***

***AN ACT***

**“Transportation Of Dogs In Vehicle”**

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

- Section 1. This act shall be known as the Transportation Of Dogs In Vehicle Act.
- Section 2. This act shall ensure that a dog or dogs be in a kennel or crate that is secured to the bed of a truck so it cannot fall out or the animal be tied to the truck in a way that it cannot jump or fall out of the bed or back of the truck, such as a secure harness on the animal and tether them to prevent strangulation.
- Section 3. Definitions:  
A. Tether: To tie with a rope or chain as to restrict movement.  
B. Harness: A dog harness is a piece of equipment consisting in part of straps that surround the dog’s torso. It reduces tension on the neck.
- Section 4. Failure to comply will result in:  
1st Offense: The law enforcement would write a warning ticket and inform the person of the proper way to transport animals.  
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 enforcement through law enforcement and the payment of fines.
- Section 6. All laws and statutes in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.
- Section 7. This act shall become effective upon passage by the legislature and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.



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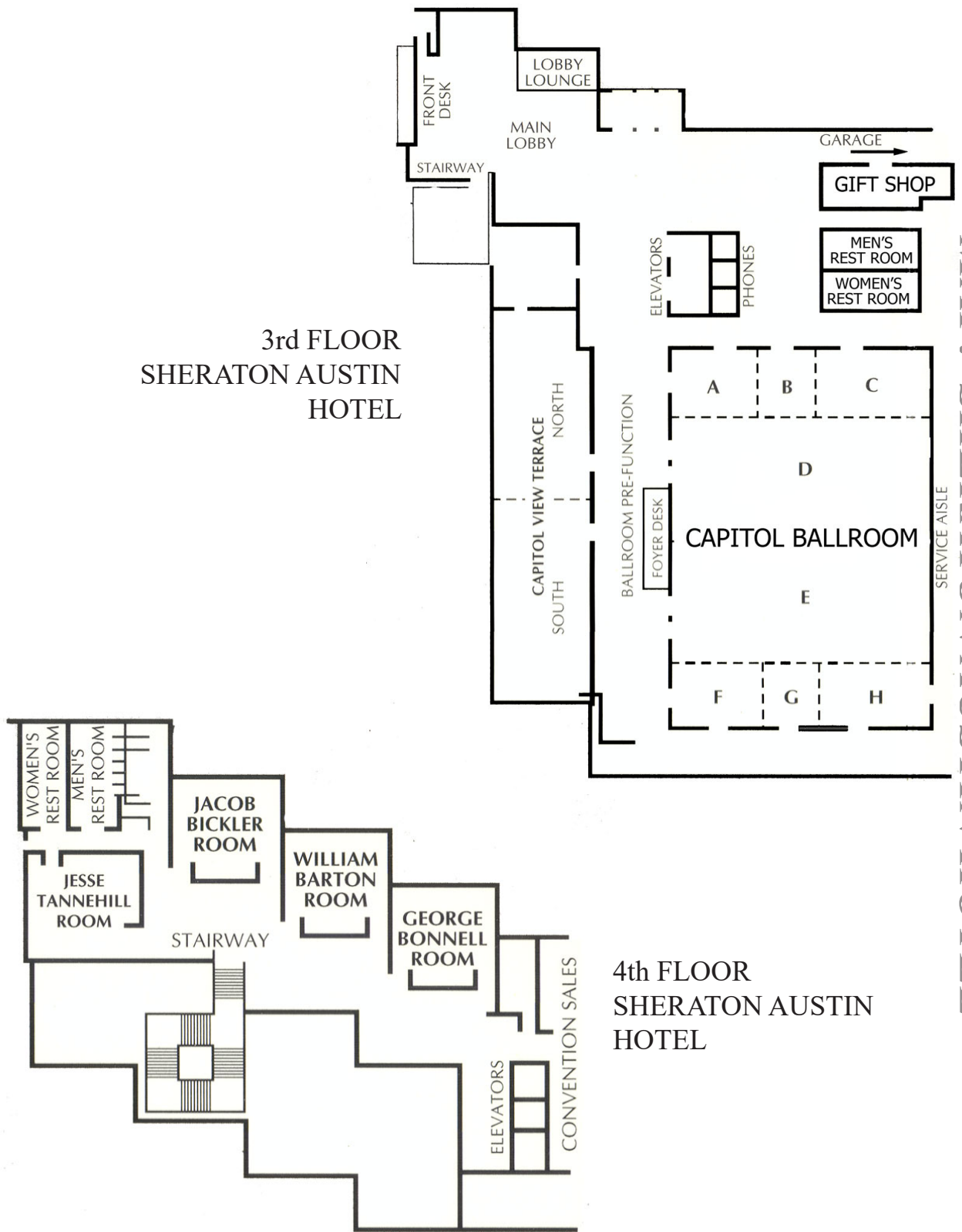
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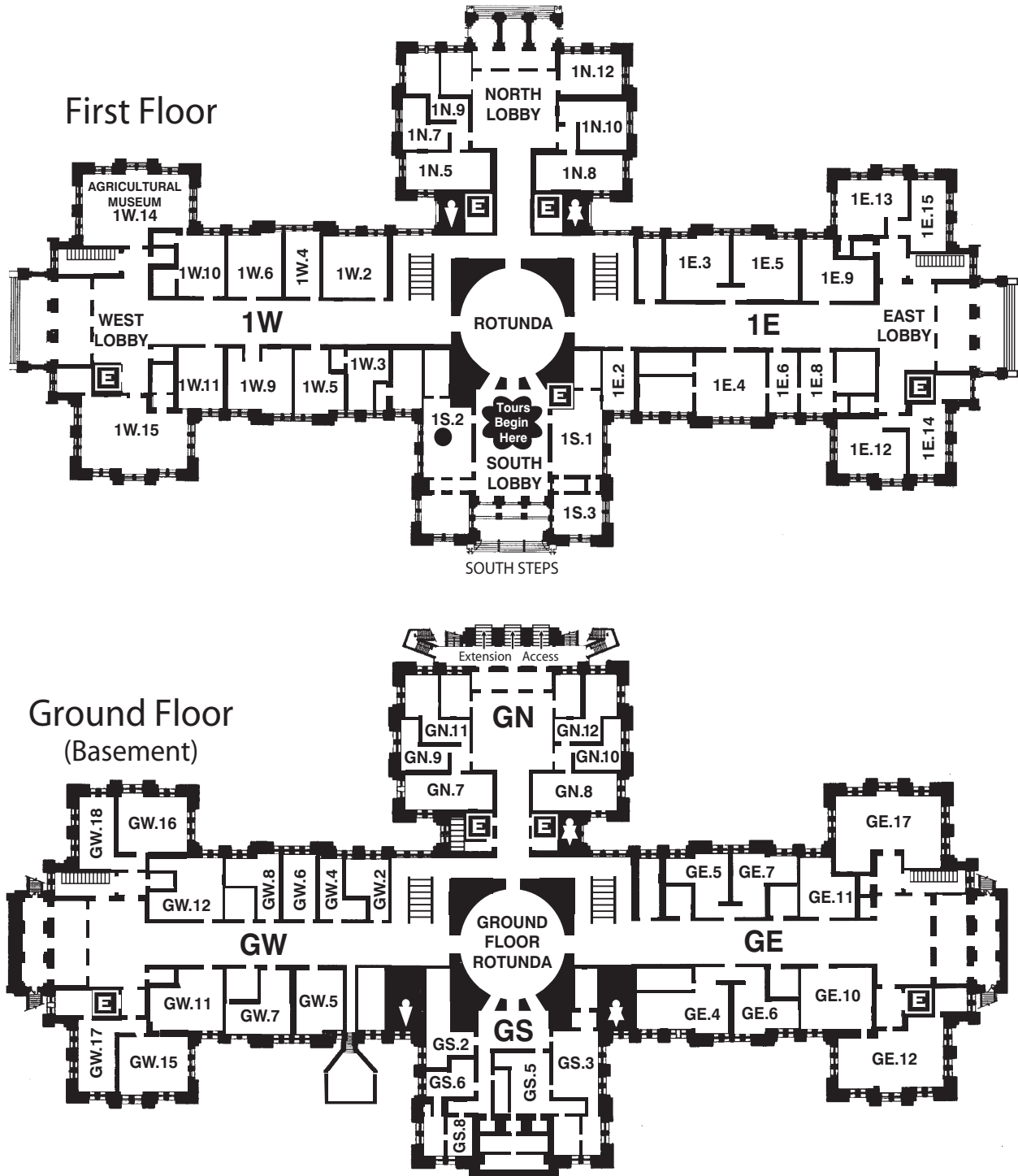
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MAP: SHERATON AUSTIN HOTEL

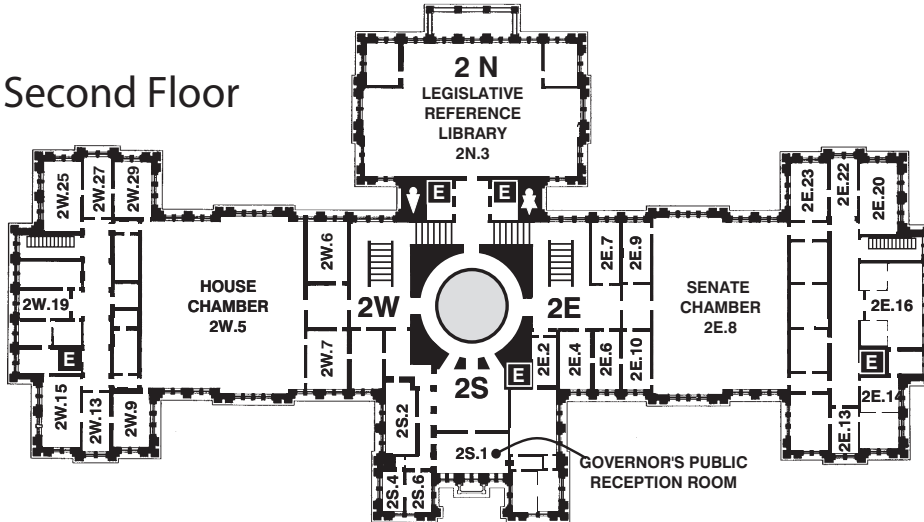


## CAPITOL BUILDING GUIDE

### FLOORS 1 & GROUND

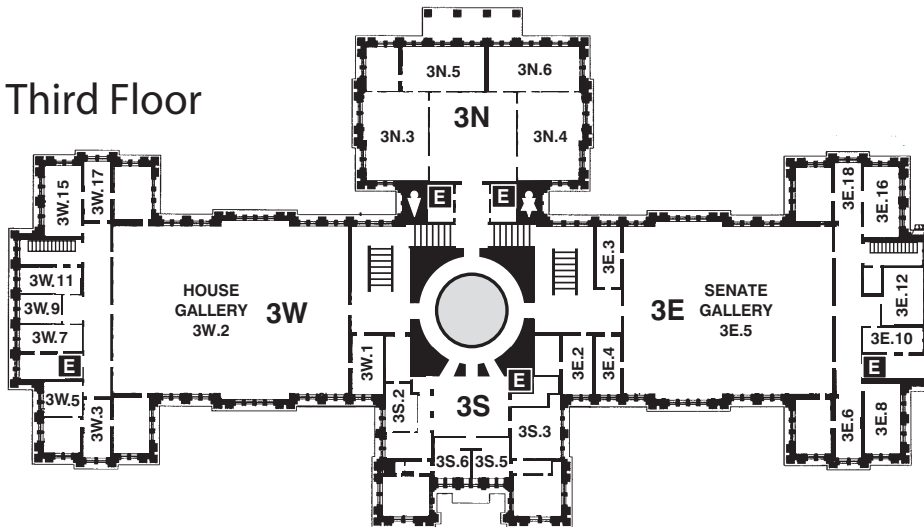


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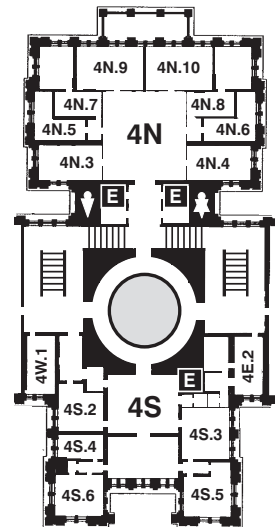


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## Third Floor



## Fourth Floor



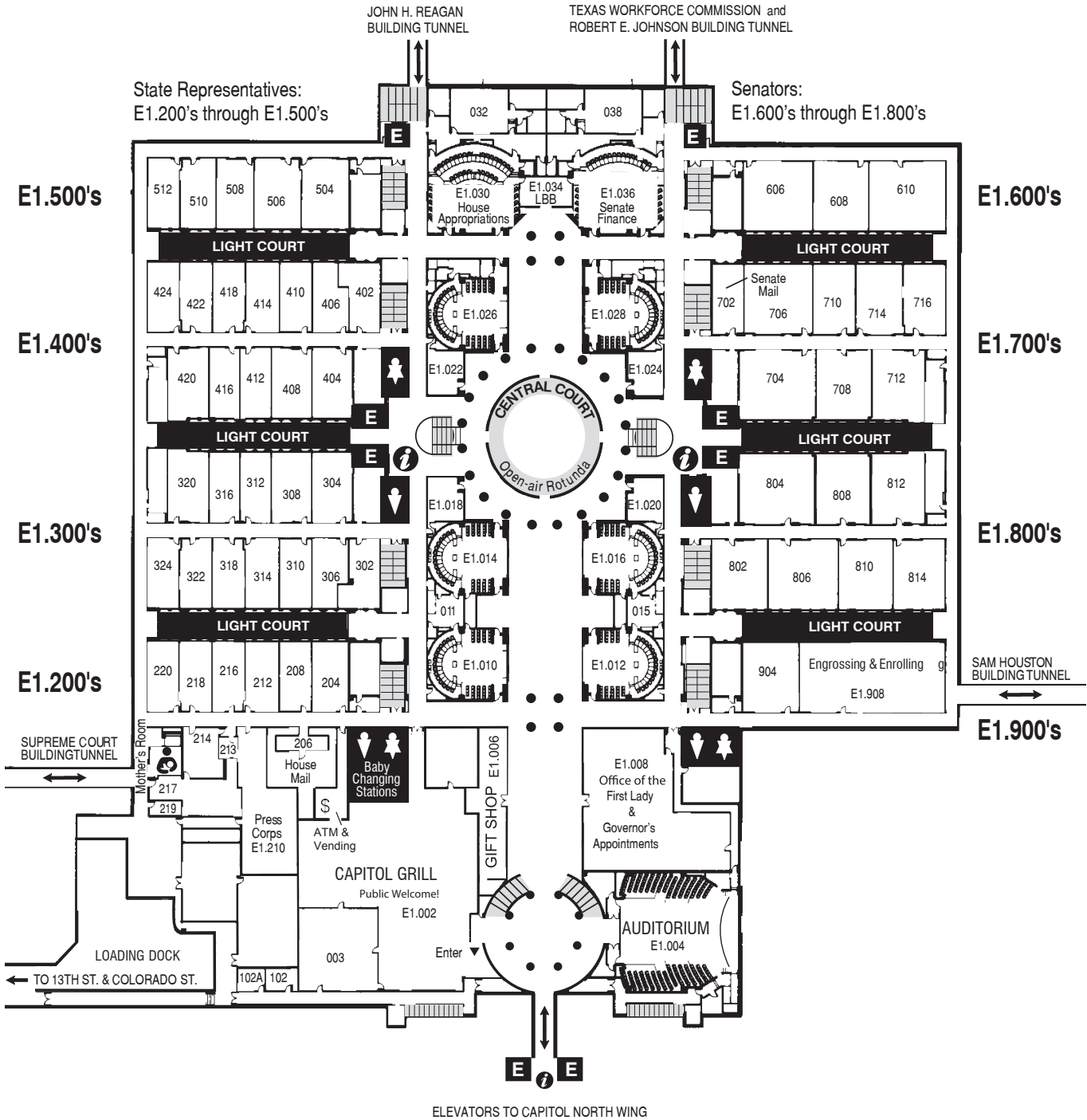
# CAPITOL BUILDING GUIDE

## FLOORS 2, 3, & 4



# Extension First Floor (E1)

MAP: TEXAS STATE CAPITOL



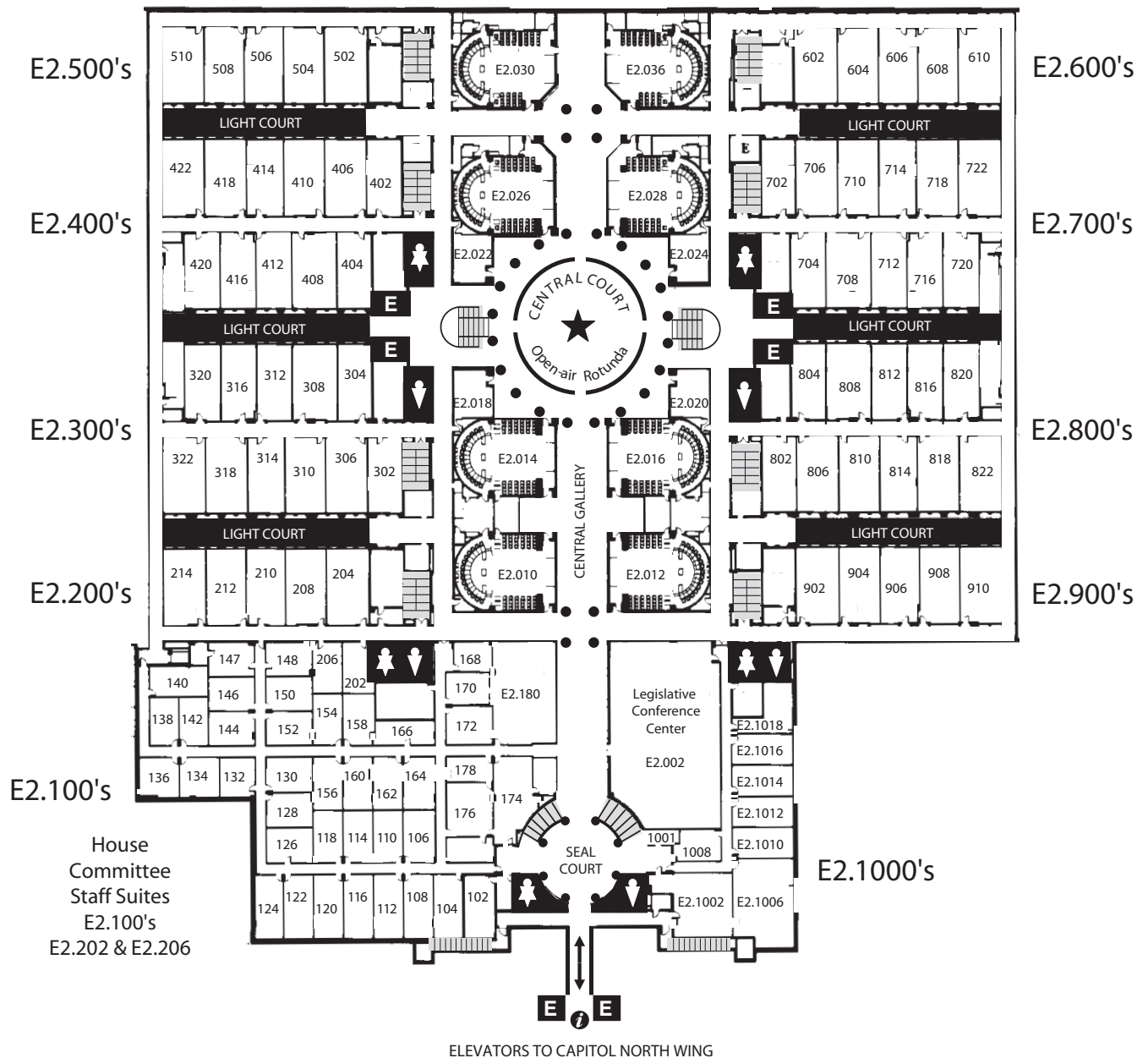
## Capitol Extension Guide Floor E1



## 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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