



**Reports of the Permanent Rules,
Platform and Resolutions, and
Legislative Priorities Committees**

PERMANENT SUPPLEMENTAL RULES
2026 STATE CONVENTION
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TEXAS
As Approved by the State Republican Executive Committee
Thursday, June 11, 2026

IN GENERAL SESSION

Rule No. 1 – Governing Authority

The General Rules and these Supplemental Rules of the 2026 State Convention shall govern the proceedings of this Convention.

Rule No. 2 – Signs

No signs may be displayed in, nor attached to, any part of the building without prior approval of the State Chairman or his designee. This rule shall not be interpreted to restrict or prohibit the handheld carrying of signs by delegates, alternates, or registered guests. Signs may not obstruct the line of sight of delegates.

Rule No. 3 – Badges, Passes, and Minor Children

Delegates, alternates, registered guests, press, and all others present shall display the Convention identification issued to them, identifying themselves to any Sergeant-at-Arms or any other Convention officer when requested. Minor children are not required to register. All attendees shall sit in the sections assigned to them.

Rule No. 4 – Alternate Seating

An alternate seated for an absent delegate must be certified by the delegation chairman of the County or Senatorial District Convention from which the alternate was elected, or in the absence of such chairman, verified by reference to the roll of alternates filed with the State Chairman and approved for this Convention. An alternate must be from the same county and senatorial district and must have been elected by the same convention as the delegate in whose place the alternate serves. In a general session, a duly certified alternate may be seated during the temporary absence of a delegate.

Rule No. 5 – Filing of Original Motions and Amendments

- a. Original motions and amendments that are not proposed amendments to the 2026 Republican Party of Texas (“RPT”) Platform and Resolutions Committee Report or Legislative Priorities Committee Report shall be submitted to the Convention Secretary. The Convention Secretary may require written or electronic submission to secretary@texasgop.org immediately upon being made and seconded.
- b. All resolutions offered by delegates for consideration by the Convention permanent committees shall include the name and senatorial district number of the delegate offering the resolution. The resolutions shall be filed with the Convention Secretary, or the Secretary’s designee, in RPT staff office (Room 216) of the George R. Brown Convention Center in Houston, Texas and shall be dated and time-recorded, not later than thirty (30) minutes prior to the first meetings of the permanent committees. The Convention Secretary shall automatically and without debate cause the resolutions to be referred to the appropriate permanent committee.

Rule No. 6 – Floor Recognition

To speak on any matter that requires recognition from the Chairman, a delegate shall go to a microphone and await recognition by the Chairman. At each microphone, there shall be a control panel containing three (3) color-coded lights and one (1) blinking white light for the use of the Sergeant-at-Arms responsible for that microphone to seek recognition for the delegate. The lights shall be color-coded for:

BLINKING WHITE LIGHT	INTERRUPTING MOTIONS, e.g., Point of Order
BLUE LIGHT	MOTION
GREEN LIGHT	FAVOR
RED LIGHT	AGAINST

After being recognized, but before otherwise addressing the Convention, the delegate shall state the delegate’s name, senatorial district of residence, and the purpose for which the delegate seeks recognition. To bring an interrupting motion to the attention of the Chairman, a Sergeant-at-Arms may use both the microphone and the blinking white light.

Rule No. 7 – General Session Debate

Debate on any motion or resolution shall be limited to three (3) speakers in favor and three (3) speakers against, with each speaker limited to two (2) minutes. The Chairman shall have authority to extend debate.

- Debate on the Permanent Rules report shall be limited to 90 minutes.
- Debate on the Permanent Platform and Resolutions report shall be limited to 120 minutes.
- Debate on the Permanent Legislative Priorities Report shall be limited to 60 minutes.

Rule No. 8 – Roll Call Vote

In the event of a roll call vote or secret ballot during a general session, the Chairman shall explain the allocation of votes by district. The Secretary of the Convention shall call the roll by Senatorial District, stating the number of votes to which the district is entitled after absent counties and counties that did not have a convention have been deducted.

Within the delegation from each Senatorial District, the delegates from each county included in the district shall select a delegation chairman, if one has not been previously designated, who shall count the number of persons present and determine the share of the total vote to be accorded each delegate or seated alternate from that county. The county delegation chairman shall then poll the delegates, with each person casting that proportion of the total county delegation voting strength to which each delegate is entitled. The results of the poll of the delegation from the county shall then be conveyed to the district chairman, who shall total the results from each of the county delegations and, in turn, announce the district total to the Convention Secretary.

Rule No. 9 – Written Notice of State Chairman and Vice Chairman Candidacy and Speaking Limits

In accordance with RPT Rule No. 41, to be considered a declared candidate for the office of State Chairman or State Vice Chairman the candidate shall have previously submitted written notice of candidacy to the SREC Secretary at least ten (10) days prior to the first General Session of the State Convention, which was Monday, June 1, 2026. Only declared candidates may be nominated for such

offices. The Convention Temporary Secretary shall conduct a drawing for the order of candidate speeches immediately after the adjournment of the SREC pre-convention meeting on Wednesday, June 10, in Room 370 CF of the Convention Center, where each candidate or a representative of each candidate may draw for the speaking order.

Declared candidates for the offices of State Chairman shall be allotted five (5) minutes each, and State Vice Chairman shall be allotted four (4) minutes each, during the First General Session, for the purpose of addressing the Convention. Any part of a candidate's time may be assigned to no more than two (2) surrogate speakers. Any candidate running for both State Chairman and State Vice Chairman is limited to five (5) cumulative minutes divided between both races. The allotted time is only counted when a candidate or the candidate's surrogate is speaking on stage and includes time for videos played by the candidate. The Permanent Convention Chairman may allocate additional time evenly as he or she deems available.

Rule No. 10 – Secret Ballot for Chairman and Vice Chairman

In contested elections for the positions of State Chairman or State Vice Chairman, the vote in general session shall be by secret ballot. Tellers for each vote shall be appointed by the Senatorial District Caucus Chairman. All candidates shall be permitted to appoint an equal number of vote watchers. Blank ballots shall be set aside and not counted when the caucus calculates weighted votes.

In each Senatorial District Caucus, the delegates from each county in the district shall select a delegation chairman, if one has not been previously designated. The county delegation chairman shall then poll the delegates. The results of the poll of the delegation from the county shall then be conveyed to the caucus chairman, who shall total the results from each of the county delegations according to each delegation's voting strength and, in turn, report the vote of the SD caucus to the Convention Secretary.

If no candidate receives a majority of votes on the first ballot, a runoff election shall be required between the top two candidates receiving the highest weighted vote totals. One minute of additional candidate or endorsement speeches shall be permitted for a runoff election.

Rule No. 11 – Grammar, Spelling, Formatting, and Punctuation (GSFP) Committee

GSFP Committee, RPT Staff, and the Convention Secretary may add Tables of Contents and Indices to committee reports, including after adjournment of the Convention.

Rule No. 12 – Procedures for Adoption of Platform and Resolutions Committee and Legislative Priorities Committee Reports

- a. The Platform and Resolutions Committee shall present its report with up to ten (10) partial reports for the Platform Report divided at the discretion of the Platform Committee Chairman and shall present any resolutions. Debate on these partial reports and resolutions shall be taken up one at a time, in the order in which they appear in the combined Platform Committee report. A previous question motion shall be limited in scope to a motion during a single partial report of this Committee, and not a partial report or the combined Platform Committee report. None of these separate partial reports may take more than twelve (12) minutes each to discuss on the floor. The Convention Chairman shall be able to extend Platform section debate if he or she determines non-germane, technical, or other issues have used allotted section debate time.

- b. The Legislative Priorities Committee shall include in its report a list of no more than fifteen (15) proposed Legislative Priorities conforming to General Rule No. 34(c). The Committee report shall include reference to the Platform Committee Report at the end of each of the proposed Legislative Priorities. Debate on the Legislative Priorities Report may allow for debate and amendment from the floor but must remain consistent with RPT General Rule 34(c).
- c. After debate on the reports of the Permanent Platform and Resolutions and the Legislative Priorities Committees has concluded (due to the effect of any motion, or expiration of limits of debate, or for any other reason), the Convention shall proceed to voting by ballot on adoption of the Platform item-by-item, including the Platform Preamble, each of the Platform Principles, each of the Platform planks, each of the Legislative Priorities, and any other resolutions included in the reports. Votes on an individual item shall be "include" (in favor), "do not include" (opposed), or the individual item may be left blank to abstain or be recorded as present, not voting. The tally of the ballots shall be by delegation voting strength and shall be performed electronically.
- d. Platform planks shall be considered finally adopted if a majority voted in favor. The Platform Preamble and the Platform Principles shall be considered finally adopted if at least 60% voted in favor. Legislative Priorities shall be adopted in accordance with General Rule 34(c). The full provisional results including the voting strength weighted percentage in favor of or opposed to each item shall be announced publicly when available and shall be certified by the SREC at their first regular quarterly meeting following the Convention. The ballots shall be retained at RPT headquarters for the remainder of the voting year, during which time the SREC by majority vote may order a manual or electronic recount of the ballots. The ballots shall be secure and accountable when retained at RPT headquarters.

IN SENATORIAL DISTRICT CAUCUS

Rule No. 13 – Seating of Delegates and Alternates

All delegates (and alternates seated for absent delegates) must be registered prior to assuming their status as voting members. An alternate seated for an absent delegate must be certified as such by the appropriate Chairman of the Convention from which the alternate was elected, or in the absence of the Chairman, verified by reference to the roll of alternates as submitted to the State Chairman and approved by this Convention. An alternate must be from the same county and have been elected by the same convention as the delegate whom the alternate replaces. Delegates and alternates may be seated during debate, motions, speeches, or any action other than during the time a vote is being taken. There will be no seating of delegates or alternates while a vote is being taken. If, following completion of a vote, and prior to the commencement of a subsequent vote, late arrivals to the caucus must be seated in accordance with the official roll as submitted to the State Chairman, approved by the State Republican Executive Committee, and adopted by the Convention.

Rule No. 14 – Nominations

At the time announced for nominations for any given position, nominations shall first be made without nomination speeches. After all nominations are made, nominating speeches may be made in the order determined by lot. Nominating speeches, if any, shall be made for each candidate followed by seconding speeches, if any, followed by the candidate speaking on his or her own behalf.

Nominating speeches, seconding speeches, and time for the candidate to speak on his or her own behalf shall not exceed an aggregate time of three (3) minutes, to be used as the candidate so desires, except that those candidates for State Chairman and State Vice Chairman and candidates for the State Republican Executive Committee shall be provided not more than five (5) minutes, to be used as the candidate so desires in the second Senatorial Caucus.

Candidates and nominees may distribute written material to delegates and alternates in the caucus describing their qualifications.

Rule No. 15 – Voting

In non-contested elections, voting may be by voice or by general consent. Voting on issues or other matters shall occur as the caucus chooses. However, a roll call shall be taken when a request for a roll call vote meets the requirements of General Rule No 7.

If no candidate receives a majority of votes on the first ballot, a runoff election shall be required between the top two candidates receiving the highest weighted vote totals. One minute of additional candidate or endorsement speeches shall be permitted for a runoff election. In multi-county caucuses, each county shall vote its full voting strength after seating qualified alternates. Tellers shall be appointed by the Caucus Chairman to count the votes and to report the results to the Caucus Chairman. Each candidate may select a vote watcher to represent him or her to observe the vote tabulation. The Caucus Chairman shall clarify the allocation of votes by districts, pursuant to General Rule No. 23A.

Rule No. 16 – First Senatorial District Caucus

Each Senatorial District Caucus shall meet twice during the Convention. The first meeting shall be on Thursday following the First General Session for the purpose of electing a Permanent Caucus Chairman and one member to each of the permanent committees (as defined in General Rule No. 34). Under the supervision of the Temporary Caucus Chairman, the voting body of this caucus shall be established prior to the conduct of any business. The Temporary Caucus Chairman shall appoint a Temporary Caucus Secretary and other temporary officers and assistants as needed. The order of business of the First Senatorial District Caucus shall be as follows:

AGENDA FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT CAUCUS
Thursday, June 11, 2026 at 11:30 a.m.

- I. Call to Order by Temporary Chairman
- II. Appointment of Temporary Secretary (by Temporary Chairman)
- III. Roll Call – Seating of Delegates and Alternates for Absent Delegates
- IV. Announcement of Order of Business
- V. Candidate Resource Committee Collection
- VI. Election of Permanent Chairman (if contested, voting shall be by secret ballot)
- VII. Appointment of Permanent Secretary and other permanent officers (by Permanent Chairman)
- VIII. Reports of Temporary Convention Committee Members, each report to be limited to five (5) minutes.
- IX. Election of One Member to Each Permanent Convention Committee (if contested, voting shall be by ballot)

- a. Credentials
 - b. Rules
 - c. Legislative Priorities
 - d. Platform and Resolutions
 - e. State Nominations
- X. Announcements
 - XI. Adjourn to meet again on Friday, June 12, 2026, at 8:00 a.m.

Rule No. 17 – Second Senatorial District Caucus

The second meeting of the Senatorial District Caucus shall be on Friday at 8:00 a.m. for the purpose of electing a District Committeeman and District Committeewoman to the State Republican Executive Committee (SREC) and recommending one candidate for State Chairman and one candidate for State Vice Chairman, in that order. Under the supervision of the Permanent Caucus Chairman, the voting body of this caucus shall be re-established prior to the conduct of any business. The order of business of the Second Senatorial District Caucus shall be as follows:

AGENDA FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT CAUCUS
Friday, June 12, 2026 - 8:00 a.m.

- I. Call to Order by Permanent Chairman
- II. Roll Call – Seating of Delegates, and Alternates for Absent Delegates
- III. Reading of Minutes of Thursday’s Caucus Session
- IV. Announcement of Order of Business
- V. Election of State Committeeman (if contested, voting shall be by secret ballot)
- VI. Election of State Committeewoman (if contested, voting shall be by secret ballot)
- VII. Recommendation of Nominee for State Chairman (if contested, voting will be by secret ballot)
- VIII. Recommendation of Nominee for State Vice Chairman (if contested, voting will be by secret ballot)
- IX. Canvass of election results and final approval of the caucus report to the State Nominations Committee
- X. Announcements
- XI. Adjournment of Caucus

Rule No. 18 – Caucus Off-Agenda Items

Non-caucus agenda business and speeches may occur during the counting of ballots, during announcements, or other times at the discretion of the Caucus Chairman, but may not occur during the casting of ballots and may not impede the business of the caucus.

Rule No. 19 – No Caucus Amendments or Suspensions

These supplemental rules herein above may not be amended or suspended by action of the caucus.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

Rule No. 1 – Adoption and Amendment of Rules; Clarification

These Rules, having been filed with the Secretary of State of Texas, together with the statutes, rules, and bylaws adopted by reference shall constitute the Rules of the Republican Party of Texas (“Rules”).

- a. Amendments – Amendments to Rules may be proposed by:
 1. Majority vote of the State Republican Executive Committee (“SREC”), at any meeting properly called and constituted, provided at least seven (7) days prior written notice of the full text proposed has been given in writing to each member thereof; or
 2. The Permanent Rules Committee of any State Convention.
- b. Adoption – These Rules, with the exception of Permanent State Executive Committee Rules required or authorized by state law, may be changed only by action of a State Convention, such action reflecting a majority of votes cast by delegates present and voting. When any change is made a certified copy of the changes shall be filed with the Secretary of State not later than thirty (30) days following their adoption.
- c. Temporary and Emergency Changes – The SREC in its best judgment, by a two-thirds ($2/3$) vote of those present and voting, provided prior written notice of the full text proposed has been given to each member thereof, may prescribe such temporary and emergency changes of these Rules so as to permit the orderly conduct of the affairs of the Republican Party of Texas in accordance with the intent and purpose of these Rules. Such temporary and emergency changes may be made when the conduct, operation, or implementation of these Rules will become frustrated or impracticable, or contrary to their intent and purpose, if by reason of:
 1. valid laws enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas;
 2. any administrative or judicial action of any officer, or agency of the State of Texas or any county or political subdivision thereof, or of the Federal Government;
 3. any interpretation of these Rules as they relate to The Rules of the Republican Party (national) by any duly authorized official of the Republican National Committee; or
 4. technical inconsistencies or defects.Any such changes shall be valid only until such time, if any, as they are ratified or amended by the next subsequent State Convention, or until the adjournment of such State Convention, whichever shall occur first.
- d. Permanent State Executive Committee Rules – The SREC, by a two-thirds ($2/3$) vote of those present and voting, provided at least seven (7) days prior written notice of the full text proposed has been given to each member thereof, may prescribe Permanent State Executive Committee Rules that are not subject to amendment by action of a State Convention.

1. These Permanent State Executive Committee Rules may be amended by the SREC by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting at any meeting properly called and constituted, provided at least seven (7) days prior written notice of the full text proposed has been given in writing to each member thereof. Any Permanent State Executive Committee Rule shall be identified in these Rules by the notation “(Permanent State Executive Committee Rule).”
 2. At the first meeting of each term the SREC may, by a vote of a majority of those present and voting, delegate temporary authority to amend a Permanent State Executive Committee Rule to a State Rules Committee of the subsequent State Convention, except for Rule No. 1, as the State Rules Committee determines and reports to the State Convention for consideration. Said temporary authority shall expire with the adjournment of the State Convention. Any Permanent State Executive Committee Rule delegated to the State Convention shall be identified in these Rules by the notation “(Permanent State Executive Committee Rule delegated to the State Convention).”
- e. Any amendments made to these Rules and contained herein which govern or affect the Republican Party of Texas’ general or runoff primary elections, conventions, or nominees, are effective January 1 on the odd-numbered year following adoption.
 - f. Clarification – Any member of the Republican Party of Texas who discovers an ambiguity in these Rules may request in writing a clarification from the County Chairman or the State Chairman. Clarification from the State Chairman shall be binding on all members of the Republican Party of Texas until final clarification is made by majority vote of the SREC. Any clarification made shall be to maintain the intent and purpose of these Rules as originally adopted.
 - g. Definitions – When computing any period of days referred to in these Rules, the first (1st) day is excluded and the last day is included. Also, if the last day of any period of days is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the period is extended to include the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.
 - h. Titles in any rules or supplemental rules of this party or its conventions are non-substantive and for informational purposes only.

Rule No. 2 – Publication and Distribution of Rules

In order to publicize these Rules throughout the state, the most recent version thereof shall be maintained on the Republican Party of Texas website and mailed or emailed to each County Chairman and each Senatorial District Convention Chairman with instructions to mail or email a copy to each Precinct Chairman and to each County or Senatorial District Convention Committee Chairman. Upon request, a copy shall be provided to any delegate or alternate to the State Convention and to any other interested person who shall request the same, ~~and an adequate supply thereof shall be maintained at the Republican Party of Texas Headquarters to fill requests.~~ A

charge, which shall be no greater than the unit cost of printing and postage, may be made for requested copies of these Rules.

Rule No. 3 - Discrimination Prohibited

Participation in any Republican convention or meeting including, but not limited to, any primary caucus, any meeting or convention held for the purposes of selecting delegates to a County, District, State, or National Convention shall in no way be abridged for reason of sex, age, race, religion, color, or national origin.

Rule No. 4 - Adoption by Reference: Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the State of Texas

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Texas, insofar as they may be applicable, are hereby adopted by reference and shall govern the conduct of all conventions and meetings of the Republican Party of Texas from the precinct level through the state level. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to waive any rights of the Republican Party of Texas.

Rule No. 5 - Parliamentary Authority

Unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Texas, or these Rules, the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, which is hereby adopted by reference, shall be the parliamentary authority governing all conventions and meetings of the Republican Party of Texas from the precinct level through the state level, inclusive.

Rule No. 6 - Proxies Prohibited

The use of proxies or proxy voting is hereby prohibited in all Republican Party of Texas proceedings, from the precinct level through the state level, inclusive, except the SREC, which allows proxies in accordance with SREC bylaws provided that the proxy resides in the district for which he or she would serve. Additionally, a person may not hold more than one proxy at any meeting.

Rule No. 7 - Casting Votes

- a. At all conventions, executive committee meetings, and any other Party meetings, votes shall be cast and counted in the manner prescribed by the current edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*; and except as provided in this rule, the vote of each member shall have equal weight. In any convention, except a Precinct Convention or a State Convention when organized in Congressional District Caucuses, any delegation present, upon request, shall be permitted, during a roll call vote or a secret ballot vote, to cast the number of votes equal to the number of delegates to which it is entitled on any item of business.
- b. A roll call vote shall be taken:
 1. when ordered by majority vote of the delegates at any convention, caucus, or meeting, or
 2. when demanded by one-fifth (1/5) of the participants at a Precinct Convention, or

3. when demanded in writing by at least one-fifth (1/5) of the delegations from the precincts represented at a County or Senatorial District Convention, or
4. when demanded in writing by at least one-fifth (1/5) of the delegations from the districts represented at a State Convention, or
5. when demanded in writing by one-fifth (1/5) of the members in the case of a committee meeting, Party caucus, or
6. when ordered by a Convention Chairman, or
7. for final adoption of any SREC bylaw or standing rule, any amendment to a Republican Party of Texas rule, any item in the report of the resolutions committee, or other motion presented in the form of a resolution in a meeting of the SREC, except that this requirement may be waived for any individual motion by unanimous consent. The SREC Secretary shall make the roll call vote available on the public portion of the Republican Party of Texas website within ten (10) business days of the adjournment of the SREC meeting.

In the event of a roll call vote at a convention other than a precinct convention, each Delegation Chairman shall poll the delegation and shall announce the result when the delegation is reached. If any delegate doubts the correctness of the announcement, the Secretary of the meeting shall poll such delegation and announce the result.

Rule No. 8 – State Executive Committee and County Executive Committee – Organization

- a. Compliance Required – The SREC, each county executive committee, each district executive committee, and any committee or subcommittee created by any Bylaws or Rules adopted by same, shall comply with and be established in accordance with these Rules.
- b. Supplemental Rules Permitted – The SREC elected at the biennial State Convention or a county executive committee elected in a biennial primary election or a district executive committee created pursuant to the bylaws of any political subdivision within the Party, may adopt supplemental rules or bylaws, provided however that such rules or bylaws do not conflict with any rules or bylaws of a higher authority including, but not limited to, these Rules. All such rules and bylaws shall be filed with the SREC ~~and with the Secretary of State~~ and are hereby adopted by reference.
- c. Organizational Meeting and First Quarterly Meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee – The SREC shall hold its organizational meeting after the adjournment of the biennial State Convention. The agenda of the organizational meeting shall include, but not be limited to the adoption of Bylaws or Rules for the biennium. Upon the adoption of the SREC Bylaws or Rules by the SREC, at the SREC organizational meeting, the SREC Bylaws and Rules shall be amendable at this meeting and the first quarterly meeting by a majority of the entire membership.

- d. The SREC Bylaws may only be amendable by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the full body for any SREC meeting following the first quarterly meeting subject only to adopted notice requirements.
- e. Organizational Meeting of a County Executive Committee (CEC) – A County Executive Committee shall hold its organizational meeting within forty-five (45) days after the term of office begins for the County Chairman and the Precinct Chairmen. (The term of office begins twenty (20) days after the Primary Runoff Election.) The County Chairman of the incoming term shall be responsible for calling the meeting; however, if the County Chairman does not call the meeting within the forty-five (45) days, then one-fourth (1/4) or fifty (50) of the Precinct Chairmen, whichever is fewer, may, by written demand, call an organizational meeting. Notice of the organizational meeting and a copy of any proposed Bylaws or Rules shall either be mailed via the USPS or emailed, but only if the precinct chair~~man~~'s email address is known, and be posted on the county party website, if available. The notice and any Bylaws or Rules may be sent prior to the end of the previous term. Delivery will be to the last known physical or email address of the members of the executive committee at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting. Such notice shall state the time, date, and location of the meeting and the names(s) of the person(s) issuing the call. The agenda of the organizational meeting shall include, but not be limited to, the swearing in of the newly elected executive committee members and the adoption of Bylaws or Rules for the biennium. Adoption of Bylaws or Rules, if any, shall be the first required action at the CEC Organizational meeting preceded only by swearing in the elected Precinct Chairmen. Failure to adopt Bylaws or Rules for the current biennium by a majority of those present and voting shall enact the previous biennium's Bylaws or Rules.
- f. Limitations on County Executive Committee (CEC) Meetings – No County Executive Committee meeting shall be held two (2) days prior, during, or two (2) days after the week of the biennial State Convention or during any calendar week in which committee meetings or general sessions of the quadrennial National Convention are scheduled. Once a County Executive Committee meeting has been properly noticed in accordance with these Rules and the Rules or Bylaws of the County Executive Committee, no other County Executive Committee meeting of any type, other than for statutory business, shall be held during the period that runs from two (2) days prior to two (2) days after the scheduled County Executive Committee meeting.
- g. Open Meetings and Right to Testify – All meetings of any State or County Executive Committee (CEC) or its committees, subcommittees, or ad hoc committees shall be open to any member of that executive committee, and they shall have the right to appear before any such committee, subcommittee, or ad hoc committee and make recommendations for the committee's consideration or testify concerning any item under purview of the committee and to record or livestream with electronic devices the proceedings of any meeting not held in

executive session. The committee may adopt reasonable rules including time limits for such presentations and may establish a reasonable limit of time for these presentations. This Rule does not preclude the committee from going into executive session; however, such executive session(s) shall be open to any member of the executive committee including ex-officio members. Video recordings of all public SREC meetings shall be required and made available with a link on the RPT website.

- h. The County Chairman shall maintain a current list of the name, mailing address, phone number, email address (if available), and precinct number of every Republican Precinct Chair~~man~~ who was elected in the Primary, the Primary Runoff, or was appointed by the County Executive Committee (CEC) to fill a Precinct Chair~~man~~ vacancy. The list shall be updated within seven (7) business days of an election changing the status of the list and shall be made available at reproduction costs or by email to any Republican Precinct Chair~~man~~, Republican Party Official, Republican Elected Officeholder, or Republican Candidate for Elective Office of the county requesting such.
- i. Filling Vacancies on a County Executive Committee (Permanent State Executive Committee Rule) – A County Executive Committee (CEC) shall, by majority vote at its organizational meeting, adopt a Bylaw or Rule for filling vacancies on the County Executive Committee.
- j. Permit Electronic Executive Committee Meetings – In the event of a stated emergency, as declared by the Chairman, an Executive Committee Meeting may be conducted through use of electronic meeting services designated by the Chairman. In the event an Executive Committee Meeting is held electronically, the electronic meeting must allow for the real-time sharing and viewing of committee documents, including the current motion, any amendments to that motion, and any reports that the Committee considers.
- k. Removal of County Chairman for Abandonment of Office or Ineligibility – If the County Executive Committee (CEC), by a majority vote of the full body, finds that a County Chairman has failed to perform his or her duties or is no longer eligible for office, the CEC shall send a resolution and supporting documentation to the SREC Officials Committee to begin an official review for remedy. ~~Nothing in this rule prohibits any person affiliated with the Republican Party of Texas from causing a resolution to be considered by the State Republican Executive Committee.~~ The County Chairman being reviewed must be notified at least seven (7) days in advance of any meeting concerning his or her removal and must be offered the opportunity to present his or her own defense before a vote on removal is taken. Nothing in this rule prohibits any person affiliated with the Republican Party of Texas from causing a resolution to be considered by the State Republican Executive Committee.
- l. No member of a State Executive Committee, County Executive Committee (CEC), or State Convention Committee may vote on any issue for which the member is a registered lobbyist or has a substantial interest, as defined by the

Local Government Code Title 5, Subtitle C, Section 171.002, with respect to the issue to be voted upon.

- m. SREC Officials Committee Mediation of Disputes – County Chairmen or County Executive Committees may elect to submit disputes between them to the SREC Officials Committee for mediation in lieu of litigation. The SREC Officials Committee may elect to accept or decline the role of mediator on a case-by-case basis.
- n. Elected Party Officials’ Misconduct in Office – A Precinct Chairman, County Chairman, or SREC member may deemed to be derelict in the execution of his or her responsibilities in office, by:
 - 1. Failing to perform statutory duties; or
 - 2. Failing to attend two (2) consecutive statutory Executive Committee Meetings; or
 - 3. Embezzling County Executive Committee funds; or
 - 4. Being convicted of election fraud; or
 - 5. At least three other documented instances of sufficiently egregious conduct that the Republican Party in that county or Senatorial District is subjected to public disgrace; or
 - 6. Knowingly and materially promoting, advocating, financing, or deriving benefit from any activity, enterprise, or organization that promotes terrorism as defined, without limitation, in 8 U.S.C. §1189 and Tex. Pen. Code §71.01(e) or is in direct and material conflict with or otherwise eroding the legislative priorities, or principles of the Republican Party of Texas as defined in the Principles and Preamble of the Republican Party of Texas Platform.

The Elected Party Official being reviewed must be notified at least seven (7) days in advance of any meeting concerning his or her sanction and must be offered the opportunity to present his or her own defense before a vote on sanction is taken. Regarding a Precinct or County Chairman, a written complaint signed by at least sixty percent (60%) of the voting membership of the County Executive Committee, or regarding an SREC member, a written complaint signed by at least sixty percent (60%) of the voting membership of the District Executive Committee, shall be forwarded to the Officials Committee of the SREC. If the Officials Committee finds the complaint has merit, the Officials Committee shall conduct a hearing on the conduct of the Precinct or County Chairman, or SREC member, and shall forward a recommendation to the State Chairman to pursue appropriate remedy.

- o. All proposed disciplinary (including censure) actions by a County Executive Committee (CEC) that have continuing effect under these rules shall be in writing and shall be included by the Chairman on the agenda of the notice of meeting posted in compliance with the rules of the County Executive Committee. Upon receipt of a resolution regarding censure from a County

Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Republican Party of Texas shall cause consideration of the resolution to be included on the agenda at the next scheduled meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee (SREC). Both bodies shall send the subject of the disciplinary action (including censure) notice by certified mail at the same time as the notice of meeting is posted.

- p. The voting members of the County Executive Committee (CEC) are the County Chairman and Precinct Chairmen. An SREC member is a non-voting ex-officio member of the CEC of every county with territory in his or her district, without the right to make motions. This rule shall not remove the SREC member's right to vote or make motions in his or her home county if the SREC member is a precinct or county chairman in that county.
- q. The County Executive Committee (CEC) shall have the authority, upon a majority vote, to require that the County Chairman include in writing in the regular committee reports of the CEC meeting specific information about the daily operation of the county party including, but not limited to, the details related to financial balances and expenditures from the county party's general fund.
- r. Every County Chairman in a county with a population over 20,000 shall call a County Executive Committee (CEC) meeting at least every quarter. Every County Chairman in a county with a population under 20,000 shall call a CEC meeting at least twice a year (i.e., at least once in both the first half and the second half of the year).
- s. A person finally convicted of a felony under the Texas Penal Code is ineligible to serve as a county or district executive committee member, county chairman, SREC member, or state party chairman until 20 years have elapsed since completion of any incarceration, parole, or community supervision related to the offense. This restriction does not apply if the person has been declared innocent, the conviction has been vacated on appeal, or the person has been pardoned.
 - 1. Upon presentation of a certified copy of a final conviction for an offense under the Texas Penal Code, the county chairman (for county or district executive committee member) or the state party chairman and secretary (for a county chairman, SREC member, or state party officer) shall promptly notify the affected individual, in writing, who then has 10 days to provide evidence that:
 - a. the conviction is not theirs;
 - b. they have been declared innocent;
 - c. the conviction was vacated on appeal;
 - d. they were pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disabilities of the conviction; or
 - e. 20 years have elapsed since successful completion of any period of incarceration, parole, or community supervision related to the offense.

2. If no evidence is timely provided establishing at least one of the above, the office shall be declared vacant by the county chairman or state chairman, as appropriate, and filled in accordance with Texas law and these Rules.
3. This rule does not affect eligibility for public office or prohibit a person from being a delegate or alternate to a convention.

Rule No. 8A – Petition Required for County Chairmen in Certain Counties

(Permanent State Executive Committee Rule) – Persons filing for the office of County Chairman in a county with a minimum of eight (8) incumbent precinct chairmen shall include a nominating petition containing the signatures of at least 10 percent of the incumbent precinct chairmens serving on the County Executive Committee, or two (2) – whichever is greater, using a form of promulgated by the Republican Party of Texas. The nominating petition shall contain the candidate’s sworn oath that each of the signatures thereon is of an incumbent precinct chairman and was signed in the presence of the candidate. Any county executive committee of a county with a population of fewer than 300,000 may, by majority vote, opt out of this requirement.

Rule No. 9 – Executive Committee Quorum

- a. Non-Statutory Business and Filling Vacancies – At County or District Executive Committee meetings, one-fourth (1/4) of the membership, excluding vacancies, shall constitute a quorum for conduct of non-statutory business. The SREC has designated one-fourth (1/4) of the membership, excluding vacancies, or such greater percentage, not to exceed a majority of the membership, as may be specified in County Executive Committee (CEC) Bylaws or Rules as the quorum for filling vacancies on County Executive Committees (Permanent State Executive Committee Rule). At SREC meetings, the quorum for conduct of non-statutory business shall be in accordance with the SREC Bylaws. If the quorum provided above is not present at any executive committee meeting, then only statutory business may be transacted at the meeting.
- b. Statutory Business – At SREC, County, or District Executive Committee meetings, a quorum for conduct of statutory business shall consist of those members present.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL CONVENTIONS

Rule No. 10 – Supplementary Convention Rules

- a. Any convention may adopt temporary or permanent rules which supplement these Rules, as long as such supplemental rules do not conflict herewith.
- b. Any convention committee may adopt supplemental rules related to its proceedings provided that such rules do not conflict with these rules or any supplemental rules adopted by the convention.

Rule No. 11 – Convention Officials Listed – Challenge

- a. Convention Officials – The officers of any convention, whether it be in temporary or permanent organization, shall consist of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Sergeant-at-Arms, and such other officers as the Chairman may deem necessary. The Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall have the power to appoint assistants. The permanent officers, except parliamentarian, shall be elected or appointed from among the convention delegates.
- b. Challenge – Any officer or committee chairman of any convention, whether it be in temporary or permanent organization, who intentionally violates the Rules of the Republican Party of Texas shall be subject to a challenge filed under the provisions of Rule No. 27; and if such challenge is upheld by the Convention which hears the challenge, that officer or committee chairman shall be removed from serving as a delegate or alternate to any convention of the Party at any level for the rest of the year.

Rule No. 12 – Resolutions Authorized – No Unit Rule

Any convention may express its sense on an issue by adopting a resolution on that issue; however, the use of the unit rule (whereby the entire delegation votes as a unit not recognizing the minority votes within the delegation) or the practice of giving binding instructions to the delegates shall not be permitted at any level of the convention process.

Rule No. 13 – Convention Quorum – Adjournment

- a. Precinct Convention – There shall be no quorum to convene or continue a Precinct Convention.
- b. County or Senatorial District Convention – A quorum to convene a County or Senatorial District Convention shall consist of a majority of the delegates registered as attending. Thereafter, a quorum shall be considered present as long as:
 1. The number of votes represented by delegates in attendance comprises more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting strength of the Convention;
 2. A majority of the seated precincts are present; and
 3. One-third (1/3) of the seated delegates are present.
- c. State Convention – A quorum to convene the State Convention shall consist of a majority of the delegates registered as attending. Thereafter, a quorum shall be considered present as long as:
 1. The number of votes represented by delegates in attendance comprises more than fifty percent (50%) of the total voting strength of the Convention;
 2. A majority of the seated districts are present; and
 3. One-third (1/3) of the seated delegates are present.

- d. Adjournment – In order to adjourn a convention for lack of a quorum, the Chairman shall verify the absence of a quorum, using the aforementioned criteria, and such verification shall be made part of the convention minutes.
- e. No quorum shall be required for consideration of the report of a nominations committee or for the election of delegates and alternates.
- f. A convention by majority vote may adopt rules to utilize an electronic system for determining which delegates and alternates are present.

Rule No. 14 – Open Meeting and Right to Testify

- a. All meetings of any convention, committee, or subcommittee, whether it be in temporary or permanent organization, shall be open to any delegate or alternate to that convention, any State or County Republican Party Officer, any elected Republican Public Officeholder, or any Republican Candidate. All the foregoing shall have the right to record or livestream the proceedings with digital devices, except the proceedings of any Nominations Committee. These same people shall have the right to appear before any convention committee or subcommittee and make recommendations for the committee’s consideration or testify concerning any item under purview of the committee. The committee may adopt reasonable rules including time limits for such presentations and may establish a reasonable limit of time for these presentations. This privilege shall include delegates and alternates under challenge at any convention pursuant to Rule No. 35. Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as to prohibit individual committee members, whether they be in temporary or permanent organization, from communicating with one another about business to come before their committee, in any manner they choose, prior to the convening of their first committee meeting or at any other time outside of their official committee meeting or meetings. Notice of any meetings of any temporary committee or subcommittee of any County or Senatorial District Convention shall be posted on the preferred digital platform(s), if any, as decided by the County Executive Committee (CEC), at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the date of the meeting. If the notice is not posted as prescribed, the committee can only convene on the day of the convention. No executive session shall be held by any convention, convention committee, or convention subcommittee.
- b. An official video recording or livestream may shall be made of all general sessions and any meetings of any committee of the State Convention, whether it be in temporary or permanent organization and every reasonable effort must be made to preserve such recordings in perpetuity via a link on the RPT website.

Rule No. 15 – Identification Required

Any persons present at any convention must identify themselves when requested to do so by any Sergeant-at-Arms or any other officer of the convention. Because the Republican Party is a family-friendly Party, minor children in good behavior are always welcome to all Party meetings and conventions and exempt from registration and identification requirements.

Rule No. 15A – Distribution of Literature

Literature may be freely distributed in any State or County/Senatorial District Convention or Caucus, provided that the items being distributed display the name of the person or organization that paid for the literature. Any such literature distributed without the name of the person or organization that paid for the literature shall be removed.

Rule No. 16 – Previous Question

- a. Previous Question – At any convention, when the previous question has been moved and seconded and is sustained by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, the question shall be deemed to have been called and a vote shall occur upon the pending question, except as provided in Section b of this Rule.
- b. Exception – At any convention, a motion to move the previous question or to close nomination concerning any election, including the election of delegates and alternates, shall not be in order until there has been reasonable opportunity for additional nominations, debate, or amendment, as appropriate.
- c. State Convention Committees – Any State Convention committee or subcommittee may by a two-thirds (2/3) vote adopt a rule allowing the motion for the previous question.

Rule No. 17 – Debate

- a. Main Motions – No delegate shall speak more than five (5) minutes on a main motion without the general consent of the Convention, nor shall a delegate speak more than once on the same motion without general consent.
- b. Amendments and Secondary Motions – No delegate shall speak more than three (3) minutes on any amendment or debatable motion subsequently made while a main motion is pending without the general consent of the Convention; nor shall a delegate speak more than once on the same motion without general consent.
- c. Committee Reports – The delegate making the committee report and the delegate making the minority report of any convention committee may speak on such report for up to ten (10) minutes, not including the time required to read the report, and may then answer legitimate questions asked by any delegate relating to such report.
- d. Limiting Debate – Any Convention, by majority vote, may limit or extend equally the time and the number of speakers for each side of a debatable motion.

Rule No. 18 – Voting Strength – Number of Delegates

Except in Presidential Election years in the case of Congressional District Caucuses and National Party business, the Convention will continue to enjoy its full strength in the cases of preceding Conventions not electing all delegates to which it is entitled. No Convention shall elect fractional delegates; i.e., no Convention shall elect more delegates or alternates than the number to which it is entitled.

Rule No. 18A – No Amendments after Adjournment

The minutes of any precinct, county, or senatorial district convention may not be amended to add any delegate or alternate, or strike any elected delegate or alternate after adjournment of that convention.

GENERAL RULES FOR PRECINCT CONVENTIONS**Rule No. 19 – Date, Time, and Place for Precinct Conventions (Permanent State Executive Committee Rule)**

On or after the first Tuesday in March for each even numbered year, Precinct Conventions shall be held for each precinct at the date, time, and place designated by the County Executive Committee (CEC) or, in its failure to act, the County Chairman; provided that the place of such convention shall be large enough to accommodate the expected number of participants and must meet the same requirements for access by the elderly and persons with physical disabilities as a polling place. If a County Executive Committee fails to allocate its precinct delegates or to send the precinct redistricting data to Republican Party of Texas five (5) days prior to the precinct convention, then the chairman of each precinct convention shall call the convention to order, recess to the call of the chairman, and immediately notify the Republican Party of Texas for further instructions.

Rule No. 20 – Qualifications for Participation

The only qualifications for participation in a Precinct Convention, being an officer of such convention or being elected a delegate to the County, Senatorial District, or State Conventions shall be that the person must be a registered voter of that precinct or a resident of that precinct who is eligible to vote a limited ballot and shall have established Party affiliation. Party affiliation is established by Rule No. 46, provided the person has not been disqualified under this Rule or Rule No. 11. A person who wishes to serve as a delegate or alternate must have fulfilled the requirement of Party affiliation at the time of election, which occurs when a Convention approves delegates to the next higher-level convention from that Precinct, Senatorial District, or County. For the purposes of participation in a convention, a person's residence as indicated by his or her current voter registration certificate or electronic records provided by his or her county voter registrar, is determinative. A person's residence for the purpose of conventions in a particular year is fixed as of the date of the General Primary Election, even if the person subsequently moves to a different precinct or district. A Precinct Chairman, or person acting in the absence of the Precinct Chairman, who convenes the Precinct Convention earlier than the hour determined by the County Executive Committee (CEC) shall be subject to challenge by any Republican General Primary voter in the precinct through the method outlined in Rule No. 27; and if the challenge is upheld by the County or Senatorial District Convention, such person shall be removed from serving as a delegate or alternate to any convention at any level throughout the remainder of the year. Children whose parents or guardians are participants in a Precinct Convention may attend the convention if space permits, but may not participate or disrupt. If there was no Convention held at the Precinct, Senatorial District, or County level, no Delegates or Alternates are qualified to participate in the next higher-level convention from that Precinct, Senatorial District, or County.

Rule No. 21 – Agenda for Precinct Conventions

The agenda for each Precinct Convention shall include the following order of business in the order listed:

- a. Call to order at the appointed hour by the Precinct Chairman or other participant if the Precinct Chairman is not present.
- b. Preparation of a list of and announcement of number of qualified participants present.
- c. Announcement of agenda and basic rules of procedure.
- d. Election of the permanent officers of the convention by majority vote.
- e. Announcement of County or District Convention and of temporary committee meetings, if known.
- ~~f. Election of delegates and alternates to County or Senatorial District Convention, as the case may be, by majority vote, and certification of eligibility of each delegate and alternate by the Precinct Convention Secretary, where the primary voters list is available.~~
- f. Resolutions.
- g. Election of delegates and alternates to County or Senatorial District Convention, as the case may be, by majority vote, and certification of eligibility of each delegate and alternate by the Precinct Convention Secretary, where the primary voters list is available.
- h. Other business.
- i. Adjourn.

Rule No. 22 – Chairman’s Responsibilities

- a. Written or Electronic Records – The Permanent Chairman of the Precinct Convention shall be responsible for seeing that an accurate written or electronic record is prepared of all convention proceedings, including:
 1. The minutes of the Precinct Convention.
 2. The list of participants and their residence addresses and towns.
 3. The list of delegates and alternates elected to the County or Senatorial District Convention with residence addresses and towns.
 4. All resolutions, whether adopted or not adopted.
- b. Inspection of Records – The written record shall be signed by the Permanent Chairman of the Precinct Convention and made available for inspection and additional copying by any participant in the convention for a period of thirty (30) minutes immediately following adjournment of the convention. Upon request, the Permanent Chairman shall certify any correct copy with his or her signature.
- c. Transmittal of Records – The Permanent Chairman of the Precinct Convention shall safely transmit to the County Chairman the written or electronic record of all convention proceedings, and one (1) copy of the same. Transmittal may be:
 1. Electronic, delivered to the County Chairman’s electronic mail address or other website designated by the County Chairman for this purpose,

not later than the third (3rd) day after the date of the Precinct Convention if not held on the same day or day immediately preceding the County or Senatorial District Convention. If the Precinct Convention is held on the same day or the day immediately preceding the County or Senatorial District Convention, the Permanent Chairman shall deliver the record not later than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the County Convention.

2. By mail, deposited in the mail not later than the second (2nd) day after the date of the Precinct Convention if not held on the same day or day immediately preceding the County or Senatorial District Convention, or
3. In person, delivered not later than the third (3rd) day after the date of the Precinct Convention if not held on the same day or day immediately preceding the County or Senatorial District Convention. If the Precinct Convention is held on the same day or the day immediately preceding the County or Senatorial District Convention, the Permanent Chairman shall deliver the record not later than thirty (30) minutes prior to the start of the County Convention.

In counties that do not hold Precinct Conventions on the same day of, or the day immediately preceding, the County or Senatorial District Convention, and contain multiple Senatorial Districts, the County Chairman shall deliver the original records of each Precinct Convention to the Temporary Chairmen of the Senatorial District Conventions not later than the sixth (6th) day after the date of the Precinct Convention. The County Chairman shall deliver any records subsequently received from a Precinct Convention within two (2) business days after receipt.

- d. Preservation of Records – The Permanent Chairman of the Precinct Convention shall preserve a copy of the written or electronic record, which is not a public record, until the end of the voting year.

The County Chairman shall preserve a paper or electronic copy of the written records of each Precinct Convention until the end of the voting year. The copies are a public record, and shall be available for inspection. The County Chairman shall schedule a reasonable time and place for review of the records to occur within seven (7) days of receipt of a written request.

GENERAL RULES FOR COUNTY, SENATORIAL DISTRICT, AND STATE CONVENTIONS

Rule No. 23 – Convention Resolutions

- a. At County Conventions or Senatorial District Conventions, all resolutions including those offered by delegates for consideration by the Convention shall be filed with the Secretary of the Convention not later than thirty (30) minutes after the permanent committees are appointed (or elected, if applicable). The Secretary of the Convention shall automatically and without debate cause the resolutions to be referred to the appropriate permanent committees.

- b. At a State Convention, all resolutions including those offered by delegates for consideration by the Convention shall be filed with the Secretary of the Convention not later than thirty (30) minutes prior to the first meetings of the permanent committees. The Secretary of the Convention shall automatically and without debate cause the resolutions to be referred to the appropriate permanent committees.
- c. The Secretary of the Convention, or his or her designee, shall remain available in a publicly announced location easily accessible from the convention floor during the period in which such resolutions can be filed.
- d. All resolutions adopted by the next lower-level convention shall be considered by the committee appropriate to the subject of the next higher-level convention.
- e. A Temporary or Permanent Committee may originate resolutions.
- f. Only a voter properly elected as a delegate or alternate by his or her Precinct Convention is qualified to participate in a County or Senatorial District Convention.
- g. Only a properly elected delegate or alternate from a County or Senatorial District Convention is qualified to participate in the State Convention.

Rule No. 23A - Delegate Allocations and Entitlements

- a. The delegate and alternate entitlements to the County or Senatorial District and State Conventions shall be based on the number of votes cast for the Party's gubernatorial candidate in the most recent gubernatorial general election.
 - 1. Each Precinct Convention shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate to the County or Senatorial District Convention based on a ratio of one (1) for each twenty-five (25) votes and major fraction thereof within the boundaries of the voting precinct and further shown in more detail on the following table, provided that any Precinct Convention shall be entitled to elect at least one (1) delegate and one (1) alternate:

Votes	Delegates	Alternates
0-37	1	1
38-62	2	2
63-87	3	3
88-112	4	4
113-137	5	5
etc.	etc.	etc.
 - 2. Each County or Senatorial District Convention shall be entitled to elect one (1) delegate and one (1) alternate to the State Convention based on a ratio of one (1) for each 300 votes and major fraction thereof within the boundaries of the County or Senatorial District and further shown in more detail on the following table, provided that any County or Senatorial District Convention shall be entitled to elect at least two (2) delegates and two (2) alternates:

Votes	Delegates	Alternates
0-750	2	2
751-1050	3	3
1051-1350	4	4
1351-1650	5	5
etc.	etc.	etc.

3. Each Precinct and County or Senatorial District Convention delegate and alternate delegate entitlement to the State Convention shall be increased or decreased proportionately among all delegations to achieve a State Convention potential delegate and alternate delegate roll of no less than 7,500 delegates and 7,500 alternate delegates and no more than 9,000 delegates and 9,000 alternate delegates to the State Convention.
 - b. At the option of the local County Executive Committee (in counties containing only one senatorial district), Senatorial District Executive Committee (in a district comprising only a part of a single county), or the precinct chairmens of the precincts residing in a particular senatorial district (for a county that is only partly situated in a senatorial district) by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of said committee, held not later than the date specified for the required drawing for a place on the general primary ballot, the delegate entitlement may be changed to a ratio of one (1) to forty (40) and major fraction thereof, or any ratio in between one (1) to twenty-five (25) and one (1) to forty (40), for that year only if said committee can justify among its peers that it is impractical due to size or availability of space to use the formula permitting the maximum number.
 - c. The delegate and alternate entitlement in a presidential election year for a County or Senatorial District Convention which includes more than one (1) Congressional District shall be apportioned among the Congressional Districts in the same manner they are apportioned to the County or Senatorial Districts, provided that the total delegate and alternate entitlement from the County or Senatorial District does not exceed that provided for in this Rule. If the calculation of delegate and alternate entitlements by Congressional District are different from the calculation of delegate and alternate entitlements by County or Senatorial District, the following guidelines shall be used in adjusting the total delegate/alternate entitlements:
 1. The delegate and alternate totals shall not be greater than the delegate/alternate calculation for the County or Senatorial District except that any Congressional District shall be entitled to elect at least one (1) delegate and one (1) alternate which may cause the delegate/alternate entitlement for a County or Senatorial District to exceed the total entitlement for the County or Senatorial District by the number of delegates and alternates from one (1) or more Congressional Districts with less than enough votes to get an entitlement of greater than one (1) pursuant to Section a of this Rule, in a presidential election year;

2. Except as provided in Subsection 1 above, if the calculation for delegates and alternates by Congressional District should exceed the number of delegates and alternates by Senatorial District, then the delegate and alternate entitlement to the Congressional District shall be reduced beginning with the smallest fraction, then continuing to the next higher fraction until the calculations are equal;
 3. If the calculation for delegates and alternates by Senatorial District should exceed the number of delegates and alternates by Congressional District, then the delegate and alternate entitlement to the Congressional District shall be increased beginning with the highest fraction, then continuing to the next lower fraction until the calculations are equal;
 4. In a presidential election year, each delegate and each alternate shall have credentials for both the Senatorial District and the Congressional District Caucuses and if a delegate or alternate is not credentialed for both, the delegate or alternate shall not be credentialed for either.
- d. In the event of boundary changes among precincts or districts, or the creation or deletion of precincts or districts since the most recent gubernatorial election, the following rules shall govern the allocation of gubernatorial votes to the changed or newly created precincts or districts.
1. The apportionment of gubernatorial votes to the newly created or changed precincts or districts shall be made using any fair and equitable method for making such determination.
 2. The County Executive Committee shall apportion to each precinct the number of votes to be used in allocating the number of delegates and alternates which may be elected by such precincts using any fair and equitable method for making the determination.
 3. When the boundaries of a Senatorial District or Congressional District have changed or a new district formed causing a boundary change in an election precinct, the apportionment of gubernatorial votes to each precinct shall be used in allocating the number of delegates to be elected in each affected district.
 4. If the County Executive Committee fails to act before the last day of candidate filing for a place on the General Primary ballot for public office, the SREC shall make such apportionment of the gubernatorial vote to precincts.
- e. The Permanent Convention Chairman of the County Convention or Senatorial District Convention shall send Notice of Election to every Delegate and Alternate to the State Convention. If the Delegate or Alternate provided his or her email address on the Convention roster, Notice of Election may be by email, but if no email address was provided, the Notice of Election must be mailed to the address on the Delegate or Alternate Exhibit List.

Rule No. 24 – Minority Reports of Committees

At any convention other than a Precinct Convention, a minority report of a committee, shall be presented to the Convention, if a committee member has notified the committee chairman of the intent to file a minority report before the committee adjourns, and if it has been reduced to writing and signed by not less than two (2) or twenty percent (20%) of the members of such committee, whichever is greater, and presented to the chairman of the committee or the Secretary of the Convention not later than thirty (30) minutes after the committee adjourns. The committee members signing the minority report shall designate the member to present the minority report to the convention and the convention chairman shall permit that member to present the minority report to the convention and that member shall be permitted to move the implementing motion. In a state convention, if a committee chairman has been notified of a potential minority report before adjournment, and does not remain in the committee room for 30 minutes following adjournment, then the minority report may be presented to the Secretary of the Convention during the convention, but before the presentation of the Rules Committee report.

Rule No. 25 – Persons Admitted and Who May Address

- a. Admittance – At any convention other than a Precinct Convention, there shall be admitted to the convention floor only delegates whose names are listed on the Temporary Roll during the temporary organization or on the Permanent Roll when adopted by the Convention, alternates seated for absent delegates in accordance with Rule No. 26, past State Chairmen and Vice Chairmen, the present members of the SREC, its officers and employees, the National Committeeman and Committeewoman, past National Committeemen and Committeewomen, properly accredited members of the media, babies of nursing mothers who are delegates, Republican public Officeholders, Republican candidates for public office, and persons assisting delegates that have physical disabilities.
- b. Badges – The Secretary of the Convention is instructed to issue identification badges in accordance with the above, and the Sergeants-at-Arms shall admit only authorized persons to the convention floor. Seating shall be provided for alternates in the section(s) designated for guests.
- c. Addressing Convention – At any convention other than a Precinct Convention, no person other than a Republican Party of Texas official, member of the SREC, delegate, or an alternate seated for an absent delegate in accordance with Rule No. 26, shall address the Convention or Caucus of the Convention without the permission of the Chairman or the general consent of the Convention or Caucus of the Convention.
- d. At any convention, registration and credentialing shall continue through adjournment.

Rule No. 26 – Seating of Alternates at Any Convention Other Than a Precinct Convention

- a. Order of Seating Alternates – Alternates shall be seated for absent delegates in the order listed in the minutes of the convention electing them; however, if

instructions are provided by the Convention electing such alternates, said instructions shall be followed in the seating of alternates.

- b. Voting in Caucuses – Alternates shall be admitted to all district or precinct caucuses; however, any alternate shall not vote or be provided any privileges of a delegate unless seated for an absent delegate.
- c. Limitations on Using Alternates – Alternates shall replace delegates absent from the voting floor only from the same convention electing such alternates.
- d. Timing of Seating – Alternates may be seated to replace absent delegates at any time in a convention by the chairman of a delegation, and seated alternates shall relinquish their seats upon the return to the floor by the delegate except that:
 - 1. Alternates shall be seated to replace delegates absent from the voting floor prior to the beginning of any vote and shall not be seated or unseated during any vote.
 - 2. In caucuses, alternates shall be seated to replace delegates absent from the voting floor prior to roll call of the caucus or delegation of the caucus and shall not be seated or unseated during the roll call of the caucus or delegation of the caucus.
 - 3. Alternates under challenge pursuant to Rule No. 27 shall not be seated until the challenge is resolved.

Rule No. 27 – Challenges to Credentials of Delegates

- a. County or Senatorial District Conventions – The credentials of any delegate or alternate to a County or Senatorial District Convention may be challenged by any person who voted in the Republican General Primary and who resides in the same precinct as the challenged delegate by mailing to the County or District Convention Chairman a written challenge specifying the grounds for the challenge and detailing the specific Rule or Rules alleged to have been violated. The challenge shall be sent via certified or registered mail at least three (3) days before the date of the convention. A copy of this challenge shall be sent by certified or registered mail by the person initiating the challenge to the challenged delegate(s) or alternate(s). The County or District Convention Chairman shall send all challenges to the chairman of the Temporary Committee on Credentials of the convention in question.
- b. State Convention
 - 1. Filing of Challenge – The credentials of any delegate or alternate to the State Convention may be challenged by any person who voted in the Republican General Primary and who resides in the same County and Senatorial District as the challenged delegate or alternate by sending to the State Chairman and to each challenged delegate or alternate a written challenge specifying the grounds for the challenge and detailing the specific Rule or Rules alleged to have been violated. A challenge must include the number of the rule alleged to have been violated and the specific facts supporting the challenge based on a violation of that rule.

A challenge must also identify any allegations of fact and identify those alleged facts not personally known to the complainant. A challenge should use simple, concise, and direct statements. The challenge shall be sent via certified return receipt or registered mail not later than thirty (30) days following the date of the County or Senatorial District Convention. The State Chairman shall deliver all such challenges to the Officials Committee of the SREC (as constituted in the bylaws of the SREC, Article VII, Section 8). The names of the members of the SREC Officials Committee shall be posted on the website of the Republican Party of Texas.

2. Officials Committee – Without attempting to assess merit or lack of merit, the Officials Committee shall in open session without taking testimony conduct a preliminary review of each challenge in order to establish whether the basis for the challenge is valid under the Rules of the Republican Party of Texas. Both the person filing a challenge and the delegate or alternate challenged shall be notified of the date and time of the Officials Committee meeting in which the challenge is heard. The Officials Committee shall forward to the Temporary Committee on Credentials all challenges meeting the requirements of Party Rules with regard to form, content, and procedure. Any challenge not meeting these requirements shall not be forwarded to the Temporary Committee on Credentials, and the principal(s) who brought such challenge and the principal(s) against whom the challenge was brought shall be promptly notified by certified return receipt or registered mail. The Credentials Committee shall not hear a late challenge of a delegate or alternate.
 3. Appeal – A decision of the Officials Committee may be appealed by either party to the Temporary Committee on Credentials by mailing notice of appeal via certified return receipt or registered mail to the Credentials Committee Chairman and to the principal(s) named in the challenge not later than ten (10) days prior to the date that the State Convention holds its first (1st) general session.
- c. Status of Challenged Delegate – No delegate whose credentials are challenged shall lose the eligibility to serve on a temporary committee, although the challenged delegate may not vote in the Credentials Committee on his or her own challenge.
 - d. Committee on Credentials Procedure – At any convention other than a Precinct Convention, the Temporary Committee on Credentials, when it convenes, shall hear both sides of the challenge and shall report to the Convention the name of each delegate or alternate it believes to be entitled to participate in the convention. The Convention shall vote on the report of the Committee on Credentials on each challenge that is made. Challenged delegates shall be listed on the Temporary Roll, but may not vote on their own respective challenges.

Furthermore, delegates from delegations that are being challenged may not be seated until the challenge is resolved.

Rule No. 27A - Date, Time, and Place for County and Senatorial District Conventions (Permanent State Executive Committee Rule)

County and Senatorial District Conventions shall be held on the fourth Saturday in March. However, if that date occurs during Passover or on the day following Good Friday, the conventions shall be held on the next Saturday that does not occur during Passover or is not the day following Good Friday. The County Executive Committee in each county shall set the hour and place for convening County and Senatorial District Conventions in that county.

Rule No. 28 - Conventions in County with Multiple Senatorial Districts

If a county is situated in more than one state Senatorial District, instead of a County Convention, a Senatorial District Convention shall be held in each part of the county that is situated in a different Senatorial District, provided, however, that shared facilities may be utilized for separate Senatorial District Conventions that may be held outside the geographical boundaries of the Senatorial District, if party interests and public accessibility will be served as determined by a caucus of precinct chairmen in each affected Senatorial District within the county not later than the date on which drawing for a position on the primary ballot is conducted. A meeting for this purpose shall have been called by written notice to each precinct chairman in each respective Senatorial District within the county from the County Chairman not later than ten (10) days prior to the meeting.

Rule No. 29 - County or Senatorial District Convention Committees

- a. The County Chairman is the Temporary Chairman of a County Convention. If a Senatorial district is situated in more than one county or the Senatorial District is completely within but does not include the entire county, the Temporary Chairman shall be elected by the caucus of the Senatorial District Executive Committee at a properly called County Executive Committee (CEC) Meeting. The list of County Executive Committee members that will be caucusing with their Senatorial District for selection of Temporary Senatorial District Convention Chairman shall be updated within seven (7) business days before this meeting and enforced by the County Sergeant-at-Arms.
- b. Prior to each County or Senatorial District Convention, the Temporary Chairman shall appoint the following committees and name the chairmen and members thereof before the temporary committees convene, provided that all members shall be delegates, and if the convention has ~~more than~~ at least seventy-five ~~fifty~~ (75) delegates each such committee shall be composed of at least five (5) and not more than fifteen (15) delegates. If the convention has at least more than ~~more than~~ twenty-five (25) but less than fifty-seventy-five (75) delegates, then each committee must be composed of at least three (3) delegates. The list of committee members shall be published in a manner accessible to delegates and once published shall not increase in number unless it falls below the minimum in

which case it shall be brought back to no more than the minimum. If the convention has less than twenty-five (25) delegates, then the county or senate district chairman has discretion as to committee size. The committees and their duties shall be as follows:

1. Credentials: This committee shall hear any contest concerning delegates and shall recommend the Permanent Roll of the Convention.
 2. Rules: This committee shall recommend the Supplemental Rules for the Convention.
 3. Permanent Organization: This committee shall recommend permanent officers of the convention from among the delegates present.
 4. Resolutions: This committee shall conduct preliminary deliberations for the purpose of making recommendations to the Permanent Resolutions Committee.
 5. Nominations: This committee shall conduct preliminary deliberations for the purpose of making recommendations to the Permanent Nominations Committee.
 6. Legislative Priorities: This committee shall conduct preliminary deliberations for the purpose of making recommendations to the Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee. At the discretion of the Temporary Convention Chairman, the Legislative Priorities Committee may be combined as one and the same with the Resolutions Committee.
- c. The Temporary Convention Chairman of a convention with at least ten (10) delegates present, shall make available at the Chairman's podium, at the start of the convention, no fewer than five (5) printed copies of the Temporary Rules Committee report, no fewer than five (5) printed copies of the Temporary Resolutions Committee report, and no fewer than five (5) printed copies of the Legislative Priorities Committee report and shall announce they may be inspected by any delegate or alternate to the convention.
- d. Immediately upon the election of the Permanent Convention Chairman, the permanent committees shall be chosen according to the convention supplementary rules or appointed by the Permanent Convention Chairman if the rules do not specify any method. The committee members shall be from among the delegates, whose duties shall be as stated below, and the chairmen thereof, provided that if the convention has ~~more than~~ at least seventy-five ~~fifty~~ (75) delegates, each such committee shall be composed of at least five (5) and not more than fifteen (15) delegates. If the convention has ~~more than~~ at least twenty-five (25) but less than ~~fifty~~ seventy-five (75) delegates, then each committee must be composed of at least three (3) delegates. If the convention has less than twenty-five (25) seated delegates, then the county or senate district chairman has discretion as to committee size. The committees and their duties shall be as follows:

1. Nominations: This committee shall present nominations for delegates and alternates to the State Convention, after considering the recommendations of the Temporary Nominations Committee.
2. Resolutions: This committee shall recommend resolutions to the Convention, after considering the recommendations of the Temporary Resolutions Committee.
3. Legislative Priorities: This committee shall make recommendations of no less than one (1) and no more than fifteen (15) Legislative Priorities to the Convention, after considering the recommendations from the Temporary Legislative Priorities Committee.

Rule No. 30 – County or Senatorial District Convention Agenda

The agenda for each County or Senatorial District Convention shall include the following order of business.

- a. Call to order by the Temporary Chairman.
- b. Roll call of Temporary Roll of delegates. (Roll call may be taken by name or by Precinct Delegation count. The delegate registration list may be used at the start of the convention to establish the Temporary Roll and a quorum for the convention, when approved by a majority voice vote of the delegates present. Delegates must provide proper identification upon registration to obtain their credentials, if this method is to be used.) At the conclusion of roll call the Secretary shall announce:
 1. the number of delegations present;
 2. the combined voting strength of those delegations; and
 3. the number of attending delegates at the start of convention.
- c. Report of the Credentials Committee (this report shall be acted on prior to any further business).
- d. Report of the Rules Committee; adoption of supplemental rules.
- e. Report of the Permanent Organization Committee; election of permanent officers from among the delegates.
- f. Appointment of (or election, if applicable) Permanent Nominations, Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee, and Permanent Resolutions Committees.
- g. Precinct Caucuses, if applicable.
- h. Report of the Legislative Priorities Committee; adoption of the report.
- i. Report of the Resolutions Committee; adoption of the report.
- j. Report of the Nominations Committee; adoption of the report.
- k. Other business.
- l. Adjourn.

Provided, however, that such order of business, following item (c) may be changed by affirmative vote of a majority of the delegates present and voting.

Rule No. 31 – Report of Nominations Committee

At a County or Senatorial District Convention, the Committee on Nominations shall present a report including a list of delegates and alternates for election to the State Convention. The manner in which alternates shall replace absent delegates may be adopted in the supplemental convention rules, or if none are adopted shall be designated by the Nominations Committee report. That report may be amended by the Convention by the process of adding, or by striking and inserting, or by substitution. Supplemental rules regarding the manner in which alternates shall replace absent delegates can be amended by simple majority vote. The Convention shall then elect the delegates and alternates to the State Convention by adopting the report, or the report as amended, of the Nominations Committee. The Convention may provide in its supplemental rules a method for nominating some or all delegates and alternates in precinct caucuses of the Convention. Delegates and alternates nominated by precinct caucuses shall be reported to the Committee on Nominations to include in its report, and unless provided otherwise in the Convention supplemental rules, these nominations shall not be subject to amendment by the Committee, except to move an alternate to a delegate. In the absence of provisions for nomination of some or all delegates or alternates in precinct caucuses in the supplemental rules, all delegates and alternates will be elected at large.

Rule No. 32—Convention Records

~~All lists of delegates and alternates are exclusively for the business of the Republican Party of Texas and may not be disclosed to anyone outside of the Republican Party of Texas (to include Party staff, State Republican Executive Committee members, State Convention Temporary and Permanent Caucus Chairmen, and State Convention Temporary and Permanent Committee Chairmen). The Permanent Chairman of a County or Senatorial District Convention shall be responsible for making a certified list of the delegates and alternates chosen, with residence addresses including towns shown thereon, phone number (if available), and email address (if available), together with a copy of all resolutions adopted by the Convention, and shall sign the same, the Permanent Secretary of such convention attesting the signature of the Permanent Chairman; and within five (5) days after the convention shall forward such certified lists and resolutions to the State Chairman at the Republican Party of Texas State Headquarters. Items from the Report of the Permanent Resolutions Committee and the Report of the Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee shall be submitted to the State Chairman and respective State Convention temporary committees via an electronic method to be determined by the SREC and administered by the Republican Party of Texas. If an electronic method is not available due to an emergency, then a paper submittal is permissible. The SREC may specify a standard format and method of submission for the lists, resolutions, and other records.~~

Rule No. 32 – Certified List of Delegates

Delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention shall be made aware, at the time they submit their names, that any contact information provided may be disclosed in accordance with the following:

- a. The Permanent Chairman of a County or Senatorial District Convention shall be responsible for making a certified list of the delegates and alternates chosen, with residence addresses including towns shown thereon, phone number (if available), and email address

(if available), together with a copy of all resolutions adopted by the Convention, and shall sign the same, the Permanent Secretary of such convention attesting the signature of the Permanent Chairman; and within five (5) days after the convention shall forward such certified lists and resolutions to the State Chairman at the Republican Party of Texas State Headquarters. The SREC may specify a standard format and method of submission for the lists, resolutions, and other records. The lists, resolutions and other records of the convention, only to the extent required by law, shall be made available by the Permanent Chairman for inspection and copying during office hours, at a charge not to exceed \$1.00 per page, or by electronic means when such method is available at a charge not to exceed \$10.00.

- b. All Republican Party of Texas party officeholders, candidates for party office, State Convention Caucus Chairmen, Committee Chairmen, and State Convention temporary caucus chairmen shall be given a list of delegates and alternates, whose information has been shared with the Republican Party of Texas with all contact information for their political subdivision from the Republican Party of Texas as soon as they are available.
- c. Any compilation of delegate and alternate information prepared by the Republican Party of Texas shall not be treated as a public record. However, subject to appropriate proprietary agreements, said compilation shall be made available to any then current delegate or alternate of the Republican State Convention or any Republican officeholder or candidate for Party or public office or Party County Chairman at a charge not to exceed \$25.00 per 1,000 delegates and alternates provided. Said information and its updates shall be made available at the earliest practical date and initially no later than five (5) weeks from the date of the last County or Senatorial District Convention. Said information, once available, shall be provided to a qualified requestor within no more than seven (7) business days of the receipt by the Republican Party of Texas State Headquarters of the order form and payment.
- d. Delegates and alternates may opt out of publication of their physical address by informing the Republican Party of Texas of their desire to do so.

GENERAL RULES FOR STATE CONVENTIONS

Rule No. 33 - Temporary Organization

- a. Date, Time, Place, and Call. The SREC shall select the date, time, and place of the State Convention, and the State Chairman shall include this information along with the date and place of temporary committee meetings in the call to the convention, which shall be posted on the website of the Republican Party of Texas (<http://www.texasgop.org>) at least thirty (30) days prior to the Convention. The State Chairman shall send the call via electronic mail twenty-five (25) days prior to the convention to each delegate and alternate on the Temporary Roll who has a valid email address on file with the Republican Party

of Texas. All delegates and alternates who do not have a valid email address on file shall be mailed a copy of the call not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the convention. The State Chairman shall recommend the temporary convention agenda and order of business to the SREC.

- b. Temporary Committees. Within twenty (20) days following the County/Senatorial District Conventions, the two (2) SREC members representing each Senatorial District, either separately or jointly, shall recommend to the State Chairman one (1) representative from among their district's delegates to each of the State Convention temporary committees. The State Chairman shall appoint one (1) delegate from each Senatorial District to each of these committees from among these recommendations timely submitted, or of the State Chairman's own choosing if no names were submitted, or none were eligible or willing to serve. In addition to these members, the State Chairman shall appoint the Chairman for each temporary committee. These lists of members and Chairmen, including contact information, shall be posted on the Republican Party of Texas' website within thirty (30) days following the County or Senatorial District Conventions. The lists will be updated as new or corrected information is obtained. The temporary committees are:
 1. Credentials: This committee shall hear any contests concerning delegates and alternates and shall recommend the resolution of such contests, plus the Temporary Roll about which there is no contest, to the SREC. Contests shall include any issue, not filed as a challenge under Rule No. 27, related to the validity of a delegate's election to a State Convention or the delegate's qualifications under Rule No. 20. Additionally, this committee shall hear all challenges forwarded to it by the State Officials Committee, plus any challenge under appeal, and shall recommend the resolution thereof to the State Convention. Upon resolution by the State Convention of any challenges under this appeal process, this committee shall recommend the Permanent Roll to the State Convention.
 2. Organization: This committee shall recommend the temporary organization of the convention to the SREC. The State Chairman shall be the Temporary Chairman of the biennial State Convention. The officers of each State Convention shall include a registered parliamentarian appointed by the State Chairman. This committee, while still under temporary organization, shall also recommend the permanent organization to the State Convention for consideration after the State Convention's adoption of the Permanent Roll. The election of a Permanent Convention Chairman shall not be in order until a majority of those delegates elected at County or Senatorial District Conventions have registered in attendance at the State Convention. For the purposes of this section, alternates seated as delegates shall be counted as delegates.

3. Rules: This committee shall recommend the Supplementary Rules for the Convention to the SREC and may recommend changes in these General Rules to the Permanent Committee on Rules.
 4. Legislative Priorities: This committee shall conduct the preliminary deliberations for the purpose of making recommendations to the Permanent Committee on Legislative Priorities.
 5. Platform and Resolutions: This committee shall conduct the preliminary deliberations for the purpose of making recommendations to the Permanent Committee on the Platform and Resolutions. The Platform and Resolutions Committee shall begin deliberations preparing the platform of the state convention by starting with the most recent state convention platform. The Committee shall review submitted resolutions and platform planks sent from the various County and Senatorial District Conventions to eliminate duplicates, consolidate similarly worded submissions, and check for existing planks of a substantially similar nature. The Committee shall only construct or diminish the previous platform through plank-by-plank votes. The report to the Permanent Platform and Resolutions Committee shall clearly make visible all insertions, modifications, and deletions.
- c. SREC Pre-convention Meeting. Prior to the convention, the SREC shall approve the following:
1. The Temporary Roll of the Convention, excluding those challenges, if any, to be resolved by the Convention as provided in Rule No. 27.
 2. The temporary Supplemental Rules of the Convention, which together with these General Rules shall be the Temporary Rules of the Convention.
 3. The temporary agenda and order of business of the convention.
 4. The temporary organization of the convention.
- d. Temporary Caucus Chairmen. Prior to each State Convention in Presidential election years the State Chairman shall appoint the Temporary Chairman of each Congressional District Caucus. Prior to each State Convention, the two (2) members from each Senatorial District of the SREC shall appoint one (1) representative from among their Senatorial District's delegates to be the Temporary Chairman in each Senatorial District Caucus. If the two (2) SREC members cannot agree on a selection, then each shall submit a name to the State Chairman, who will select one (1) of the names submitted. If any appointed delegate is unable to serve, the State Chairman may appoint a replacement.

Rule No. 34 - Permanent Committees and Composition

At each biennial State Convention, the membership of each permanent committee listed below shall be composed of one (1) delegate from each Senatorial District, to be elected by caucus of the delegates in each such district, plus the Chairman thereof, to be appointed by the Permanent Convention Chairman. If there is a temporary committee specified in these Rules corresponding

to a permanent committee in this Rule, the scope of the permanent committee is not limited to what was considered by, voted upon, or recommended by the temporary committee counterpart. Such permanent committees shall be as follows:

- a. Credentials: This committee shall continue to add registered delegates and alternates to the Permanent Roll throughout the convention. This committee shall also address contests and challenges until the Permanent Credentials Committee has adjourned sine die.
- b. Rules and Order of Business: This committee shall recommend to the Convention the Supplementary Rules of the Convention, any amendments to these General Rules, and the Order of Business.
- c. Legislative Priorities: This committee shall recommend to the Convention proposed legislative priorities and related resolutions. The Legislative Priorities Committee of the biennial State Convention shall prepare a list of no more than fifteen (15) resolutions, each of which must be germane and include but not limited to at least one plank from the current or proposed Platform ~~defining legislative priorities~~ for the Republican Party of Texas State Convention to consider as priority planks for legislation for the session of the Texas Legislature following the Convention. The State Convention will vote “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain” for each of the fifteen (15). The top half, rounded up, shall become the Republican Party of Texas Legislative Priorities for the session of the Texas Legislature following the Convention. Legislative Priorities shall be for specific changes, additions to or deletions from the law that directly support the Platform and the core values of the Republican Party of Texas. The SREC shall expend reasonable Party resources to promote passage of legislation crafted in support of these priorities. No one may add to or edit the Legislative Priorities after State Convention adjourns sine die.
- d. Platform and Resolutions: This committee shall recommend to the Convention the platform and resolutions. The Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention shall also prepare a list of no less than ten (10) and no more than twenty (20) principles to be included in the Preamble of the Platform of the Republican Party of Texas for ratification and approval by the delegates of the biennial State Convention.
- e. State Nominations: This committee shall report to the Convention nominations for the state positions to be filled by the Convention.
- f. State Grammar, Spelling, Formatting, and Punctuation Committee: The Permanent Convention Chairman shall appoint a Grammar, Spelling, Formatting, and Punctuation Committee of qualified delegates who shall meet during the consideration of the Reports on the floor of the Convention for the purpose of reviewing non-substantive grammar, spelling, formatting, and punctuation of the language included in the Reports and shall incorporate the necessary corrections. Upon completion of its work, the committee will report back to the chairman with their revisions for vote by the convention.

Rule No. 34A – National Nominations Committee

At the biennial State Convention in presidential election years, there shall also be a National Nominations Committee composed of one (1) delegate from each Congressional District, to be elected by caucus of the delegates in each such district, plus the chairman thereof, to be appointed by the State Chairman. The Chairman of the National Nominations Committee shall convene the meeting of the committee two (2) hours after the start of the Congressional Caucus with a quorum being present. This committee shall report to the Convention nominations for National Delegates and Alternates, Presidential Electors, and National Committeeman and National Committeewoman, which nominations have previously been made in accordance with Rule Nos. 39 and 40, and Sections 6 and 7 of Rule No. 38. National and Statewide elected officials, with the exception of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Party Vice Chairman, are ineligible to be Delegates to the Republican National Convention, but may be elected as Alternates.

Rule No. 35 – Temporary Committee on Credentials – Contest

At a State Convention, any delegate or alternate who has filed a challenge or who has been challenged including delegates and alternates whose names are not listed on the Temporary Roll of the Convention, but are listed on County or Senatorial District Convention Minutes and Returns filed with the State Chairman shall be allowed admittance to the room in which the Temporary Committee on Credentials holds its meetings for the purpose of presenting a contest and may speak to the merits of his or her case within the time limits established by the committee. The contestants from only one (1) County or Senatorial District shall be admitted at one (1) time. Any contest will be reported by the Credentials Committee to the SREC, with a recommendation as to its resolution, and the decision of the SREC will be final in determining its effect on the Temporary Roll of the Convention. If the contest is filed as a challenge, in accordance with provisions of Rule No. 27, the issue will be presented by the Credentials Committee with a recommendation for its resolution, to the full Convention for final determination.

Rule No. 36 – Seating and Voting

Seating and voting at the biennial State Convention shall be by Congressional District or Senatorial District as appropriate. Minor children of delegates must be accompanied by their parents and may sit with their parents while in good behavior but may not displace delegates.

Rule No. 37 – State Convention Exhibition Hall

Applications for booths and displays at the Exhibition Hall venue at the State Republican Convention shall be reviewed for approval by the SREC Officials Committee in accordance with the Preamble and Principles of the Platform. The denial of an application may be appealed by the applicant and the approval may be appealed by a member of the Officials Committee to the full body of the SREC which shall consider the application at its next meeting. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the SREC shall be required to approve the appeal of the application. The ruling of the SREC Officials Committee shall be final if there is no scheduled meeting before the State Republican Convention. All such votes of appeals shall be by roll call vote.

Rule No. 38 – National Convention Delegates and Alternates

Section 1. Presidential Primary, Application of Rule

- a. Presidential Primary: A Presidential Primary election shall be conducted by the Republican Party in the year 1980 and every fourth year thereafter in conjunction with the Party's General Primary Election for the purpose of permitting the qualified voters of Texas to express their respective preferences as to the nominee of the Republican Party to the office of President of the United States.
- b. Application of Rule: Such Presidential Primary shall be held, and the delegates and alternates to the National Convention for that year shall be selected and elected, in the manner and at the times set forth in this Rule.

Section 2. Method of Qualifying as Presidential Candidate

- a. Filing: Any person eligible to hold the office of President of the United States may qualify to participate as a Presidential candidate in the presidential primary by filing with the State Chairman, not later than the date and time specified for the General Primary Election ballot filing deadline, a signed and acknowledged application for his or her name to be placed on the Presidential Primary ballot, accompanied by a supporting petition signed by a minimum of 300 registered voters of the state from each of a minimum of fifteen (15) Congressional Districts, or the payment of a filing fee of \$5,000.
- b. Signing Petition: A voter may sign only one (1) petition supporting one (1) candidate for President and may sign that petition only one (1) time. The name of any voter violating this provision shall be stricken from all petitions signed by that voter and shall not be counted for any purpose.
- c. Form of Petition: The SREC shall prescribe the form of all applications and petitions which are to be filed pursuant to this section and may by resolution provide for a method of verification of the petitions required here.
- d. Withdrawal or Death of Candidate: A Presidential candidate may withdraw from participation in the Presidential Primary at any time by filing with the Secretary of the SREC a signed and acknowledged request to that effect. If a Presidential candidate dies or withdraws before the seventy-ninth (79th) day prior to Election Day, the name of the candidate shall not appear on the ballot. If a candidate dies or withdraws during the seventy-nine (79) days before Primary Election Day, the votes cast for that candidate shall be counted and the delegate and alternates, if any, allocable to that candidate under this Rule shall be elected by the appropriate Congressional District Caucus from any qualified persons and they shall be uncommitted delegates and alternates.
- e. Replacement of Delegates of Withdrawn or Deceased Candidate: If a Presidential candidate withdraws or dies during the time between Primary Election Day and the convening of the State Convention, then any delegates and alternates to which such Presidential candidate would otherwise be entitled under this Rule shall lapse and the appropriate Congressional District Caucuses at the State Convention shall elect qualified delegates and alternates as

uncommitted delegates and alternates in replacement of the delegates and alternates of such withdrawn or deceased candidate. For the purpose of this section, withdrawal shall be accomplished only by the candidate filing a signed and acknowledged request to that effect with the Secretary of the SREC.

Challenge to Petition: In the event of a challenge to a petition, the State Chairman shall follow the procedure for verification of signatures by means of statistical sampling. If signatures on a petition that is required to contain more than 1,000 signatures are to be verified by the authority with whom the candidate's application is required to be filed, the authority may use as the basis for the verification any reasonable statistical sampling method that ensures an accuracy rate of at least 95 percent.

Section 3. The Presidential Primary Ballot

- a. Listing on Ballot: The names of the qualifying Presidential candidates shall be printed on the ballot as a separate race (and as the first race if not prohibited by law) on the Party's Official Ballot for the General Primary. The names of the candidates shall be listed in a vertical column under the heading "Preference for Presidential Nominee." The order of appearance on the ballot in each county shall be determined by lot in each county at a meeting of the County Executive Committee (CEC).
- b. Uncommitted: In addition to the ballot listing of the names of the qualifying Presidential candidates, there shall appear at the bottom of such listing of candidates on said ballot a place designated "Uncommitted" in accordance with Section 4 of this Rule.
- c. Adjustment of Ballot for Various Methods of Voting: Appropriate changes shall be made in ballots for voting machines and electronic voting systems; consistent with the method of voting used.
- d. Style of Names: The type for all names of qualifying Presidential candidates shall be uniform and of the same size and the SREC shall prescribe a sample ballot and the State Chairman shall furnish a copy of the sample ballot to each County Chairman in time for appearance on the ballot.
- e. Write-in Prohibited: Write-in voting for presidential candidates shall not be permitted, and any write-in votes shall not be counted for any purpose.

Section 4. Uncommitted Delegates and Alternates

In addition to the foregoing, uncommitted delegates and alternates may be elected as follows:

- a. District Delegates: In those Congressional Districts entitled to uncommitted delegates and alternates under this Rule, the Congressional District Caucus convened at the State Convention shall elect and submit to the Convention for confirmation, in like manner with other delegates and alternates, the name(s) and appropriate number of qualified voters who reside in the district and who voted in the Republican Presidential Primary and who sign a pledge declaring themselves uncommitted at the time of their election as uncommitted district

- delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and such persons shall be confirmed by the Convention as uncommitted district delegates and alternates.
- b. Delegate Entitlement: For the purpose of determining entitlements under Sections 8 and 9 of this Rule, votes cast for “Uncommitted” on the ballot shall be considered as having been voted for a separate candidate.
 - c. At-Large Delegates: In the event a canvass of the Republican Presidential Primary vote on a statewide basis demonstrates that the voters are entitled to one or more uncommitted delegates and alternates at-large under this Rule, the National Nominations Committee, as provided for under Rule No. 34A, shall nominate and include in its report to the Convention under Section 7, Subsection c, the appropriate number of qualified voters of the State who voted in the Republican Presidential Primary and who sign a pledge declaring themselves uncommitted at the time of their election, as at-large and uncommitted delegates and alternates to the National Convention.

Section 5. Canvass of Returns

For the purpose of selecting district delegates and alternates, the returns of votes cast for Presidential candidates in the Republican Presidential Primary shall be canvassed by the SREC at the same time as the returns for other offices and shall be canvassed and recorded by Congressional District. For the purpose of selecting at-large delegates and alternates, the returns shall be canvassed and counted on a statewide basis.

Section 6. Election of District Delegates and Alternates at State Convention

- a. Number of District Delegates and Alternates: Three (3) district delegates from each Congressional District and three (3) alternates shall be elected at the State Convention in accordance with this section and the entitlements set forth in Sections 8 and 9 hereof.
- b. At the State Convention, each Congressional District shall meet and shall elect those district delegates and alternates to which a candidate is entitled under Section 8. Elections
for a candidate’s committed delegates and alternates shall be from persons nominated from the floor at the said meeting, provided however, that said nominees agree to adhere to the pledge to the candidate required under Section 10 hereof. Nominations for uncommitted delegates, if there is such an entitlement, shall be provided under Section 4. Elections shall be by majority vote, one at a time, with all delegates being elected first and then all alternates. Those delegates and alternates elected by the Congressional District shall be submitted to the Convention, which shall confirm, and not amend, those district delegates and alternates who shall be the district delegates and alternates from Texas to the National Convention of the Republican Party, and shall be so certified in accordance with The Rules of the Republican Party.

Section 7. Election of At-Large Delegates and Alternates at State Convention

- a. As provided for in Rule No. 34A, each Congressional District Caucus shall meet at the State Convention, and elect one (1) person to serve as a member of the National Nominations Committee from persons nominated from the floor at the said meeting. Election to this committee shall be by majority vote. In the same manner, each Congressional District Caucus may recommend the name of one (1) member for consideration by the National Nominations Committee as a National Convention delegate or alternate, but the National Nominations Committee is not required to accept such recommendation, in accordance with The Rules of the Republican Party.
- b. At the State Convention, the National Nominations Committee shall meet to select nominees for all at-large delegates and alternate delegates, and consider the recommended names of members of the Congressional District Caucuses for possible selection as National Convention Delegates and Alternates. Those elected federal officeholders who have access to the floor of the National Convention by virtue of their office shall be prohibited for selection as an at-large national delegate or alternate, by the National Nominations Committee.
- c. Those at-large delegate and alternate nominees selected by the National Nominations committee shall be reported to the State Convention. This report shall not be amendable by the State Convention, but shall either be confirmed or rejected by the State Convention. If the report is rejected, it shall be immediately returned to the Committee for revision and then resubmitted to the State Convention, until the report is confirmed by the Convention. The at-large delegates and alternates shall also be bound by the pledge provisions of Section 10 of this Rule. At-large delegates and alternates nominated and elected from Texas in accordance with this Rule shall be certified as the delegates and alternates from Texas in accordance with The Rules of the Republican Party for the National Convention.

Section 8. District Delegate and Alternate Entitlements

For the purpose of determining the entitlement to district delegates and alternates by candidates, the provisions of this section shall apply as follows:

- a. **More than Fifty Percent (50%) of Vote Received by Candidate:** A candidate receiving more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes in any Congressional District shall be entitled to three (3) delegates and alternates from that Congressional District.
- b. **No Candidate Receives Majority of Vote:** If no candidate receives a majority of the votes in any Congressional District the plurality winner is entitled to two (2) delegates and alternates from that district and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes receives one (1) delegate and alternate; provided, however, that if no candidate receives a majority vote in a Congressional District, and only one (1) candidate receives more than 20% of the Congressional District vote, such candidate shall be entitled to two (2) delegates and alternates. The

remaining Congressional District delegate and alternate shall be awarded to the second (2nd) place candidate.

- c. No Candidate Receives Twenty Percent (20%) of Vote: If no candidate receives more than twenty percent (20%), each of the three (3) candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall receive one (1) delegate and alternate.

Section 9. At-Large Delegate and Alternate Entitlements

For the purpose of determining the entitlement to at-large delegates and alternates by candidates, the provisions of this section shall apply, as follows:

- a. At-Large Delegates and Alternates Allocated by State Convention Caucus: The delegates elected to participate in the State Convention shall caucus by secret ballot and select a presidential candidate by plurality vote to receive the entitlement of a number of at-large delegates and alternates that will represent twenty-five percent (25%) (rounded down) of the total number of Texas delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention. The State Republican Executive Committee shall prescribe the process for each state convention delegate to cast their vote for their presidential preference by electronic or paper ballot. The National Nominations Committee shall canvass the vote and allocate the State Convention Caucus selection from among the at-large delegates prior to allocating the remaining at-large delegates as follows:
 - b. At-Large Delegates and Alternates Allocated by Presidential Primary:
 1. More than Fifty Percent (50%) of Vote Received by Candidate: A candidate receiving more than fifty percent (50%) of the votes cast in the Presidential Primary canvassed on a statewide basis shall be entitled to all remaining at-large delegates and alternates allocated to Texas under The Rules of the Republican Party.
 2. No Candidate Receives Majority of Vote: If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast statewide in the Presidential Primary, then the remaining at-large delegates and alternates shall be apportioned among the candidates receiving more than twenty percent (20%) of the statewide vote in the ratio which the number of votes received by each such candidate who received more than twenty percent (20%) of the statewide vote, bears to the total of all such candidates receiving more than twenty percent (20%) of the statewide vote, rounding fractional delegates and alternates upward to the next whole number beginning with the candidate receiving the largest number of votes. However, if no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast statewide in the Presidential Primary and only one candidate receives twenty percent (20%) or more of the statewide vote, then the remaining at-large delegates and alternates shall be apportioned between the candidate receiving more than twenty percent (20%) of the statewide vote and the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes, in the ratio which the number of votes received by each such candidate bears to the total votes for both such candidates,

rounding fractional delegates and alternates upward to the next whole number beginning with the candidate receiving the largest number of votes.

3. No Candidate Receives Twenty Percent (20%) of Vote: If no candidate receives more than twenty percent (20%) of the votes cast statewide in the Presidential Primary, the remaining at-large delegates and alternates shall be apportioned among all candidates, beginning with the candidate receiving the highest number of votes and rounding fractional delegates and alternates upward to the next whole number, and then awarding delegates and alternates to the second highest candidate in the same manner, and so forth until the remaining at-large delegates and alternates to be apportioned have been fully awarded.
- c. If, pursuant to The Rules of the Republican Party Rule No. 17, either the chairman of the Republican National Committee or the Republican National Committee Standing Committee on Rules, determines that subsection (a) of this section is in violation of The Rules of the Republican Party, all At-Large Delegates and Alternates will be allocated in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

Section 10. Pledge of Delegates and Alternates.

- a. Commitment to Candidate: By assenting to nomination on a Presidential candidate's slate, each delegate and alternate representing a Presidential candidate becomes pledged to the Presidential candidate on whose slate the delegate and alternate is nominated in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.
- b. Length of Commitment: A person who is elected as a delegate or alternate to the National Convention on the slate of a Presidential candidate by the State Convention to represent that particular Presidential candidate at the National Convention and who does not resign from the position is pledged to support that Presidential candidate at the National Convention until the candidate is nominated or until the delegate or alternate is released from the pledges as follows:
 1. First Nomination Convention Ballot: A delegate or alternate shall be released from the pledge only in the event of death, withdrawal, or by decision of the candidate. For the first ballot taken at the National Convention to determine the nominee of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States, the totals of the votes of the members of the Texas delegation shall be announced as assigned in accordance with these Rules. No poll of the members of the delegation, except those delegates who are uncommitted, shall be taken for the announcement of the vote.
 2. Second Nominating Convention Ballot: A delegate or alternate shall be released from the pledge if the candidate has failed to receive twenty

- percent (20%) or more of the total vote cast on the preceding ballot; or by the decision of the candidate;
3. Third and Subsequent Nominating Convention Ballots: All delegates and alternates are released from any pledge.
- c. Uncommitted Delegates: Uncommitted delegates and alternates may vote as they choose on all questions and candidates presented at the National Convention.

Section 11. Delegate/Alternate Resignation

- a. Written Notice: Any delegate or alternate may resign by giving written notice to the Delegation Chairman and the State Chairman at any time before the date of the National Convention.
- b. Filling Vacancy: Should a vacancy occur in the at-large delegation after the date of the State Convention but prior to the convening of the National Convention, the Chairman of the National Nomination Committee of the State Convention shall fill such vacancy by appointing, in writing, any at-large alternate to fill any at-large delegate position. To fill the vacancy of an at-large alternate, the said Chairman may select any person eligible under this Rule to hold said position, inasmuch as possible under ~~T~~the Rules of the Republican Party. In the case of a vacancy in a district delegate position, the paired alternate shall be moved over, and the presidential candidate or his or her designated representative shall appoint a new alternate, with the condition that the person so appointed shall reside in the same Congressional District at the time of appointment as the Congressional District in which the vacancy occurred. In the case of a vacancy in a district alternate position, the presidential candidate or his or her designated representative shall appoint a new alternate, with the condition that the person so appointed shall reside in the same Congressional District at the time of appointment as the Congressional District in which the vacancy occurred. All appointments shall be made from those nominated at the convention, if possible. If no potential nominee exists, then the presidential candidate or his or her designated representative shall appoint as a new alternate anyone eligible under this Rule to hold said position, provided that said nominee(s) agree to adhere to pledge to the candidate required under Section 10 hereof.

Section 12. Delegate/Alternate Qualifications

Each nominee for delegate and alternate must have voted in the Republican Presidential Primary, and must be qualified to be a delegate or alternate under The Rules of the Republican Party.

Rule No. 39 - Presidential Electors

At the Biennial State Convention in presidential election years, the delegates from each Congressional District shall nominate one (1) Presidential Elector and such nomination shall be presented to the National Nominations Committee; additionally, the National Nominations

Committee shall select additional nominees to bring to total number of nominees to the number allowed by law. Each such nominee for Presidential Elector, prior to the report of the National Nominations Committee, shall file with the Chairman of the National Nominations Committee an affidavit in writing as to the nominee's commitment to vote for the Republican Party's nominees for President and Vice President. The report of the National Nominations Committee shall include only nominees who have so filed such affidavit. The report of the National Nominations Committee must include the nominees from the Congressional District who have so filed affidavits. The Convention shall then elect the Presidential Electors. Any vacancy among the Presidential Electors shall be filled by majority vote of the SREC, with the conditions that: (1) the person elected to fill the vacancy shall have already filed with the State Chairman an affidavit in writing as to his or her commitment to vote for the Republican Party's nominees for President and Vice President and (2) if the vacancy occurs for a person who had been nominated by his or her Congressional District Caucus at the biennial State Convention then the SREC shall elect a person who has filed such an affidavit, has made an affiliation with the Republican Party of Texas, and resides in that same congressional district at the time he or she is elected by the SREC to be a replacement Presidential Elector.

Rule No. 40 - National Committeeman and Committeewoman

At the biennial State Convention held in presidential election years, each Congressional District shall caucus and recommend a man for Republican National Committeeman from Texas and a woman for Republican National Committeewoman from Texas. These recommendations shall be forwarded to the National Nominations Committee by the district's member to the committee, who shall support them on at least the first (1st) round of voting. The National Nominations Committee shall select one (1) man and one (1) woman from these recommendations to be submitted to the Convention as nominees for these positions. Nominations from the floor shall be allowed only for candidates recommended by at least ~~three~~ five (53) districts, or by petition signed by delegates equal in number to at least ~~twenty-three~~ percent (320%) of the convention voting strength. In the event of a vacancy in the office of National Committeeman or Committeewoman the vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the State Republican Executive Committee. To be eligible, candidates for the office of National Committeeman or National Committeewoman, shall be required to file a statement of intent to run with the SREC Secretary by 11:59 p.m. CT of the tenth (10th) day prior to the first General Session of the State Convention for which the election is to be held. A person may not run for National Committeeman or National Committeewoman if they have filed or declared an intent to run for State Party Chairman, State Party Vice Chairman, SREC Committeeman, or SREC Committeewoman at the same convention.

Rule No. 41 - State Party Chairman and Vice Chairman

At the biennial State Convention, each Senatorial District shall caucus and recommend a man and woman for State Chairman and Vice Chairman. These recommendations shall be forwarded to the State Nominations Committee by the district's member to the committee, who shall support them on at least the first (1st) round of voting. The State Nominations Committee shall select one (1) man and one (1) woman from these recommendations to be submitted to the Convention as nominees for these positions. Nominations from the floor shall be allowed only for candidates

recommended by at least ~~three-five~~ (53) districts, or by petition signed by delegates equal in number to at least ~~twenty-thirty~~ percent (320%) of the convention voting strength. No person shall be eligible to be elected Chairman or Vice Chairman for more than four (4) consecutive two-year terms to the same office. To be eligible, candidates for the office of State Chairman or Vice Chairman shall be required to file a statement of intent to run with the SREC Secretary by 11:59 p.m. CT on the tenth day at least ten (10) days prior to the first General Session of the State Convention. A person may not run for State Party Chairman or State Party Vice Chairman if they have filed or declared an intent to run for National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, SREC Committeeman, or SREC Committeewoman at the same convention.

Rule No. 42 – State Republican Executive Committee (SREC)

At the biennial State Convention, each Senatorial District shall caucus and recommend two (2) nominees to represent that Senatorial District on the SREC as Committeeman and Committeewoman. The results shall be forwarded to the State Nominations Committee by the district's member to the committee, and the committee shall include the results in its report to the Convention. Those members selected to represent a particular Senatorial District must be those recommended by the convention delegates representing that Senatorial District. For the purposes of election to, and service on, the SREC a person must be a resident of the district he or she represents with proof of permanent residency in that Senate District for a minimum of six (6) months in addition to the address as indicated by on his or her current voter registration. No person shall be eligible to be elected State Republican Executive Committee man or woman for more than four consecutive two-year terms. No member of the SREC may hold any elective federal, state or county office. All SREC candidates shall disclose to their respective caucuses prior to their election the source of any campaign contributions and whether or not they are employed by any elected official, registered lobbyist, or political action committee. All SREC members shall disclose to the SREC whether or not they receive compensation from any elected official, registered lobbyist, or political action committee and, if so, the member shall disclose the source(s). All SREC members shall disclose their campaign management employment history for the previous five years. SREC members may not manage non-Republican candidates seeking office in a partisan election. The SREC shall be authorized to approve the minutes of the State Convention. Any individual who is a compensated employee of the Republican Party of Texas or a partner or affiliate of the Republican Party of Texas may not serve as an SREC Committeeman or Committeewoman. No person shall be eligible to serve as a member of the SREC while employed by, contracted with, or receiving compensation from any political campaign for public office, nor may any member of the SREC serve as an employed lobbyist. A person may not run for SREC Committeeman or Committeewoman if they have filed or declared an intent to run for State Party Chairman, State Party Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, or National Committeewoman at the same convention.

GENERAL RULES FOR CANDIDATES

Rule No. 43 – Candidate Platform and Legislative Priorities Review

The Republican Party of Texas shall make an electronic copy of the most recent Platform and Legislative Priorities available on its website. The County or State Chairman shall ~~distribute either an electronic or a paper~~ make available a copy of the Platform and Legislative Priorities to each candidate along with all other candidate application papers. The County or State Chairman shall request, and each candidate shall ~~to~~ indicate whether the candidate agrees, disagrees, or is undecided for each bullet point item of the Party Principles included in the Preamble of the Platform and may include comments if desired. The County or State Chairman shall also request that each candidate read the entire Platform and Legislative Priorities and shall indicate at least ten (10) line items from the Platform that the candidate strongly supports. All candidates for offices shall ~~should~~ file the completed Platform and Legislative Priorities Review containing the candidate's responses at the time of filing for office. Candidates' responses shall be collected and recorded by the filing entity and ~~may be published~~ within ten days of the close of candidate filing on the filing entity's website ~~prior to the primary~~. If the filing entity has no website or limited website availability, a copy of the candidate's responses may can be received from the filing entity's offices upon request. ~~At the discretion of the Executive Committee of the filing entity, a candidate's response may be excluded from posting to the website of the filing entity. If a candidate fails to timely return the completed response, the filing entity shall publish on its website, as applicable, a notice that the candidate did not submit the completed response.~~ This rule shall not apply to judicial and law enforcement candidates.

Rule No. 43A – Platform and Principles

The Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention shall prepare a list of no less than ten (10) and no more than twenty (20) principles included in the Preamble of the Platform of the Republican Party of Texas which clearly defines the Party's values, with the knowledge and purpose that they be used to identify candidate values as stated in Rule No. 43. A candidate must return the candidate's completed Platform Review and the completed Candidate Resource Committee (CRC) funding application to be eligible to receive funds from the CRC of the SREC.

Rule No. 44 – Censure Process and Penalties

a. Process:

A County or District Executive Committee may, after no less than seven (7) days' notice and invitation to the Officeholder to appear and be provided time to speak before a County or District Executive Committee, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those constituent Executive Committee Precinct Chairmens present and voting, but in no case by less than a majority of constituent Precinct Chairmens of the County Executive Committee (CEC) in full, adopt a resolution censuring a Republican public Officeholder representing all or a portion of that County or District for three (3) or more actions taken during the Officeholder's current term in opposition to the core principles of the Republican Party of Texas defined in the Preamble of the Party Platform as described in Rule No. 43A or to the Legislative Priorities adopted at the most recent State

Convention as described in Rule No. 34(c). Any resolution of censure that does not meet those criteria shall be subject to challenge by a point of order.

Resolution Content:

Such a resolution may include a request to impose the penalties below to the SREC. The SREC must confirm or deny penalties prior to early voting of the Republican Primary Election in which the Officeholder is seeking election.

Penalties:

If such a request is included, after not less than fourteen (14) days' notice and opportunity to the Officeholder to appear and be provided time to speak before the SREC in response to the request. The SREC, by a three-fifths (3/5) vote of the full membership, may vote to concur with the resolution of censure and impose one or more of the following penalties:

Penalty 1: Declare that no Rule or Bylaw enacted by any division of the Party at any level that demands the Party be neutral in intraparty contests shall be observed with respect to the named Officeholder, and no financial or other support shall be provided to the Officeholder's campaign by the Party except that which is required by law. If the Officeholder files an application to run for any public office in the Republican Party Primary Election following the censure resolution's passage, the SREC shall be authorized to spend up to twelve percent (12%) of the Party's general fund on voter education in the Officeholder's district, opposing the censured officeholder or supporting an opponent, in a manner and by republishing the original censure resolution verbatim, using a media format determined by the SREC.

Penalty 2: Declare that the named Officeholder is discouraged from participating in the Republican Party Primary Election following the censure passage.

Penalty 3: Authorize and direct the State Chairman or any County Chairman to refuse to accept any application for a place on the ballot of a Republican Primary Election for a period of twenty-four (24) months following adoption of the censure and imposition of said remedy.

- b. Any County Chairman or County Executive Committee member who applies the provisions of Rule No. 44 and thereby becomes the subject of a lawsuit for doing so shall be indemnified by the Republican Party of Texas, who shall provide counsel to the County Chairman or County Executive Committee member or pay for any expenses incurred related to any suit. The State Chairman shall defend in court any suit against the Party arising from the application of Rule No. 44.
- c. The biennial State Convention may censure statewide elected officials. Resolutions for censure shall originate at a County or Senatorial District Convention. County or Senatorial District Convention resolutions for censure shall be delivered to the State Chairman, who shall deliver the censure to the Chairman of the Temporary Platform and Resolutions Committee and shall

provide notice of censure and invitation to the censured Officeholder to appear. The Platform and Resolutions Committee shall determine whether or not to send the censure to the Convention for a vote. Rule No. 24 shall apply to any minority report. Any elected Officeholder censured at the State Convention held after the Primary Election in which that Officeholder is on the General Election ballot may not incur penalties in this rule. Potential penalties listed in Section a above apply to this Section c.

d. Any above penalty imposed shall expire on the day following the date of the Primary Runoff Election in which the Officeholder would be up for reelection. The term "Officeholder" as used in this rule shall mean a holder of public office. Nothing within this Rule shall be construed to authorize the removal of a public Officeholder; and likewise, nothing within this rule shall serve to limit the removal of any public Officeholder under other rule or law.

~~e. A candidate wishing to file with a State or County Chairman for a position on a Republican Primary ballot shall include the following statement on his or her application: "I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that I have not been censured under Rule No. 44 of the Republican Party of Texas by the SREC, or a state convention in the preceding twenty-four (24) months prior to this application." A State or County Chairman shall declare any application without this statement as incomplete and refuse to accept said application, and follow the prescribed process to notify the candidate for a chance to cure the defect, when applicable. If no timely correction is made, the applicable chairman shall reject the application.~~

e. The state party shall publish on its website a list of all individuals who have been censured under Rule 44 of the Republican Party of Texas or a state convention in the preceding twenty-four (24) months prior to the start of the filing period. That listing must include the penalty applied and a copy of the censure resolution. During filing, the party shall note on the website any eligible candidate who has been censured under Rule 44 by the SREC of the Republican Party of Texas or a state convention in the proceeding twenty-four (24) months.

Any County Executive Committee (CEC), County Convention, or Senatorial District Convention may originate a censure resolution against the Speaker of the Texas House.

Rule No. 45 - Is intentionally left blank

GENERAL RULES FOR CONDUCTING PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Rule No. 46 - Closed Primaries

In Texas Republican Primary Elections and Texas Republican Primary Runoff Elections, only a United States citizen eligible to vote in Texas who is registered to vote with the Texas Secretary of State as a Republican may cast a ballot in those elections.

PROVISO: Except for rules on electoral affairs, which take effect on January 1 of the odd-numbered year following the biennial Republican Party of Texas State Convention, amendments to these rules take effect: (1) upon adjournment sine die of each biennial Republican Party of Texas State Convention, or (2) immediately, when amended by the State Republican Executive Committee.

Republican Party of Texas 512-477-9821 (Telephone)

These rules were originally adopted by the State Executive Committee on March 13, 1972 in Austin, Texas, and amended or changed by the:

State Convention on September 19, 1972 in Dallas, Texas;
State Convention on September 17, 1974 in Houston, Texas;
State Convention on June 19, 1976 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Convention on September 11, 1976 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on September 9, 1978 in Dallas, Texas;
State Convention on June 21, 1980 in Houston, Texas;
State Convention on September 6, 1980 in San Antonio, Texas;
State Convention on September 11, 1982 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on September 22, 1984 in Corpus Christi, Texas;
State Executive Committee on November 23, 1985 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on June 28, 1986 in Dallas, Texas;
State Executive Committee on May 30, 1987 in Austin, Texas;
State Executive Committee on November 21, 1987 in Copperas Cove, Texas;
State Convention on June 10, 1988 in Houston, Texas;
State Convention on June 30, 1990 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Convention on June 20, 1992 in Dallas, Texas;
State Convention on June 11, 1994 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Convention on June 13, 1998 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Convention on June 16, 2000 in Houston, Texas;
State Convention on June 8, 2002 in Dallas, Texas;
State Convention on June 4, 2004 in San Antonio, Texas;
State Convention on June 3, 2006 in San Antonio, Texas;
State Convention on June 13, 2008 in Houston, Texas;
State Convention on June 12, 2010 in Dallas, Texas;
State Executive Committee on October 1, 2011 in Austin, Texas;
State Executive Committee on February 29, 2012 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention meeting on June 8, 2012 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Executive Committee on December 7, 2013 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on June 6, 2014 in Fort Worth, Texas;
State Executive Committee on March 7, 2015 in Austin, Texas;
State Executive Committee on September 12, 2015 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on May 13, 2016 in Dallas, Texas;
State Executive Committee on March 4, 2017 in Austin, Texas;
State Executive Committee meeting on April 7, 2018 in Austin, Texas;

State Convention on June 16, 2018 in San Antonio, Texas;
State Executive Committee on September 14, 2019 in Austin, Texas;
State Convention on October 6, 2020 by electronic vote;
State Executive Committee on August 28, 2021 in Lubbock, Texas [changed Rule No. 1(e) and amended Rule Nos. 19 and 27A];
State Executive Committee on February 12, 2022 in Austin, Texas [amended Rule No. 19 and changed Rule No. 23A];
State Convention on June 18, 2022 in Houston, Texas; and
State Executive Committee on September 24, 2022 in Austin, Texas [changed Rule No. 44(b) and proviso language];
State Executive Committee on March 4, 2023 in Austin, Texas [changed Rule No. 8(f)];
State Convention on May 24, 2024 in San Antonio, Texas;
State Executive Committee on March 22, 2025 in Austin, Texas [changed Rule No. 44(a)]; and
State Executive Committee on June 14, 2025 in Austin, Texas [changed Rule No. 46].

MINORITY REPORT

AMEND RULE NO. 44 – CENSURE PROCESS AND PENALTIES

Amend Rule 44 by replacing the existing language from the 2024 Rules with the following:

a. Criteria:

The criteria for this Rule will be the corresponding Republican Party of Texas (RPT) Principles as listed in the RPT Platform (Principles) or Legislative Priorities (LPs).

b. Definitions:

1. Violation: A violation will have occurred when any Republican Officeholder, at any level of government, during the current term of office, commits three (3) or more actions in opposition to the Principles or LPs.

2. Officeholder: The term “Officeholder” as used in this rule shall mean a holder of public elected office or Republican Party elected office. Nothing within this Rule shall be construed to authorize the removal of an Officeholder; and likewise, nothing within this rule shall serve to limit the removal of any Officeholder under other rule or law.

c. Process:

A Resolution of Censure (RoC) may be adopted by a County Executive Committee (CEC) or a District Executive Committee (DEC) against any Texas Republican Officeholder if the Officeholder has committed a minimum of three (3) violations during the current term on office, without regard to the office held;

The RoC must indicate the minimum number of violations, as outlined below, committed by the Officeholder that violate the Principles and/or LPs. Said Principle or LP must be or have been in effect at the time of the violation.

The RoC must list each violation as a separately numbered item and, for each violation, include:

1. Identification of the specific points in the Principles and/or LPs violated;
2. A brief explanation of how the violation conflicts with the Principles and/or LPs; and,
3. Citations to official legislative documents and/or attachments sufficient to verify the violation (including, but not limited to, as applicable, journal pages, voting records, bill numbers, committee or sub-committee records, official postings, transcripts, or official video timestamps).

The RoC must be sent immediately upon adoption by the CEC or DEC to the State Republican Executive Committee (SREC). The CEC or DEC must also include the minutes of the required meetings to adopt the ROC. Any RoC that does not meet these criteria shall be subject to challenge by a point of order.

d. RoC Voting Requirements:

1. For a CEC or DEC to pass a RoC:
 - A. The final vote must represent a simple majority of filled constituent

- Precinct Chairs, whether present and voting or not; and,
 - B. Of the constituent Precinct Chairs that are present and voting, at least two-thirds (67%) must vote in favor of the RoC.
2. For the SREC to adopt a RoC, the minimum vote must be simple majority (50.1%) of the total SREC representatives, whether or not they are present and voting.

e. Standing:

A CEC or DEC will have standing before the SREC on the following conditions:

1. Within the district an Officeholder represents (e.g., County Officeholder, State Representative, State Senator, U.S. Representative), any single CEC in the district may submit a RoC to the SREC.
2. For Statewide Offices (e.g., Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker of the House, Supreme Court Judges, U.S. Senator, etc.), a minimum of ten (10) CECs in the State of Texas may submit a RoC to the SREC.

For item 1 in this section, the rule of Notification must be followed as specified in section (f)(1) below. For item 2 in this section, the rule of Notification must be followed as specified in section (f)(2) below. For item 2, the Officeholder will not be called to appear before the individual CECs or DEC, but the RoC immediately advances to the SREC.

In addition to the above standings, the SREC shall have the authority to initiate a RoC of a Republican member of the Texas House of Representatives if the following conditions are met:

1. The member did not vote on the House Floor for the House Republican Caucus nominee for Speaker of the House in the first vote for said office; and,
2. A majority of the members of the House Republican Caucus recommend in writing the SREC censure the specific House Republican Caucus member.

If the SREC initiates a censure of a member of the House Republican Caucus based on a House Speaker vote, the censure must receive a 2/3rds (67%) or more vote of the SREC members present and voting at a meeting held for the purpose. The notice and opportunity for a Speaker of the House to speak before the SREC are as listed in subsection f(2) below.

f. Notification:

The Officeholder will be notified according to the following conditions:

1. The CEC or DEC shall, within three (3) business days of the meeting when the RoC was adopted, send an invitation to the Officeholder:
 - A. The invitation may be sent via any common or paid courier with signed return receipt required, or by personal delivery with video evidence;
 - B. The invitation may be sent or delivered to the Officeholder's attention at any office address used by the Officeholder in fulfillment of the Office;
 - C. The return receipt may be signed by the Officeholder or any of the Officeholder's staff;

- D. A copy of the RoC must be included with the invitation;
- E. The Officeholder must be given:
 - (i). A minimum of seven (7) days' notice to attend the CEC or DEC meeting wherein the RoC will be finally presented for consideration;
 - (ii). A minimum of three (3) dates for the meeting to discuss the RoC. If the Officeholder does not respond within seven (7) days of receipt, the CEC shall choose a date and notify the Officeholder at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting wherein the RoC will be finally presented for consideration.

2. The SREC shall notify the Officeholder based on the preceding Notification conditions, except the Officeholder will be provided at least fourteen (14) days' notice to appear before the SREC to address the RoC.

g. Penalties:

If an RoC is adopted by the SREC, the SREC declares that no Rule or Bylaw enacted by any division of the RPT at any level demanding the Party to be neutral in intraparty contests shall be observed with respect to the censured Officeholder. No financial or other support shall be provided to the censured Officeholder's campaign by the RPT or CEC or DEC, except that which is required by law. The RPT shall publish prominently on its website a list of all Officeholders who have been censured and the censure adopted by the SREC in the preceding twenty-four (24) months. The listing must be publicly available on the website prior to the start of the filing period. The listing must include the penalty applied and a copy of the censure resolution. The listing on the RPT website must remain prominently displayed on the RPT website until the day after the Primary, or Primary Runoff if the Officeholder is involved in a Primary Runoff.

The SREC shall then move to a vote on further penalties. If the SREC votes by a simple majority (50.1%), the SREC shall spend up to twelve (12) percent of the RPT's general fund on voter education in the censured Officeholder's district or in the state by republishing the original RoC verbatim using a media format determined by the SREC. The SREC shall use mail, email, media, social media, or any other method to effectuate this purpose.

If the SREC votes to spend up to twelve (12) percent of the RPT's general fund on voter education, the SREC shall then move to a vote on further penalties. If the SREC votes by a two-thirds majority (67%), the SREC shall authorize and direct the State Chairman or any County Chairman to refuse to accept any application from the censured Officeholder for a place on the ballot of a Republican Primary election. The application refusal requirement shall take effect immediately and shall continue for 24 months.

h. Indemnity:

Any County Chairman, Precinct Chairman, and/or SREC member who applies the provisions of Rule 44 of the RPT and thereby becomes the subject of a lawsuit for doing so shall be indemnified by the RPT, who shall provide counsel to the County Chairman, Precinct Chairman and/or SREC member or pay for any expenses incurred related to any suit arising therefrom. The State Chairman shall defend in court any suit against the Party arising from the application of Rule 44 of the RPT.

Offered by Permanent Rules Committee Members:

Craig Liccardi – SD1

Randall Dunning – SD2

Daniel Hunt – SD3

Dr. Gregory Parker – SD4

Susan Lucas – SD5

Amie Super – SD10

Brenda Platt – SD12

Dr. Milinda Morris – SD13

Katy Jackson – SD18

Dave Eagle – SD22



Report of the 2026 Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee to The Convention

The Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee met on June 11, 2026, Chairman Rachal Hisler presiding with Danielle Cather - Vice Chair, Wilma May - Parliamentarian, and Selina Sauter - Secretary and reports the following:

That the top 15 Ranked Legislative Priorities, as perfected by the Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee, which is attached hereto, be forwarded to the Floor of the Convention for a final eight to be adopted.

I certify the above information to be true and correct:

Rachal Hisler

Rachal Hisler, Chairwoman

June 11, 2026

Committee Members

Rachel Hale- SD1
Richard Henson- SD2
Brian Fitzgerald- SD3
Loretta Emmons- SD4
Dwayne Wright- SD5
Keith Neilsen- SD6
Ralph Fite- SD7
Susan Milam- SD8
Dan Tully- SD9
Destin Sensky- SD10
Steven Breault- SD11
Cindi Castilla- SD12
Dave Bennett- SD13
Levi Fuller- SD14
Rolando Garcia- SD15
Susan Fountain- SD16
Lauren Heese- SD17
Paul Yamarick- SD18
Walter West- SD19
Eric Knerr- SD20
Julie Dahlberg- SD21
Devie Duke- SD22
Elaine Cook- SD23
Davis Ford- SD24
Patrick Von Dolen- SD25
Paula McGee- SD26
Jeneria Lewis- SD27
Levi Rudder- SD28
Jocabeth "Jay" Castro- SD29
Aileen Blachowski- SD30
Jeff Russell- SD31

1. Secure Texas Elections

To safeguard election integrity, ensure only eligible citizens participate, promote transparency, and restore public trust in Texas elections, we propose these core reforms:

- 1. Strict Voter Registration & Eligibility:** Require proof of U.S. citizenship to register to vote, English-only ballots, and mandate counties/Secretary of State to update voter rolls quarterly with cross-checks that reject commercial or mail-house addresses as residential locations.
- 2. Secure In-Person Voting with Photo ID:** Mandate a U.S. or Texas government-issued photo ID for every election with no exceptions; restrict mail-in ballots to disabled, military, and citizens absent from the state; limit to single-day, precinct-only voting with the ability to consolidate precinct voting locations.
- 3. Paper Ballot Security & Counting:** Use only hand-marked, sequentially numbered, anti-counterfeiting paper ballots signed by election officials; conduct precinct-level counting with dumb scanners immediately upon return and publish results before submission to the county. Cost effective precinct auditing must be available.
- 4. Closed Primaries & Party Accountability:** Restrict voting in party primaries to registered members only; require candidates on the ballot to be registered with that party and mandate local/municipal candidates to declare a party affiliation.
- 5. Strengthened Administration & Finance Rules:** Make the Secretary of State an elected office, remove existing waivers from Election Code; enact legislation that penalizes unlawful altering of election procedures by public officials and election officials, including unauthorized waivers and advisories. limit out-of-state and prohibit foreign and terrorist-linked donations.
- 6. Standardized Elections & Oversight:** Align all local, municipal, and ISD bond elections with county/state general election dates (requiring 2/3 approval for bonds). School Districts shall be prohibited from conducting, administering, or overseeing their own elections. All elections must be conducted exclusively under a uniform statewide election administration system to ensure consistency, transparency, accountability, and election integrity across Texas.

2. Completely Eliminate All Property Tax

We call on the Legislature to immediately develop and implement a plan that eliminates property taxes for all property owners that is a net tax cut, by requiring fiscal discipline, zero based budgeting, and spending restraint at all levels of government, and requiring 2/3 voter approval to increase the overall tax burden, adopt new debt, or exceed spending limits. (Plank 75)

3. Ban Taxpayer-funded Lobbying

Prohibit all forms of taxpayer-funded lobbying by any taxing entities, including the use of tax dollars to hire lobbyists, direct use contractors, third parties, and nonelected public employees who are

registered lobbyist; and prohibit the use of tax dollars by associations or other entities from premiums, dues, fees, subscriptions, or other tax sources to engage in any lobbying activities, with the establishment of civil and criminal penalties, which includes enforcement by local prosecutors and/or the Texas Attorney General. (Plank 212)

4. Don't Sharia Our Texas

Texas government must stop Sharia Law by declaring that Sharia law is an incompatible, seditious, subversive, competing enemy of the Texas and U.S. Constitutions, and that its advocacy or implementation is a seditious criminal act, worthy of criminal punishment, disqualification for public, military, and law enforcement service, denaturalization, and, deportment. It should also be resisted in the following ways, including:

- 1. Immigration Reforms:** Formally request that the Federal government denaturalize and/or deport advocates of Sharia law.
- 2. Taxpayer Funds May Not Be Granted:** Taxpayer funds shall not be granted, contracted, disbursed, or otherwise provided to any entity or program that promotes or advocates allegiance to a foreign legal system, such as Sharia law, that conflicts with the Constitutions of Texas or the United States, nor shall Texas public schools and taxpayer funded institutions be allowed to provide meals or services in compliance with Sharia law.
- 3. Sharia Compliant Developments:** Stop any economic or residential development that advocates the application of Sharia law and discriminates against those who do not submit to it.
- 4. Funding Prohibitions:** Stop religious and/or educational institutions in Texas from receiving funding from hostile foreign or domestic sources that have any affiliation with any organization that advocates Sharia law or has been designated as a Foreign Terror Organization or Transnational Criminal Organization.
- 5. Enforce and Expand Our Laws:** Enforce Texas sedition law against advocacy of Sharia law, and rigorously enforce other Texas law that criminalizes aspects of Sharia law such as terroristic threat, female genital mutilation, animal cruelty, domestic violence, rape, polygamy, and pedophilia. Modify existing statutes to explicitly reference Sharia inclusion. Expand the jurisdiction of the OAG to prosecute such law. Include elimination of taxpayer assistance to women who in reality are wives under Sharia law. Enact legislation to eliminate the fraud related to Sharia compliant financing.
- 6. Expand American Law For American Courts:** Expand the legal applications of the American Law for American Courts Pass (HB 45, 2017) and adopt a Texas Domestic Terrorist Organization Designation Act to define and prohibit domestic terrorists and sponsors of terror, and create a private civil cause of action allowing RICO provisions to be used by victims of terrorism.

5. Protect Texas Kids

Protect Texas Kids: To protect Texas children, strengthen families, and ensure safe schools, we propose these core reforms:

1. School Employee Screening & Enforcement: Mandate rigorous employment screening procedures before hire and every new contract for all public school employees to prevent abuse in schools. Codify an Independent Inspector General with broad authority (e.g. subpoena power, criminal investigative referral, and the ability to apply Do Not Hire enforcement retroactively). Give the Education Code teeth. Implement a tiered system of penalties and fines to enforce it. (Plank 86) Prohibit NDA's or attempts to hide educator misconduct through separation agreements and employment settlements. Provide clear whistleblower protections for reporters of misconduct.

2. Promote Marriage & Strong Families: As marriage and strong families are the best protection for children, promote and respect marriage, family unity, parenting and parental rights across all state agencies, including CPS and schools. Ban same sex adoption. End no-fault divorce. When marriage breaks down respect 50/50 equal parenting presumptions in the best interest of children in family law proceedings. (Planks 171, 172, 189, 190)

3. Protect Family Sovereignty & Privacy: Eliminate funding and implementation of programs or materials that interfere with healthy family formation, family sovereignty and student privacy including harmful materials, Social Emotional Learning, school-based mental health surveys, health programming and clinics; online platforms, apps, other technology products, and the use of Artificial Intelligence, which overstep the rights of the family and collect student data using harmful and deceptive practices. (Planks 87, 89, 94, 103, 150)

4. Sales & Display: Ban the sale or display of obscene devices in family-friendly stores and allow them only in "sexually oriented businesses."

6. End Government Overreach

To end government overreach, protect individual liberties, preserve Texas sovereignty, and prevent unnecessary restrictions on Texans' freedoms, we propose these core reforms:

1. Transportation & Mobility Freedom: Strongly oppose Net Zero, Vision Zero, climate emergency declarations, and all policies that restrict driving (especially gas-powered vehicles), shrink road capacity, impose road diets, vehicle kill switches, mileage taxes, carbon taxes, emissions testing, or other measures that limit freedom to travel; end unconstitutional tolls in perpetuity, eliminate tolls on paid-off toll roads, and prohibit converting public roads to toll roads.

2. Emergency Powers Reform: Amend the Texas Constitution (per 2024 Platform Plank 9d) to require the Legislature to convene after a declared emergency lasting 30 days or more affecting five or more counties, to concur, modify, or terminate it.

3. Texas Sovereignty & Federal Resistance: Create a formal process (modeled on the Texas Sovereignty Act) for Texas to identify and resist unconstitutional federal acts; protect the Texas National Guard from federal overreach; and prohibit state agencies and subdivisions from accepting federal funds with attached strings or conditions.

4. Election Integrity: Bifurcate elections and voter rolls for presidential electors, state offices, and local Texas offices from U.S. House and Senate races to shield Texas elections from federal interference and corruption.

5. Gun Rights Protections: Abolish all gun-free zones in Texas and remove any state law requirement for federal approval on the sale of suppressors manufactured solely in Texas.

6. Local Government Enforcement and MUD Bond reform: Ensure meaningful enforcement of all state laws, prevent all government entities from evading legislative mandates, and enact legislation establishing a process for temporary state receivership of municipalities and school districts, initiated by narrow, quantifiable metrics, to end poorly managed or failing Texas city governments' defiance of the rule of law and their seizure of power never granted to them. Stop Texas government entities from weaponizing leftist ideology against license holders for following their conscience or from receiving federal funds with strings attached. Implement comprehensive reforms to Municipal Utility Districts (MUD) and bond proposals to increase transparency and accountability, limit overreach in local infrastructure, and allow County government to have a substantive role in MUD debt decisions affecting County citizens. Platform Plank 73

7. Ban Government Surveillance: Prohibit government use of license plate readers, facial recognition systems, and other surveillance technologies on public roadways, spaces, and parks as a violation of the 4th and 5th Amendments.

7. Secure Texas Grid, Water, Energy, Agriculture and Property Sovereignty

Secure Texas Grid, Water, Energy, Agriculture and Property Sovereignty

We call on the Texas Legislature to safeguard our finite natural resources, critical infrastructure, agriculture, and private property rights against foreign influence, unsustainable consumption, and government overreach to ensure long-term independence, affordability, and liberty for future generations. Electric Grid Protection: Protect the Texas grid from large-scale EMP and foreign-adversary cyber threats by removing vulnerable control equipment; pause uneconomic 765kV transmission projects; ensure fair electricity rates for families and small businesses; and recapture federal incentives to preserve grid independence through conventional generation.

Water Security: Ban large-scale export or sale of ground and surface water to any single private entity; prohibit data centers and new large industrial users from consuming fresh ground or surface water by mandating nonpotable water such as oil and gas waste water, ban fluoridation of public water supplies; and expedite permitting, funding, and construction of desalination, wastewater reuse, produced water treatment, reservoirs, and conveyance infrastructure while protecting rivers and streams.

Texas Is Not for Sale: Expand prohibitions on foreign and adversary ownership or control of all critical infrastructure and adjacent land; require full beneficial-ownership disclosure to prevent shell

company evasion; and strengthen oversight of local authorities through 391 commissions and related tools.

Eminent Domain and Property Rights: Require proof of immediate public necessity for all eminent domain actions with transparent hearings; prohibit its use for speculative private projects or by non-elected entities. If any revenue is generated on private property involuntarily taken, that revenue shall be returned proportionally to the affected landowners. End Civil Asset Forfeiture: Abolish civil asset forfeiture entirely; ensure private property can only be forfeited following a criminal conviction that is upheld on appeal. Protect Texas Agriculture Prohibit foreign governments, adversaries, and their proxies from owning or controlling Texas farmland, farms, and ranches; promote strong biosecurity measures and rapid-response eradication of harmful parasites such as the invasive New World Screwworm, while ensuring full respect for farmers' and ranchers' rights and minimizing regulatory burdens.

Planks 39 (Utilities), 41 (Grid), 46 (Water Resources), 47 (Energy Production), 200 (Eminent Domain), 201 (Foreign Land Ownership)

8. Protect Life

Protect the Sanctity of Every Human Life

We call on lawmakers to affirm the sanctity of every human life, created in the image of God, by securing the right to life and equal protection under the law from the moment of fertilization until natural death. The Legislature must repeal Penal Code Sections 19.06, 22.12, and Civil Practice and Remedies Code Section 71.003(c); pass strong criminal penalties and new enforcement tools to fight abortion and abortion pill trafficking; hold rogue officials accountable for failing to defend life; protect vulnerable patients from involuntary termination in medical settings; protect fetal life from destructive practices, such as IVF and commercial surrogacy; and promote Natural Procreative Technologies (NaPro) to help women conceive children naturally.

(Principle 2, Planks 23, 146, 195)

9. Medical Freedom

To protect medical freedom, bodily autonomy, and informed consent while limiting government and corporate overreach in healthcare, we propose these core reforms:

1. Bodily Autonomy: Prohibit any government, employer, or institution from forcing, coercing, or penalizing individuals for declining vaccines, declining services by an individual, medical treatments, or procedures; ban all discrimination based on vaccine or medical choice.

2. Strict Informed Consent: Require comprehensive informed consent before any medical treatment or procedure is performed.

3. Limit Insurance Overreach: Restrict the power of insurance companies to control or manage healthcare decisions, including prescriptions and treatments.

4. Ban mRNA Vaccines: Eliminate the procurement, authorization, and distribution of mRNA-based vaccines in Texas.

5. Blood Supply Transparency: Require patients to be notified before receiving any blood transfusion from a donor who has received an mRNA-based shot, and have the right to directed, autologous, and informed blood transfusion choices.

6. Patient and parental rights: Must be protected through meaningful accountability. Individual and institutions that violate patient or parental rights should face meaningful consequences under the law.

10. Border Enforcement

To secure the Texas border, strengthen immigration enforcement, deter illegal immigration, and protect Texas taxpayers and sovereignty, we propose these core reforms:

1. Local Cooperation with Federal Enforcement: Require all local jurisdictions to fully cooperate with federal immigration authorities, including maximum participation in the 287(g) program for removals.

2. Penalties for Sanctuary Policies: Empower the Texas Attorney General to prosecute local government officials who interfere with or obstruct immigration enforcement.

3. Strengthen Border Operations: Overhaul the Texas Border Mission by establishing a dedicated Border Protection Unit focused on preventing illegal entry, combating human trafficking and cartel activity, and facilitating the removal of individuals unlawfully present in the United States.

4. E-Verify & Employment Controls: Mandate E-Verify for all Texas employers with significant penalties for noncompliance; prohibit state agencies and local governments from employing foreign visa workers or contracting with companies that use them (directly or indirectly).

5. End Benefits & Incentives for Illegal Presence: Terminate all non-emergency public benefits for individuals unlawfully present in the United States, including in-state college tuition and enrollment in public schools (while preserving emergency medical care); deny all taxpayer-funded grants, incentives, and subsidies (including Texas Enterprise Fund grants and tax abatements) to companies that employ foreign visa workers.

6. Remittance Tax for Enforcement: Impose a tax on cash and app-based remittances to foreign nations to help fund Texas immigration enforcement efforts.

11. Education Reform

To Make Texas Classrooms Great Again, we propose these core reforms:

1. DOGE Public Education: Cut waste, fraud and abuse at the state, ESC and ISD levels. Abolish State Board of Educator Certification. Right-size superintendent salaries. Return to the Texas Constitutional purpose of public education. Challenge the Plyler v. Doe Decision. (Planks 62, 67, 75, 77, 95, 99)

2. School Governance: Overhaul school governance, oversight and board training (rewrite Ed Code Ch. 11). Crack down on taxpayer-funded election interference, and local public corruption schemes that create outsized influence on school election outcomes with criminal and civil penalties. (Planks 77, 101, 102)

3. Classical Education: Return to proven classical education, adopting the Trivium model (grammar, logic, rhetoric) focusing on core subjects, phonics, reading, math skill mastery, science and timeline history. Return to paper, books and handwriting. Enforce phone-away policies. Eliminate 1-to-1 device based learning Pre-K through 6th grade. (Planks 91, 96)

4. Restore Order & Parents: Restore order and decorum in schools. Restore parent/teacher relationships. Invite parents back into schools.(Plank 85) Require schools to maintain appropriate disciplinary standards and prohibit the misuse of special education classifications to avoid disciplinary action.

5. Universal School Choice: Let the money follow the child.

12. Strengthen Justice

To strengthen courtroom integrity, increase transparency, strengthen accountability, and improve the administration of justice in Texas, we propose these core reforms:

1. Expand Attorney General Authority: Grant the Texas Attorney General full authority to prosecute all criminal offenses, empower the AG to investigate Election Code violations, and transfer all investigative authority from the Texas Ethics Commission to the Office of the Attorney General.

2. Reform Administrative Hearings: Implement comprehensive reforms to the State Office of Administrative Hearings to improve efficiency, fairness, and accountability.

3. Courtroom Transparency: Require audio and video recordings of all courtroom proceedings free of cost to the public to ensure public access and accountability.

4. Judicial Campaign Disclosure: Mandate full public availability of judicial campaign financial disclosures to all parties and the public.

5. Courtroom Personnel Reform: Texas shall license qualified legal paraprofessionals and legal apprenticeships, upon proper testing, to provide limited legal services and document preparation in family law, consumer debt and justice courts. Reform the pay system for Certified Shorthand Reporters to ensure fair compensation and access to reliable court records. **6. Judicial Complaint**

Filing Freedom: Parties filing a claim with the State Commission on Judicial Conduct shall have access to file in additional locations to the Austin office and online.

13. Regulate the Impact of Data Centers

To responsibly regulate large-scale data centers, protect local communities and taxpayers, and safeguard constitutional rights against overreach, we propose these core reforms:

- 1. Independent Infrastructure for Data Centers:** Require major data centers to secure their own independent power generation and non-potable water sources, ensuring no financial burden is placed on residential customers or local utilities in the host community. TCEQ must consider cumulative impact before issuing permits and must use actual data.
- 2. Local Oversight of Development:** Implement comprehensive reforms to data centers & battery energy storage system (BESS) to increase transparency and accountability, and allow County government to have a role in regulating the impact of data centers & battery energy storage system (BESS) on County infrastructure and in actions affecting County citizens.
- 3. Impact Fees & Accountability:** Mandate that data center construction companies pay full impact fees to compensate communities for use of existing infrastructure, along with any damage or pollution to water, air, and from sound/noise.
- 4. No Corporate Welfare:** Prohibit all forms of taxpayer-funded incentives, tax abatements, or any type of tax reduction, corporate welfare, TIRZ (Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone), or economic development packages for data centers.
- 5. Industrial Noise Control:** Legislate a state-wide maximum noise level at property boundary. **6. Restoration:** Require Data Centers to provide a bond to the county for the restoration of land when data centers are no longer operating.

14. Reform the Texas House

To reform Texas House rules and culture by decentralizing power away from the Speaker and appointed chairs, empowering individual members and the majority party, and ensuring democratic parliamentary processes, we propose these core reforms:

1. Elect the Republican House Speaker candidate in the Republican Caucus, without deals with members of the Democratic Party and prohibit the Speaker from donating to primary campaigns.
2. All Committee Chairs shall be Republican, and all committees shall be majority Republican. No extraordinary powers to Democrat Vice Chairs to choose bills for hearing, and the Speaker Pro Tempore shall be Republican.
3. Replace the Democrat Parliamentarian. Stop hyper-technical points of order
4. Include a discharge process by which a bill supported by a majority of members must be heard in committee, voted in committee, and placed on the House Calendar in a timely fashion.

5. Impose stiff penalties on any unexcused absences of Legislators who fail to be present to avoid having quorum for a vote on important legislation.

6 Committees shall be assigned within two calendar weeks of the legislative session. Start committee hearings on bills as soon as committees are created and all committee proceedings shall be recorded.

7. End the practice of changing votes recorded in the Legislative Journal as it does not change the original vote count.

15. Abolish the Texas Lottery - Stop Predatory Gambling

Abolish the Texas Lottery - Stop Predatory Gambling

We call on the Texas Legislature to Abolish the scandal-plagued Texas Lottery, preserve Texas' Constitutional ban on Predatory Gambling, and work diligently to close loopholes being exploited to circumvent Texas law.

Priorities Ranked by the Permanent Legislative Priorities Committee

	Total	Percentage	
Secure Texas Elections	344	9.56%	3600
Completely Eliminate All Property Taxes	314	8.72%	100.00%
Ban Taxpayer- funded Lobbying	314	8.72%	
Don't Sharia Our Texas	303	8.42%	
Protect Texas Kids	266	7.39%	
End Government Overreach	250	6.94%	
Texas Grid, Water, Energy, Agriculture and Property Sov	243	6.75%	
Protect Life	235	6.53%	
Medical Freedom	234	6.50%	
Border Enforcement	223	6.19%	
Education Reform	208	5.78%	
Strengthen Justice	196	5.44%	
Regulate the Impact of Data Centers	182	5.06%	
Reform the TX House	148	4.11%	
Abolish the Texas Lottery - Stop Predatory Gambling	140	3.89%	

MINORITY REPORT LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

CHANGE THE LANGUAGE FOR END FEDERAL OVERREACH:

3. Texas Sovereignty & Federal Resistance

Create a formal process (modeled on the Texas Sovereignty Act) for Texas to identify and resist unconstitutional federal acts; ~~protect the Texas National Guard from federal overreach; and prohibit state agencies and subdivisions from accepting federal funds with attached strings or conditions.~~ Prohibit the deployment of the Texas National Guard into foreign combat unless Congress has formally declared war.

5. Gun Rights Protections

Abolish all gun-free zones in Texas ~~and remove any state law requirement for federal approval on the sale of suppressors manufactured solely in Texas.~~

CHANGE THE LANGUAGE FOR SECURE TEXAS GRID, WATER, ENERGY, AGRICULTURE, AND PROPERTY SOVEREIGNTY

Water Security

Ban large-scale export or sale of ground and surface water to any single private entity; prohibit data centers and new large industrial users from consuming fresh ground or surface water by mandating nonpotable water such as oil and gas waste water, ban fluoridation of public water supplies; and expedite permitting, funding, and construction of desalination, wastewater reuse, produced water treatment, reservoirs, and ~~conveyance infrastructure~~ while protecting rivers and streams.

Rachel Hale	SD 1
Brian Fitzgerald	SD 3
Dwayne Wright	SD 5
Susan Milam	SD 8
Cindi Castilla	SD 12
Levi Fuller	SD 14
Susan Fountain	SD 16
Julie Dahlberg	SD 21
Devvie Duke	SD 22
Elaine Cook	SD 23
Patrick Von Dohlen	SD 25
Jeneria Lewis	SD 27
Levi Rudder	SD 28
Jocabeth Castro	SD 29

2026 Platform and Resolutions of the Republican Party of Texas

Platform Committee Members

Trey Trainor, Chairman
Vergel Cruz, Convention Secretary

SD01: Jim O'Bier	SD11: Don Smith	SD22: Kathy Ponce
SD02: Donna Carter	SD12: Rick Townsend	SD23: Solomon Bachman
SD03: Kaden Mattingly	SD13: James Bigham	SD24: Christine Welborn
SD04: Dale Inman	SD14: Micah Farmer	SD25: Stephanie Fisher
SD05: Alan Smith	SD15: Amanda Moreno	SD26: Melinda Roberts
SD06: Marga Matthews	SD16: Brian Bodine	SD27: Susan Lamb
SD07: Liz Ramos	SD17: Roman Klein	SD28: Carl Isett
SD08: Michael Schwerin	SD18: Fariborz Gorouhi	SD29: Roxanne Tyroch
SD09: Patricia "Patty" Yeager	SD19: Warrington Austerman	SD30: Diana Richards
SD10: Peter Wrench	SD20: Susie Sullivan	SD31: Beth Culbertson
	SD21: Michael Salvo	

Editorial Committee

Rick Townsend, Team Lead

Lisa Atkinson	Tom Nobis
Orlando Dona	Linda Nuttall
Dane Glenn	Lauren Pena
Sharon Nations	

Table of Contents

Platform Committee Members.....	1
Editorial Committee.....	1
Preamble.....	3
Principles.....	3
Constitutional Issues	4
Preservation of Constitution.....	4
Citizen Rights.....	5
State Sovereignty	7
Business, Commerce, and Transportation.....	7
Markets and Regulation.....	7
Retirement, Savings, Unions	10
Energy and Environment	11
Transportation	13
COVID Response	14
Privacy, Information Freedom, Internet	14
Finance	15
Spending Restraint.....	15
School Finance and Property Taxation	17
Opposition to Market-Distorting Tax and Fiscal Subsidies	18
Transparency and Oversight.....	19
Education	19
Parents’ Rights.....	19
Curriculum.....	21
Governance	24
Higher Education	26
Health and Human Services	28
Parents’ Rights.....	28
Healthcare Independence.....	29
Government-funded Health Programs	30
Mental Health	31
Homosexuality and Gender Issues.....	32
Substance Abuse and Addiction	32
Life-Affirming Health Care Concepts.....	32
Environmental Health	34
Criminal and Civil Justice.....	35
Rights and Protections	35
Courts, Prosecutions, Restitution	36
Law Enforcement	36
Family Law	37
State Affairs	38
Heritage Preservation.....	38
Individual Rights and Freedoms	38
Family and Gender Issues	40
Pro-Life Issues	41
Land Use.....	42
State Governance	44
Government and Election Integrity	45
Government Operations.....	45
Elections.....	47
National Defense and Foreign Affairs	52
Veterans and Military Affairs.....	52
Border Security and Immigration	52
Foreign Affairs and National Security	54
Resolutions.....	57
Index.....	59

Preamble

Affirming our belief in God, we hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. Throughout the world, people dare to dream of freedom and opportunity. The Republican Party of Texas unequivocally defends that dream. We strive to preserve the freedom given to us by God, established by our Founding Fathers, and embodied in the United States Constitution. We recognize that human nature is immutable. We further recognize that the traditional family is the strength of our nation. It is our solemn duty to protect innocent life and cultivate responsible citizens. We understand that our economic success depends upon free market principles. We also recognize that, should we fail to maintain our sovereignty, we risk losing the freedom to live according to these ideals.

Principles

We, the 2024 Republican Party of Texas, believe in this platform and expect our elected leaders to uphold these truths through acknowledgment and action. We believe in:

1. “The laws of nature and nature’s God,” and we recognize the historic and continuing influence of Christianity in securing our rights and liberties as endowed by our Creator. We support the strict adherence to the original language and intent of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States and of Texas.
2. The sanctity of innocent human life, created in the image of God, which should be equally protected from fertilization to natural death.
3. Preserving individual, Texan, and American sovereignty and freedom.

Resolutions Submitted

4. Limiting government power to those items enumerated in the United States and Texas Constitutions.
5. All liberties, freedoms, and rights require personal responsibility and accountability.
6. Self-sufficient families, founded on the traditional marriage of one natural man and one natural woman.
7. Parents have the complete freedom of choice for the education of their children, and where and by whom they acquire the general diffusion of knowledge.
8. The right of all people to defend themselves and their property are inalienable.
9. A free enterprise society, being unencumbered by government interference, and recognizing that economic liberty and private property rights, shall not be suspended even during declared emergencies, disasters, public health crises, the state of the union, or societal circumstances.
10. All those who serve and protect, or who have served and protected our freedom, deserve to be honored.

Constitutional Issues

Preservation of Constitution

1. Keep Oath to the Constitutions: We call for all who swear the oath to support and maintain allegiance to the strict construction of the United States and Texas Constitutions.
2. Amendments to the Texas Constitution: For the preservation of our Constitutional Republic as set forth in the Texas Bill of Rights we:
 - a) Support an amendment to the Texas Constitution that will require a majority of the voters in at least 170 counties (two-thirds), instead of a simple majority of the votes, to pass amendments.
 - b) Support limiting the terms of the Texas Speaker of the House to two consecutive terms, after which the Speaker must vacate the office for the same number of terms served, after which that Speaker is eligible to run again.
 - c) Support an amendment to Article 4, Section 8, of the Texas Constitution to allow the Texas Legislature to convene itself upon petition from 55 percent of each house's elected and serving members between Regular Sessions.
 - d) Support an amendment for term limits of twelve (12) years for state and county offices.
 - e) Support an amendment to allow the Attorney General of Texas to prosecute cases anywhere in Texas where county district attorneys refuse to enforce state law, and to prosecute those who are accused with prima facie evidence of violating state laws.
 - f) Support amending the language of the Texas Constitution to mirror the language of the 2nd Amendment of the United States Constitution, ensuring clarity and consistency in the protection of the people's right to keep and bear arms. In addition, licensed concealed carry holders may legally carry firearms in public sporting venues, including, but not limited to, ball parks, arenas, sporting events, airshows, car shows, rodeos, or if financed in part with taxpayer funds or hold tax exemptions.
 - g) Pass unrestricted Constitutional Carry by amending Article 1, Section 23, of the Texas Constitution by removing, "but the Legislature shall have power, by law, to regulate the wearing of arms, with a view to prevent crime."
 - h) Support an amendment that would allow for the recall of any elected officials in the state of Texas for misconduct while in office, or failure to properly represent their constituents.
3. Enforce the Constitution Article 4, Section 4: The sovereignty of this State requires the protections afforded under Article 4, Section 4, of the Constitution, and any failing thereof authorizes the Governor of this State or the Legislature to declare an invasion, which shall be met with the full force of this State.
4. No Foreign Law: Texas courts shall not recognize, apply, or enforce any foreign law, including Sharia law or any religious legal code or political structures, that conflicts with the United States and Texas Constitutions and laws. Texas shall not recognize the operation of any private enclave, compound, tribunal, or association claiming exemption from Texas civil, criminal, or constitutional law. (subversive, enemy of, incompatible)
5. Judicial Overreach: All attempts by the judiciary to rule in areas not constitutionally granted to the judiciary, including abuses of the "Commerce Clause," the "General Welfare Clause," and the "Supremacy Clause," should be nullified. Any federal enforcement activities that occur in Texas shall be conducted under the authority of the county sheriff (SCOTUS ruling in 1997 *Mack and Printz v. US*).
6. Limiting the Power of the Supreme Court: We support Congress's limiting the power of the Supreme Court by invoking Article 3, Section 2, Clause 2, by "legislating exceptions and creating regulations" to limit the cases for which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction.

7. Amendments to the United States Constitution: We:
 - a) Support term limits of twelve (12) years for federal offices of US Senate and US House of Representatives.
 - b) Oppose “packing” (or enlarging) the US Supreme Court and support the pending “Keep Nine Amendment” as filed in the US Senate and the House of Representatives with bipartisan support.
 - c) Support the repeal or the nullification of the 16th Amendment (Federal Income Tax).
 - d) Support restoring state sovereignty with the repeal of the 17th Amendment of the US Constitution and the appointment of US Senators by the state legislatures.
 - e) Support a change to the 14th Amendment to eliminate “birth tourism” or anchor babies by granting citizenship only to those with at least one biological parent who is a legal United States citizen.
 - f) Support a constitutional amendment making English the official language of the United States, and one of no more than two official languages of all US territories and other possessions.
8. Executive Orders: We oppose all executive orders, whether by a president, a governor, or a local official, that go beyond administration of executive authority and have the effect of legislation. We call upon the Texas Legislature or local lawmakers to nullify such executive orders.
9. Limiting Overreaching State Government: We recognize that the sovereignty of this State and its citizenry has been imperiled and threatened by the ongoing overreach of state elected officials and agencies. We therefore call for the enforcement of Article 2 of the Texas Constitution and restoration of our liberty by the following:
 - a) To protect individual liberties, we must revise Texas Government Code Chapter 418, the Texas Disaster Act of 1975.
 - b) To form of government shall ever again implement mass lockdowns on the people, our businesses, or our churches.
 - c) We oppose funding or implementation of any form of contact tracing.
 - d) The State Constitution must be changed to require the Legislature come to session after a declared emergency lasting 30 days or more in five or more counties.
 - e) The Texas Governor shall no longer use executive orders to create public policy or law and shall no longer have the power to close businesses or declare some as “essential” or “non-essential.”
 - f) The Governor’s authority during an emergency shall not be delegated.
 - g) The Texas State Legislature will define areas of interstate commerce that are immune from federal regulation.
10. Legislators are United States Citizens: We support requiring all elected officials in Texas to be natural-born citizens of the United States and call upon the Texas Legislature to pursue all available constitutional and legal means to establish and enforce such qualifications for public office.
11. Undivided Loyalty: We call upon the Texas Legislature to prohibit any person holding dual citizenship from serving as an elected official, board member, commissioner, or governmental advisor at any level of Texas state or local government, requiring full renunciation of foreign citizenship as a condition of holding such office; and we further call upon the Texas Congressional Delegation to support and pass federal legislation applying the same prohibition to members of the United States Congress.

Citizen Rights

12. The Rights of a Sovereign People: We support the historic concept, established by our nation’s Founders, of limited civil government jurisdiction under the natural laws of God, and we oppose the concept that the state is sovereign over the affairs of men, the family, or the church. We believe that

government properly exists by the consent of the governed and must be restrained from intruding into the freedoms of its citizens to include due process. The function of government is not to grant rights, but to protect the unalienable, God-given rights of life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness of all, including the preborn. Texas shall keep the Texas Citizens Participation Act (TCPA) intact and preserve its broad scope and essential protections for 1st Amendment Rights.

13. Protecting Constitutional Rights Regarding Age: There should be a single age of majority upon which, when reached, all citizens will be guaranteed their rights, duties, and privileges.

14. National Popular Vote: The National Popular Vote Interstate Compact is a direct violation of Article 1, Section 10, and Article 2, Section 1, of the Constitution and shall be rejected by Texas and all its officials. We support the Electoral College.

15. Habeas Corpus: Any federal suspension of the writ of habeas corpus against a Texas citizen shall be violative of the 10th Amendment, Texas sovereignty, sovereignty of the individual, and actionable by the state or the citizen.

16. Census: In accordance with the United States Constitution, we support an actual count of United States citizens, and we oppose Census Bureau estimates data manipulation including “differential privacy,” and the collection of all other data. Illegal aliens and non-citizens must not be included in any census. We support a new census now instead of waiting until 2030.

17. Equal Rights Amendment: We call upon the Texas Legislature to adopt a resolution clarifying that the 1972 ratification by the 62nd Texas Legislature of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution was valid only through March 22, 1979.

18. Parental Rights: The rights of parents are foundational to Western society and shall be respected, affirmed, and protected by the Texas Constitution and Texas Law. Furthermore, it is imperative that the Texas Legislature pass a Parental Rights Amendment to be added to the Texas Constitution in order to secure these rights for future generations. We call upon the Legislature to properly recognize and affirm the fundamental right of parents to make all decisions regarding the upbringing and control of their children in all aspects, especially in light of the grievous violations of the Texas education system. Any failure to recognize, protect, or honor these fundamental rights shall be actionable. No parent exercising any of these fundamental rights shall be prosecuted as domestic terrorists.

19. Prayer, Bible, and Ten Commandments in Schools: We support affirmation of God, including prayer, the Bible, and the Ten Commandments being returned to our schools, courthouses, and other government buildings.

20. The Right to Keep and Bear Arms: State and Federal Legislatures shall:

- a) Repeal and/or nullify the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968.
- b) Nullify any gun laws that violate the 2nd Amendment or rights of due process.
- c) Support national reciprocity for gun ownership rights and the right to carry.
- d) Recognize the right of License to Carry holders to carry anywhere, off-duty or retired law enforcement personnel to carry anywhere, including any federal property accessible to the general public, including, but not limited to waterways, lakes, dams, and postal offices.
- e) Ensure that any of the above legislation shall not be construed as impinging on private property rights.
- f) Ensure individuals who have acted in justified defense should presumptively be immune from civil liability.
- g) Ensure tenants of leased premises should not be evicted for acting in justified self-defense.
- h) Require that financial service firms doing business in Texas do not record financial transactions using Merchant Category Codes (MCC) for purchases related to guns, ammunition, gun accessories, gun safes, gun range payments, gun range memberships, and other 2nd Amendment protected activities. The use of any such services for the tracking of these purchases shall be banned.

- i) Require that businesses or commercial property owners that prohibit licensed permit holders from carrying a firearm into their establishments assume liability for their safety since the owners are denying those persons the right to protect themselves.
- j) Republicans believe armor piercing ammunition and chemical dispensing devices (OC spray) are useful for defense and must be legalized in Texas.

State Sovereignty

21. State Sovereignty: Pursuant to Article 1, Section 1, of the Texas Constitution, the federal government has impaired our right of local self-government. Therefore, federally mandated acts that infringes upon the 10th Amendment rights of Texas shall be ignored, opposed, refused, and nullified—by passing the Texas Sovereignty Act. Texas retains the right to secede from the United States, and the Texas Legislature should be called upon to pass a referendum consistent thereto and pass the Texas Sovereignty Act.

22. Unfunded and Under-Funded Mandates: Unfunded mandates and under-funded mandates are unacceptable.

23. Equal Protection for the Preborn: We urge lawmakers to enact legislation to abolish abortion by immediately securing the right to life and equal protection of the laws to all preborn children from the moment of fertilization, because abortion violates the United States Constitution by denying such persons the equal protection of the law.

24. Article 5 Convention of States: The Texas Legislature shall extend the call for a Convention of States to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office of federal officials and members of Congress.

Business, Commerce, and Transportation

Markets and Regulation

25. Municipal Preemption: We encourage the Legislature to preempt local government efforts to interfere with the state’s sovereignty over business, employees, and property rights. This includes but is not limited to burdensome regulations on short-term rentals, plastic bags, sick leave, trees, and employee criminal screening. We support preemption of city ordinances which prohibit or penalize private charity to United States citizens. This excludes the handling of emergency orders. Preemption shall not be applied expansively to benefit developers at the expense of existing citizens and property owners.

26. Licensing: We call upon the Texas Legislature to review all Texas Department of Licenses and Regulations (TDLR), business/professional licensing programs, and associated licensing for the purpose of abolishing or removing as many as reasonably possible and repealing those laws, rules, and regulations.

- a) **Practice of Medicine:** We support allowing any board-licensed medical graduate to practice medicine under the supervision of a full physician, just as Nurse Practitioners (NPs) and Physicians Assistants (PAs) are permitted to practice medicine under the supervision of a full physician.
- b) **Practice of Law:** We oppose mandatory State Bar membership. The Texas Bar may not collect any more dues unless it conducts a membership referendum and with more than two-thirds of all dues-paying members approve of the mandatory membership requirement. We support sanctions for those who weaponize and politicize the legal disciplinary process of Texas in attorney disciplinary matters. We recognize the constitutional authority of the Judicial Branch to regulate law practice and license service providers, and we encourage the Supreme Court of

Texas to reform burdensome regulations and allow the market to provide more quality legal services that Texans can afford. We call upon the Court to issue rules authorizing trained non-lawyers who pass an exam to provide a limited range of basic legal services, much as nurse practitioners and physician assistants do in the medical field.

27. Address Texas Physician Shortage: We call upon the Texas Legislature to address Texas’s growing physician shortage by significantly expanding graduate medical education funding and residency slots for American medical students, especially in high-need specialties, enacting loan assistance and retention incentives for American-trained physicians, and promoting telehealth and rural infrastructure through public-private partnerships.

28. Reduce Business Regulations: We believe that businesses should be minimally regulated at all levels by doing the following:

a) Federal Laws:

- i. Repeal Minimum Wage Law and prevailing wage laws.
- ii. Repeal Dodd-Frank.
- iii. Repeal Sarbanes-Oxley.
- iv. Repeal The Lacey Act.
- v. Allow Texans to buy beef and farm products directly from farmers without any FDA and USDA or other governmental agency regulations.
- vi. Eliminate mandatory sick or family leave.

b) State Laws:

- i. Eliminate Blue laws.
- ii. Eliminate the three-tier alcohol system (production, distribution, and retail).
- iii. Eliminate mandatory sick or family leave.
- iv. Business licensing.
- v. Professional licensing.
- vi. Purchase of edible products from small farms.
- vii. Use of hemp as an agricultural commodity.
- viii. Automatic Sunset Clause for all new regulations.

29. Homeowners Rights and Protection: The Texas Legislature should immediately take action to rescind all current laws that unnecessarily put the homeowner at risk for greater out-of-pocket exposure and expense while benefiting insurance companies and limiting homeowners’ right to seek redress. The Texas Legislature shall reconsider other previous actions that act to the detriment of Texans by raising their exposure to higher out-of-pocket expenses and limiting their ability to seek redress.

30. Trade Agreements: We support free trade as a necessary component of American capitalism and of the United States’ influence in the world. However, all trade agreements between the Federal Government and other nations shall strictly adhere to the United States Constitution and require approval by two-thirds (2/3) of the Senate.

31. Origin Labeling: We urge that all food products entering the United States show not only the country of origin, but also the country that processed it, and the country that packaged it. The use of “local” or “Texas” should only be used on packages if food product originated from within the state of Texas.

- a) All products that are “lab-grown” to be consumed by people or animals shall be labeled as “lab-grown” in “state” and “country.”

- b) All food products sold in Texas shall disclose the specific source and every sub-ingredient contained within any ingredient identified as “natural flavors.”
- c) Any products created for consumption by people or animals with insect parts/liquid shall be labeled as “insects included.”
- d) Texas Legislature should amend shipping laws for distilleries and breweries to match that of wine shipments that are allowed to and from Texas. All shipped wine must be in packages that are clearly labeled and show that the packages contain wine. It must be delivered by a business holding a Carrier’s Permit. Wine can be delivered to:
 - i. The person who purchased it.
 - ii. A recipient chosen in advance by the purchaser.
 - iii. A person at the delivery address who is 21 or older, after the recipient presents a valid ID.

32. Right to Repair: We urge all levels of government to protect Texans’ right to repair their own property. We call for legislation requiring original equipment manufacturers to make available parts, tools, diagnostic software, firmware, and documentation on fair and reasonable terms to owners and independent repair providers. This protects fundamental property rights, promotes free enterprise and competition in the repair marketplace, supports small businesses and rural economies, lowers costs for families and producers, and opposes anti-competitive practices that restrict ownership or force premature replacement of functional equipment.

- a) **Vehicles:** Manufacturers increasingly install software locks and proprietary components, such as specialized headlights and batteries that were once standard and easily replaceable, to limit repairs and push drivers toward new vehicle purchases through planned obsolescence. Texans should own their vehicle data and have the freedom to choose independent auto repair shops or the mechanic of their choice without dealer monopolies blocking access to basic parts and diagnostics needed to keep vehicles in safe, working order.
- b) **Consumer Electronics:** Owners of smartphones, laptops, tablets, and other digital devices should have access to the same parts, tools, and repair information provided to authorized networks. This prevents manufacturers from creating repair monopolies that raise costs and shorten product lifespans, allowing independent technicians and consumers to extend the useful life of electronics through competitive, affordable service.
- c) **Agricultural Equipment:** Texas farmers and ranchers depend on timely repairs of tractors, combines, and other electronics-enabled implements to maintain operations during critical planting and harvest windows. Requiring original equipment manufacturers to provide diagnostic tools, software, and parts on fair terms to owners and independent providers reduces costly downtime, strengthens rural economies, protects food production, and affirms the right of agricultural producers to maintain their own equipment without being locked into manufacturer-controlled service networks.

33. Municipal Permitting: We call on the Texas Legislature to continue to streamline the building permitting process to ease burdens and costs on developers and consumers, provided that such easing shall not involve passing on costs to existing property owners. We encourage the Legislature to monitor implementation of existing legislation that protects property development rights and to close loopholes that cities are using to circumvent these laws. We support statutory tools for cities and counties, such as impact fees, to ensure that the burden of development is entirely borne by those who benefit from the development, not by existing property owners. We oppose retroactive rulemaking and changing the rules on developments that have already been issued permits. Unused landfill permits issued by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality shall automatically expire after 10 years.

34. No Backdoor Deals: Prohibit elected officials from entering into nondisclosure agreements (NDAs) with private businesses, companies, corporations, and institutions. Violations shall be subject to fines and criminal penalties.

- 35. Texas Resistance to The Great Reset:** Texas should continue to pass legislation needed to protect the citizens of Texas from corporate violation of their rights in the Great Reset/Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) scheme as follows:
- a) Ban companies and corporations that attempt to suppress funding for Texas industries from doing business with the State of Texas and its subdivisions.
 - b) Make it illegal for banks and financial institutions operating in Texas to make lending decisions based on anything other than financial concerns. The model for such legislation shall be the Fair Access to Financial Services rule promulgated by President Trump’s Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
 - c) Add penalties in Texas law for corporations operating in Texas that lead or participate in boycotts against Texas due to legislative action to protect the rights of Texans to decline vaccination, protect the unborn, stop the teaching of Critical Race Theory in schools, compete in sports with only those of their own biological gender, or to protect children and juveniles against sexual organ mutilation, hormones, and puberty blockers designed to fake transition from one gender to another.
 - d) Consider the expansion or use of existing Texas anti-trust law to prohibit collusion between woke corporations to cancel/drive others out of business.
 - e) Enact legislation protecting the property, rights, and freedoms of citizens and businesses in Texas by eliminating the priority given to the largest financial institutions to investor assets under the Uniform Commercial Code.
 - f) Texas should support legislation curtailing the practice of excessive swipe fees.
 - g) We oppose any and all efforts to implement a carbon tax.

36. Texas Currencies: Texas should continue to recognize the natural right to use currency of choice in the Texas Bill of Rights and provide choices for ordinary Texans to use gold and silver in everyday transactions. The State of Texas shall prohibit the use of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDC) for use as legal tender to conduct private and commercial transactions or to settle debts, public or private. The State of Texas should not recognize the authority of the Federal Reserve Bank or the United States Treasury to create or implement Central Bank Digital Currencies as legal tender consistent with the provisions delegated to the Federal Government under Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States of America.

37. Patent Protection: We support reversing State and Federal legislation and court decisions that have damaged patent rights for Texas independent inventors and startups. These actions include abolishing administrative tribunals and restoring injunctive relief, thus restoring the United States patent system and driving America back to leading the world technologically, economically, and militarily.

Retirement, Savings, Unions

38. Government Accountability: We call upon the Texas Legislature to eliminate all special collective bargaining statutes for public employees and to hold all public servants accountable to taxpayers through existing civil statutes. We oppose any distribution of taxpayer dollars to unions.

39. Social Security Privatization: We support privatization of the Social Security system to lift the rate of return workers obtain on retirement contributions and boost national saving and economic growth. We encourage process simplification for Teacher Retirement System members to file for, and receive, benefits. Pension benefits earned by United States Veterans and government employees should receive equal protection as pensions protected under ERISA. These pensions represent earned service compensation and must be safeguarded from improper diversion or exploitation.

40. Rural and Volunteer Fire Departments: We urge Congress to overturn the rules of the United States Department of Labor restricting volunteerism by paid firefighters and emergency medical technician personnel and to support protections similar to those provided to National Guardsmen for

service during declared emergencies.

41. Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs): We support maximum economic opportunity for all citizens and believe that legal limits on employee ownership of Texas firms by Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) trusts must be eliminated. We also believe that changes in ownership from private individuals to a majority ownership by an ESOP must not create disadvantages when doing business with the State of Texas or political subdivisions of the State. We believe the State of Texas should encourage the creation of more ESOPs by making information easily available to businesses located in Texas.

42. Unions: We support legislation requiring labor unions to obtain consent of the union member before that member's dues can be used for political purposes. We oppose card check. Texas should prohibit governmental entities from collecting dues for labor unions through deductions from public employee paychecks. We also encourage the adoption of a National Right to Work Act.

Energy and Environment

43. Utilities: We support free-market solutions that provide resilient, affordable and reliable utilities. Texas should:

- a) Require electric utilities to provide fair compensation, including credits for excess electricity generated by residential and small scale producers.
- b) Require, transparent, independent review of proposed utility infrastructure projects, including impacts on ratepayers, private property, natural resources, and community values.
- c) Require large industrial consumers, including data centers, to provide and finance their own water and infrastructure needs without shifting costs to residential or small-business
- d) Oppose the use of eminent domain for private utility or industrial projects.
- e) Allow voter approval of utility rate increases through local elections.
- f) Amend Section 251.107 of the Texas Utilities Code to designate the project manager as the point of contact for the Texas Notification Center.

44. Proposed Water District (MUD): In addition to those who have lived inside a proposed water district for the statutorily required minimum six months prior to an election to approve water districts, the Texas Legislature should amend the standards for approval of a water district, which is the precursor to a Municipal Utility District (MUD), to include any registered voter who has resided on a property within one thousand (1,000) feet from the proposed property line for at least the same amount of time.

45. Power Grid: We urge the Texas Legislature to pass legislation to harden the Texas Electric Grid increasing capacity and preparedness for all hazards, including but not limited to cyberattacks, physical attacks, and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attacks; geomagnetic storms and extreme weather events. We encourage the following:

- a) Texas Electric Grid shall remain independent from the United States power grid system.
- b) Protecting the supply chain by prohibiting the use of components produced by foreign adversaries.
- c) Require all power generators participating in ERCOT to meet uniform reliability performance standards.
- d) Require transmission planning and cost allocation policies to adhere to a "cost causation" principle, ensuring that entities creating the need for new transmission facilities bear the associated costs.

46. Environment: We oppose environmentalism, or "climate change" initiatives, that obstruct legitimate business interests and private property use, including the regulatory use limitation and confiscation by governmental agencies. We support the reclassification of carbon dioxide as a non-pollutant, abolition of the Environmental Protection Agency, and repeal of the Endangered Species Act.

We oppose all “climate justice“ initiatives. We support Texas Land Application Permits (TLAP) and oppose TLAP conversion to Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP) that allow for partially treated sewage to be dumped into our creeks and lakes. We oppose cloud seeding and geoengineering of any kind.

47. Flooding Mitigation, Hurricane, and Early Warning of Impending Disaster: We support the immediate study, implementation, and construction of projects that will:

- a) Protect lives, property, infrastructure, and the tax base.
- b) Address river, bayou, reservoir, and other flood threats to public and private property.
- c) Seek the input of those most likely to be affected by a casualty to public and private property, to include infrastructure and facilities that affect national security.
- d) Address the risk of storm or tidal surge that affects critical industries along the Texas Gulf Coast.
- e) Create an early warning system that will immediately alert residents to an impending flood, wind, or casualty weather event.
- f) Establish regional flood control districts where necessary for counties to resolve joint flooding issues.
- g) Government boards responsible for flood mitigation shall be elected and not appointed.

48. State Surplus for Local Protection against Flooding: We call upon the Texas Legislature to expand and prioritize state grant programs—funded by the current budget surplus—to help cities and counties advance critical flood mitigation projects and warning systems along the Gulf Coast, in the Hill Country, and across Texas. These grants will relieve local taxpayers of costly federal FEMA unfunded mandates while protecting lives, property, and infrastructure. All programs shall maximize local control, transparency, and accountability to deliver rapid, effective flood protection without expanding state bureaucracy.

49. Tidelands and Resources: We assert that the State of Texas and all coastal states shall enjoy and maintain jurisdiction and control of their offshore waters up to the international water boundaries, as well as state inland waterways, regarding all natural resources therein, and that the federal government shall not set limits on harvesting or taking natural resources therein, nor allow foreign entities to harvest or take such natural resources therein, including minerals, game, fisheries, and hydrocarbons. Also, we demand that no entity shall usurp Texas’ original tideland boundaries.

50. Water Resources: We support tying groundwater rights to surface ownership, as well as reasonable regulations to protect neighboring wells, local water supplies, and agricultural operations. Texas shall protect basin-of-origin water resources, private property rights, and local control by restricting interbasin transfers and groundwater exports that impair local water security while preserving existing lawful water rights. Texas shall:

- a) Prohibit the large-scale export or sale of groundwater or surface water to any single private entity when such transfers threaten local water security, agriculture, or economic sustainability.
- b) Preserve the Rule of Capture and ensure that no single groundwater conservation district, municipality, or other governmental entity possesses exclusive rights to an aquifer that extends beneath multiple jurisdictions or landowners.
- c) Prioritize water for citizens and agriculture; support desalination, recycling, and conservation; and alternative water technologies including but not limited to nonpotable water sources or other non-water alternatives whenever feasible.
- d) Require high-demand users, including data centers, to bear the full cost of the infrastructure needed to serve their operations.
- e) Require data centers to disclose water use, recover infrastructure costs, prioritize reclaimed water, and recycle waste heat to protect the aquifers and the power grid.

- f) Support zero water evaporation closed loop cooling systems being implemented for data centers.
- g) Support deepening detention basins to retention ponds and a statewide water grid to transfer excess flood water to areas affected by drought.

51. Energy Production: We support free-market energy policies that promote affordability, energy independence, and fuel security through the removal of unnecessary regulatory barriers, direct subsidies, mandates, abatements, and preferential treatment. Texas should support the development, production, transportation, refining, export, and distribution of all energy resources on a neutral market basis. We oppose federal policies that distort energy markets or favor specific energy sources, and we support responsible energy development throughout Texas, including the infrastructure necessary to produce, transport, refine, and export energy. We oppose any energy infrastructure project, including 765-kV transmission lines that impose excessive costs on ratepayers, threaten agricultural lands, and infringe on private property rights through eminent domain, or that benefit special interests over the needs of Texans. Renewable energy facilities should not impose unreasonable burdens on neighboring landowners. A 547-yard firebreak setback shall be maintained around any battery storage facility. We support fair electric rate structures statewide and elected oversight of energy and natural resources, including evaluating consolidation of related regulatory functions under elected accountability.

52. Energy Innovation and Energy Security: We call for policies that deliver abundant, reliable, low-cost power to grow the economy and strengthen the grid while protecting the lives and livelihoods of Texans through the following:

- a) Texas should use its independent grid and in-state uranium to lead the nation in next-generation nuclear energy. The Legislature shall establish offices, incentives, workforce programs, and policies that clear barriers to education, permitting, construction, and deployment of advanced reactors; and that includes hard timelines, deemed approvals after safety criteria are met, and builder protections. Further, we encourage challenges to unnecessary federal rules.
- b) The Texas Legislature shall begin developing strategic energy reserves, including petroleum, and shall strengthen secure domestic supply chains for critical materials and components to reduce foreign dependence and protect against disruptions. We call for requirements for battery storage and solar facilities to maintain minimum setbacks from neighboring properties, equip local first responders with training and resources, and post financial assurance through bonds or letters of credit that survive operator or parent insolvency, in order to protect communities from fire, explosion, toxic release, long-term contamination, and abandonment risks. We call for these requirements to be incorporated into existing facilities upon lease and interconnection renewals by explicitly requiring current safety and financial assurance standards to protect landowners without impairing existing contracts.

Transportation

53. Freedom to Travel: We oppose Net Zero, Vision Zero, declarations of a climate emergency, and other policies that restrict, control, or prohibit driving (particularly gas-powered vehicles), shrink auto capacity, or intentionally clog vehicle lanes to force deference to pedestrian, bike, and mass transit options and policies that seek to restrict Texans' freedom to travel, including the vehicle kill switch, road diets, autonomous vehicles, digital IDs, mileage tax, carbon tax, emissions testing, toll billing abuses, and ending unconstitutional tolls in perpetuity.

54. No CDLs to Foreign Drivers: We call on the Governor and Texas DPS to work with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to immediately take coordinated action to not only revoke non-domiciled Commercial Driver Licenses (CDL) issued to illegals (many of whom are not proficient in English), but also to find and apprehend them to expel them from our country, and we urge the Texas legislature to pass stiffer penalties for companies found in violation. We oppose any effort to withhold

information about a truck driver including their ability to read or speak English from a jury during trial.

55. Ban Automated License Plate Readers: We call upon the Texas Legislature to prohibit the use, installation, operation, and data sharing of automated license plate reader (ALPR) systems, including Flock Safety cameras, TxDOT cameras used for vehicle tracking, and similar technologies by any state or local government entity. Existing systems shall be removed, and vehicle-tracking data shall not be collected, retained, or shared without a warrant based upon probable cause.

56. Toll Roads: We call on the Texas Legislature to abolish existing toll roads and to prohibit future construction, returning responsibility for road construction and maintenance to the appropriate jurisdiction. We also urge the Texas Legislature to end toll billing abuses and pass a uniform toll collection and billing procedure that prohibits excessive fines and fees, requires transparent and accurate billing, and removes the criminal penalties for a person with unpaid tolls.

57. High-Speed Rail: Taxpayer money shall not fund or subsidize high-speed rail, nor shall eminent domain be used in the construction of high-speed rail.

58. Prohibit Abortion Trafficking Across State Lines: We support legislation to prohibit the use of any private or government funds, as well as the abortion trafficking of pregnant women across Texas state lines, by land, water, or air, for the purpose of procuring an elective abortion and for the provision of a private right of action against all persons and organizations who aid and abet in the harming of the woman, and the killing of her pre-born child.

COVID Response

Privacy, Information Freedom, Internet

59. Doxing and Swatting: We recommend the Legislature consider modifying existing state law to take into account the implications of doxing, which results in harm to one's person or business, and swatting, a criminal harassment tactic of deceiving an emergency service into sending a police or emergency response team to another person's address.

60. Regulating the Internet: We oppose efforts to implement net neutrality on internet service providers. We oppose all efforts to further regulate the internet in the United States or internationally, or to impose taxation upon internet digital goods and services.

61. Artificial Intelligence Protections: We believe that each person is the rightful owner of his/her name, image, signature, likeness, voice, knowledge, opinions, etc., and we support the individual's natural property right to protect his/her identity, name, image, voice, signature, data, information, and likeness from being collected or otherwise used, or misrepresented to the public by data brokers, or artificial intelligence applications without written consent. Each person has the right to know who is collecting information, when and how the information is being collected, and how the information is being used or sold. Each person has the right to opt out of any data collection or data use.

62. Personal Data Privacy: We support extending all rights to privacy that individuals have in their homes to all digital data via the use of strong public key encryption technologies. We call upon Texas to prohibit vendors of the State of Texas and its subdivisions from selling or sharing data captured in providing services to Texans. We support laws limiting the ways in which internet providers, data brokers, electronic applications, websites, schools, government entities, and others may access the electronic communications or documents of all Texans. We support a no-cost smart meter opt out for utility customers, or the provision of an auditable option to limit storing data to only once per monthly bill cycle.

63. Digital Communication Freedom and Responsibility: We call on our Congressional Delegation to push for reform of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act to limit the ability of online digital communication platforms to censor the speech of citizens in the new digital town square, which these

media platforms currently control. We support Texas legislative efforts, such as HB 20 of the 87th Second Called Session, that afford Texas residents the power to sue big tech companies for targeting and censorship. We also support stripping Section 230 immunity from sites that knowingly publish obscene and indecent material, particularly advertisement, promotion, presentation, distribution, or solicitation of child sexual abuse material, thus opening these sites to criminal and civil liability for the content posted on their platforms.

64. Cyber Security Self-Defense: We support “hack-backs,” defined as counterattacks aimed at disabling or collecting evidence against a perpetrator, as a legitimate form of self-defense of persons and organizations to ensure their cyber security. The right to defend oneself in our current era must be expanded to preserve the safety, property, and livelihood of Texans.

65. American Workers First: Prioritize American workers in the workforce.

Finance

Spending Restraint

66. Note: Letters “F,” “S” and “L” at the end of each plank in this section denote financial impact related to Federal, State, and Local factors.

67. Government Spending and Taxation: We believe in the principles of constitutionally limited government based on federalist principles. Government spending is out of control at the federal, state, and local levels, and action is needed to reduce spending. We support and call for immediate and aggressive action, including constitutional and statutory changes, to curtail excessive state spending, including freezing state spending, identifying and cutting all waste, fraud, abuse, inappropriate expenditures, and spending that falls outside the proper constitutional role of government. We support enacting stricter spending limitations on all revenues and expenditures by the state, and dedicating 90% or more of any state budget surplus to property tax relief (beginning with buying down school maintenance and operations taxes) until such taxes are phased out and eliminated. Likewise, local spending is out of control, far outpacing population plus inflation growth and what is sustainable, and is the primary driver of increased property tax burdens on Texans. More restraint is needed in order to achieve real property tax relief and a sustainable future. We strongly support and call for comprehensive legislation to curtail local government spending and debt, including spending limits on all local taxing entities to the lesser of population growth plus inflation or 3.5%, and requiring voter approval to exceed those limits, requiring two-thirds voter approval for any property tax increase or new bond debt obligations, empowering voters to petition for rollback elections to lower existing property taxes, cutting waste, fraud, abuse, and inappropriate expenditures at the local level, and prohibiting loopholes or carve-outs, such as mandatory fees, that allow continued unsustainable growth. (F, S, L)

68. Economic Stabilization Fund: Use of the Economic Stabilization Fund shall be limited to its intended purposes of preventing tax increases during economic downturns and responding to unforeseen disasters. Six months after such events occur, excess funds shall first be deposited into the Texas Health Savings Account (HSA), and then go towards property tax relief. We urge the State of Texas to enact legislation that studies major economic risks, including federal spending policies, inflation or currency decline, economic attacks, and other large-scale threats. (S)

69. Government Pensions: The Texas Legislature shall enact new rules to begin transitioning government pensions for public sector employees from defined-benefit plans to defined-contribution retirement plans. Retirement plans for elected officials shall be strictly limited and shall not exceed those available to the public employees they serve. We call on federal legislators to abolish pensions for Members of Congress (F, S, L)

70. Predatory Gambling: We oppose all forms of predatory gambling, including:

- a) State Lotteries
- b) Regional Casinos
- c) Online Sports Betting
- d) Online/Mobile Casinos
- e) Prediction Markets.

We oppose any further legalization, government facilitation, advertising, promotion, marketing, or expansion of any type of gambling, including land-based casinos, riverboat casinos, sports betting, daily fantasy sports, instant racing, electronic versions of raffles, bingo, lottery scratch tickets, keno, phone and computer-based wagering, online casinos, prediction markets, online sports betting, slots, and other forms of gambling. We oppose government-sponsored gambling as a means of financing state or local government and urge the Texas Legislature to enact legislation that assists in the vigorous enforcement of existing laws and regulations related to gambling and investigation of attempts to circumvent existing laws, affirming that people are worth more than money and rejecting the cruel and oppressive institution of predatory gambling.

We call for the complete and immediate abolition of the Texas Lottery as a cruel, oppressive, and failed institution of predatory gambling; we oppose its continued operation in any form under any agency; we urge the Texas Legislature to enact legislation (including any necessary constitutional amendment) to wind down and permanently abolish the Texas Lottery, redirect any remaining funds to the general revenue fund or true education priorities, and vigorously enforce existing laws to prevent circumvention or replacement schemes.

We oppose and call for a veto of any budget that relies on expansion of legalized gambling of any type or size, whether as a standalone business or partnered with any other business or resort, as a method of finance. We call on all Republican legislators to decline campaign contributions from gambling PACs, lobbyists, or proponents thereof. We also call for the repeal of the vague “fuzzy animal” exception to Texas’ anti-gambling laws that allow non-cash prizes to be awarded based on use of eight-liner slot machines. (S)

71. Truth in Taxation: We urge that taxes established for a particular purpose shall not be used for any other purpose. Tax revenue derived from gasoline taxes and all other taxes or fees on our vehicles (including vehicle sales tax) shall only be used for road construction and maintenance, and shall not be diverted to any other use, including mass transit, rail, restrictive lanes, and bicycle paths. (S, L)

72. Public Posting: We support requiring all government entities, quasi-governmental entities, charter schools, and entities receiving or administering taxpayer funds prominently posting on their official websites, in a downloadable and searchable format, all records necessary for taxpayers to review public spending, revenue, assets, liabilities, expenses, debt, obligations, contracts, audits, bond projects, and official actions. (F, S, L)

73. Repeal Taxes: We support abolishing the following:

- a) Inventory taxes. (S, L)
- b) Business franchise taxes. (F, S, L)
- c) Taxes on phone and internet services. (F, S, L)
- d) Firearms, ammunition, accessories, and safety equipment taxes (S, L)

74. Federal Taxes: We support repealing the 16th Amendment to eliminate all federal income taxes. We oppose federal estate taxes, payroll taxes, capital gains taxes, and gift taxes. Until federal income taxes are eliminated, we support repealing Required Minimum Distributions from qualified retirement accounts and institutions. (F)

75. Let Texans Run Texas: The Texas Legislature shall pass legislation that prohibits political subdivisions of Texas and State agencies from accepting federal funds that have strings attached and

violate Texas law. Texas government should resist unconstitutional federal acts, violations of federal border laws, and the use of financial pressure by globalist institutions that seek to destroy everything Texans hold dear and usurp the political power of Texas. Such resistance should include stopping unconstitutional federal acts in Texas, defense of the border by Texas without interference by the federal government, and the prohibition of the use of globalist financial pressure to destroy Texas businesses. (S)

76. Prevent Hotel Occupancy Tax (HOT) Abuse: The Texas Legislature is requested to restrict the Hotel Occupancy Tax for Texas cities to prevent the display, promulgation, and promotion of obscene or pornographic materials and acts. (S, L)

School Finance and Property Taxation

77. Elected Officials' Salaries: State, county, and local elected officials shall not be eligible to receive any increase in salary, stipend, pension, allowance, benefits, or other compensation that they vote to approve. Any increase in compensation or benefits for elected officials must be approved by at least two-thirds (2/3) of voters voting on the measure, provided that at least twenty percent (20%) of all registered voters in the affected jurisdiction participate in the election. (S,L)

78. Management and Special Purpose Districts: We support prohibiting the creation of management or special purpose districts, including but not limited to Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs), with the authority to impose taxes, assessments, bonded debt, or eminent domain, including those created by as few as one voter. Until that is achieved, we support legislation requiring prominent disclosure to homebuyers and property owners that district-issued bonds are not obligations of the county, full transparency in bond issuance, financial projections, and long-term tax and assessment impacts, and a formal, substantive role for county governments in reviewing and approving any proposed special district. We oppose using eminent domain to create or expand these districts. (S, L)

79. Permanent School Fund: We oppose any effort to remove State Board of Education authority over the Permanent School Fund, whose constitutionally intended purpose is to fund SBOE-approved instructional materials. (S)

80. Ax the Property Tax: We support eliminating the property tax system for businesses and individuals by applying fiscal discipline and restraint at all levels of government, and without imposing new, onerous taxes like an income tax, and requiring voter approval to increase the overall tax burden. We demand the Legislature to immediately develop and implement a transition plan that is a net tax cut, in which no property taxes shall be collected on private properties, including homesteads, fee simple, and land-patented lands, and excluding leases, licenses, and permits on publicly owned lands. (S, L)

81. Property Tax Relief: We support these steps toward the ultimate abolition of property tax:

- a) Pass legislation requiring two-thirds voter approval for any increase in revenue from property taxes, for closing loopholes, and for making the Voter Approval Rate any rate that increases property tax revenue by more than \$0.00. (S, L)
- b) Pass legislation to close the loophole called the “Unused Increment Rate,” which allows taxing entities to bypass recently added limits to increases in property taxes. (S, L)
- c) Pass legislation to close the disaster loophole, which allows local taxing entities, after a declared state of disaster, to raise property taxes beyond the voter approval rate. (S, L)
- d) Pass legislation requiring two-thirds voter approval for bond elections, provided that at least twenty percent (20%) of all registered voters in the affected jurisdiction participate in the election. (S, L)
- e) Pass legislation empowering 10% of registered voters within a taxing jurisdiction to sign a petition to force a rollback election to lower property tax rates. (S, L)

- f) Pass legislation imposing spending-increase limits to the lesser of population growth plus inflation or 3.5% on all local taxing entities and legislation requiring voter approval for those entities to surpass the spending limit for that tax year, provided that at least twenty percent (20%) of all registered voters in the affected jurisdiction participate in the election. (S, L)
- g) In order to grow the State's surplus revenue, freeze State appropriations, cut all waste, fraud, abuse, inappropriate expenditures, and spending that falls outside the proper constitutional role of government. (S, L)
- h) Dedicate 90% or more of any state surplus to buying down school maintenance and operations property taxes for all property owners, until that tax is eliminated entirely, moving funding to state revenue and ending the recapture provision (Robin Hood plan) of school finance. (S, L)
- i) Pass legislation requiring the appraising of real property, including land, only once every five years based on market value, with appraisal increases capped at 3% per five-year cycle, and added taxable value only for subsequent improvements.

82. Administrative Bloat Is Not Transformative: We call on Texas school administrators to deliver more education for our dollars, instead of continually seeking increased funding. At a minimum, 80% of district revenue should be spent on direct classroom instruction. We oppose the practice of eliminating frontline teaching positions while preserving excessive administrative overhead. School boards must actively oversee district finances and work to identify and eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse. School districts should utilize transparent line-item budgeting and publicly disclose financial reports and purchases exceeding \$50,000 at the time board meeting agendas are posted. Impose a two-year moratorium against former school district administrators, or their first-degree relatives, from lobbying, working for, consulting with, or receiving compensation from any entity that benefits from school bond elections passed during their tenure.. (S, L)

83. Taxpayer Protection from Expedited Bond Lawsuits: We call for the repeal of Texas Government Code Chapter 1205, which allows local governments to rush anti-taxpayer bond and debt lawsuits through the courts while naming taxpayers as defendants with little notice and costly barriers to participation. Taxpayers should be sued, if at all, in the county where they live—not hauled to Travis County to defend local rights.

Opposition to Market-Distorting Tax and Fiscal Subsidies

84. No Corporate Welfare: We encourage government to divest its ownership of all businesses that should be run in the private sector. We oppose all bailouts of and subsidies to domestic and foreign government entities, states, and for all businesses, public and private. We agree with the Texas Constitution's requirement for fair and uniform taxation and oppose special treatment or tax breaks for favored industries or companies. We call for repeal or sunset of existing subsidy or special-interest tax exemptions, including the Special Events Trust Fund program, the Texas Enterprise Fund, Moving Image Industry Incentive Program, and lab-grown meat incentives, and now request repeal of Chapter 403.601 of the Texas Tax Code. Tax dollars shall not be used to fund the building of stadiums for professional or semi-professional sports teams, unless otherwise approved by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of those voting and only if 20% of all registered voters in the district cast ballots. (S, L)

85. Ban Public Facility Corporations: The Texas Legislature should eliminate the ability of local governments to set up public facility corporations. These corporations allow local governments to spend taxpayer money without voter approval, thereby increasing debt and taxpayer burden.

86. Eliminate Federal Activity: We call upon the Federal Government to stop the following:

- a) Community Reinvestment Act. (F)
- b) Funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. (F)

- c) Ownership of or insurance related to Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and SLM Corporation (Sallie Mae). (F)
- d) College and university loan forgiveness. Failure of loan repayment shall fall to the colleges and universities or their respective endowment fund(s). (F, S)

Transparency and Oversight

87. End the Fed: We support abolishing the Federal Reserve. Until that is accomplished, we support additional accountability and transparency for the Federal Reserve System, including regular independent performance audits. (F)

88. Robin Hood Accounting: We direct the Texas Legislature to have the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and Texas Education Agency provide a full accounting for the funds collected by recapture “Robin Hood” are spent to comply with the Texas Supreme Court-ordered mandate for Wealth Equalization.

89. Currency Choice: We support Texas in exercising its constitutional right under Article 1, Section 10 to recognize gold and silver as legal tender, and to authorize the ability to transact, transmit, or exchange such gold and silver bullion by physical means, electronic means, or written instruction.

To further that right, we support legislation for Texas to utilize the Texas Bullion Depository to allow persons to buy, hold, and transact in gold and silver bullion as money, including through electronic and debit-card-style transactions that make gold and silver functional legal tender. The State of Texas should protect such money and its use from capital gains taxation at both the state and federal levels.

No government shall prohibit or unduly encumber the ownership, holding, use, trade, mining, or self-custody of money, currency, decentralized cryptocurrencies, or blockchain assets. We support a ban on any social credit system based on programmable/ or trackable digital currencies, including Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs).

Education

Parents’ Rights

90. School Choice: We support further empowering all Texas families to choose from public, private, charter, or homeschool options for their children’s education and funding which shall follow the student with no strings attached. We oppose regulations on homeschooling or the curriculum of private schools. We reject any effort of funding mechanism for imposing regulatory for control over private or religious schools or home schools and believe a constitutional amendment should be adopted accordingly. In lieu of funding, citizens may use property tax exemptions.

91. Education Innovation: Abolish Districts of Innovation (TEC12A); establish a pilot program for innovative learning models

92. Parents’ Rights in Education: Parents are the primary educators and disciplinarians of their children, to which all other entities are inferior. The fundamental parental rights of parents to make decisions regarding the upbringing and control of their children in all aspects, but especially in all aspects of the Texas education system, shall be recognized, affirmed, and protected by changes to the Texas Constitution and Texas law, including codifying the protections currently existing in the Texas Family and Education Codes. No public service entity nor its agents, district personnel, community partners, guest speakers, or District Board of Trustees shall infringe upon these rights. We call for the development and dissemination of the *Parent’s Right to Know and Consent* booklet that contains pertinent state and federal law. We recognize that parents bear primary responsibility of the conduct

and whereabouts of their minor children. Where juvenile curfew ordinances exist, they shall include employment and education exceptions and shall impose no penalty on any minor whose parent has knowingly authorized their activity for non-malicious reasons.

93. Enforcement of Parental Rights and Students' Rights: We implore the Legislature to create enforcement measures for violations of Texas laws, while prioritizing parental rights, especially the right to protect one's own children from harm. Enforcement mechanisms must include transparency of initial complaints and detailed final reports, investigation and referral authority for criminal, civil, financial, professional and disciplinary actions. We urge the Legislature to codify an independent Office of Inspector General of Education, appointed by a majority vote of the elected State Board of Education, to investigate waste, fraud, and abuse, particularly physical and sexual abuse of students, violations of parental rights, and student due process rights when they occur in a school setting. The Inspector General shall have authority to refer any matter to the Texas Attorney General for further investigation and prosecution, if warranted. Texas schools must protect students' safety and privacy by requiring parental notice and consent before students use Artificial Intelligence tools, and such tools shall not be used to conduct psychological assessments, social emotional learning, or mental health services. We support allowing any student sexually abused at school to immediately transfer to another public or private school with funding following the child.

94. Regulate EdTech: In order to provide services to Texas schools, EdTech must be required to achieve certification for security assessment, privacy protection, and risk management similar to FedRAMP, StateRAMP, and TX-RAMP authorization. Schools shall not consent to data collection of minors on behalf of parents. Schools shall protect the confidentiality of students' identifiable information from unauthorized disclosure, commercial exploitation, and security breaches. Texas Legislature must codify federal privacy law with strong enforcement mechanisms without loopholes. We demand that the Texas legislature protect student data privacy by prohibiting the collection, distribution, and selling of data and the enforcement of data privacy through private right of action.

95. Sexual Education, Health-Related Education, and the Classroom to Clinic Pipeline: We demand that the Legislature pass a law prohibiting the teaching of sex education, sexual health, or sexual choice or identity in any government school in any grade whatsoever, or disseminating or permitting the dissemination by any party of any material regarding the same. All government schools are prohibited from contracting with or making any payment to any third party for material concerning any of the above topics. Until this prohibition goes into effect, sexual education shall only utilize sexual risk avoidance programs and promote abstinence outside of marriage. Before a student may be provided with any health-related instruction, human sexuality, or family planning instruction, the district must obtain the written consent of the student's parent or guardian. Written consent of the student's parent or guardian must include the district's full disclosure of all guest speakers and referral resources that students will be exposed to (opt-in status).

96. Prohibiting Grooming of Minors: We request that the Texas Legislature pass legislation that requires Texas schools, libraries, and contracted vendors to filter and vet inappropriate and harmful content, such as pornography. We support the passage of a law even more comprehensive than the Florida law that prohibits instruction in sexual orientation and gender identity ideology in government schools and libraries. We believe any school employees or contractors responsible for exposing a student to inappropriate material or engaging in inappropriate conduct with students should have their teaching license revoked, forfeit their pension, and be criminally prosecuted with enhanced penalties. We call on the Legislature to prohibit school districts from abusing their District of Innovation statuses, as ISDs have been abusing their Districts of Innovation status to avoid parental rights' laws or restrictions on human sexuality education. Texas shall protect minors from harmful and deceptive trade practices or materials in printed and digital resources on school devices and networks. Children shall not be targeted with advertising for prohibited content on school or library databases. Schools shall implement verified content filters and shall not allow bus Wi-Fi that extends the school network

beyond physical campus boundaries.

97. Healthcare in Public Schools: Legislators shall prohibit reproductive healthcare services, including mental health counseling or referrals to outside health services or clinics, and distribution, simulations, or demonstration of condoms, contraception, or obscene devices in public schools. We support parents' right to know, and consent to choose, without penalty, which healthcare medications and mental health services are administered to their minor children. We support requiring informed consent of parents before any school-based mental health assessments or interventions are performed; the district must obtain written parental consent. Written parental consent must include the district's full disclosure of the business or clinic students will be referred to for healthcare or mental health services (opt-in status). We call for the elimination of mental health services (including but not limited to universal mental health surveys, screeners, and psychological assessments) administered to public school students without prior written parental consent. No public school district, campus, contractor, or third party shall administer such instruments without explicit parental permission. Schools shall not bypass meaningful parental consent requirements under any circumstances.

98. Religious Freedom and Government Schools: We demand school administrators and officials protect the rights of students and staff to pray and engage in religious speech, individually or in groups, on school property, without government interference. We urge the Legislature and the State Board of Education to require instruction on the Bible, servant leadership, and Christian self-governance. We support the use of chaplains in schools to counsel and give guidance from a traditional biblical perspective based on Judeo-Christian principles with the informed consent of a parent.

99. Nanny State: Children should not be institutionalized at the age of 4 or 5. The Texas legislature should consider prohibiting childcare for kindergarten and pre-Kindergarten (K and Pre-K) from being provided in heavily subsidized public schools and allow parents to decide where they feel is in the best interest of their children. Money should follow the child. Private childcare providers should be utilized to the greatest extent possible and the state should not be in direct competition with the private sector. Regulatory and tax relief should be afforded private childcare providers other than considering the safety of the child.

Curriculum

100. Instructional Excellence: The educational system should focus on imparting essential academic knowledge, qualities of good citizenship, practical skills, and self-sufficiency. We support, without exception, requiring Texas public schools to be fully transparent with parents regarding everything to which their child is or will be exposed. Curriculum of Instructional Excellence shall include the following:

- a) Language arts with phonics-based reading instruction, spelling, grammar, classical literature, and cursive writing.
- b) Civics, which includes but is not limited to learning about the elections process, as well as passing the US Citizenship and Immigration Services test prior to graduation.
- c) In mathematics, we support stronger emphasis on the TEKS 2nd and 3rd grade math standards to recall addition/multiplication facts "with automaticity," which significantly enables students to better comprehend subsequent material.
- d) In science, we support objective teaching of scientific method, practices, and theories including the complexity of life origins and the changing climate throughout geologic history. These concepts shall be taught as challengeable scientific theories subject to change as new data is produced. Teachers and students shall discuss the strengths and weaknesses of these theories openly, without fear of retribution or discrimination.
- e) In computer science, we support instruction in programming and introducing discrete math (logic, counting, probability, number theory, recursion, graph theory) to supplement it.

- f) Social studies, including geography, economics, and US and world history. Such instruction shall focus on American exceptionalism, the benefits of the free-enterprise system, and the consistent failures of socialism and communism.
- g) We support education in the arts and music and building critical thinking skills, including logic, rhetoric, and analytical sciences. We support quality vocational educational training that imparts skills needed for meaningful post-graduation employment.
- h) We encourage more participation in academic competitions to complement the curriculum, to think critically and creatively, including by developing logic and public speaking skills through a speech and debate course in both middle school and high school, and to motivate students as they acquire higher levels of knowledge.
- i) We support adding in mandatory life skills instructions in high school, including financial literacy and job readiness, including hands-on participation in relevant math and career exploration activities.
- j) We support mandatory education on optimal health in elementary, middle, and high school, including but not limited to physical fitness and nutrition. Education dollars shall follow students to allow parents to move children from failing schools to private or charter schools. Non-academic and politically motivated content shall be banned from classrooms. Parents shall be allowed to observe classroom instruction and review curriculum and textbooks.

101. Make Texas Classrooms Great Again: We support enforcement of strict classroom rules so teachers can teach and students can learn in safe, focused environments. We implore adoption the Trivium model—grammar, logic, and rhetoric—centered on core academics, foundational knowledge, Texas/American history, patriotism, critical thinking, and great books. Reject experimental, politicized curricula. Require every student to achieve rigorous, objective reading proficiency by the end of third grade and maintain it thereafter, with mandatory phonics, early interventions, retention policies, and real consequences—including funding reductions and state takeovers—for districts that fail. Require education tax dollars to be spent in the classroom not on administration

102. Founding Documents and American Historical Context in High School Education: We believe that a strong foundation in American history requires direct engagement with the primary documents, speeches, and texts that shaped our nation's identity, values, and system of self-governance. We support a high school-level curriculum for the study of American history that is heavily weighted toward the study of original founding documents and American historical texts, including:

- a) the Founding Era Primary Documents: The Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Constitutional Convention records, the Federalist Papers, the Anti-Federalist Papers, Jefferson's Letter to the Danbury Baptists, and other Founders' writings;
- b) Religion, Morality, and the Republic: Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation, Washington's Farewell Address, John Adams' Letter to the Massachusetts Militia, and Alexis de Tocqueville's analysis of the principal causes maintaining the democratic republic in Democracy in America;
- c) Broader American Historical Texts: The Mayflower Compact (1620), the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639), the Resolutions of the Continental Congress on the Stamp Act (1765), the Truce of Tunis (1796), the Monroe Doctrine (1823), the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), the Gettysburg Address (1863), Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address (1865), the Fourteen Points (Wilson, 1918), Address to Congress (Roosevelt, December 8, 1941), and "I Have a Dream" by Martin Luther King Jr. (1963);
- d) Texas Founding and Historical Documents: The Texas Declaration of Independence (1836), the Constitution of the Republic of Texas (1836), the Letters of William Barret Travis from the Alamo (1836), the Texas Ordinance of Secession (1861), and other documents central to the founding and history of the State of Texas;

- e) **Religious Liberty in Education:** We further support expanding this curriculum to include the history and tradition of religion and morality as the underpinnings of our constitutional republic, and we urge the Legislature to end censorship of discussion of religion in the context of our founding documents, including acknowledgment of the Bible as a foundational influence.

103. American Identity and Heritage: We favor strengthening our common American identity and preserving our heritage and culture. We reject Critical Race Theory as a Marxist ideology that seeks to undermine the system of law and order itself and reduce individuals to a group identity. To facilitate the appreciation of our American identity, the contrast between freedom and the tyrannical history of socialism/communism throughout history must be taught. Government schools must display the United States and Texas flags and require the Pledges of Allegiance daily to instill patriotism. Other flags promoting progressive agendas should be prohibited from being displayed at government schools. Students shall have the right to display patriotic items on their person as well as on school property. Texas shall prohibit foreign adversary funding in public and publicly funded private education, and require full transparency, auditing, and disclosure for foreign-influenced institutions. The Legislature shall enforce strict restrictions, penalties, and oversight to prevent unlawful foreign influence in Texas education and commerce. Texas public schools shall teach that Islamic Sharia law is incompatible with the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights because it denies freedom of religion, freedom of speech, equal rights for women, and prescribes punishments inconsistent with American law.

104. National Core Curriculum: We oppose the use of national or international standards in the State of Texas (i.e., International Baccalaureate, Common Core, any remnants of CSCOPE, United Nations Inclusion, National Sexuality Education Standards, and SIECUS, etc.). We strongly urge the Texas Legislature to replace the STAAR accountability test with one of the dozens of group-administered achievement tests that meet the Texas statutory and State Board of Education (SBOE) requirements related to the relevance of data used to compute state and national norms for the assessments. We also oppose the modification of college entrance exams to reflect any national core philosophies as well as use of Social Emotional Learning (SEL) programs, and other quasi-therapeutic programs in schools. Any school district that violates state law banning the use of a national core curriculum or standards shall lose all state funding until said curricula or standards are removed and no longer used in classrooms. The mandatory STAAR test has narrowed academic offerings and limited learning opportunities for students. Texas shall replace STAAR with a broader, grade-level appropriate assessment system — such as NWEA MAP testing — that identifies individual student needs across all basic skill areas.

105. Illegal Aliens and Foreign Students: We believe the role of the public education system is to educate American citizens. We support the instruction of lawfully present residents and foreign exchange students at cost, but we oppose allowing illegal aliens into government schools and oppose the instruction of core classes in languages other than English. Texas shall adopt policies ensuring that Texas citizens and taxpayers do not subsidize the cost of education and associated costs (including but not limited to financial aid, on-campus work, or in-state tuition) for students from foreign governments at Texas public institutions of higher education.

106. Oversight of Instructional Materials: All instructional materials and services paid for with state funds must serve Texas students through transparent, accountable processes at every level of governance. a) **State Board of Education Authority:** All instructional materials and services paid for with state funds shall be vetted and approved by the elected State Board of Education. We oppose appropriation of state funds for instructional content that has not received SBOE approval. This approval process must include public review, hearings, and the right to have factual errors corrected. We call on local districts to hold public hearings before adopting any instructional materials they will use including supplemental materials and programs. We support policies limiting students' screen time and focusing on direct instruction. b) **Digital Devices and Screen Time:** We support policies limiting

students' screen time and focusing prioritizing on direct instruction. Districts should ensure that device use is purposeful, age-appropriate, and does not displace foundational instructional methods and examinations, and we oppose one-to-one student electronic devices because school bureaucrats can use them to track and spy on students' Internet history even while they are at home.

107. Education on Humanity and Dignity of the Preborn Child: We support requiring Texas students to learn about the humanity of the preborn child, including life-affirming definitions of life and the study of life, the concept that life begins at fertilization, and that every human life is made in the likeness and image of God milestones of fetal development at two-week gestational intervals, use of fetal baby models, witnessing of a live ultrasound, viewing the following videos: Meet Baby Olivia, A Glimpse Inside, and Miracle of Life, and (for high school students) the contents of the Woman's Right to Know booklet. In addition, students should receive instruction on the dignity of human life and the principles of equal protection that were instituted in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," as well as that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Students should further understand that the prohibition against taking innocent human life — reflected in the timeless moral command "thou shalt not murder" — finds its ultimate source in God, who is the foundation of all just law, and that this principle is echoed throughout America's founding documents and legal tradition. Additionally, Texas public schools shall provide age-appropriate education on students' rights and safe reporting channels for forced marriage, female genital mutilation, honor violence, grooming, and trafficking. Schools shall ensure no student faces retaliation for reporting coercive abuse.

Governance

108. Abolish Department of Education: The Department of Education should be abolished because education is not an enumerated power of the federal government. We believe, therefore, the transfer of any of its functions to any other federal agency should be prohibited.

109. Elected State Board of Education: We believe that the SBOE should continue to be an elected body consisting of fifteen members. The SBOE shall be staffed out of general revenue. Their responsibilities must include:

- a) Overseeing the Commissioner of Education.
- b) Maintaining constitutional authority over the Permanent School Fund.
- c) Maintaining authority over curriculum.
- d) The state adoption of all educational materials. This process must include public hearings.
- e) Granting, revoking, or amending open enrollment school charters. The SBOE should require charter school operators and board members to be American citizens.
- f) Teacher and administrator certification. We call for the abolition of the State Board for Educator Certification.
- g) The TEA Commissioner shall be transformed into a statewide elected position with a four-year term, elected in presidential election years, to increase accountability to Texas parents and taxpayers.

110. Abolish SBEC: We call for the abolition of the State Board for Educator Certification.

111. School Board Authority, Responsibility & Ethics: We support the revision of Chapter 11 of the Texas Education Code to more clearly define and strengthen school board authority, remove barriers to access to information or district property for individual trustees, and establish explicit responsibility for boards to actively ensure all laws and individual rights are upheld while exercising independent informed oversight and governance. A framework for school board development (The basis for annual

"Team of Eight" training) must include anti-corruption practices and clarify trustees represent the interests of residents, and have full authority over the superintendent, policy, legal decisions, goals and performance of the district. Team of Eight training shall not undermine board authority and blur statutory lines of hierarchy. Any familial or moderate financial conflicts of interest with the district shall render a trustee ineligible for office, ensuring trustees serve solely in the public interest with transparency and accountability. Boards shall receive time-to-complete reports for requests for public records to enforce the law's requirement to promptly release information and must publish any Interlocal Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

112. School Security and Safety: We support passage of legislation encouraging local law enforcement to provide handgun safety and proficiency training for all educators and allowing LTC (License to Carry) holders to carry concealed firearms on all school campuses for security and protection purposes. Additionally, teachers shall have the right to defend themselves when being physically attacked by a student, and their employment shall be protected during the course of any due diligence investigation. School police and ISD law enforcement officers shall report to the local municipal police chief or county sheriff, not the superintendent or district administration. Campus law enforcement operates under an independent command structure, and school-related police forces maintain an Internal Affairs team to investigate misconduct. The Office of Inspector General will have oversight of these law enforcement officers.

113. No Government School NDAs: No public educational institution, or any official, employee, contractor, or agent thereof may enter into a Nondisclosure Agreement on any district- or election-related matter.

114. Withdraw Prohibiting from Taxpayer-Funded Lobby Lobbying Groups Like School TASB Districts: We believe locally elected school boards have a duty to ensure that the education provided reflects traditional Texas values, and have purview over policy, curriculum, and budget.

- a) **Severing Ties with Lobby-Aligned Associations:** Local independent school districts should sever all ties with taxpayer-funded lobby groups, including the Texas Association of School Boards (TASB), the Texas Association of School Administrators (TASA), and the Texas Association of Community Schools (TACS). We support prohibiting taxpayer dollars from being used to pay dues or any fees for these groups. Required training now provided by groups like the above-named organizations would instead be under the auspices of the State Board of Education, with funds appropriated for that purpose.
- b) **Prohibiting Lobbyist Reimbursement and Unauthorized Legislative Activity:** We support prohibiting the use of tax dollars to train or reimburse any school board trustee or employee who lobbies the Legislature or Congress. Any legislative position taken by a school district must be approved by a board vote and posted publicly. Administrators who lobby for unapproved positions shall be found in violation of the educator code of ethics.

115. Enforcement of Open Meetings and Government School Transparency: We demand requiring audio or video recordings and publication of minutes for closed sessions with employee and student identifiers redacted and allowing taxpayers to seek civil penalties against government school officials who violate the Texas Open Meetings Act. We believe an open meetings violation should be an affirmative defense to a charge of disrupting a public meeting. We further demand Attorney General enforcement authority for Public Information Act violations, mandatory disclosure of all legal fees by category and date, board approval for any legal expenditure exceeding \$1,000, and application of public information requirements to organizations operating primarily on school property.

116. Gender Identity Ideology in Schools: The official position of the Texas schools shall be that there are only two genders: biological male and biological female, which are immutable and cannot be changed. We support the total prohibition of so-called social transitioning. We oppose transgender normalizing curriculum, library materials, and pronoun use. We support the prohibition of transgender

individuals from serving in any school district positions, including in volunteer roles, and mandate the exclusive use of pronouns corresponding to a person’s biological sex at birth. We support the passage of legislation that prohibits any course of instruction, unit of study, library materials, instructional materials, or any other curricular or extracurricular offering that adopts, supports, or promotes gender fluidity or transgender ideology in Texas government schools. We support the passage of legislation prohibiting school staff from engaging in sexualized drag activities, crossdressing, or transgenderism. We hold that biological men should compete only against other biological men and that biological women should compete only against other biological women in all school athletics.

117. Parents’ Right to Local Control of Health Education: The Texas Department of State Health Services School Health program, the Centers for Disease Control “Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child” Coordinated School Health program, and the Texas Education Agency undermine parental influence in education as authorized in Texas Education Code 28.0The Legislature should defund and abolish Texas Department of State Health Services’ School Health Program, the Texas School Health Advisory Council (SHAC), and repeal Texas Education Code 38.013, Texas Education Code 38.014, and Texas Administrative Code 102.10Texas law should remove and prohibit websites, marketing, training, and policy recommendations from Texas Department of State Health Services and Texas Education Agency Coordinated School Health programs to local schools, teachers, and local School Health Advisory Councils.

118. Until the legislature removes sex education from the curriculum of public schools, the State of Texas should adopt changes to Texas Education Code 28.004 requiring:

- a) At least 50% of the SHAC appointees to be parents of students within the district and who are not themselves or related to district employees chosen through a public application process.
- b) At least 50% of the parent officials to be present for any and all business to be conducted and be open to the public.

Higher Education

119. College Tuition and Student Loan Reform: College costs are out of control, and reform is urgently needed. We support freezing public spending on higher education until waste and administrative costs are reduced, and we support withholding public funding to state institutions that violate or promote the violation of state law. We support implementation of the following reforms:

- a) We call for the Texas Legislature to freeze tuition and fees at state colleges and universities.
- b) We oppose mass cancellation of student loan obligations. We call upon Congress to end the federal student loan program.
- c) We support requiring universities to eliminate tuition set-asides and any other programs that redistribute the costs of education among students or charge students different tuition rates based on household income.
- d) We oppose in-state tuition and financial aid for illegal aliens and support the elimination of the TEXAS grant.
- e) We support limiting international undergraduate and graduate student enrollment at Texas colleges and universities to no more than 5% of the student body. We support a total prohibition on students from foreign nations-who promote Chinese Communist socialist ideas

120. Defund Political Correctness, Fund and Support Western Civilization Instruction: We believe colleges and universities should reject diversity as understood by the Left and instead promote diversity of thought in order to reverse the Left-wing politicization of higher education. We support the following perspectives and actions at Texas colleges, universities, and secondary schools:

- a) Like Hillsdale College, we agree that state universities “should value the merit of each unique individual, rather than succumbing to the discriminatory trend of so-called social justice and

multicultural diversity, which judges individuals not as individuals, but as members of a group which pits one group against other competing groups in divisive power struggles.”

- b) We oppose any state funding or graduation requirements for divisive curricula inconsistent with the above, including Marxist, anti-American, Critical Race Theory (CRT), multiculturalism, Social and Emotional Learning (SEL), or diversity, equity, and inclusion courses.
- c) We oppose using public funds for homosexuality, transgender, or diversity, equity, and inclusion centers, employees, or programs.
- d) Public universities should be required to create a comprehensive program of instruction in Western Civilization, American Institutions, national and state heritage, Keynesian versus Austrian economics, and free-market liberty principles. Successful participation in this program should be required for graduation.

121. Campus Speech: We urge the Texas Legislature to protect the 1st Amendment rights of those on college campuses in the practice their faith, the formation and governance of their organizations, and in speech. We recognize that vandalism and physical threats to individuals are not protest, and we adamantly oppose riots, encampments, and other activities intended to destroy property or endanger the safety of students and staff.

122. Eliminate Tenure: We support reformation of the system of tenure in academia to protect freedom of speech and conservative voices, while also ensuring that it is a merit-based system for teacher retention

123. Equal Access: All Texas students shall have equal access to all state-supported university admissions, grants, scholarships, and loans, based upon measurable academic criteria. We support the suspension of federal funding from universities that prohibit military recruitment on campus. We support allowing homeschool and private school students to compete as individuals in UIL academic competitions and to be eligible for associated scholarships. The Classic Learning Test (CLT) should be accepted for purposes of admission and weighed in the same manner as institutions weigh scores achieved on the ACT or SAT.

124. Private Testing Entity Financial Transparency and Accountability: Texas shall enact legislation requiring full public disclosure of all fees, cost structures, and lobbying expenditures by the College Board and any private testing entity whose exams are used as criteria for college admission at Texas public universities. The Texas Legislature and the Attorney General shall investigate the College Board and any similar private testing entity's financial practices, data-handling, and lobbying activities in Texas.

125. Protecting American Student and Worker Opportunity: The Republican Party of Texas believes that American students and workers must come first in our universities and labor markets, and that taxpayer-funded institutions must prioritize citizens over foreign nationals at every level.

- a) **Citizen-First University Services:** Prohibit colleges and universities receiving federal or state funding from maintaining offices or programs dedicated to supporting non-citizens (including J-1, F-1, OPT, CPT, or H-1B visa holders). Redirect all such resources to support American students.
- b) **End OPT and CPT for F-1 Students:** Eliminate Optional Practical Training (OPT) and Curricular Practical Training (CPT) for F-1 students. Restrict F-1 visas strictly to full-time study only.
- c) **Lifetime Limit and Mandatory Repatriation for F-1 and J-1 Visa Holders:** Restrict F-1 and J-1 visas to one lifetime issuance per individual and one degree per individual. Limit maximum duration to 4 consecutive years (undergraduate), 2 years (graduate), and 6 years (PhD). Require mandatory repatriation within 14 days of program completion or visa expiration, with

no exceptions, no OPT/CPT eligibility, and no U.S. employment or residency pathway without reapplication from abroad.

- d) **Enhance PhD Oversight and ROI Measurement:** Require universities to annually report the number of international PhD students and their fields of study. Impose strict oversight on taxpayer-funded PhD projects, mandating measurable return on investment (ROI) that prioritizes direct benefits to American citizens and the U.S. economy.
- e) **PhD Program Oversight and Accountability (including Clawbacks):** Require annual reporting on foreign national students who fail to complete their PhD programs. Mandate completion within 6 consecutive years. Students who drop out or fail must repay all federal and state funds received (stipends, tuition waivers, health insurance, research grants, etc.) plus interest. They will be permanently barred from future U.S. work authorization, residency, or visitation.

126. Medical Students' Religious Liberty: All persons have the liberty of conscience and shall be protected under Texas law if they conscientiously object to participating in practices that conflict with their moral or religious beliefs. This includes, but is not limited to, abortion, including any requirement for a medical resident or physician to perform an elective abortion on an opt-out basis instead of an opt-in basis, the prescription for and dispensing of drugs with abortifacient potential, human cloning, IVF, medical contraception, embryonic stem cell research, eugenic screenings, genetic engineering, euthanasia, assisted suicide, harmful futile procedures, vaccines, and the withdrawal of nutrition and hydration.

127. Any state agency, educational institution, or local entity in Texas which desires to send its employees, students, or their representatives out of state to conduct an activity that is illegal in Texas must first submit a request and obtain approval from the office of the Attorney General of the State of Texas using a form developed and approved by the Attorney General's office. The form shall be used to assist in the determination of whether an activity is legal, and must provide the full identification of the sources, addresses, and amounts of the funding by the individual or entity.

Health and Human Services

Parents' Rights

128. Parental Rights and Responsibilities: We support the fundamental God-given right and responsibility of parents to direct and guide their minor children's care and moral upbringing. Therefore, we support the constitutional rights of parents to raise and educate their children, including their rights to direct the care, custody, control, upbringing, moral and religious training, and medical care of their children. Local, state, or federal laws, regulations, or policies that limit parental rights in the rearing of both biological and adopted children shall not be enacted. As long as parents are responsible for an adult child, through college or the age of 26 when dependent children are on the parents' insurance, the parents must have access to medical information, grades, and other information normally afforded to parents of minor children.

129. Child First Conception Act: We support a ban on contract surrogacy involving foreign nationals, which may involve a form of trafficking and may lead to claims of citizenship. We also support prohibiting third-party egg and sperm donations and the commercialization of human reproduction in Texas; and support policies that promote the welfare of children, medical transparency, and the protection of biological parents.

130. Parental Consent: We insist on informed parental consent for all medical care and counseling for all minors.

Healthcare Independence

131. Medical Freedom : We call for an addition to the Texas Bill of Rights that explicitly states that Texans have the natural, inalienable right to refuse vaccination or other medical treatment. Our personal healthcare decisions are private, and informed consent is a basic human right. Therefore, the following are expressly forbidden, including in an emergency or in a pandemic:

- a) Any attempt by any public, private, government, or medical entity to mandate, force, or coerce, or condition access to service on receiving any medical test, procedure, blood product, vaccine, mask, treatment, vaccine verification, or health insurance surcharge.
- b) Any attempt to use a citizen's vaccination status as a condition to maintain or obtain housing or employment or employee benefits, attend school or childcare, access state or local government services, or participate in organ transplants and all medical care.
- c) Any involuntary isolation or quarantine of anyone not experiencing an active contagious infection.
- d) Any use of experimental medications, vaccines, treatments, or products, without disclosing known risks, benefits, and quantifiable adverse effects.
- e) Any Nuremberg Code violations, including but not limited to the requirement that experimental-use medications, vaccines, or other treatments must provide full knowledgeable consent and be free from any form of coercion or inducement.
- f) Any prevention of visitation to the ill when risks are acknowledged and mitigated, assuming patient and visitor consent.
- g) Any tracing of individuals by cell phones or another means for any reason without an individual court-issued warrant.
- h) Any requirement restricting nurse practitioners from providing healthcare except under a delegation agreement with a Texas-licensed physician.
- i) Any holding of an individual against their will (or that of their parent or guardian) in a hospital or residential care facility, or preventing an individual from getting a second opinion or changing their healthcare provider.
- j) Any jeopardization of the statutorily protected right of Texans to utilize the Texas Exemption from Immunizations for Reasons of Conscience Affidavit without scrutiny or adverse action.
- k) Any denial of directed or autologous blood donation.
- l) We oppose any state or federal medical record storage of personal identifiable records on citizens without their written consent. All medical service providers, including insurance providers, must implement and maintain a high-level technology security safeguard for consumers and patients to prevent financial losses and life-threatening delays in treatments due to breaches in one or more databases, third-party communications, or simultaneous hacks causing egregious delays and financial hardship to doctors and clinics.

132. Texas Medical Practice Act: To protect the rights of both patients and physicians, the Texas Medical Board (TMB) should adopt the following provisions in the Texas Medical Practice Act:

- a) Protect the right of patients to choose natural solutions, including chiropractic care, to their health problems, as well as the physician's right to provide natural solutions for health problems.
- b) Protect physicians from interference by the TMB, the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, and the federal government in the physician's treatment plans or prescriptions.
- c) Eliminate confidential complaints against physicians.
- d) Eliminate anonymous medical witnesses against physicians.
- e) Mandate legal due process in all TMB proceedings.
- f) Allow physicians the right to have a complaint against them tried in a state district court, rather than in an administrative law court.

- g) Prohibit TMB members from working for insurance, pharmaceutical companies, or hospitals while serving on the board, to prevent conflict of interest.
- h) Prohibit intimidation tactics by TMB lawyers against physicians.

133. Medication Manufacturing: Medications and prescription drugs consumed in the United States should be manufactured in the United States for security, consistency, and reliability of the drug. We strongly encourage the State of Texas to promote private entities to initiate and sustain the buildup of the supply chain, storage, and manufacturing of the medical and health products in this state to help prevent shortages, reduce the costs, and increase the availability of medical products to its constituents.

134. Informative Labels on Medications: We require informative labelling on:

- a) All prescription and over-the-counter drugs, supplements, and medical supplies. In addition, these medical products must be required to show the country of manufacturing or production.
- b) All medications and vaccines that contain mRNA or aborted fetal material.
- c) All medications, therapeutics, and vaccines which have not completed human trial studies. These should be considered to be experimental and potentially harmful, and may not be therapeutic.

135. Right to Try: We commend the legislature for passing SB 984, known as the Right to Try 2.0 framework, and encourage the legislature to continue advancing provisions for continuity of care.

136. Healthcare Savings Accounts: All individuals shall be allowed to establish health savings accounts. Individuals shall be allowed higher annual contributions to health savings accounts.

137. Texas HSA: We recommend the creation of the State of Texas Health Savings Account, with funds in excess of those needed in the Economic Stabilization Fund (Rainy Day Fund) set aside for the purpose of enabling the state to develop reserves sufficient to exit the federal Medicaid program. Funds in this Texas HSA shall not expire nor be utilized for any other purpose. Until we establish the Texas HSA in order to eliminate reliance on federal Medicaid, we support Medicaid block grants to the states and returning Medicaid to its original purpose to be a temporary assistance program for US citizens.

Government-funded Health Programs

138. Parental Safeguard: We support abolishing the Texas Child Mental Health Care Consortium, the trauma-informed care policy, school-based mental health providers, school-based or school-connected mental health interventions, and any other public school programs that serve to expand access to minors. Legislators shall prohibit all reproductive healthcare services in public schools.

139. Public Assistance Accountability and Workforce Participation: We support the abolition of all federal welfare programs, as they are not an appropriate role of the federal government. Until this is achieved, the State should encourage faith-based institutions and community and business organizations to temporarily assist individuals in need. We encourage reform in the following areas:

- a) Provide benefits only to citizens and legal residents with verified eligibility; scrub welfare rolls to eliminate prisoners and the deceased.
- b) Require able-bodied recipients to work, learn, and train to move toward self-sufficiency.
- c) Require recipients to remain substance abuse free and willing to submit to and pass random drug testing.
- d) Require that money provided through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) be used only for nutritious foods consistent with those included under the WIC program, and be released only with a photo ID of the approved user.
- e) Implement a non-monetary-based assistance program for providing supplemental food benefits.

140. Child Support Related to Welfare: Mothers applying for government financial support, exempting rape victims, shall provide the verifiable name and any known contact information of the birth father,

which information shall be turned over to the State of Texas Attorney General’s Office within 30 days for collection of child support.

141. Disability Fraud Reduction: We call for stronger, more stringent, and timely reviews of disability claims to ensure that assistance is provided only to those truly in need.

142. Medicaid Reform: We oppose any further expansion of Medicaid and stand in opposition to Medicaid for non-citizens. Medicaid funds shall only be used for genuine biological medical conditions. The funds also must be redirected to genuine biological medical needs that will truly improve the lives of young women, their children, and authentically contribute to good preconception care, good birth outcomes, and good maternal health in Texas. Medicaid 1115 Waiver allocations must not be used to pay for the chemical sterilization of teenage girls or to cause abortions.

143. Medicare Reform: Medicare should be provided only for United States citizens and legal residents and there should be a non-penalized opt-out for those who have health insurance through their employers and continue to work.

144. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”): We demand the immediate repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and encourage Congress to replace it with legislation that aligns with free market principles. Adequate protections for preexisting conditions must be retained.

145. Home and Community-Based Services: In order to avoid costly institutional care and preserve families, we call on the Texas Legislature to enact policies that would support investment in, and full funding of, home and community-based services (HCBS) as a pro-life policy, and to enact associated policy solutions to protect, preserve, and defend the sanctity and dignity of human life. We urge the Legislature to address any loopholes that fail to protect or provide appropriate home and community-based supports and access to care for children and people with disabilities. In addition, we ask that families be provided with information about life-affirming social and medical services available to them in Texas as alternatives to abortion and costly institutional care.

Mental Health

146. Caring for Citizens who Are Mentally Disabled: We believe Texas should protect the dignity, safety, and well-being of citizens with mental disabilities while preserving family involvement and common-sense care options. We urge the Legislature to strengthen services and protections for mentally disabled legal Texas residents by:

- a) Fully funding and maintaining state-supported living centers and expanding community-based supports to avoid unnecessary institutional care.
- b) Supporting parent-initiated treatment for children or dependents who lack capacity, with due process and competency-based safeguards.
- c) Ensuring clear consent standards and full parental access to records and evidence-based therapies and services.
- d) Increasing available beds and improving efficiency, oversight, and continuity of care.

147. Mental Health: We oppose all mental, emotional, or well-being surveys, screenings, assessments, and similar such instruments in public schools and demand that the Texas Legislature ban all psychological or mental health questions, instruction, activities, surveys, and check-ins in any capacity in public schools. If an employee or contractor of the district has the opinion that a child needs to be referred to a mental health professional, he or she shall make such a recommendation to the parent or guardian of the child. We implore the Legislature to require informed parental consent prior to these and any other psychological questions being presented to a student. The Legislature shall enact strict penalties for violation of parental rights regarding school health and mental health services and order the strict enforcement of such penalties.

Homosexuality and Gender Issues

148. Homosexuality: Homosexuality is an abnormal lifestyle choice. We believe there should be no granting of special legal entitlements or creation of special protected status for homosexual behavior, regardless of state of origin, and we oppose any criminal or civil penalties against those who oppose homosexuality out of faith, conviction, or belief in traditional values.

149. Gender Identity: We oppose all efforts to validate transgender identity and ideology. We believe gender modification in any form for minors does not constitute medical care and is, in fact, child abuse. Further, there shall be no attempt to engage in so-called “gender affirming” medical or mental health intervention for persons between the ages of 18 and 26, including:

- a) Intervening in any way to prevent natural progression of puberty.
- b) Administering or providing opposite sex hormones.
- c) Performing any surgery on healthy body parts of that person.
- d) Assigning name and/or pronoun changes.

150. Any agency, individual, or other entity promoting, performing, or facilitating gender-transitioning or gender-modification of a minor child shall be criminally prosecuted for child abuse and exposed to civil actions, enjoying no immunity regardless of profession, relation, or standing.

151. No Taxpayer Funding for “Sex Change”: We oppose the use of taxpayer funds for any type of medical treatments or interventions intended to alter sex characteristics. This includes but is not limited to military personnel and inmates in federal, state, or local prisons or jails. No federal, state, insurance, or probate monies may be allocated for the use of such treatment.

152. Counseling Methods: Therapists, psychologists, and counselors practicing in the State of Texas shall be authorized by appropriate licensing boards for practicing authentic reparative therapy or other counseling methods when counseling clients of any age with identity disorder or unwanted same-sex attraction.

Substance Abuse and Addiction

153. Addiction: We oppose legalization and decriminalization of illicit natural or illegal synthetic drugs, and we support the exercise of a zero-tolerance policy with maximum penalty for manufacturers and distributors of illegal drugs or their precursors. We also oppose any needle exchange programs or supervised drug consumption sites. Faith-based rehabilitation programs shall be considered a part of an overall rehabilitation program.

154. Cannabis Classification: The State of Texas shall retain cannabis as a Schedule I drug.

155. Synthetic THC: Texas should prohibit the manufacture, sale, and distribution of intoxicating synthetic THC products produced through chemical conversion of hemp-derived cannabinoids, including Delta-8, Delta-10, and similar substances, and should close hemp loopholes that allow unregulated intoxicating products to be sold to consumers.

Life-Affirming Health Care Concepts

156. Pornography Crisis: The State of Texas shall recognize that pornography and pedophilia are public health hazards. We call on legislators to:

- a) Strengthen protective measures to block incidental or unwanted exposure to inappropriate and/or pornographic material. Violators shall be subject to civil and/or criminal penalties.
- b) Pass a complete ban on production and public display of pornography within the state. We support restricting the access by minors to internet websites and social media platforms that contain or promote any sexually explicit material. We oppose website regulations that specify fractional judgments regarding content.

- c) Prohibit the possession, sale, and distribution of “child-like sex dolls,” which are obscene anatomically correct dolls, mannequins, or robots that are used for sexual stimulation or gratification and that have the features of or have features that resemble those of minors.
- d) Prohibit the advertising, promotion, distribution, and sale of obscene devices to minors or displayed within minor’s reach.
- e) Prohibit taxpayer resources from funding pornography, including but not limited to state or municipal devices, public libraries, schools, school libraries, and rural broadband. Texas Legislature should codify a federal statute similar to the Children’s Internet Protection Act (CIPA) into Texas law. The State of Texas can and should require school districts to only contract with vendors that filter content to protect children from harmful materials.

157. Conscience Protections: All persons and legal entities have the right of conscience and shall be protected under Texas law if they conscientiously object to participate in practices that conflict with their moral or religious beliefs. This includes, but is not limited to, abortion, the prescription for and dispensing of drugs with abortifacient potential, human cloning, embryonic stem cell research, eugenic screenings, genetic engineering, sterilization, birth control, euthanasia, assisted suicide, organ donation, brain death, harmful futile procedures, vaccines, and the withdrawal of nutrition and hydration. We call on the Texas Legislature to enact additional conscience protections for all healthcare professionals, including medical students, that are all-encompassing, enforceable at the state level, and protect against adverse action and retaliation taken against an individual. We support legislation:

- a) Protecting healthcare professionals and facilities from being required to refer, counsel, or otherwise facilitate any medical service that violates their sincerely held moral or religious beliefs.
- b) Ensuring that healthcare professionals whose conscience rights are violated have a private right of action to seek injunctive relief, recover actual damages, and obtain reasonable attorney’s fees and court costs.
- c) Prohibiting denial, revocation, or limitation of licensure, certification, hospital privileges, employment opportunities, or a healthcare professional’s decision to decline participation in a medical service for reasons of conscience.

Trafficking and Disposal of Fetal Remains, Fetal Tissue Harvesting, and Stem Cell Research: We support legislation prohibiting and criminalizing the trafficking of the remains of preborn children killed by abortion facilities outside the State of Texas, picked up by Texas-based waste management companies, and brought back to Texas to be treated and regarded as trash to be disposed of in Texas landfills. Additionally, we support legislation banning the harvesting, sale, and experimentation, or commercial use of human fetal tissue, including those intended for use in vaccines, which requires or is dependent upon the destruction of human life. Legislation should support strengthening of biological ties, child welfare, and informed consent. We encourage adult stem cell research using cells from umbilical cords, adults, and any other means that does not kill human embryos. We also support elimination of public funding for embryonic stem cell research, research on fetal tissue, or human cloning. All products that use embryonic and fetal tissue in their production shall be labeled in the State of Texas to inform consumers, promote alternatives, and affirm the value of human life.

158. Support for the Sanctity of Life: The Republican Party of Texas supports programs that provide assistance to pregnant women and promote the sanctity of life.

159. Promoting Ethical, Moral, Restorative, and Compassionate Fertility Care: We oppose public funding for procedures that destroy embryonic life, including IVF. We call for regulation of the assisted reproduction industry to prevent exploitation, embryo discarding, eugenic practices, and commodification of human life, along with mandatory reporting on embryo creation, storage, and disposition. Additionally, we support the promotion and funding of ethical alternatives—such as NaProTECHNOLOGY, perinatal palliative care, adoption incentives, and holistic infertility

treatments—that respect human life from fertilization and align with pro-life values.

160. Preventing Any Death by Abortion: We support legislation such as the Preborn Non-Discrimination Act (pre-NDA) to close existing discriminatory loopholes that fail to protect preborn children suspected of having “fetal anomalies” or disabilities, and we support legislation to enact anti-discriminatory language to apply additional protections to preborn children at risk of being aborted because of their sex, race, disability, or age of gestation. Such legislation should provide families with information about life-affirming social and medical services available to them in Texas, such as perinatal palliative care. We support protecting preborn children and their mothers by stopping abortion pill distributors from sending and trafficking these lethal and illegal drugs into Texas and holding those accountable who break state Pro-Life laws by selling and trafficking illegal abortion pills.

161. Medical Emergencies within Pro-Life Laws: We support the current medical emergency exception laws which include the management of confirmed ectopic pregnancies, which are not to be considered abortions. We do not support inaccurate arguments against abortion which occur due to false and misleading rhetoric. The abortion law does not need to be altered, but implementation does need to be addressed. We urge the Legislature and health agencies to educate and inform medical professionals and the public about the law of medical emergency exceptions. The mother’s life remains the primary consideration in providing emergency care exceptions in the management of ectopic pregnancies and complicated preterm premature rupture of the membrane (PPROM).

162. Planned Parenthood: We support legislation completely eliminating public funding for, or contracts with, Planned Parenthood, other abortion providers, or any of their affiliates. We oppose their digital or physical presence in our schools and other public institutions, as well as the expansion of their facilities in our neighborhoods.

163. Life-Affirming Patient Protection: We call for the Texas Legislature to secure due process and the rights of vulnerable Texas patients by continuing to reform Chapter 166 of the Health and Safety Code (Texas Advance Directives Act) by:

- a) Repealing the unethical, unconstitutional, unprecedented, and anti-life 25-Day Rule in Section 166.046, Health and Safety Code, and replacing it with a truly life-affirming law that requires physicians to adhere to a patient’s or surrogate’s medical decision about life-sustaining treatment, and that provides for physicians who disagree with the patient’s decision to transfer the patient to another physician or facility that will honor the decision to continue life-sustaining treatment.
- b) Improving language that protects Texas patients with disabilities to clarify and strengthen that disability should not be a considered factor.
- c) Guaranteeing judicial review, ensuring the ability to appeal a hospital committee’s decision and provide impartial legal recourse over life and death medical decisions.
- d) Protecting patients' rights to opt out of the dangerous apnea test to declare brain death, receive an independent second opinion and to have their beliefs about brain death to be respected.

Environmental Health

164. Toxic Exposure: The State of Texas shall prohibit the addition of sodium fluoride or any other chemicals deemed dangerous, carcinogenic, harmful, or poisonous to community water systems. Texas shall require investigation, disclosure, testing, and public reporting of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, forever chemicals) contamination. We support the immediate implementation of the Toxic Exposure Research Act of 2016, which will ensure that the federal government will establish a database on all exposed veterans and their families and descendants.

165. Less Tech for Little Texans: Any government agency with responsibility for children must limit screen time to age-appropriate limits.

166. Prohibition of Biocultured Food: The Republican Party of Texas supports the prohibition of the

manufacture, sale, or distribution of food products made from cultured animal cells, bioengineered, or mesenchymal cell lines.

Criminal and Civil Justice

Rights and Protections

167. Repeal Kinsey Based Laws: We urge the Texas Legislature to repeal all laws based on all research by Dr. Alfred Kinsey. Texas should modify the Miller Test to close the loopholes exploited by publishers and digital resources and prohibit taxpayer funding to any entity that permits the presentation or encouragement of sexuality, pornography, or transgender ideology to minor children.

168. Civil Asset Forfeiture: We call upon the Texas Legislature to abolish civil asset forfeiture, independently or in partnership with federal authorities, to require full compensation for innocent property owners, and ensure that private property may only be forfeited upon a criminal conviction. Property owners should not lose their property without judicial due process.

169. Government Surveillance: We oppose warrantless government surveillance, in all forms and at all levels, of United States citizens and businesses.

170. Immunity: We support reforming judicial immunity, prosecutorial immunity, and qualified immunity to hold judges, prosecutors, and government officials civilly accountable when they engage in misconduct or violate constitutional or statutory rights. We call for legislation that narrows qualified immunity by restoring a good-faith defense without the modern “clearly established law” barrier, limits prosecutorial immunity to core advocative functions while excluding willful misconduct such as Brady violations, and confines judicial immunity to core adjudicative acts while strengthening ethics enforcement and removal for misconduct.

171. Location and Data Privacy: We call upon the Texas Legislature to protect citizens’ current and historic technologically available location data by requiring a warrant based on probable cause or a legally obtained subpoena.

172. Hate Crimes: We urge the complete repeal of the hate crime laws, since ample laws are currently in effect to punish criminal behavior towards other persons.

173. Marriage Officiation: We believe religious institutions have the freedom to only recognize and perform those marriages that are consistent with their doctrine.

174. Warrant Validity: The filers of search warrants shall be held responsible for the validity of the information used to obtain the warrants.

175. State of Emergency and Pandemic Business Fines: We support the prohibition of fines or imprisonment for operating a business during a state of emergency or during pandemics, and we call for the Legislature to pass these protections into law.

176. Fraudulent Lien Filings: We support legislation designed to reduce fraud by requiring that the identity of the debtor on all liens be confirmed by at least three methods prior to filing.

177. Gain-of-Function Accountability: We call for the banning of gain-of-function research in Texas. We support investigations and indictments of those who participate in funding, developing, introducing, or releasing gain-of-function pathogens.

178. Diminished Capacity Defense: Texas should consider a diminished capacity defense that includes but is not limited to; autism spectrum, Reactive Attachment Disorder, trauma kids, and Traumatic Brain Injuries.

Courts, Prosecutions, Restitution

179. Penalty For False or Illegal Accusation of Impeachment:

180. Court Accountability: We support the right to inform the jurors of their common law power to judge law (jury nullification) as well as the evidence, and to vote on the verdict according to their conscience. We believe district attorneys have a duty to seek justice for victims of all forms of crime and oppose policies that systematically decline to prosecute crimes. All judges shall be required to state their final decisions on record, immediately validating and producing a mandatory Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law for every substantive decision or final ruling in a case. In order to preserve the complete record in all transactions in court and in chambers, we support requiring audio or video recording.

181. Prosecutorial Accountability: We support providing the Texas Attorney General a process to investigate and remove district attorneys that fail to enforce Texas law. Strong penalties should be implemented for elected officials found reducing criminal cases to skew records. We support the Texas Legislature enacting legislation to hold judges and prosecutors accountable for violating their oaths of office. To support the right to a speedy trial, trials should commence within 12 months of indictment.

182. Duly Authorized Courts of Law: We affirm that Texas recognizes only those legal systems duly authorized under the United States Constitution and the Constitution and statutes of this State. We reject the operation or enforcement of any parallel or unauthorized legal systems within Texas borders. We urge the Legislature to codify this principle and bar Texas courts from giving effect to rulings from any such court or tribunal lacking said authorization.

183. Frivolous Lawsuits: We support further reform to discourage frivolous lawsuits. We also support reforms of the vexatious litigant statute, which can be used to deny Texans meaningful access to the courts. We oppose the abusive use of class action lawsuits and any law that allows government agencies to collect lawyer fees from the plaintiff when they win, but not have to pay the plaintiff fees when they lose. We call for the legislature to keep the Texas Citizens Participation Act and its essential protections for Texans' 1st Amendment rights.

184. Bail Reform: We believe bail in Texas should be based only on a person's danger to society, risk of flight, and criminal history. District attorneys and judges involved in the case are not exempt from penalties or civil suits for enabling offenders whose release was not granted based on the merits of the alleged violent crime. Personal Recognizance (PR) Bonds should only be allowed for first time, non-violent offenders.

185. Human Trafficking Jurisdiction: The Texas Legislature shall pass legislation granting the Texas Attorney General full concurrent jurisdiction over multi-jurisdictional cases, to be limited specifically to those cases involving human trafficking.

Survivors Rights: Judges should not penalize survivors of human trafficking with less than equal parenting in child custody disputes. Child Protective Services should prioritize reunification with parents who were victims in cases involving human trafficking.

Law Enforcement

186. Rule of Law and Enforcement: We believe no one is above the law. We support rule of law and the enforcement of laws, which maintain an ordered republic.

187. Public School Resource Officers: Public-school officers and ISD police should report directly to police or sheriff, not the superintendent to follow and associated laws, polices, etc.

188. Abortion Homicide Exemption: The physician homicide exemption of the Texas Penal Code Section 19.06 should be modified to apply only to non-elective abortions such as required to save the life of the mother.

189. Capital Punishment: Properly applied capital punishment is legitimate and should be reasonably swift, while respecting all due process. We support the addition of capital punishment for child aggravated sexual assault when the victim is under 12 years of age.

190. First Responders: We support proper funding for first responders with comprehensive physical and academic training in the U.S. Constitution, in the classroom and on the ground. We ask that the Texas Legislature enact comprehensive occupational illness protections for all Texas first responders including presumptive coverage for illness caused by duty exposure ensuring those who sacrifice their health in service to Texas are not forced to prove a duty-related connection to receive earned medical benefits. We ask that Texas increase funding for rural law enforcement agencies, including sheriffs' and constables' offices. We support increasing funding for the Texas Rural Volunteer Fire Department Assistance Program

191. No-Knock Raids: We call upon the Texas Legislature to improve no-knock warrant procedures to protect law enforcement and the community.

192. Political Policing: We believe that laws should be enforced uniformly, that punishment should meet the crime, and that the law should never be used to target individuals for political purposes. We oppose the targeting of police officers by progressive district attorneys. We support prompt expunction of records for those who are found not guilty in a court of law or for arrests after prosecution is denied.

193. Patrol Rifles for Private Security: We call upon the Texas Legislature and Texas Department of Public Safety to recognize emerging threats facing places that employ Commissioned Private Security, to create a Patrol Rifle Certification and attendant training on par with the shotgun certification currently in use.

Family Law

194. Equal Parenting: We support legislation providing for equal and consistent parenting (possession and access) for every child, when both parents, one biological man and one biological woman, are fit, willing, and able, as is in the best interest of the child.

195. Child Protective Services (DFPS / CPS) Reform: We support reforming or replacing the Department of Family and Protective Services, which has too often ripped non-abused children from loving homes, inflicting irreversible trauma and violating the God-given parental bond protected by the United States Constitution (*Troxel v. Granville, 2000*). We reject the ideology that the government owns our children (*Parens Patriae*) and demand the complete rewriting of Texas Family Code Chapter 262 to prioritize family preservation and prevent wrongful removals.

- a) Ex parte removals shall be permitted only upon probable cause of imminent danger supported by sworn evidence from the actual fact witnesses; knowing inclusion of unsworn or third-party hearsay in DFPS affidavits shall constitute a high-level misdemeanor.
- b) Parents shall have the right to demand a jury at the initial removal hearing to prevent corrupt judges from simply rubber-stamping the department's actions.
- c) The deliberately vague and non-legal standard "sufficient to satisfy a person of ordinary prudence and caution", invented solely for Chapter 262 to allow removals based on opinion rather than proof, shall be abolished; real evidentiary standards shall be required: probable cause for initial *ex parte* removals, clear and convincing evidence at adversarial hearings and all interim hearings, and proof beyond a reasonable doubt for permanent termination of parental rights.
- d) Upon final disposition of any case resulting in return of the child(ren) to the parent(s), the parent's name and all related information shall be immediately and permanently deleted from the Texas Central Registry Portal with no residual notation or record.
- e) DFPS, its employees, and contractors shall enjoy no immunity when violating constitutional rights or due process of Texas families.

196. Protect Our Children: We support increasing the minimum sentencing for sexual assault on a minor (less than 14 years old) to 25 years and removing the option for parole for such offenders. We support:

- a) Notifying the victim or victim representative sixty (60) days in advance of any changes to scheduled court proceeding, filing, or continuances.
- b) Amending Texas Code of Procedures Article 56A.452 to comport with this plank.

State Affairs

Heritage Preservation

197. Alamo: The Alamo should be remembered and not “reimagined.” Texas’ authority over the Alamo shall not be infringed by any organization, including local governments, the federal government, the United Nations, or UNESCO. Decision-making authority must remain with Texas, and custodians must affirm the significance of the 1836 battle, maintain transparency, and protect all existing monuments, especially the Cenotaph, which shall not be moved. Plaza and Plaza de Valero, the areas located in front of the Alamo Church, shall be dedicated to the public use as an open space.

198. Heritage: We call on governmental entities to protect all symbols of our American and Texan heritage. This includes opposing the removal of the Ten Commandments and other religious symbols, supporting the Pledge Protection Act, establishing penalties for flag desecration, preserving Texas history and sites, and restoring plaques honoring the Confederate widows’ pension fund. We support March 2nd Texas Independence Day being an official state holiday. We support having all schools, state agencies, and public offices celebrate and honor Constitution Day on September 17th of each year or the preceding Friday or following Monday closest thereto.

199. Historical Monuments: We believe that all Texas historical war memorials, including Confederate monuments, shall be protected from future removal or defacement, and we believe that those monuments that have been removed should be restored to their historical locations. We support the continuing allocation of funds that are necessary to preserve the USS Texas as a permanent monument to the ship, her crew of two world wars, and the history of the State of Texas.

200. Military Base Names: Publicly honor the southern heroes and rescind all name changes of our military bases.

201. Honor Our Flags: We appreciate and honor our flags and what they represent, and we strongly advocate for all public schools to display only the United States and Texas flags in every classroom and to begin each school day with the pledges to both. We call for the requirement of raising American and Texas flags on publicly-funded student campuses and the prohibition of other flags (other than United States military flags) to be hung on publicly funded buildings on student campuses. All Texas students attending publicly funded campuses will see American and Texas flags throughout university campuses.

Individual Rights and Freedoms

202. Identity Theft and Data Privacy: The Texas Legislature shall expand existing privacy laws, and laws protecting against identity theft by limiting the ways in which internet providers, schools, federal and state government entities, and others may access, collect, store, and use Texans’ electronic communications, documents, metadata, and protected information.

203. Religious Freedom for Business: We support the removal of laws and regulations that are used to force business owners and employees to violate their conscience, sincerely held beliefs, or core values. Properly defining public accommodation as understood in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires that we:

- a) Prohibit any change to the legal definition by any federal, state, or local law to expand government control to restrict any 1st Amendment rights.
- b) Proscribe any law that requires any private business or individual to create or provide a custom product or service, any kind of expressive work, enter into a contract, or be coerced into any speech that is not their own.
- c) Prohibit businesses from professing, espousing, or adopting any views on sex, sexuality, gender, or gender identity, other than to guarantee that views and positions on these matters are not used as a basis for denial of access to available public accommodations.
- d) Pass legislation to ensure that no business or school can be required to provide accommodation for individuals whose religion requires them to interrupt regular business/schedules to pray multiple times per day.

204. Freedom of Speech and Religious Practice: As America is “one nation under God,” founded on Judeo-Christian principles, we affirm the constitutional right of all individuals to worship as they choose. We strongly believe in Religious Freedom and Freedom of Speech. Therefore, we demand:

- a) The repeal of the Johnson Amendment, which assaults the free speech of pastors and religious organizations.
- b) Protection of the 1st Amendment rights of any citizen to practice their religion and exercise their right to free speech in the public square, as well as in religious organization affiliations.
- c) Texas judges and legislators uphold and defend our God-given unalienable rights of religious liberty and freedom of speech to protect against the intimidation and prevention of Christians and other people of faith from exercising these rights.
- d) Acknowledgment that the Church is a God-ordained institution with a sphere of authority separate from that of civil government, and thus the Church is not to be regulated, controlled, or taxed by any level of civil government. Nor shall services or other church functions ever again be shut down or suspended by overreaching civil authorities under any pretext whatsoever.
- e) Texas Legislation adopt language to oppose abuse of emergency powers to seize or block bank accounts or to criminalize political speech as a result of protected speech under the 1st Amendment.
- f) Texas legislature to reject legislation that mandates public schools or other taxpayer-funded institutions to provide meals or services certified under any religious dietary standards, including halal or similar certification systems

Exceptions to a–f above to include antisemitism practices, Sharia law, and other contradictions to the Constitution and cultural approaches that mask their practices as religious.

205. Limit State Holidays: We urge the Texas Legislature and our Congressional delegation to limit official government religious holiday recognition and paid public leave solely to those days of traditional Christian significance that have historically been part of the American experience.

206. Gender Identity and Government Policy: We support legislation in the State of Texas that ensures:

- a) That all public and private restrooms, changing facilities, showers, etc., be segregated based on biological sex.
- b) Opposition to any attempt to criminalize or penalize anyone for the wrong use of pronouns.
- c) All government agencies guarantee that views and positions on these matters are not used as a basis to deny access to public accommodations, as defined by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, nor to deny employment, or discriminate in employment decisions, solely on the basis of a person’s views on these matters.
- d) Mandating adherence to sex identification on all official documents that is in alignment with biological sex. Male is defined as the sex having the capacity to produce small gametes; female is defined as having the capacity to produce large gametes.

Family and Gender Issues

207. Protect Minors Until Age of Consent: A law shall be enacted to protect the rights of the individual until the age of consent is reached, to include:

- a) Prohibiting social transitioning or other treatments.
- b) Protecting against predatory sexual behaviors including, but not limited to, public “Drag Queen Story Hour“ sessions in libraries, schools, or other public venues and criminalize exposure of children.
- c) Prohibiting the desensitization of children to sexual topics by inappropriately exposing them to, or normalizing of, sexual behavior.
- d) Requiring the disclosure of the above offenses to parents or guardians.

208. Definition of Marriage and Family: We affirm God’s biblical design for marriage and family as a God-ordained, legal, and moral covenant only between one biological man and one biological woman, which has proven to be the foundation for all great nations in Western Civilization. We oppose homosexual “marriage”, regardless of state of origin. We urge the Texas Legislature to pass religious liberty protections for individuals, businesses, and government officials who believe marriage is between one man and one woman. We oppose the granting of special legal entitlements or creation of special status for sexual behavior or identity, regardless of state of origin, and reject federal acts infringing on Texas’s definition of marriage. We oppose any criminal or civil penalties against those who oppose non-traditional sexual behavior out of faith, conviction, or belief in traditional values. We are opposed to same-sex parenting, intentionally subjecting a child to the loss of their biological father or mother, and other non-traditional definitions of family.

209.

210. State Authority Over Marriage: We support Congress’ withholding jurisdiction from the federal courts and nullifying federal Executive Branch rules, orders, regulations, or licensing requirements in cases involving family law, and especially any changes in the definition of marriage.

211. Nullify Unconstitutional Ruling: We believe the *Obergefell v. Hodges* decision, overturning the Texas law prohibiting same-sex “marriage” in Texas, has no basis in the Constitution and should be nullified.

212. Spousal Benefits: We shall not recognize or grant to any unmarried person the legal rights or status of a spouse, as defined in Principle number 6 of this Platform, including granting benefits by political subdivisions.

213. No-Fault Divorce: The Texas Family Code shall be completely rewritten with regards to No-Fault Divorce and Child Custody. Suits related to these topics shall be delineated in such a way as to remove the need for any but the most minimal judicial interaction, and promote the maintenance of the traditional family via required intervention or counseling prior to any decree of divorce. We urge the Legislature to rescind unilateral no-fault divorce laws, to support covenant marriage, and to pass legislation extending the period of time in which a divorce may occur to six months after the date of filing for divorce.

214. Foster Care: We urge the Texas Legislature to :

- a) Expand community-based care: Increase partnerships with local private and nonprofit charitable organizations to create a safer and more responsive system.
- b) Expand service options: Improve care for families of children at risk of entering foster care by providing more choice and flexibility for family preservation services outside of the current state-contracted services.
- c) Increase funding to foster care background checks and wellness checks, including interviewing children in foster care.

- d) Increase support of foster care families, which can reduce burdensome regulations for loving families that open their homes to our most vulnerable children while protecting those same children.

215. 190A. Adoption: We acknowledge the ideal outcome is that birth parent are able and willing to raise their own children, however when that is not possible, we fully support adoption. We call on the Texas Legislature to promote adoption as an alternative to abortion by passing legislation that will:

- a) Encourage adoption as a compassionate alternative to abortion through public education distinguishing voluntary infant adoption from foster care adoption.
- b) Promote policies that make adoption more affordable, streamlined, and accessible for qualified families while protecting the rights of birth parents.
- c) Support initiatives that combat the misinformation and confusion about birth parents, adoptive families, and adoptees.
- d) Ensure access to counseling and supportive services, including affordable mental health care, for birth parents, adoptive families, and adopted children.

We urge communities and people of faith to promote adoption and, for those not called to adopt, to offer assistance to families that can. We believe that, in the best interests of the family and child, the State of Texas should allow children to be adopted only by married or single heterosexuals.

216. Detransitioners: We support detransition and desisters in their pursuit of establishing a healthy lifestyle after being harmed by the gender identity industry, including:

- a) The extension of statute of limitations for medical malpractice suits from two years to ten years, or until the individual is 26 years old, whichever is longer, for persons who underwent social or medical “transition” as minors and have suffered mental or physical damage as a result.
- b) Requiring health insurance companies that fund social or medical “transition” procedures or therapy to also fully fund the expenses incurred due to deleterious side effects and treatment necessary to detransition or desist safely.

217. Keep Prisons and Jails Single Sex: The Texas Legislature should mandate that juveniles and adults detained in jails, detention centers, or prisons be housed according to biological sex. Any search of an inmate or detainee which involves physical contact must be performed by an officer whose biological sex matches the biological sex of the inmate or detainee.

Pro-Life Issues

218. Pro-Life: Abortion is not healthcare, it is homicide. Until the abolition of abortion is achieved, we support laws that restrict and regulate abortion, including but not limited to:

- a) Parental and informed consent, including the elimination of judicial bypass.
- b) Prohibition of licensing, liability, and malpractice insurance for abortionists and abortion facilities.
- c) Prohibition of financial kickbacks for abortion referrals.
- d) Prohibition of late-term abortions.
- e) Prohibition of abortions after the time an unborn child’s heartbeat is detected.
- f) Prohibition of the manufacturing, importation, sale, dispensing and use of abortifacients. The state may enforce criminal penalties, while private individuals may enforce civil penalties against companies and suppliers of online sales and delivery of any form of abortifacients.
- g) Elimination of causes of action for “wrongful birth.”
- h) Health insurance coverage for abortion services and abortifacients, which under Texas law shall be considered supplemental coverage and billed to the beneficiary.
- i) ...Criminal penalties be attached to any person or entity convicted of selling body parts of aborted children or of conducting an illegal abortion.

- j) Extending the private cause of action used in the Texas Heartbeat Act to all pro-life laws and policies in Texas.
- k) A Legislative study on the effects of abortion numbers post-Roe, and to discuss a better solution than the current failing legislation in effect.
- l) .. Supporting the right of Texas political subdivisions to protect mothers and their preborn children in their communities by passing enforceable city or county ordinances that further ban abortions within their county or city limits, closing loopholes in state abortion laws.
- m) Prohibiting private entities from using funds, benefits, reimbursements, transportation, lodging or organized logistical support to facilitate travel for the purpose of obtaining an elective abortion and supporting appropriate civil enforcement mechanisms against organizations and individuals who knowingly assist in organized efforts to circumvent Texas laws protecting unborn children.

219. Care for Women: We recognize the profound emotional, physical, and spiritual wounds that abortion can leave behind. We welcome post-abortive women into compassionate fellowship, healing support, and active participation in the pro-life movement. We encourage their inclusion in pro-life education and counseling efforts, where their experiences can foster awareness, healing, and hope. We affirm the sanctity of innocent human life, created in the image of God, and support its protection from fertilization until natural death. We are the Party of LIFE.

220. Abolish Abortion: We urge the Texas Legislature to enact legislation to abolish abortion by immediately securing the right to life and equal protection of the laws to all preborn children from the moment of fertilization and to adopt effective tools to ensure the enforcement of our laws to protect life when doctors or district attorneys fail to do so.

221. Inviolability of Life and Fundamental Right to Life: All innocent human life must be respected and safeguarded from fertilization to natural death. Therefore, the unborn, the aged, and the physically or mentally challenged have a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We respect the uniqueness of human life and oppose practices that corrupt human DNA, mix human and animal DNA, or other transhumanist initiatives that do not respect the sanctity and uniqueness of human life. All humans are endowed by their Creator with sovereign rights of ownership of their person and DNA, regardless of any DNA modification, and claims to the contrary are invalid.

Land Use

222. Property Annexation and De-Annexation: Homeowners and landowners in an area proposed for annexation shall have the right to vote to approve or reject the annexation, including infill development zones (IDZ), regardless of the population of the county. No annexation can occur within 45 days of any election. In any city with a population of over 250,000, any neighborhood can elect to de-annex and reincorporate as a new city—for any reason—provided they receive at least 50% plus one vote of those voting in a regular election and living within the defined de-annexation boundaries. Annexations shall not be created which result in areas commonly referred to as “flagpole annexation,” “corridor annexation,” or “shoestring annexation.”

223. Unincorporated Land Development: We encourage the Texas Legislature to grant limited regulatory authority to County Commissioners Courts in unincorporated areas to protect rural lands and local resources from the negative impacts of large-scale commercial developments, including but not limited to solar farms, wind farms, data mining facilities, data storage facilities, and battery storage facilities. Such authority should be carefully tailored as a local option, allowing counties to adopt reasonable ordinances, standards, and review processes—such as mandatory public input, environmental assessments, resource protection measures, and compatibility requirements—while respecting private property rights, avoiding overregulation, and ensuring consistency with state energy and economic goals.

224. HOA Governance: We support legislation restricting the power of HOAs:

- a) Informed consent: buyers must sign stating they read every page of the document, from page one to the end of the document.
- b) No authority to foreclose.
- c) No authority to restrict the flying of the United States flag.
- d) No restrictions on rainwater collection.
- e) No changes to terms without 85% consent of the home owners and property owners.
- f) Developers must turnover HOA once 70% of the original lots or land are purchased.
- g) Be obligated to abide by open meeting rules.
- h) Practice financial transparency.
- i) Only owners who live or own adjacent or within two lots can file complaints.
- j) Abolish any and all extra-judicially enforced policies.
- k) Additional ‘phases’ of a development may not be added in order to lengthen the time frame that HOA ownership can be maintained by the developer.

225. Property Rights: Property ownership and free enterprise, the foundation of our collective wealth, must not be abridged or denied by government. We support legislation to protect these bedrock rights.

Areas of concern are:

annexation	eminent domain (including foreign entities)
property forfeiture	natural resources and conservation easements
extraterritorial jurisdiction	seizure for public or private development
nationalization of lands	preservation of our 4 th Amendment right to privacy
groundwater and mineral rights	

226. Property owners shall be notified of their rights regarding condemnation, annexation, or easement, and the condemner shall be required to petition a court of jurisdiction to show public necessity.

Notification shall extend to all property owners within one mile of any such action in order to avoid “area effects” on adjacent property owners. Property owners of less than 100 acres may, at the property owner’s discretion, require that the entire property be included in any condemnation, annexation, or easement if such action would result in the property being physically divided, making the existing use no longer possible. Taking of property shall result in immediate compensation of fair market value to the owner. These issues shall be administered by elected officials accountable to voters. We strongly encourage amendments to the existing Texas laws to further protect the homeowner’s property rights against squatters with minimal legal intervention. No state, county, municipality, HOA, or other entity can restrict a landowner or renter from harvesting rainwater on their property or the property they rent.

227. Eminent Domain: The use of eminent domain must exclude the seizure of private property for private economic development or increased tax revenue, speculative future growth or any project involving a profit motive, and shall be limited to clear, immediate, and compelling public necessity within the jurisdictional boundaries of the governmental entity seeking the taking. Any determination of public necessity shall be made only by elected officials directly accountable to the citizens they represent. If any profit is generated from private property involuntarily taken through eminent domain, that profit shall be returned proportionally to the affected landowners. In addition to compensation for damages and the value of the taking, eminent domain laws should be restructured to include negotiated annual payments in perpetuity for the easement across the property that is affected payable from the company or corporation acquiring the easement. These provisions should also include toll roads and high-speed rail lines. Landowners who prevail in eminent domain cases disputing the taking of their property or the property value shall be reimbursed for all attorney’s fees, expert witness fees, appraisal fees, and costs.

228. Home Ownership Protection: We call upon the Legislature to limit institutional ownership of single-family homes in Texas. Legislation should preserve free-market principles and property rights while preventing market concentration and protecting opportunities for families and first-time

homebuyers.

229. No Part of Texas to be Owned by Foreign Interests:

- a) The State of Texas shall prohibit the sale of all real estate interests within its borders to all except American citizens (defined by current statute) or United States owned and operated corporations. The sole exception to this rule is that a lawful immigrant may own one single family residential property and/or small business.
- b) All land in Texas that is currently owned by foreign individuals, corporations, or interests with ties to such, will be required to sell their property and vacate immediately. Land that is within 50 miles of a military base, and owned by interests related to all foreign governments, or any other foreign state considered hostile to the United States, will be seized immediately under Eminent Domain. Our security is not for sale.
- c) Farmland in active agriculture service cannot be purchased and allowed to become inactive. The current trend of the rich to purchase land for the purpose of decommissioning it to restrict the amount of food available to the public must be stopped. The penalty for this type of treason shall include the loss of the property.

State Governance

230. Campaign Contribution Limits: We urge immediate repeal of all limits on campaign contributions by American citizens to the candidates or causes of their choice.

231. Texas Independence: The Texas Legislature should pass a bill in its next session requiring a referendum in the next General Election for the people of Texas to determine whether or not the State of Texas should reassert its status as an independent nation. This referendum should be a legislative priority.

232. Marijuana Remains Illegal: We oppose the legalization of recreational marijuana and we support offering opportunities for drug treatment before penalties for its illegal possession or use.

233. Gun-Free Zones in Texas: There shall be no gun-free zones in Texas. Any public access property owner who demands law-abiding citizens disarm themselves shall assume liability for injuries they incur while on the “posted premises.”

234. Daylight Saving Time: Texas should no longer participate in Daylight Saving Time.

235. Municipal Receivership for Failing Cities: We strongly support, and call for the Texas Legislature to enact, legislation establishing a clear process for placing poorly managed or failing municipalities into temporary state receivership, a mechanism already proven effective for failing Texas school districts under the TEA and successfully utilized by other states for distressed cities. Receivership should be for cities who fail to control violent crime, uphold state law, protect taxpayers, employ sound fiscal policies, cooperate with immigration enforcement, or otherwise endanger the rights and privileges of Texans.

We support a process initiated by narrow, quantifiable metrics—such as sustained high violent crime rates, repeated defiance of state preemption statutes, or dire fiscal mismanagement—after a grace period for self-correction. The State shall appoint a qualified Receiver with temporary authority to restore essential services; enforce state laws; eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse; and implement reforms to return the municipality to fiscal and operational soundness. Receivership should be temporary, subject to legislative oversight, and shall automatically terminate with full local control restored once objective performance benchmarks are met.

236. Digital Passport: The Texas Legislature should ban all digital passports and digital identification.

Government and Election Integrity

Government Operations

237. Sexual Harassment and Misconduct: The Republican Party of Texas supports strengthening transparency laws to ensure that sexual misconduct complaints against elected officials and candidates are properly documented and publicly disclosed after appropriate review by the relevant ethics authority; and such transparency should protect victims while ensuring elected officials are held accountable to the citizens they serve. No public funds should be used to pay for the defense of sexual misconduct committed by elected officials.

238. Government Authority: We believe any government authority that has the ability to levy a tax or fee or to appraise property on the people should be accountable to those who pay the taxes via the electoral process, from the local level to the federal level.

239. Strengthening the Texas Public Information Act: Public records are the property of the people and essential for holding government accountable. We demand reforms to the Texas Public Information Act to ensure prompt, affordable access to communications of officials and employees, including mandatory fee exemptions for records of broad public interest, elimination or sharp reduction of charges for non-commercial purposes or digital delivery (where costs are minimal or zero), and strong penalties—such as fines and personal liability—for habitual violators who abuse delays, improper exemptions, or excessive fees to hinder transparency. The Legislature must act to protect citizens' rights and end bureaucratic obstruction.

240. Defund Woke and Weaponized Government: The Republican Party of Texas strongly supports and calls for the complete de-funding and elimination of all woke and weaponized government programs, beginning with the immediate and comprehensive prohibition of any taxpayer funding for DEI, CRT, LGBT, or similar policies and programs at every level of government—from state agencies and higher education, to public schools and local entities—and passing legislation to enforce prohibitions. Enforcement mechanisms should include, but should not be limited to, defunding of noncompliant entities.

241. Federal Land Disposition: All Federal lands shall be turned over to their respective states, except for land specifically authorized in the Constitution (military bases, federal buildings, post offices).

242. Taxpayer-Funded Lobbying: We oppose using tax dollars to hire lobbyists or paying tax dollars to associations that lobby the Legislature. We support and call for the enactment of a full and comprehensive ban on all forms of taxpayer-funded lobbying, a ban that would prohibit the use of any public tax dollars by political subdivisions, school districts, associations, industries, or other entities that solely derive funding from taxpayers to hire lobbyists, pay lobbying fees, or fund lobbying activities in any manner. We demand that such legislation be advanced without loopholes, carve-outs, or dilutions that would allow the practice to continue under alternative structures. This includes prohibiting companies with a government contract from lobbying while under that contract. We call upon all Republican legislators to prioritize and advance legislation achieving a clean and enforceable ban, to support convening special sessions if necessary to secure passage, to decline influence from taxpayer-funded lobbying organizations, and to work to hold accountable any who obstruct or dilute this grassroots priority.

243. Reform the Texas House:

- a) We oppose the use of pledge cards and call for Republican members to caucus after each November General Election to determine, by secure secret ballot, their candidate for Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore. We also call for Republican members to vote as a unified body for their selected Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore candidate when the Legislature convenes in

regular session, provided that the individual selected in caucus for speaker publicly pledges to comply with the entirety of this plank.

- b) Texas House standing committees shall advance the conservative grassroots agenda, not those of special interests and lobbyists. The chairman and a majority of members of key committees shall be Republicans and support the conservative agenda. All committees and subcommittees shall be chaired and vice-chaired by Republicans and the Legislature must prohibit granting agenda-setting or gatekeeping authority to minority party members that would enable them to block or delay majority priorities when in the majority.
- c) Any legislator who purposely refuses to attend a legally scheduled session for the purpose of denying a quorum shall lose any chairmanship, vice-chairmanship, and committee membership to which he/she may have been appointed. The individual shall lose any salary for that absence period. Additionally, the individual shall pay back any earnings and cost of living allowances earned during that period.
- d) Texas House rules (at least concepts at a high level) should be agreed upon in the Texas House Republican Caucus and implemented as a block by Republicans.
- e) Authors of bills may bring a motion to the floor to reassign a bill to a committee other than that assigned by the Parliamentarian.
- f) Stop hypertechnical points of order, require points of order to be filed the day before a bill is on the Calendar, and require broadcast and recording of point-of-order debates.
- g) Prohibit the distribution of political funds from the speaker to primary campaigns.

244. Caucus Priorities: We urge the Texas Senate Republican Caucus and the Texas House Republican Caucus to adopt and publish a list of legislative priorities before convening each regular session of the legislature. These priorities shall be in line with those of the Republican Party of Texas.

245. Timely Legislative Action: We call for changes to the House Rules and legislation that will improve timely legislative action in the Legislature including:

- a) Legislation to remove the constitutional provision that the Legislature cannot take action until sixty (60) days after convening.
- b) Start committee hearings on bills within 7 days of committee creation.
- c) Requiring the House Calendars Committee to vote on a bill within fourteen days of receipt, or it is automatically put on the calendar.
- d) Automatic setting of a bill on the calendar within seven days if it is cosponsored by a simple majority of House members.
- e) The Texas House Rules shall include a discharge process by which a bill supported by a majority of members must be heard in committee, voted in committee, and placed on the House Calendar in a timely fashion.
- f) Votes on each bill individually that is not set on the calendar, rather than killing a slate of bills at once.
- g) Requiring assignment of all bills to a committee within seven days of the filing deadline or within two days of receipt from the opposite chamber.
- h) A petition process for legislators to petition the House Speaker to have the ability to move a bill out of committee by getting a prescribed number of signatures of the Representatives and having the bill sent to the floor with no changes within one week of presenting the petition that contains the prescribed number of signatures.

246. Unelected Bureaucrats: We oppose the appointment of unelected bureaucrats.

- a) We believe the people of Texas should elect their own Secretary of State and Texas Education Agency (TEA) Commissioner.
- b) We support defunding and abolishing the following federal departments or agencies:

Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Commerce

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Education
Interior (specifically, the Bureau of Land Management)	Energy
National Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Health and Human Services (HHS)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Labor
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Labor Relations Board
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	The Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	

and any other federal agency or department that is not authorized by the Constitution. In the interim, executive decisions by departments or agencies must be reviewed and approved by Congress before taking effect.

247. Sunset Commission: We support a majority citizen-led Sunset Commission.

Elections

248. Bonds Create Bondage: State and local bond election ballots shall be required to include the amount of debt currently outstanding, current debt service payments, current per capita debt obligations, the amount of new debt being proposed, estimated debt service for the new debt, and estimated per capita burden being proposed. The bond issue must obtain a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of at least 20% of registered voters in the voting jurisdiction. No public funds are to be spent influencing a bond election. Municipalities shall stop any and all communications about a bond once the election is called. In addition, elected officials (school board members, city council members, etc.) and municipal staff are prohibited from coordinating the creation of a PAC to support a bond election. Companies potentially receiving funds through a bond election are prohibited from electioneering activities for that bond. We oppose bundling of items on bond election ballots. Any bond election, at any level of government in Texas, must state on the ballot, “This is a tax increase,” in bold print.

249. Protecting the Speech of Private Citizens: We oppose the Texas Ethics Commission's (TEC's) punitive, speech-chilling “enforcement” against private citizens and grassroots organizations. The Legislature should abolish the TEC; at minimum, it must remove TEC jurisdiction over private citizens and prohibit any “enforcement” scheme that coerces testimony or otherwise denies Texans due process.

250. Pay-to-Play Endorsement Slates: We oppose “pay-to-play“ endorsement slates where a candidate has paid or promised to pay, paying a political consultant, or any other indirect payment to be included. We oppose the use of the official Republican brand and logos by private Political Action Committees (PAC) that endorse in the primaries. Pay-to-play slates and exactly what each participant has paid shall be prominently labelled as such on each page. Pay-to-Play endorsement slates shall not be labelled "Sample Ballot." Violations should be a felony and the candidate would not be able to receive RPT Candidate Resource Committee funds.

251. Candidate Qualifications:

- a) Any person running for public office in Texas must disclose all nations with whom they have citizenship, or have had citizenship at any time prior, at the time of filing. They must also disclose any associations with the Chinese Communist Party, CAIR, any designated terrorist organizations, or any foreign nation.
- b) All officeholders must read, write, speak, and understand the English language.
- c) All State and Local Candidates shall post on their websites a statement of their criminal history regarding any convictions of class A misdemeanors and felony offenses, while they are running for public office.

252. Campaign Finance: We support the enforcement of bans to prevent foreign funds being donated through PACs to support candidates. Additionally we require that PACs that promote the interests of

foreign nations, even if funded by American citizens, register with FARA.

253. In-Person Election Voting: In-person voting shall be conducted as a single period of time of no more than three days with no time gap between the first day of voting and Election Day.

254. Fair Elections Procedures: We support the right of eligible voters to cast a ballot in each election once, but we oppose illegal voting, illegal assistance, or allowing votes by ineligible persons. We support:

- a) Verifying the Identity of the Voter:
 - i. Voter Photo ID for all methods of voting, including ballots by mail.
 - ii. Requiring that any driver's license or state-issued identification card issued to individuals who are not United States citizens be clearly and visually distinguishable from those issued to U.S. citizens to ensure transparency, proper identification, and compliance with state and federal law in the State of Texas.
 - iii. Requiring persons who utilize the Reasonable Impediment Declaration to provide their thumbprints on the form for purposes of later verification.
- b) An Accurate and Secure Voting Process:
 - i. Prohibition of remote electronic and internet voting for public office and any ballot measure.
 - ii. Sequentially numbered paper ballots, with a “wet signature” of the presiding judge, that contains anti-counterfeiting measures, and are accounted through strong chain of custody procedures.
 - iii. Requiring PRECINCT BASED voting, allowing combination and consolidation, for any in-person voting with the use of paper poll books only.
 - iv. Expanding write-once data memory cards from Central Counting Stations into precinct-level ballot counters (SB 1661, 88th Regular Session).
 - v. The constitutional authority of state legislatures to regulate voting, including disenfranchisement of convicted felons and the opposition to the federal takeover of our elections.
 - vi. Allow qualified election presiding judges and alternate judges to exercise their lawful right to a concealed weapon for self-defense while serving the public.
 - vii. Increase base pay of Primary Election workers to \$15/hour for clerks and \$18/hour for presiding judges.
 - viii. Add a “none of the above” option to every race on the ballot (per HB496 in the 89th Session), including uncontested races.
 - ix. The rights of counties that are willing and able to competently and efficiently implement voting procedures that do not require the use of machines, and support implementing hand-counting procedures that are more efficient, verifiable, secure, fully auditable, and transparent, with video of each ballot and each counting station, through appropriate changes to Chapter 65 of the Texas Election Code.
- c) Ending the Victimization of Voters through Ballot Harvesting, Intimidation, and Fraud:
 - i. That Mail-in ballots must be requested and only granted to voters who cannot physically appear in-person, that the request must utilize the official application form only, and the ballots must arrive before 7 p.m. on Election Day (with the exception of APO addresses). Mail-in ballots should not be separated from their carrier envelopes until the polls close. Ban “all mail-in voting” schemes similar to those found in Colorado and California.

- ii. Ballot by mail must be requested for EACH election, no annual or automatic runoff mailing.
 - iii. Increased scrutiny and security in balloting by mail, requiring full signature verification with the need to rebut, regardless of whether paper identification numbers are on the application and ballot carrier envelope.
 - iv. Requiring non-military overseas voters to register and vote in person at the nearest United States embassy—not by mail, with voters providing a valid ID and only receiving a ballot for Texas races if ties to Texas is proven.
 - v. Prohibiting any coordinated collection or handling of mail ballots in nursing homes, long-term care facilities, or for voters who are truly unable to travel.
 - vi. Requiring the Texas Election Code to limit the number of voters that a voter assistant can assist to no more than three voters per election. This stipulation includes the entire duration of the voting period.
- d) Uniform Elections
- i. Election Day statutes must be used for the entire voting period.
 - ii. Consolidating elections to Primary, Runoff, Special Called, and General Election days and locations.
 - iii. Direct prohibition on all types of preferential or ranked choice voting systems in ALL elections to include school board, municipal, county, statewide, and federal elections.
 - iv. All entities which hold elections shall contract with the county for their elections.
 - v. All election material, information, notices, and ballots should be printed in English only.
 - vi. Requiring that all Texas current non-partisan races (including but not limited to independent school district (ISD) trustee elections and city council elections) be conducted on a partisan basis, with candidates filing under a recognized political party and their party affiliation clearly printed on the ballot. These elections shall be held in November of odd-numbered years, allowing party primaries to nominate candidates.
- e) Transparency and Robust Audits
- i. Allowing trained poll watchers from anywhere in Texas with local party or candidate approval.
 - ii. Entitling candidates or Treasurers of a political action committee (PAC) to have a watcher or representative monitor every step of the ballot chain of custody, including opening, sealing, sorting, counting, and resealing or other such activities, provided the representative presents a written certificate (wet ink signed) of appointment from the candidate or PAC they represent.
 - iii. A video surveillance system for electronic and physical ballots shall be made available to the public by a livestream, and the room under surveillance must include a large analog clock visible in each area under surveillance or a timestamp on the livestream feed
 - iv. The use of precinct-level, county-level, and state-level vote count verification processes and statistically based randomized audits.
 - v. Allowing, by open records request, a bit-by-bit forensic imaging of all electronic devices, including servers, at Central Counting immediately before and after each election.
 - vi. Requiring the digitization of all election records that are requestable through the Public Information Act to reduce costs and labor burdens and increase transparency.

- vii. Ensuring that election audits are performed by auditors independent from the Office of the Secretary of State with transparency of relevant source records, documentation of audit procedures performed, use of valid statistical methodology done with professional care - all while protecting the secrecy of the ballot.
- viii. All election records shall be secured with a two-person control chain of custody, including uniquely numbered, logged seals. All printed records must have timestamps.
- f) Meaningful Deterrents:
 - i. Vigorous enforcement of all election laws as written, and we oppose any laws, lawsuits, and judicial decisions that make voter fraud very difficult to deter, detect, or prosecute.
 - ii. Felony status for all willful violations of the Texas Election Code.
 - iii. An amendment to the Texas Constitution to restore authority to the Texas Attorney General to prosecute election crimes.
 - iv. The ability for civil lawsuits to be filed for election fraud or failure of officials to follow the Texas Election Code.
 - v. Creating processes, including the creation of election courts, that will allow rapid adjudication of election law violation disputes as they occur and before violations can be successfully perpetrated.
 - vi. Having judges and DPS officers as election marshals that are trained in election law and making them available during elections to hear and resolve election-related cases, to include candidate eligibility.
 - vii. We call upon the Legislature to require rescission of Secretary of State advisories that deviate from the Texas Election Code, impose mandatory criminal and civil penalties on election officials for violations, amend Section 276.019 to add enforceable penalties for unlawful alteration of election procedures, and preserve citizen civil action when the state fails to enforce.

255. Voter Registration: We support restoring integrity to the voter registration rolls and reducing voter fraud by:

- a) Repealing all motor voter laws.
- b) Requiring voters to re-register if they have not voted in a five-year period.
- c) Requiring photo ID proof of citizenship with the voter registration application for all registrants.
- d) Retaining the 30-day registration deadline.
- e) Conducting periodic checks on the voter rolls to ensure all currently registered voters are eligible, with penalties for election officials not performing the checks.
- f) Giving the Secretary of State enforcement authority to ensure county registrar compliance with Secretary of State directives.
- g) Revising Title 19 funding to avoid incentivizing retention of ineligible voters.
- h) Promoting a collaboration between states to ensure accuracy in Texas voter rolls without an interstate cross-check system.
- i) Having all Texas counties integrate into a voter roll platform managed by the Texas Secretary of State. No Texas county shall use a third party to manage, in any form, that county's voter roll. The Secretary of State shall fix the broken Texas Election Administration Management (TEAM) system, or replace it with a new proprietary system.
- j) Assisting private citizens' efforts to challenge the registration of unqualified voters by amending TEC 16.092 to include the use of obituaries, court records and other publicly

available information, and defining "personal knowledge" per Black's Law Dictionary. (SB 2716, 89th Regular session).

- k) Changes to the appropriate sections of Texas law that would deny or cancel a homestead exemption, driver license, and License to Carry if the addresses on those documents DO NOT match the address on the voter's registration.
- l) Requiring the Texas Secretary of State, being entrusted to provide voter registration and voting history data as public information, shall do so at a price no greater than fifty dollars per request.
- m) Defining a residence as a physical location where a person sleeps at night.
- n) Adding resources for the local jurisdictions and Secretary of State, including but not limited to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMCA) interface, the Coding Accuracy Support System (CASS), National Change of Address (NCOA), funeral notices, DPS Felony Database, ELLY, United States State Department databases, etc.

256. Campaigning at Poll Sites: We condemn the illegal actions of any government entity that does not uphold Texas Election Law on free speech at polling sites outside of the existing boundaries. The right to campaign, including the display of signage, at an appropriate distance (100 feet) from the polling place shall not be infringed.

257. Voting Rights: We support equal suffrage for all United States citizens of voting age. We oppose any identification of citizens by race, race, origin, creed, sexuality, or lifestyle choices, and oppose use of any such identification for purposes of creating voting districts. We urge that the Voting Rights Act of 1965, codified and updated in 1973, be repealed and not reauthorized.

258. Closed Primary: We support protecting the integrity of the Republican Primary Election by requiring a closed primary system in Texas. While we welcome people to join the Republican Party who support limited government and traditional values, we oppose campaigns to get liberal Democrats to cross over and move the Republican Party to the left in the Primary.

259. Redistricting: We support drawing districts based on eligible voters, not pure population or race. We believe districts should be geographically compact when possible. We oppose any redistricting map that is unfair to conservative candidates in the Primary or the General Election. We encourage redistricting based on these principles for the Texas Senate and House in the 90th Session of the Texas Legislature.

260. Republican Party Operations: We oppose all legislative actions that limit the Republican Party of Texas (RPT), the County Executive Committees (CEC), and subcommittees over the ability to adopt bylaws on calling meetings, filling vacancies, or administering party accounts and contracts. Moreover, we support removing the Republican Party of Texas from the Election Code, which allows for closed primaries and for making and enforcing its own rules. We support the current framework in which the State Republican Executive Committee (SREC)—Chairman, Vice Chairman, and members from the Senatorial Districts—are elected by the delegates at the State Convention.

261. Party Integrity and Security: We support amending the Texas Election Code to allow, and the Republican Party of Texas rules to enable, the exclusion of delegates, alternates, convention participants, party officers, and other party representatives with documented involvement in organizations designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations or Transnational Criminal Organizations under federal or Texas law, subject to appropriate due process protections.

National Defense and Foreign Affairs

Veterans and Military Affairs

262. Preservation of Military Honor and Integrity: We believe that the honor and integrity of our active duty and military veterans must be protected. False accusations of Stolen Valor are harmful and unjust, damaging the reputations of those who have honorably served our country. To deter such malicious actions, we propose that making false accusations of Stolen Valor be classified as a criminal offense, with penalties equivalent to those for defamation. These changes will uphold the respect and dignity our military personnel and veterans deserve, ensuring that their sacrifices are honored and safeguarded.

263. Support of Our Armed Forces: The men and women who wear our country’s uniform, whether on active duty or in the Reserves, National Guard, or Texas State Guard, are the most important assets in our military arsenal. We support:

- a) All current and prior military personnel and their families must have the benefits, healthcare, housing, education, and overall support they need.
- b) Injured military personnel deserve the best medical, mental health, and rehabilitative care our country has to offer.
- c) The Texas State Guard receiving the funding necessary for equipment, uniforms, healthcare, and pay needed to accomplish the mission of the Texas Guard motto, “Texans Serving Texas.”
- d) That Department of Veteran Affairs monetary benefits shall match present consumer price index value in all programs.
- e) Giving veterans true choice in healthcare by granting veterans insurance to see the doctors of their choosing, eliminating wait time deaths, suicides, misdiagnoses, and overall negligent healthcare.
- f) The Texas Legislature creating a Texas state program for Service Dogs Assisting Veterans, similar to Congressman Morgan Luttrell's SAVES Act.
- g) The Congress moving for the immediate passage and enactment of the Major Richard Star Act to secure full retirement benefits for disabled Veterans who are forced to retire due to injury.
- h) Ending any attempt to restrict duties, remove someone from service, or deny any benefits based on vaccination status.
- i) Providing veterans with true healthcare choice by supporting programs that allow them to use insurance to see the doctors of their choice; and ending long waits, misdiagnoses, and negligent care. In addition, direct the Texas Legislature to create and fund a state-level veterans-health coverage program to help eligible veterans obtain the healthcare plan that best fits their needs (similar to HR 244, the True Choice Act).

264. Texas National Guard Benefits: The Legislature shall provide parity of benefits to the Texas National Guard, regardless of whether it is activated under state or federal orders. Parity would include, but not be limited to, the same benefits provided by the Hazlewood Act, and also the same benefits as, or equal benefits to, those from the VA that would be provided by federal deployment orders.

265. Military Readiness: We support a military force of sufficient strength and readiness to deter any threat to our national sovereignty or to the safety and freedom of our citizens. We oppose gender theory; diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) training and re-education; other social engineering topics; and the permitting of transgendered persons to serve in the military – elements that are poisoning our nation’s military effectiveness. We oppose expanding Selective Service to include women, as well as the lowering of standards for combat roles.

Border Security and Immigration

266. Border Security Funding: We expect both the Texas Legislature and the United States Congress to

prioritize the allocation of funds to effectively secure the border through whatever means necessary, including, but not limited to barriers, a border wall, and/or fences everywhere along the border where they are feasible and useful, and appropriate numbers of personnel and technology over land, sea, and air shall be made available. Texas shall seek repayment from the Federal Government for expenses incurred in securing its international border.

267. State Self-Defense: We urge the Texas Legislature to invoke Article 1, Section 10, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution, also known as the “state self-defense clause,” which asserts that under an active invasion (as defined or declared by the Governor of the State or Texas Legislature), the sovereign state of Texas has the authority and duty to defend Texas citizens, by any and all appropriate measures, against “imminent danger” without delay. Texas shall take these measures as a sovereign state when it determines it is necessary to defend its territory from such assaults. We call for the Texas Legislature to create a Border Protection Unit with the authority to repel illegal crossings and deport apprehended illegal aliens. We must immediately equip the Texas Military Department with the necessary tools and authority to serve and protect our Texas territory and citizens.

268. Interstate Border Compact: We urge the Texas Legislature to establish effective interstate compact(s) with other states for the purpose of securing the Texas portion of the United States border and enforcing immigration laws.

241A. Eliminate Illegal Immigration Magnets: The State of Texas shall do the following:

- a) Impose a 100% surcharge on remittances from an illegal alien to a recipient in a foreign nation.
- b) Refuse to grant a birth certificate to any child born to illegal alien parents on Texas soil.
- c) Require proof of legal residency and English proficiency for obtaining a Texas driver’s license, proof of legal residency for enrolling in public school, and proof of citizenship for obtaining voter registration and public benefits.
- d) Require all employers to screen new hires through the free E-Verify system to prevent the hiring of illegal aliens and of anyone not legally authorized to work in the United States, and to protect jobs for American workers.
- e) Provide no tax dollars for social or educational programs for illegal aliens.
- f) Rescind all existing laws providing for in-state tuition and non-emergency medical care shall be rescinded.
- g) Refuse to accept as valid all unverifiable foreign-issued identification cards (and make this the policy for all of the US).
- h) Ban the sale of land to illegal aliens and pursue litigation against developers who induce illegal immigration into Texas through marketing.

269. Opposition to Amnesty: We oppose amnesty for illegal aliens in all forms, including conditional protection from deportation and waving of bans on reentry (aka “touchback amnesty”).

270. Combating Illegal Immigration: We recognize illegal immigration as the greatest threat to American security and sovereignty. To combat the invasion at our border, we demand that both the federal government and the State of Texas enforce laws to their fullest extent, implement an entry/exit tracking system for all visa holders and biometric tracking of all inadmissible aliens, end “catch and release” by requiring the federal government to keep all suspected illegal aliens in custody pending final determination of immigration status, and devote all available resources to deportations.

271. Noncitizen Deportation Plank for Violent Protest or Riot: The State of Texas shall enforce strict deportation procedures for any noncitizen, including those on work or student visas, who are arrested for participating in a violent protest or riot. Upon arrest, these individuals shall be immediately processed for deportation to their country of origin. Those deported under this policy will be permanently classified as “inadmissible,” forever banning them from reentering the United States. Additionally, noncitizen students arrested for such activities will be expelled from their educational

institutions without refunds and be processed for deportation as described.

272. Putting American Citizens First in Immigration Policy: Our federal immigration system should be reformed to serve the interest of American citizens first. Accordingly, we support the implementation of a merit-based system that ensures the total number of new immigrants should be limited to a level that facilitates assimilation. In light of the millions of illegal aliens and unlawful expansion of mass immigration into the United States, a net migration moratorium should be enacted. We support the repeal of the H1-B visa program, the Optional Practical Training (OPT) program, ending the Diversity Visa Lottery, and preventing chain migration in the interest of protecting American jobs, technology, and national security. We support additional court resources to expedite final determination of status and deportation for both violent and nonviolent illegal aliens and visa overstays. We call on Congress to end the Refugee Resettlement program and enter into Third Safe Country agreements for the purpose of lowering the number of asylees coming to the United States from around the globe. We call for the repeal of the Hart-Cellar Act. We call for the repeal of dual intent of temporary non-immigrant visas.

273. End Sanctuary Cities, Require 287(g): The Texas Legislature should prioritize legislation to require all law enforcement entities within the state to participate in the United States Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 287(g) program, which allows local law enforcement officials to cooperate with federal immigration agents. State and federal funds shall be denied to any public or private entity, including but not limited to sanctuary cities that are not compliant with immigration laws. The State of Texas shall prosecute the responsible elected officials of sanctuary cities, counties, or states for obstruction of immigration laws.

274. Aid to Illegal Aliens: We call for prohibition of federal or state funding to any entity or organization that provides material aid or benefit to illegal aliens, and to revoke tax-exempt status and/or business licenses of any entity or organization found to have done so.

Foreign Affairs and National Security

275. Cybersecurity: As foreign and domestic threats to cybersecurity evolve, the State of Texas must upgrade systems and system security, including conducting regular audits to identify and address vulnerabilities to meet these threats and share threat intelligence data among levels of government. The integrity of our state and local systems and infrastructure must be maintained.

276. Keeping America Safe: We recognize that many of the threats our nation faces are not from foreign nation states, but from militant organizations like the Latin American-based drug cartels, which engage in cyberattacks, drug smuggling, human trafficking, and other illegal activities that endanger our nation, our military, and our citizens. We support aggressive military and law enforcement actions to combat these organizations anywhere they pose a physical threat to American citizens.

277. Defeating the Globalist Agenda: We recognize that we are living in a time of geopolitical upheaval and unprecedented complexity of threats to our liberties, constitutional governance, and national sovereignty. These threats emanate from “globalist” agents both within and outside our borders. The United States is a sovereign nation founded on the principles of freedom. We reject any assertion of authority over our nation or its citizens from foreign individuals or entities, such as the World Economic Forum, World Health Organization, and the United Nations. We stand firmly against the concept of a One World Government or The Great Reset.

278. Dependency on Foreign Nations: We call upon the United States to re-examine our trading relationships based on America’s economic and foreign policy interests in order to eliminate dependency on adversarial nations, such as China, for critical medical, technological, energy, and other vital resources. Critical infrastructure such as internet, cabling, electrical, power, and water facilities shall not be owned by companies with ownership in adversarial nations. The United States should not be dependent upon heavy and sour crude oil from the Persian Gulf, and we call upon the federal

government to modernize our refining operations so as to reduce our dependence on crude oil from unstable regions.

279. Western Pacific: To advance our country’s security and vital economic interests in the Western Pacific region in the face of China’s military provocations, which threaten its neighbors and critical maritime trade routes, we call upon the United States to hold that Taiwan, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and South Korea are critical economic and strategic partners with the United States in the Western Pacific region, and shall be treated as such. We call upon the United States to continue an effective containment strategy of North Korea.

280. Europe: We value our historic and strategic alliance with our European partners. It is critical that European nations take increased responsibility for their individual and collective self-defense by fulfilling their financial and military obligations to the NATO Treaty, thereby ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of the alliance. We call on the United States to reevaluate its role and participation in NATO, ensuring that our commitments are aligned with national interests and the fair distribution of defense responsibilities. If those countries do not promptly implement such changes, we call on the United States to create new alliances with like-minded, willing, and capable nations to replace NATO. Furthermore, we urge the United States to end foreign aid to Ukraine and cease all military engagements—across all domains of warfare—in the Ukraine-Russia conflict and on the periphery of the Russian Federation’s borders, advocating instead for diplomatic solutions and national sovereignty.

281. Vital Trade Routes: We recognize the critical importance of securing vital trade routes, including those in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, for maintaining global supply chains and ensuring global security.

282. Support of the Jewish People: We strongly condemn the violence, harassment and hatred directed toward Jews and Israel worldwide. We consider the antisemitic Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement as a form of warfare being waged upon Israel, on all levels, including and especially on college campuses, at the United Nations, and by anti-Western nongovernmental organizations.

283. Israel. We strongly condemn the rise in antisemitism that has spread worldwide. The violence, harassment and hatred directed toward Jews and Israel, as adopted by Texas Govt Code 448.001(2), and as such we Texans strongly condemn any violence, harassment and/or hatred directed towards the nation of Israel and Jewish people worldwide. We respect Israel’s rights of sovereignty, self-determination, and self-defense, and therefore we support:

- f) The United States Embassy in Israel shall remain in Jerusalem, Israel’s eternal and indivisible capital.
- g) Israel’s sovereignty over the Golan Heights.
- h) Israel’s right to exist, right to secure borders, and right to the land secured by practicing self-defense from aggressive enemies, which has helped stop the spread of terrorism across the Middle East.
- i) Prohibition of a Palestinian state within the historical borders of Israel, as it would jeopardize Israel’s security, and it would force Israel to give up land that God gave to the Jewish people, as referenced in Genesis and the Old Testament. Any two-state solution (Land for Peace) will only bring more violence and chaos to this region.
- j) Israel’s maintaining a qualitative military edge over any and all adversaries through continued support militarily, financially, and technologically. We acknowledge that these investments have also provided invaluable military capabilities to the United States and ensured that we continue to have the best military in the world and support this continued investment.
- k) The signing of the Abraham Accords and its expansion to additional countries throughout the Middle East to continue the normalization of relations between Israel and Arab states.

- l) Texas supports Israel’s right to recover their hostages, protect their citizens, and defend their borders – this cannot be abridged by any nation or state.

284. Foreign Defense: We oppose any offensive foreign military action or any other involvement in a war that has not been declared by the United States Congress. Congress shall not abdicate war powers to the executive branch except when under imminent threat, and these powers are not to be used in a preemptive strike unless approved by Congress. The Texas National Guard should only be deployed to overseas combat zones under authorization of Congress through a declaration of war.

285. United Nations: The United Nations is a detriment to the sovereignty of the United States and other countries. We support the immediate withdrawal from the current United Nations and the removal of the United Nations from United States soil. We oppose participation in any United Nations entity, program, or initiative that would compromise American sovereignty to an external entity.

286. Unidentified Aerial Phenomena: We call on the United States Congress and the Executive Branch to uphold the principles of transparency and accountability by disclosing to the American people all pertinent information and knowledge held by United States government agencies and departments regarding the nature and origins of non-American Unidentified Aerial Phenomena (UAP) and Non-Human Intelligence (NHI). In line with the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and existing protocols within the Department of Defense, it is imperative that any classified information relevant to UAPs and NHI be reviewed for declassification and public release, ensuring full transparency on these matters. These disclosures are essential for public trust, national security, and the integrity of our government institutions.

Resolutions

1. Care for Women: Texas Republicans understand the lasting hurt that often results from a past abortion, we invite those who have past hurts from abortion to engage in loving conversations and healing counsel, and we invite post-abortive women into the pro-life conversation to spread awareness that abortion harms women. We maintain our belief in the sanctity of innocent human life, created in the image of God, which should be protected from fertilization until natural death. We are the party of LIFE.
2. Resolution Supporting the Largest Deportation Operation in American History: The Republican Party of Texas calls upon all elected officials to fully cooperate with ICE, honor detainers, and prioritize worksite enforcement to ensure removal of illegal aliens. We oppose sanctuary policies and support legislation to defund non-cooperating jurisdictions.
3. Don't Sharia My Texas: The legislature must pass legislation and constitutional amendments that will protect Texas and Texans from any Sharia-based laws, or other laws and practices that are incompatible, subversive or which conflict with the Texas or US Constitution or our Republican form of Government. We call on the Legislature to fully implement the recommendations of the 2026 Legislative Priorities of the Republican Party of Texas, including the following areas:

Texas government must stop Sharia Law by declaring that Sharia law is an incompatible, seditious, subversive, competing enemy of the Texas and U.S. Constitutions, and that its advocacy or implementation is a seditious criminal act, worthy of criminal punishment; disqualification for public, military, and law enforcement service; denaturalization; and, deportment. (C1 #4) It should also be resisted in the following ways, including:

- a) Immigration Reforms: Formally request that the federal government denaturalize and/or deport advocates of Sharia law; eliminate or severely restrict programs that allow workers, students, and clergy from foreign countries to legally immigrate to Texas (proposed)
- b) Taxpayer funds may not be granted, contracted, disbursed, or otherwise provided to any organization, school, contractor, grantee, or program that promotes, seeks to implement, or advocates allegiance to a foreign legal system, theocratic legal system, or extremist doctrine such as Sharia law that conflicts with the Constitutions of Texas or the United States, nor shall Texas public schools and other taxpayer funded institutions mandate that provided meals or services be served in compliance with Sharia law;
- c) Sharia Compliant Developments: Stop any economic or residential development that discriminates on the basis of advocacy of the implementation of Sharia law or discrimination against those who do not support the aggressive, competing ideology that is incompatible with our Constitutions and the way of life bequeathed us by our framers;
- d) Funding Prohibitions: Stop religious and/or educational institutions in Texas from receiving funding from taxpayers or hostile foreign or domestic sources that have any affiliation with any organization that advocates Sharia law, civilizational jihad, or has been designated as a Foreign Terror Organization or Transnational Criminal Organization, and stop Texas public schools and other taxpayer funded institutions from mandating that provided meals or services be served in compliance with Sharla law;
- e) Enforce and Expand Our Laws: Enforce existing Texas sedition law against advocacy of Sharia law, and rigorously enforce other Texas law that criminalizes aspects of Sharia law such as terroristic threat, female genital mutilation, animal cruelty, domestic violence, rape, polygamy, and pedophilia. Modify existing statutes to explicitly reference Sharia inclusion.
- f) Expand the jurisdiction of the OAG to prosecute such law. Include elimination of taxpayer assistance to women who in reality are wives under Sharia law, and legislation to eliminate the fraud related to Sharia compliant financing.

- g) Expand American Law for American Courts Pass (HB 45, 2017) to apply to all areas of state law, pass a Texas Domestic Terrorist Organization Designation Act authorizing a designation of domestic terrorist organizations or actor, and keep Texas Terror Free barring the existence of any sponsor of terror, and create a private civil cause of action allowing RICO provisions to be used by victims of terrorism.

Index

2

25-Day Rule34

A

abortion.....33
 abolition of..... 7, 42
alternatives 33
 as health care 41
 bans.....42
 care for women 57
 conscience clause 33
 home health care 31
homicide exemption 36
 insurance 41
 late term 41
 pill.....34
 Planned Parenthood 34
 referrals 41
 religious liberty provisions 28
 victims 57
 addiction.....32
 age of consent.....40
 agricultural8
 Alamo.....38
 alcohol.....8
 Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)47
 American Identity
curriculum 23
 American Institutions
curriculum 27
 ammunition, purchase requirements6
 abortion.....34
 annexation43
 appraise.....45
 property 45
 artificial intelligence.....14
 Australia55
 authority53
 auto manufacturers8

B

bail.....36
 bailouts18
 ballots
 bond 18
 bond elections 47
 fair procedures.....48
 Speaker of the House 45
 belief.....32
 belief in God.....3
 bilingual education

curriculum 23
 Bill of Rights, Texas..... 29
 Board of Pharmacy..... 29
 bond election 47
 bond issues 18
 border..... 53
 defense of by Texas 17
 border laws 17
 border security 54
 border wall..... 53
 boycotts 10
 Bureau of Land Management..... 47

C

campaign contributions 44
 campus speech..... 27
 capital punishment..... 37
 carbon dioxide, as non-pollutant 11
 caucus 45, 46
 Cenotaph..... 38
 censorship..... 15
 Census Bureau..... 6
 Centers for Disease Control (CDC)..... 47
 chairmanship 46
 child custody..... 40
 child support
welfare 30
 China 54, 55
 citizenship..... 30
 civil asset forfeiture 35
 class action 36
 climate change..... 11
 climate justice..... 12
 cloning 33
 closed primary 51
 commerce 47
 Commissioner of Education
 SBOE 24
 Common Core
 national core curriculum 23
 conflict of interest..... 30
 conscience 33
 business rights..... 38
 conservative..... 46
 constitution
 issues related to 17
 spending and taxation 15
 Constitution 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
 and Federal lands 45
 bureaucracy..... 47
 state self-defense 53
 Texas 19
 Constitution Day..... 38

Constitution of Texas	3
Constitution of the United States	3
Constitution, and abortion	7
Constitution, Equal Rights Amendment.....	6
constitution, issues related to	4
Constitutional Carry	4
contact tracing	5
Corporation for Public Broadcasting.....	18
corporations.....	10
creator.....	3
Critical Race Theory	10, 23, 27
currency, digital.....	10
cyber security	15
cybersecurity	54

D

data, digital	14
debt.....	47
Declaration of Independence.....	3
definition of marriage.....	40
Department of Education, abolish.....	24
desisters	41
detransitioners	41
digital currency.....	10
disability	
<u>welfare</u>	31
disasters	15
divorce, no-fault	40
doxing.....	14
drag queen story hour.....	40
dysphoria	
treatment	32

E

early voting.....	48
early warning, flooding and hurricanes.....	12
easement.....	43
education	6, 19, 24
choice.....	3
funding.....	18
education on humanity of the preborn child	
preborn child.....	24
Election Day	48
elections	
bond	47
Election Day.....	48
fair election procedures	48
general.....	45
in-person voting	48
primary.....	51
Electoral College.....	6
eligible voters	48
embryonic stem cell research.....	33
emergency medical technicians.....	10
eminent domain.....	43
Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs)	11
encryption.....	14
Endangered Species Act.....	11

endorsement slates.....	47
<u>energy</u>	13, 47
energy, and environment	11
energy, sources, renewable.....	13
enforcement.....	36
entitlements	32
Environmental Protection Agency	11
Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG).....	10
environmentalism	11
equal access	
financial aid	27
equal parenting	37
ESG	10
essential academic knowledge.....	21
curriculum	21
executive orders.....	5

F

faith-based	
institutions.....	30
rehabilitation programs.....	32
family	
law	37
parental rights in education	19
traditional	3
family, rights	5
family, sick and maternity leave.....	8
Fannie Mae.....	19
farms	8
federal agency.....	47
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).....	47
federal funds, related to Texas laws	16
federal land.....	45
Federal Reserve	19
fetal tissue.....	33
firearm, purchase requirements	6
firefighters	10
first responders	37
fit parent	
equal parenting.....	37
flags	
desecration.....	38
display of	38
flood.....	12
flooding	12
flooding mitigation and early warning.....	12
Food and Drug Administration (FDA).....	47
foreign military action	56
foster care	40
fraud.....	35
Freddie Mac.....	19
free trade.....	8
freedom.....	3
free-market	
curriculum	27
funding.....	35
Title 19	50

G

gain-of-function.....	35
gender.....	10
gender identity.....	25, 32
gender, biological.....	10
gender, transition.....	10
general election.....	45
globalist institutions.....	17
God	
image of.....	3
government authority.....	45
Governor.....	4, 5, 53
grassroots.....	46
Great Reset.....	10
grid, electric.....	11
grooming of minors.....	20
gun free zones.....	44
gun, purchase.....	6

H

handgun safety and proficiency training	
school security.....	25
hate crime.....	35
Health and Human Services (HHS).....	47
health savings account, Texas.....	15
health savings accounts.....	30
high speed rail.....	14
HOAs.....	43
homeschool.....	27
homicide exemption.....	36
homosexuality	
and gender issues.....	32
and public funding.....	27
behavior.....	32
criminal penalties related to opposition.....	32
hormones.....	32
Housing and Urban Development (HUD).....	47
hurricane mitigation and early warning.....	12

I

identity.....	35
identity theft.....	38
illegal assistance.....	48
illegal drug.....	32
illegal voting.....	48
immigration.....	4
immigration laws.....	53
income tax.....	16, 17
India.....	55
industries.....	10, 12
infrastructure.....	12, 54
inland waterways.....	12
in-person	
voting.....	48
institutional care.....	31
instructional excellence.....	21
insurance.....	30

intelligence data.....	54
Internal Revenue Service (IRS).....	46
International Baccalaureate	
national core curriculum.....	23
internet.....	14, 16
Interstate Border Compact.....	53
invasion.....	53

J

Japan.....	55
judiciary.....	4
jurors.....	36

L

laws, blue.....	8
laws, minimum wage.....	8
legislative action, timely.....	46
legislative priorities.....	46
<u>licensing</u>	7, 8, 32
liens	
<u>fraudulent filings</u>	35
life	
innocent.....	3
sanctity of.....	3
life-affirming patient protection.....	34
limited government.....	51
lockdowns.....	5
LTC (License to Carry)	
school security.....	25

M

mandates.....	7
marijuana, recreational.....	44
marriage	
<u>officiation</u>	35
traditional marriage.....	3
marriage, definition of.....	40
mass transit.....	16
Medicaid.....	30, 31
medical care.....	28
medical information.....	28
medical supplies.....	30
Medicare.....	31
mental health.....	31
mentally disabled.....	31
military.....	3, 27, 32, 45, 52
deployment of Texas National Guard.....	56
foreign action.....	56
military veterans.....	52
minors.....	28

N

National Core Curriculum, oppose	
<u>curriculum</u>	23
National Labor Relations Board.....	47
National Sexuality Education Standards	
national core curriculum, oppose.....	23

NATO.....	55
net-neutrality	14
New Zealand	55
no-fault divorce	40
no-knock raids	37
Nuremberg Code	29
O	
Obergefell v. Hodges.....	40
obscenity exemption.....	35
offshore.....	12
open meetings	
Texas.....	25
transparency in education.....	25
opt-out	31
oversight of instructional materials	
<u>curriculum</u>	23
P	
pandemic	35
parent	
informed consent.....	41
parent rights	
<u>local control of health education</u>	26
parental	
consent.....	28
rights.....	19, 28
rights enforcement.....	20
<u>rights in education</u>	19
rights related to healthcare in schools.....	21
parental, rights.....	6
patent protection.....	10
patents.....	10
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.....	31
pay-to-play	47
PBS.....	18
pedophilia, and public health	32
penalties.....	32
pensions.....	15
Permanent School Fund	17, 24
permitting, building.....	9
Persian Gulf.....	55
Philippines.....	55
photo ID	
welfare	30
Planned Parenthood.....	34
pledge cards.....	45
political policing.....	37
pornography, and public health.....	32
power grid	11
prayer.....	6
preborn	7, 34
preborn child	24
prescription drugs.....	30
primary election.....	51
prisons, housing by biological sex	41
privacy	
<u>data</u>	35

privacy, data	14
private property	35
private sector	18
pronoun use	
gender identity	25
pronouns	39
property	45
tax.....	17
property forfeiture	43
puberty.....	32
public employees.....	10
public funding	
embryonic stem cell research	33
fetal tissue	33
human cloning	33
Planned Parenthood	34
public funds.....	47
public-private partnerships.....	14
Q	
quarantine	29
quorum.....	46
R	
Rainy Day Fund.... 30, <i>See</i> Economic Stabilization, Plank	63
readiness	52
recall of elected official.....	4
recreational marijuana	44
regulations	4, 7, 28
religious	28
religious beliefs	33
religious freedom	
<u>in schools</u>	21
religious liberty.....	28
required minimum distribution requirement repeal.....	16
research.....	35
gain-of-function	35
residential care facility	29
restrooms	39
right to keep and bear arms	4
right to try	30
rights.....	29
conscience	33
constitutional	28
elections.....	48
inalienable	3
judicial.....	36
medical.....	29
medical freedom.....	29
of parents	19, 28
of students.....	21
parental	19, 20, 28
<u>parental, education</u>	19
protections	35
related to healthcare in schools	21
right to try.....	30

students and patriotic displays	23
Voting Rights Act of 1965	51
rights, 2nd Amendment	6
rights, age-related	6
rights, citizen	5
rights, cyber security	15
rights, Equal Rights Amendment	6
rights, inalienable	3
rights, local self-government	7
rights, National Right to Work Act	11
rights, of parents	6
rights, parental	6
rights, patent	10
rights, preborn	7
rights, second amendment	6
rights, sovereign peoples'	5
rights, to secede	7
road construction	16
roads, toll	14
Robin Hood accounting	19
rolls	
voter registration	50
rule of law	36

S

safety	52
same-sex attraction	32
same-sex marriage	40
Sanctuary Cities	54
SBOE	24
scholarships	
financial aid	27
school charters	24
school choice	19
school security	25
school-based mental health providers	30
Secretary of State	50
self-defense	53
sex	
identification on official documents	39
sexual assault, penalty	38
social justice	26
social media	14
Social Security	10
South Korea	55
sovereign	53
sovereignty	3, 4, 5, 6, 52
sovereignty, state	7
Speaker of the House	45
special interests	46
special status	32
spousal benefits	40
state bar, mandatory membership	7
State Board of Education	17, 25
state funding	
education funding	23
stem cell	33
stem cell research	33

subsidies	3, 13, 18
Sunset Commission	47
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	30
Supreme Court	4
surgery	32
surveillance	35
Swatting	14

T

TASB	25
<u>tax</u>	45
burden	17
business franchise	16
Internet and phone	16
inventory	16
property	17
relief	17
repeal	16
tax, gasoline	16
tax, increases	15
taxpayer funding	32
taxpayer-funded lobby	25
teacher and administrator certification, SBOE	24
technology	53
Ten Commandments, display in public buildings	38
tenure	27
Texas Bar	7
Texas Child Mental Health Care Consortium	30
Texas Election Code	18, 51
Texas health savings accounts	15
Texas Medical Board (TMB)	29
Texas Military	53
Texas Open Meetings Act	
transparency in education	25
threat	54
tidal surge, effect and control	12
tideland boundaries	12
Title 19	50
tolls	14
tolls, collection	14
toxic exposure	34
traditional marriage	3
traditional values	32, 51
transgender	32
transgender normalizing curriculum	
curriculum	25
transition, gender	10

U

UIL	27
unborn	6, 10
unconstitutional	31
underage	32
unelected	46
UNESCO	38
unidentified aerial phenomena	56
unions	10, 11
unions, dues	11

United Nations.....38, 56
 utilities.....11

V

vaccination10, 29
 vaccines
 fetal tissue 33
 vehicle issues.....16
 veterans.....52
 voter registration50
 voting.....48
 early..... 48

W

war memorials 38
 warrant..... 35
 warrants 35
 water districts 11
 welfare 30
 Western civilization
 curriculum 27
 worship 39
 writ of habeas corpus..... 6

SENATORIAL DISTRICT DELEGATIONS

UPDATE as of June 9, 2026 -- Supersedes Page 27 of Convention Program

SD 1 463	
Bowie	41
Camp	6
Cass	17
Delta	3
Fannin	20
Franklin	7
Gregg	49
Harrison	33
Hopkins	21
Lamar	25
Marion	5
Morris	6
Panola	14
Red River	7
Rusk	26
Smith	114
Titus	12
Upshur	25
Wood	32

SD 2 341	
Collin	26
Dallas	106
Ellis	33
Kaufman	57
Navarro	22
Rockwall	61
Van Zandt	36

SD 3 437	
Anderson	24
Angelina	39
Cherokee	24
Hardin	35
Henderson	46
Houston	12
Jasper	20
Jefferson	54
Liberty	32
Nacogdoches	27
Newton	7
Orange	43
Polk	27
Sabine	8
San Augustine	5
Shelby	12
Trinity	9
Tyler	13

SD 4 400	
Chambers	26
Galveston	2
Harris	113
Jefferson	17
Montgomery	242

SD 5 372	
Bastrop	34
Brazos	72
Freestone	11
Leon	12
Limestone	11
Madison	7
Milam	14
Robertson	9
San Jacinto	16
Walker	25
Williamson	161

SD 6 83	
Harris	83

SD 7 349	
Harris	310
Montgomery	39

SD 8 395	
Collin	338
Hunt	48
Rains	9

SD 9 327	
Tarrant	327

SD 10 334	
Brown	22
Callahan	10
Johnson	87
Palo Pinto	16
Parker	46
Shackelford	2
Stephens	5
Tarrant	146

SD 11 333	
Brazoria	80
Galveston	137
Harris	116

SD 12 414	
Dallas	115
Denton	200
Tarrant	55
Wise	44

SD 13 76	
Fort Bend	30
Harris	46

SD 14 159	
Travis	159

SD 15 169	
Harris	169

SD 16 145	
Dallas	145

SD 17 348	
Brazoria	52
Colorado	12
Fort Bend	113
Harris	120
Jackson	8
Matagorda	15
Waller	9
Wharton	19

SD 18 367	
Aransas	15
Austin	19
Burleson	11
Calhoun	9
DeWitt	10
Fayette	17
Fort Bend	93
Goliad	5
Gonzales	9
Grimes	15
Harris	35
Lavaca	15
Lee	10
Montgomery	28
Refugio	3
Victoria	37
Waller	14
Washington	22

SD 19 199	
Atascosa	6
Bexar	131
Brewster	2
Crockett	2
Edwards	2
Frio	4
Guadalupe	14
Kinney	2
Maverick	8
Real	3
Terrell	2
Uvalde	10
Val Verde	11
Zavala	2

SD 20 160	
Brooks	2
Hidalgo	81
Jim Wells	10
Nueces	67

SD 21 181	
Bexar	6
Caldwell	13
Dimmit	2
Duval	3
Guadalupe	11
Hays	34
Jim Hogg	2
Karnes	6
La Salle	2
Live Oak	7
McMullen	2
Starr	9
Travis	17
Webb	33
Wilson	30
Zapata	4

SD 22 368	
Bosque	13
Comanche	8
Eastland	11
Ellis	59
Erath	22
Falls	7
Hamilton	6
Hill	19
Hood	46
McLennan	97
Somervell	7
Tarrant	73

SD 23 101	
Dallas	88
Tarrant	13

SD 24 374	
Atascosa	12
Bandera	17
Bell	105
Burnet	33
Coryell	24
Gillespie	22
Kerr	35
Kimble	3
Lampasas	13
Llano	18
Medina	25
Sutton	2
Williamson	65

SD 25 481	
Bexar	164
Blanco	10
Comal	110
Guadalupe	50
Hays	45
Kendall	36
Travis	66

SD 26 147	
Bexar	147

SD 27 179	
Bee	9
Cameron	69
Hidalgo	34
Kenedy	2
Kleberg	8
Nueces	30
San Patricio	24
Willacy	3

SD 28 395	
Baylor	2
Childress	3
Coleman	6
Collingsworth	2
Concho	2
Cottle	2
Crosby	2
Dickens	2
Donley	2
Fisher	2
Floyd	3
Foard	2
Garza	2
Gray	10
Hale	10
Hardeman	2
Haskell	3
Hockley	9
Jones	9
Kent	2
King	2
Knox	2
Lamb	5
Lubbock	118
Lynn	3
Mason	3
McCulloch	4
Menard	2
Mills	4
Motley	2
Nolan	6
Runnels	6
San Saba	4
Stonewall	2
Taylor	61
Terry	4
Throckmorton	2
Tom Green	48
Wheeler	3
Wichita	32
Wilbarger	5

SD 29 136	
Brewster	4
Culberson	2
El Paso	116
Hudspeth	2
Jeff Davis	2
Pecos	5
Presidio	2
Reeves	3

SD 30 413	
Archer	7
Clay	8
Collin	37
Cooke	26
Denton	157
Grayson	71
Jack	6
Montague	14
Parker	60
Wichita	16
Young	11

SD 31 354	
Andrews	7
Armstrong	2
Bailey	2
Borden	2
Briscoe	2
Carson	4
Castro	2
Cochran	2
Coke	3
Crane	2
Dallam	2
Dawson	4
Deaf Smith	5
Ector	39
Gaines	8
Glasscock	2
Hall	2
Hansford	3
Hartley	3
Hemphill	2
Howard	11
Hutchinson	11
Irion	2
Lipscomb	2
Loving	2
Martin	3
Midland	65
Mitchell	3
Moore	6
Ochiltree	4
Oldham	2
Parmer	3
Potter	32
Randall	79
Reagan	2
Roberts	2
Schleicher	2
Scurry	7
Sherman	2
Sterling	2
Swisher	3
Upton	2
Ward	4
Winkler	2
Yoakum	3

Total Strength 9000	
---------------------	--

County Scantron Codes

001	Anderson	052	Crane	103	Hartley	154	Madison	205	San Patricio
002	Andrews	053	Crockett	104	Haskell	155	Marion	206	San Saba
003	Angelina	054	Crosby	105	Hays	156	Martin	207	Schleicher
004	Aransas	055	Culberson	106	Hemphill	157	Mason	208	Scurry
005	Archer	056	Dallam	107	Henderson	158	Matagorda	209	Shackelford
006	Armstrong	057	Dallas	108	Hidalgo	159	Maverick	210	Shelby
007	Atascosa	058	Dawson	109	Hill	160	McCulloch	211	Sherman
008	Austin	059	Deaf Smith	110	Hockley	161	McLennan	212	Smith
009	Bailey	060	Delta	111	Hood	162	McMullen	213	Somervell
010	Bandera	061	Denton	112	Hopkins	163	Medina	214	Starr
011	Bastrop	062	DeWitt	113	Houston	164	Menard	215	Stephens
012	Baylor	063	Dickens	114	Howard	165	Midland	216	Sterling
013	Bee	064	Dimmit	115	Hudspeth	166	Milam	217	Stonewall
014	Bell	065	Donley	116	Hunt	167	Mills	218	Sutton
015	Bexar	066	Duval	117	Hutchinson	168	Mitchell	219	Swisher
016	Blanco	067	Eastland	118	Irion	169	Montague	220	Tarrant
017	Borden	068	Ector	119	Jack	170	Montgomery	221	Taylor
018	Bosque	069	Edwards	120	Jackson	171	Moore	222	Terrell
019	Bowie	070	El Paso	121	Jasper	172	Morris	223	Terry
020	Brazoria	071	Ellis	122	Jeff Davis	173	Motley	224	Throckmorton
021	Brazos	072	Erath	123	Jefferson	174	Nacogdoches	225	Titus
022	Brewster	073	Falls	124	Jim Hogg	175	Navarro	226	Tom Green
023	Briscoe	074	Fannin	125	Jim Wells	176	Newton	227	Travis
024	Brooks	075	Fayette	126	Johnson	177	Nolan	228	Trinity
025	Brown	076	Fisher	127	Jones	178	Nueces	229	Tyler
026	Burleson	077	Floyd	128	Karnes	179	Ochiltree	230	Upshur
027	Burnet	078	Foard	129	Kaufman	180	Oldham	231	Upton
028	Caldwell	079	Fort Bend	130	Kendall	181	Orange	232	Uvalde
029	Calhoun	080	Franklin	131	Kenedy	182	Palo Pinto	233	Val Verde
030	Callahan	081	Freestone	132	Kent	183	Panola	234	Van Zandt
031	Cameron	082	Frio	133	Kerr	184	Parker	235	Victoria
032	Camp	083	Gaines	134	Kimble	185	Parmer	236	Walker
033	Carson	084	Galveston	135	King	186	Pecos	237	Waller
034	Cass	085	Garza	136	Kinney	187	Polk	238	Ward
035	Castro	086	Gillespie	137	Kleberg	188	Potter	239	Washington
036	Chambers	087	Glasscock	138	Knox	189	Presidio	240	Webb
037	Cherokee	088	Goliad	139	Lamar	190	Rains	241	Wharton
038	Childress	089	Gonzales	140	Lamb	191	Randall	242	Wheeler
039	Clay	090	Gray	141	Lampasas	192	Reagan	243	Wichita
040	Cochran	091	Grayson	142	La Salle	193	Real	244	Wilbarger
041	Coke	092	Gregg	143	Lavaca	194	Red River	245	Willacy
042	Coleman	093	Grimes	144	Lee	195	Reeves	246	Williamson
043	Collin	094	Guadalupe	145	Leon	196	Refugio	247	Wilson
044	Collingsworth	095	Hale	146	Liberty	197	Roberts	248	Winkler
045	Colorado	096	Hall	147	Limestone	198	Robertson	249	Wise
046	Comal	097	Hamilton	148	Lipscomb	199	Rockwall	250	Wood
047	Comanche	098	Hansford	149	Live Oak	200	Runnels	251	Yoakum
048	Concho	099	Hardeman	150	Llano	201	Rusk	252	Young
049	Cooke	100	Hardin	151	Loving	202	Sabine	253	Zapata
050	Coryell	101	Harris	152	Lubbock	203	San Augustine	254	Zavala
051	Cottle	102	Harrison	153	Lynn	204	San Jacinto		

MAGA MAYES MIDDLETON

FOR TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL

- ✓ **BANNED** Men from Girls' Sports
- ✓ **KICKED** Perverted Men Out of Women's Restrooms & Locker Rooms
- ✓ **DESIGNATED** Drug Cartels as Terrorists
- ✓ **DEFEATED** Atheists by Restoring the Ten Commandments in Schools
- ✓ **STOP** Taxpayer Benefits from Going to Illegals
- ✓ **FIGHTING** Sharia Law in Texas
- ✓ **BANNED** China from Buying Texas Land



**MAYES MIDDLETON'S
"VOTING RECORD ON
CONSERVATIVE ISSUES IS
SECOND TO NONE."**

DONALD J. TRUMP

[December 28, 2021]

MayesMiddleton.com

Pol. Ad Paid for by the Mayes Middleton Campaign

