



TEXAS LEGISLATIVE STUDY GROUP

An Official Caucus of the Texas House of Representatives

STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair, Rep. Garnet Coleman
 Co-Vice Chair, Rep. Yvonne Davis
 Co-Vice Chair, Rep. Ana Hernandez
 Treasurer, Rep. Armando Walle
 Secretary, Rep. Victoria Neave
 General Counsel, Rep. Lina Ortega

Rep. Diego Bernal
 Rep. Abel Herrero
 Rep. Mando Martinez
 Rep. Eddie Rodriguez
 Rep. Toni Rose
 Rep. Harold Dutton
 Rep. Chris Turner
 Rep. Rafael Anchía
 Rep. Vikki Goodwin
 Rep. Mary González
 Rep. Gina Hinojosa
 Rep. Rhetta Bowers
 Rep. John Turner
 Rep. Ina Minjarez
 Rep. Sergio Muñoz
 Rep. Alex Dominguez
 Rep. Nicole Collier
 Rep. Vikki Goodwin
 Rep. Julie Johnson

Representative

Desk

LSG Floor Report For MAJOR STATE CALENDAR SENATE BILLS- October 16, 2021

Author	Caption	Committee	Analysis & Evaluation	Recommendation
SB6 PLANC2135 Sponsor: Hunter By: Huffman	Relating to the composition of the districts for the election of members of the United States House of Representatives from the State of Texas.	Redistricting Vote: 8 Ayes 6 Nays 0 PNV 1 Absent	<p>The 2020 census found that 29,145,505 people live in Texas. The state’s population grew by approximately 15.9% or 3,999,944 people over the last decade. Due to this growth, Texas will receive 2 additional congressional seats. With 38 seats, the ideal population size for each congressional district is 766,987.</p> <p>Although 95.2% percent of Texas’ population growth was non-Anglo, both of the two new congressional districts created by this plan are majority Anglo, an unconscionable indicator of intentional discrimination that denies full representation to Texans of color. The two new seats are based in Travis County (CD37) and Harris County (CD38). Drawing an additional Anglo majority district in Harris County is particularly troublesome, given that the state’s largest county experienced a net Anglo decrease during the last decade.</p> <p>In addition to its failure to create any new minority opportunity districts, the SB6 plan seeks to protect incumbents while not creating any new competitive districts. SB6 would decrease the number of districts in which Hispanics make up a majority of eligible voters from 8 to 7 and decreases the number of districts in Texas where Black residents make up a majority of eligible voters from 1 to 0. However, the map increases the number of majority-Anglo districts from 22 to 23.</p> <p>North Texas Despite the significant growth of communities of color in Dallas Co., which experienced a net decrease in Anglo population, and the diversity found in Tarrant Co. (76.3% diversity index from the US Census), there are no new minority opportunity districts in the Dallas – Fort Worth (DFW) area. Instead, the plan packs Black voters in District 30 with a BVAP of 41.9% and splits Latino voters between Districts 6 and 33. District 6 pairs a heavily Latino community in the Dallas- Fort Worth (DFW) area with rural, predominantly Anglo counties. This district stretches all the way to Cherokee county. District 33 has a loop configuration around District 6 and crosses the Dallas Co. and Tarrant Co. border in two locations.</p> <p>Harris Co. and Ft. Bend Co.</p>	<p>Unfavorable Evaluated By: Brittany Sharp Brittany@TexasLSG.org (210) 748-0646</p>

OK for Distribution - Rep Garnet Coleman

			<p>In Harris Co., more than 100% of the population growth is attributed to people of color because there was a net decrease in the Anglo population. One of the most egregious aspects of the plan is the pairing of two Black members of US Congress, US Representative Sheila Jackson Lee and US Representative Al Green, who were both placed into District 9. Additionally, US Representative Sylvia Garcia has been paired with Dan Crenshaw, who may run in a neighboring district.</p> <p>Harris Co. is home to District 38, one of the new congressional districts, which has a majority Anglo VAP. In District 29, the only Latino majority congressional district in Houston, The Spanish Surname Voter Registration (SSVR) is decreased from 60% to 52.59% and the HVAP was reduced from 73.4% to 68.6%. Additionally, the region's Asian population (AAPI) communities are split into Districts 7,9, and 22 diluting their voting power. Lastly, District 8 now dips into western Harris Co. pairing communities of color with distant Anglo rural communities.</p> <p>Central Texas Travis Co. is home to District 37, one of the new congressional districts. District 37 is placed in the middle of Travis Co. with a majority Anglo VAP. Districts 10, 17, and 31 split diverse communities of color and pair them with rural Anglo communities. District 10 stretches from western Travis county all the way to the western border of Harris Co. District 17 goes all the way up to Nacogdoches Co. District 31 goes up to Bosque Co. District 35, a minority opportunity district, narrowly stretches down to downtown San Antonio. District 35's Hispanic Citizen Voting Age Population (HCVAP) drops from 52.6% to 48%.</p> <p>South Texas Due in large part to a serious census undercount in communities along the Texas-Mexico border, Districts 28 and District 15 stretch from the Rio Grande Valley to rural Anglo areas in central Texas. District 28 includes parts of Bexar Co. and District 15 contains parts of Guadalupe Co. The plan packs District 34 and weakens District 15 by removing Latino communities in Jim Hogg and Duval counties and including Anglo communities in Wilson Co.</p> <p>El Paso The plan splits El Paso Co. between El Paso based District 16 and Bexar County based District 23. The plan pairs Latino voters in El Paso Co. with high turnout Anglo communities in Bexar Co., reducing the SSVR of District 23 from 54.7% to 49.37%, diluting the Latino voting strength. The plan also places Ft Bliss and the El Paso International Airport in the San Antonio based District 23, separating it from El Paso-based representation.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

LSG Floor Report For GENERAL STATE CALENDAR SENATE BILLS- October 16, 2021

SB5	Relating to the unlawful restraint of a dog;	State Affairs	During the 87th regular legislative session, SB474 was passed with bipartisan support and the support of the LSG. In June the governor unexpectedly vetoed the bill but added it to the call of the Third Special	Favorable Evaluated By:
------------	--	---------------	---	--------------------------------

OK for Distribution – Rep Garnet Coleman



<p>Sponsor: Patterson</p> <p>By: Lucio</p>	<p>creating a criminal offense.</p>	<p>Vote: 7 Ayes 1 Nays 0 PNV 5 Absent</p>	<p>Session. SB5 would ensure that dogs are humanely restrained and minimize the burden of compliance on dog owners.</p> <p>Currently, law enforcement officers must wait 24 hours to enforce animal cruelty allegations in the public's plane view. Many animal cruelty allegations are time sensitive and require immediate action. SB5 strikes the mandatory 24 hour waiting period, allowing legal and judicial authorities to protect pets from inhumane treatment effectively. Additionally, SB5 improves current law by also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requiring dogs to have access to drinkable water and shade from direct sunlight. • prohibiting the use of chain restraints, restraints with weights attached, restraints that are attached to a collar or harness that isn't fitted properly. • prohibiting the use of a restraint that is shorter in length than the greater of 10 feet or 5 times the length of the dog. • defining adequate shelter to provide protection against inclement weather defined as rain, hail, sleet, snow, high winds, extreme low temperatures, or extreme high temperatures. • requiring dogs to have access to an area that allows the dog to avoid standing water and exposure to excessive animal waste. <p>This bill lays out the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dog on a restraint that is attached to a trolley system • Located in a public campground or other recreational area • Dogs performing certain activities including herding livestock, cultivating agricultural products, hunting or field trialing • Dogs left unattended in a stationary, open air truck bed. <p>SB5 creates a Class C misdemeanor for a person who knowingly violates the law and a Class B enhancement for each additional conviction. The unlawful restraint of each dog is a separate offense.</p>	<p>Brittany Sharp Brittany@TexasLSG.org (210) 748-0646</p>
--	-------------------------------------	---	--	---

