



ALEC in Texas

Uncovering the Influence of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) in the Texas Legislature



Education Fund



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Acknowledgments

The **Common Cause Education Fund** is the research and public education affiliate of Common Cause, founded in 1970 by John Gardner. Common Cause is a nonpartisan grassroots organization dedicated to upholding the core values of American democracy. Common Cause works to create open, honest and accountable government that serves the public interest; promote equal rights, opportunity and representation for all; and empower all people to make their voices heard in the political process. Common Cause has grown into a nationwide network of more than 1.2 million members and supporters, with a national office in Washington, DC, and offices in 30 states. Common Cause Texas is headquartered in Austin. More information on the organization and its work is available at www.commoncause.org/texas.

The Center for Media and Democracy (CMD) is a nationally recognized watchdog that has been researching and exposing the undue influence of powerful special interests on our democracy for 25 years. CMD's in-depth, award-winning investigations and exposés have pulled back the curtain on numerous cases of public corruption and corporate manipulation of public policy, elections and the media, and the organization's publicly available research has made CMD a go-to source for thousands of journalists, educators, reform groups, and citizen activists.

This report was written by Jay Riestenberg, David Armiak and Scott Zimmerman, and edited by Cynthia Williams, with research contributions by William Soltero and Isabel Giovannetti. The report was designed by Kerstin Diehn.

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What Is ALEC?

The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) brings together corporate representatives and elected officials to create and lobby for passage of “model bills” that often benefit the corporations’ bottom lines. The bills typically are drafted and refined at ALEC meetings — which are closed to the public and press — then introduced in state legislatures, usually without any public acknowledgment of ALEC’s role in creating and advancing them. ALEC and ALEC member corporations often pay legislators’ travel expenses to attend ALEC conferences; in other cases, the expenses are often passed on to taxpayers.

ALEC lobbies on a variety of issues, including taxes and budgets, climate change and the environment, workers’ rights and collective bargaining, healthcare, telecommunications, and education.

ALEC was founded in the 1970s but was unknown to most Americans until 2011, when watchdog groups, including the Center for Media and Democracy and Common Cause, publicized its lobbying to pass vote-suppressing voter ID legislation and “stand your ground” laws. Since then, ALEC’s attacks on workers’ rights, environmental safeguards, and implementation of the Affordable Care Act — along with other pieces of its policy agenda, like its work to force a call for an Article V convention that could rewrite the U.S. Constitution — have been exposed.

ALEC’s Funding

Corporations and special interests fund nearly all of ALEC’s operations. The following is a list of some of ALEC’s largest funders, with Texas-based organizations and companies in bold:¹

Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers
Altria Group
American Bail Coalition
American Chemistry Council
American Dental Association
American Electric Power
American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers
Anheuser-Busch
Asian American Hotel Owners Association
Automotive Trade Association Executives
Bayer
Blue Cross Blue Shield Association
BNSF Railway
Boehringer Ingelheim
Caterpillar
Centaur Gaming
Charter Communications
Chevron
Credit Union National Association
CTIA
Duke Energy
Eli Lilly
Energy Future Holdings
FedEx

Guarantee Trust Life Insurance Company
K12 Inc.
Koch Industries
Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals
Marathon Petroleum Corporation
McLane Company
National Cable and Telecommunications Association
National Federation of Independent Business
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
NetChoice
Novartis
Novolex
Nuclear Energy Institute
Peabody Energy
Pfizer
Philip Morris International
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America
Reynolds American
ShadowSoft Inc.
State Farm Insurance
UPS
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Vistra Energy

Amid controversies about ALEC’s secretive operations and agenda, and public pressure from Common Cause and our allies, at least 115 major companies have left ALEC since 2011.² The departing firms include Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Procter & Gamble, Kraft, Johnson & Johnson, McDonald’s, Mars, Walmart, CVS, Best Buy, Hewlett-Packard, Walgreens, General Motors, Ford Motor Company, General Electric, Bank of America, Visa, Amazon, Microsoft, Google, Facebook, Yahoo, eBay, T-Mobile, BP, Shell Oil Company, ExxonMobil, Dow Chemical Company, Verizon, AT&T, and Comcast.

ALEC's Texas-Based Funding & Corporate Members

In recent years, Texas-based companies, corporate trade groups and advocacy organizations have made up a large portion of ALEC's sponsors. The total amount of money contributed by Texas-based firms to ALEC is unknown:

- ALEC's Texas-based sponsors include:^{3,4,5}
- AARP Texas
- AT&T*
- Balanced Energy for Texas
- BNSF Railway
- BP*
- Breitling Energy
- CenterPoint Energy
- Convention of States
- Dell*
- Energy Future Holdings
- ExxonMobil*
- Linn Energy
- ShadowSoft Inc.
- McLane Company
- NuStar Energy
- Pioneer Natural Resources
- Texas Automobile Dealers Association
- Texas Alliance of Energy Producers
- Texas Cable Association
- Texas Medical Association
- Texas Association of Builders
- Texas Business Roundtable
- Texas Oil and Gas Association
- Texas Public Policy Foundation
- Texans for Lawsuit Reform
- Texas Strategy Group
- Texas Star Alliance Energy Solutions
- The Schlueter Group
- Shell Oil Company*
- Vistra Energy

** Indicates the company has publicly cut ties with ALEC.*

ALEC and the Texas Public Policy Foundation

The **Texas Public Policy Foundation (TPPF)** is a longtime member and funder of ALEC. TPPF is a Texas affiliate of the State Policy Network (SPN), a network of conservative think tanks and advocacy organizations throughout the country. SPN was founded, in part, by ALEC, and SPN organizational members have introduced, echoed, advanced, and reinforced ALEC policies to hamstring labor; privatize education; disenfranchise minorities, students and the elderly; and roll back state environmental initiatives.

Over the years, TPPF has been a member of several of ALEC's task forces. On these task forces, legislators and lobbyists from private corporations and advocacy groups vote as equals to adopt "model" legislation. In recent years, TPPF has been a member of ALEC's Education Task Force; Health and Human Services Task Force; Energy, Environment and Agriculture Task Force; Civil Justice Task Force; and Tax and Fiscal Policy Task Force. TPPF was previously a member of ALEC's now-defunct Public Safety and Elections Task Force, which controversially created and promoted ALEC's "stand your ground" and voter ID model bills.

TPPF's involvement in ALEC has also extended beyond membership in task forces. TPPF holds an annual "policy orientation" at the beginning of each year. ALEC ideas are discussed, and ALEC politicians are featured speakers. TPPF has also been a top-tier sponsor at ALEC conferences and has defended ALEC in the media.⁶

Sometimes, after their term ends in the legislature, ALEC members go on to work at TPPF. Ron Simmons, for example, represented District 65 in the Texas State House until January 2019 and had ties to ALEC.⁷ Just over two months later, TPPF announced that Simmons was leading its Right to Work initiative,⁸ working on a policy that ALEC has prioritized.

In 2018, while Jason Isaac was still representing District 45 in the Texas State House, TPPF welcomed its "friend" to join the team⁹ as a senior manager and distinguished fellow of the Powered initiative. While in office, Isaac was a member¹⁰ of the ALEC Commerce, Insurance and Economic Development Task Force.

Ellen Troxclair was a member of both the Austin City Council and ALEC's American City County Exchange. Troxclair is now a senior fellow at TPPF's Center for Local Governance.¹¹

During the 2019 legislative sessions, Dustin Burrows, of District 83 and associated with ALEC, went as far as introducing a resolution¹² to commend TPPF for defending "liberty while raising awareness of the state's model of low taxation, limited regulation, and personal freedom as the engine for prosperity" and to congratulate the organization on its 30th anniversary.

ALEC's Illegal Lobbying & Charitable Status

ALEC is registered with the IRS as a 501(c)(3) charity. A 501(c)(3) status allows ALEC's corporate members and funders to deduct their contributions to ALEC on their corporate tax returns. The deductions act as a taxpayer-funded subsidy to ALEC's self-interested lobbying. Despite ALEC's well-documented influence in the state policy-making process, to keep its tax status, ALEC continues to insist it is not a lobbying group.

Common Cause filed a whistleblower complaint with the IRS against ALEC in April 2012,¹³ charging the organization with tax fraud because it operated as a lobby while registered as a 501(c)(3) charity. The complaint included thousands of pages of ALEC records as exhibits detailing how ALEC abuses charity laws, massively underreports lobbying and obtains improper tax breaks for corporate funders at taxpayers' expense.

Since 2012, Common Cause and the Center for Media and Democracy have filed three supplemental complaints, with reams of evidence documenting ALEC's tax fraud:

- **July 2013 submission:** This filing exposed ALEC's corporate-funded "scholarship" schemes, under which corporations secretly pay legislators' travel and hotel expenses for ALEC conferences.
- **May 2015 submission:** This filing includes over 200 pages of new evidence — including statements and letters from 20 past and present corporate members and/or sponsors of ALEC, in which they explicitly admit that they joined and maintained their memberships to influence legislation and gain access to lawmakers.
- **October 2016 submission:** This filing documented ExxonMobil's use of ALEC for nearly two decades to lobby state legislators and promote the company's climate change denial policies.

Texas Politicians with ALEC Ties

ALEC hides the identities of its legislative members but claims that nearly one quarter of the nation's 7,300 state legislators are involved in the organization.¹⁴ Nearly all of ALEC's known legislative members are Republicans. While ALEC does not publicize the identities of all its legislative members, our research shows at least 58 lawmakers in the state have ties to the group. The concentration of lawmakers with ALEC ties in Texas is one of the highest of any state, around 32%.

ALEC's current Texas state chairs¹⁵ are **Rep. Tan Parker (R-63)** and **Sen. Kelly Hancock (R-9)**. ALEC state chairs serve as the organization's main representatives in the states, often charged with raising money for ALEC and the

“scholarships” it uses to pay travel expenses for legislative members to attend ALEC conferences. The chairs also lead colleagues in introducing and pushing ALEC legislation and communicating ALEC’s goals in the states.

Rep. Phil King (R-61) currently serves on ALEC’s national board of directors, was ALEC’s 2015 national chair and heads several other ALEC committees and projects.¹⁶

Gov. Greg Abbott has been a featured speaker at ALEC’s conferences, including in 2014¹⁷ and 2016.¹⁸ **Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick** is an alumnus of ALEC.¹⁹

Attorney General Ken Paxton, Comptroller Glenn Hegar, Agriculture Commissioner Sid Miller²⁰ and Railroad Commissioner Wayne Christian were all members of ALEC during their time in the state legislature.²¹

Former governor and current U.S. Secretary of Energy **Rick Perry** is also an ALEC alumnus.²² In 2010, ALEC awarded him with its Thomas Jefferson Freedom Award.²³ Perry has been a featured speaker at numerous ALEC conferences over the years. In 2018, Perry gave ALEC a private briefing on energy policy at the White House.²⁴

ALEC also has close connections to Texas’ congressional delegation. **U.S. Congressmen Kenny Marchant** (R-TX-24), **Kevin Brady** (R-TX-8), **John Culberson** (R-TX-7) and **Randy Weber** (R-TX-14) are alumni of ALEC.²⁵ **U.S. Senator Ted Cruz** has spoken at several ALEC conferences over the years, including in 2013,²⁶ 2015²⁷ and 2018.²⁸

Campaign finance documents, media reports and other public records indicate the following Texas legislators have ties to ALEC:²⁹

LEGISLATOR	CHAMBER	DISTRICT	PARTY	ALEC TIES
Dan Flynn	House	2	Republican	Documented ALEC legislator list and signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Cecil Bell Jr.	House	3	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Cole Hefner	House	5	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
Matt Schaefer	House	6	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Chris Paddie	House	9	Republican	Disclosed 2015 ALEC conference expenses
John C. Wray	House	10	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
Travis Clardy	House	11	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Ben Leman	House	13	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
John Raney	House	14	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
John P. Cyrier	House	17	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
Rick Miller	House	26	Republican	Former state chair
John Zerwas	House	28	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
Ed Thompson	House	29	Republican	Attended the 2017 ALEC Annual Meeting and signed onto ALEC action “Confirm Judge Brett Kavanaugh” letter
Geanie W. Morrison	House	30	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and ALEC Education Task Force alternate
Todd Hunter	House	32	Republican	ALEC Civil Justice Task Force member
John Kuempel	House	44	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission campaign finance report
Charles Anderson	House	56	Republican	Registered to attend 2017 ALEC Annual Meeting and signed the ALEC action “Confirm Judge Brett Kavanaugh” letter

Mike Lang	House	60	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Phil King	House	61	Republican	Sits on ALEC's board of directors: former 2015 ALEC national chair
Tan Parker	House	63	Republican	ALEC state chair
Lynn Stucky	House	64	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Matt Shaheen	House	66	Republican	Documented ALEC legislator list
Jeff C. Leach	House	67	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission campaign finance report
Drew Springer	House	68	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
James Frank	House	69	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
William S. Sanford	House	70	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
Drew Darby	House	72	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Kyle Biedermann	House	73	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Tom Craddick	House	82	Republican	Past chairman of ALEC board of directors
Dustin R. Burrows	House	83	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
John Frullo	House	84	Republican	Registered for 2017 Annual Meeting
Phil Stephenson	House	85	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
John T. Smithee	House	86	Republican	Documented ALEC legislator list
Four Price	House	87	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Stephanie Klick	House	91	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
Matt Krause	House	93	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission report
Tony Tinderholt	House	94	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Bill Zedler	House	96	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Craig Goldman	House	97	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Giovanni S. Capriglione	House	98	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
Lyle Larson	House	122	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission campaign finance report
Briscoe Cain	House	128	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Dennis Paul	House	129	Republican	Registered for 2017 Annual Meeting and signed onto ALEC action "Confirm Judge Brett Kavanaugh" letter
Tom Oliverson	House	130	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Sarah Davis	House	134	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Dwayne Bohac	House	138	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter and Texas Ethics Commission campaign finance report
Valoree Swanson	House	150	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Bryan Hughes	Senate	1	Republican	Staffer Carolina Harris attended 2017 Annual Meeting
Paul Bettencourt	Senate	7	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
Kelly G. Hancock	Senate	9	Republican	State chair
Larry W. Taylor	Senate	11	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Jane Nelson	Senate	12	Republican	ALEC Health and Human Services Task Force member

Brian Birdwell	Senate	22	Republican	Disclosed expenses to attend ALEC 2012 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City
Dawn C. Buckingham	Senate	24	Republican	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission report
Donna Campbell	Senate	25	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Jose Menendez	Senate	26	Democrat	Signed onto Texas Ethics Commission campaign finance report
Charles Perry	Senate	28	Republican	Signed onto Airbnb protest letter
Kel Seliger	Senate	31	Republican	ALEC state chair

ALEC’s Influence and “Model” Bills in Texas

ALEC’s model bills attempt to write benefits to its corporate donors into state law. The bill sponsors typically copy text almost directly from ALEC materials without acknowledging ALEC’s role in the drafting process. The organization has a long record of success in getting its proposals enacted.

ALEC has maintained a vise-like grip on Texas politics for decades. While the group has worked to advance corporate interests in the states since 1973, it has only gained public attention — and ire — in the last 10 years. Watchdog groups, including the Center for Media and Democracy and Common Cause, have illuminated ALEC’s work in Texas and throughout the United States, and worked to expose the laws written by corporations and the lawmakers bankrolled by them.

In Texas, ALEC legislators have implemented vote-suppressing voter ID laws, controversial “stand your ground” gun laws and laws that limit healthcare rights and access. ALEC and its legislative members frequently allow corporate funders and lobbyists to draft legislation that they then take to the State House to introduce as their own — completely disregarding their duty as lawmakers. Below are just a few examples of the bills written by ALEC and proposed by its members in Texas.

- 1979 — The Texas Legislature passed an application for an Article V constitutional convention to enact a balanced budget amendment.³⁰ The push to call a new constitutional convention has since become a signature campaign for ALEC. A near direct copy of Texas’ application would later become an ALEC model bill.³¹ More recently, Gov. Greg Abbott became an outspoken supporter of a broader constitutional convention to limit federal powers. This led to the Texas Legislature passing the “Convention of States” application for an Article V convention,³² which was also an ALEC model bill.³³
- 1993 — A Texas representative and ALEC member wrote the bill that started a horrible trend of exploitative labor practices in prisons throughout the United States. The Texas bill morphed into ALEC’s own Prison Industries Act, a bill largely credited for today’s exploding for-profit prison industry.³⁴
- 2007 — Texas enacted a strict “stand your ground” law, which mirrored ALEC’s Castle Doctrine Act.³⁵ On its 2007 legislative scorecard, the group bragged of numerous states passing similar bills. (The scorecard has since been removed from the website).³⁶
- 2011 — Texas passed one of the strictest³⁷ voter ID laws in the country. The bill closely resembled³⁸ ALEC’s model Voter ID Act and bills proposed by ALEC legislators in at least 36 other states from 2011 to 2012.³⁹
- 2014 — ALEC members in the Texas Legislature supported “school choice” and voucher programs with support from ALEC corporations in the state. The movement had little support at the grassroots level from families and educators, but it saw massive support from extreme right-wing think tanks and lobbying groups.⁴⁰
- 2017 — Texas established a system of “high-risk insurance pools,” which separates people with pre-existing conditions or chronic conditions from healthy people for insurance plan purchases. The bill featuring the system was pulled straight from ALEC’s website and was a part of its national effort to stop key parts of the Affordable Care Act. Those pools have been widely criticized for the exorbitant costs they may force on patients and taxpayers.⁴¹
- 2017 — Texas legislators proposed a law granting private companies the power to use eminent domain to acquire land for a high speed rail project. ALEC wrote a report and mobilized lawmakers to advance the interests of a for-profit company’s construction project at the expense of private landowners.⁴²

Using ALEC model bills, ALEC legislators have authored and co-sponsored many of the Texas bills aimed at criminalizing or chilling protest. Rep. Chris Paddie (R-9) “authored” the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act,⁴³ which creates four new criminal offenses. Two provisions in the law could target peaceful protestors with felonies or misdemeanors and threaten thousands of dollars in fines. Sen. Jane Nelson (R-12) co-authored a so-called Campus Free Speech bill.⁴⁴ The law contains a provision that requires universities to “establish disciplinary sanctions for students, student organizations, or faculty who unduly interfere with the expressive activities of others on campus,” which will have a chilling effect on protests. ALEC board member Rep. Phil King (R-61) introduced an Anti-Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions bill⁴⁵ in 2017 that made it illegal for the state of Texas to contract with individuals and companies that boycott Israel, targeting those who use the method of boycott as a form of protest. When that law was temporarily blocked⁴⁶ earlier this year because it was likely unconstitutional, King quickly introduced a revised version of the law⁴⁷ that Gov. Greg Abbot (R) signed. The revised bill narrowed the scope of those targeted to companies with over 10 employees and those with a contract for more than \$100,000.

ALEC has seen some pushback from state leaders. In 2013, then-Attorney General Greg Abbott rejected the group’s request for immunity from open records laws, which require lawmakers to disclose their meetings with lobbyists — though Abbott went on to speak at ALEC’s national conference in 2016.⁴⁸

The charts on the following pages give just a few examples of how Texas bills, primarily from the last few legislative sessions, include language that appears to have been copied from or greatly influenced by ALEC model legislation. Although the bills cover a wide range of special interests, the underlying theme is their propensity to satisfy corporate needs. Corporate members of ALEC expect their interests to be advanced by state legislators who join the organization. ALEC has admitted that it is designed in part to strengthen relationships between “business leaders” and legislators.⁴⁹

ALEC “Model” Bills That Were Recently Directly Copied in Texas

The following Texas bills share exact language with ALEC’s model bills.

HIGHLIGHT KEY: Similar language Exact language

TEXAS HOUSE BILL 3557 SESSION: 2019 REGULAR	ALEC’S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT ⁵⁰
<p>Acts of the 85th Legislature, Regular Session, 2017, to read as follows:</p> <p>(1-a) “Critical infrastructure facility” means:</p> <p>(A) one of the following, if completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier that is obviously designed to exclude intruders, or if clearly marked with a sign or signs that are posted on the property, are reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders, and indicate that entry is forbidden:</p> <p>(i) a petroleum or alumina refinery;</p> <p>(ii) an electrical power generating facility, substation, switching station, or electrical control center;</p> <p>(iii) a chemical, polymer, or rubber manufacturing facility;</p> <p>(iv) a water intake structure, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant, or pump station;</p> <p>(v) a natural gas compressor station;</p> <p>(vi) a liquid natural gas terminal or storage facility;</p> <p>(vii) a telecommunications central switching office or any structure used as part of a system to provide wired or wireless telecommunications services;</p> <p>(viii) a port, railroad switching yard, trucking terminal, or other freight transportation facility;</p> <p>(ix) a gas processing plant, including a plant used in the processing, treatment, or fractionation of natural gas;</p> <p>(x) a transmission facility used by a federally licensed radio or television station;</p> <p>(xi) a steelmaking facility that uses an electric arc furnace to make steel;</p> <p>(xii) a dam that is classified as a high hazard by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; or</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Section 1. {Definitions.} For purposes of this Act:</p> <p>A. “Critical Infrastructure” has the same meaning given to it in 42 USC 5195c.</p> <p>B. “Critical infrastructure facility” means:</p> <p>1. One of the following, if completely enclosed by a fence or other physical barrier that is obviously designed to exclude intruders, or if clearly marked with a sign or signs that are posted on the property that are reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders and indicate that entry is forbidden without site authorization:</p> <p>a. A petroleum or alumina refinery,</p> <p>b. An electrical power generating facility, substation, switching station, electrical control center or electric power lines and associated equipment infrastructure,</p> <p>c. A chemical, polymer or rubber manufacturing facility,</p> <p>d. A water intake structure, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant or pump station,</p> <p>e. A natural gas compressor station,</p> <p>f. A liquid natural gas terminal or storage facility,</p> <p>g. Wireline and wireless telecommunications infrastructure,</p> <p>h. A port, railroad switching yard, railroad tracks, trucking terminal or other freight transportation facility,</p> <p>i. A gas processing plant, including a plant used in the processing, treatment or fractionation of natural gas or natural gas liquids,</p> <p>j. A transmission facility used by a federally licensed radio or television station,</p> <p>k. A steelmaking facility that uses an electric arc furnace to make steel,</p> <p>l. A facility identified and regulated by the United States Department of Homeland Security Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program,</p> <p>m. A dam that is regulated by the state or federal government, o. A natural gas distribution utility facility including, but not limited to, pipeline interconnections, a city gate or town border station, metering station, aboveground piping, a regular station and a natural gas storage facility, or</p> <p>(...)</p>

TEXAS SENATE BILL 18 SESSION: 2019 REGULAR	ALEC'S FORMING OPEN AND ROBUST UNIVERSITY MINDS (FORUM) ACT ⁵¹
<p>(1) "Benefit" includes:</p> <p>(A) recognition by or registration with an institution of higher education;</p> <p>(B) the use of an institution of higher education's facilities for meetings or speaking purposes;</p> <p>(C) the use of channels of communication controlled by an institution of higher education; and</p> <p>(D) funding sources made generally available to student organizations at an institution of higher education.</p>	<p>This Act shall be known as the Forming Open and Robust University Minds (FORUM) Act</p> <p>Section 1: Definitions[1]</p> <p>(1) "Benefit" means the following: (1) recognition; (2) registration; (3) the use of facilities of the institution of higher education for meetings or speaking purposes; (4) the use of channels of communication; and (5) funding sources that are otherwise available to other student organizations at the public institution of higher education.</p>

TEXAS SENATE BILL 1240 SESSION: 2019 REGULAR	ALEC'S MODEL POLICY ON HEMP AND CBD PRODUCTION AND SALE ⁵²
<p>Sec. 121.001. DEFINITION. In this chapter, “hemp” means the plant <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds of the plant and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.</p>	<p>(5) “Hemp” means the plant <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.</p>
<p>Sec. 121.002. LEGISLATIVE INTENT. It is the intent of the legislature that this state have primary regulatory authority over the production of hemp in this state.</p> <p>Sec. 121.003. DEPARTMENT RULES. (a) The department, after consulting with the governor and attorney general, shall adopt rules consistent with Chapter 122 providing:</p> <p>(1) a practice to maintain relevant information regarding land on which hemp is produced in this state, including a legal description of the land, for a period of at least three calendar years;</p> <p>(2) a procedure for testing, using post-decarboxylation, high-performance liquid chromatography, or another similarly reliable method, the delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of hemp produced in this state;</p> <p>(3) a procedure for the effective disposal of plants, whether growing or not, that are produced in violation of Subtitle G, Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. Chapter 38, Subchapter VII), and products derived from those plants;</p> <p>(4) a procedure to comply with the enforcement procedures described by Section 297B(e), Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. Section 1639p(e));</p> <p>(5) a procedure for conducting annual inspections of, at a minimum, a random sample of hemp producers to verify that hemp is not produced in violation of Subtitle G, Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. Chapter 38, Subchapter VII);</p> <p>(6) a procedure for submitting the information described in Section 297C(d)(2), Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. Section 1639q(d)(2)), as applicable, to the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture not later than the 30th day after the date the information is received; and</p> <p>(7) standards for certifying that this state has the resources and personnel to carry out the practices and procedures described by Subdivisions (1) through (6).</p>	<p>NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. (1) The department must develop an agricultural commodity program in accordance with the agriculture improvement act of 2018.</p> <p>(2) The department has sole regulatory authority over the production of hemp and may adopt rules to implement this chapter.</p> <p>NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. (1) The department must develop the state’s hemp plan to conform to the agriculture improvement act of 2018, to include consultation with the governor and the attorney general and the plan elements required in the agriculture improvement act of 2018.</p> <p>(2) Consistent with subsection (1) of this section, the state’s hemp plan must include the following elements:</p> <p>(a) A practice for hemp producers to maintain relevant information regarding land on which hemp is produced, including a legal description of the land, for a period of not less than three calendar years;</p> <p>(b) A procedure for testing, using postdecarboxylation or other similarly reliable methods, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration levels of hemp, without the application of heat;</p> <p>(c) A procedure for the effective disposal of plants, whether growing or not, that are produced in violation of this chapter, and products derived from such plants;</p> <p>(d) A procedure for enforcement of violations of the plan and for corrective action plans for licensees as required under the agriculture improvement act of 2018;</p> <p>(e) A procedure for conducting annual inspections of, at a minimum, a random sample of hemp producers to verify hemp is not produced in violation of this chapter; and</p> <p>(f) A certification that the state has the resources and personnel to carry out the practices and procedures described in this section.</p>

TEXAS HOUSE BILL 226 SESSION: 2019 REGULAR	ALEC'S THE REVIEW OF PENAL LAWS ACT ⁵³
<p>SECTION 2.01. COMMISSION TO STUDY CERTAIN PENAL LAWS.</p> <p>(a) A commission is created to study and review all penal laws of this state other than criminal offenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) under the Penal Code; (2) under Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code; or (3) related to the operation of a motor vehicle. 	<p>{Section 1.} Commission to Study Certain Penal Laws</p> <p>(A) A commission is created to study and review all penal laws of this state other than criminal offenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Under the Penal Code; (2) Under Health and Safety Code that involve illicit controlled substances; or (3) Related to the operation of a motor vehicle.
<p>(b) The commission shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) evaluate all laws described by Subsection (a) of this section; (2) make recommendations to the legislature regarding the repeal or amendment of laws that are identified as being unnecessary, unclear, duplicative, overly broad, or otherwise insufficient to serve the intended purpose of the law, including the laws identified by the commission created by Section 29, Chapter 1251 (H.B. 1396), Acts of the 84th Legislature, Regular Session, 2015, as requiring additional review 	<p>B) The commission shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Evaluate all laws described by Subsection (A) of this Section; and (2) Make recommendations to the legislature regarding the repeal or revision of laws that are identified as being unnecessary, unclear, duplicative, overly broad, or otherwise insufficient to serve the intended purpose of the law.
<p>(c) The commission is composed of nine members appointed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Two members appointed by the governor; (2) Two members appointed by the lieutenant governor; (3) Two members appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives; (4) Two members appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Texas; and 	<p>(C) The commission is composed of nine members appointed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Three members appointed by the governor; (2) Two members appointed by the presiding officer of the senate; (3) Two members appointed by the speaker; (4) Two members appointed by the chief justice of the state's highest court (or if there are separate high courts for criminal and civil matters one appointed by the chief justice of each court).

TEXAS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 2 SESSION: 2017 REGULAR	ALEC'S APPLICATION FOR A CONVENTION OF THE STATES UNDER ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ⁵⁴
<p>WHEREAS, The drafters of the United States Constitution empowered state legislatures to be guardians of liberty against abuses of power by the federal government; and</p>	<p>WHEREAS, the Founders of our Constitution empowered State Legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and</p>
<p>WHEREAS, The federal government has abused its power by creating a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and</p>	<p>WHEREAS, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and</p>
<p>WHEREAS, The federal government has abused its power by invading the legitimate role of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates that are to a great extent unfunded; and</p>	<p>WHEREAS, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and</p>
<p>WHEREAS, The federal government has ceased to abide by a proper interpretation of the United States Constitution; and</p>	<p>WHEREAS, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and</p>
<p>WHEREAS, It is the solemn duty of state legislatures to protect the liberty of the people and of future generations by proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that place clear restraints on federal power; and</p>	<p>WHEREAS, it is the solemn duty of the States to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—by proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a Convention of the States under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power;</p>

<p>RESOLVED, That the 85th Texas Legislature apply to Congress to call a convention under Article V of the United States Constitution for the limited purpose of proposing one or more amendments to the constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and to limit the terms of office of federal officials and members of Congress; and, be it further</p>	<p>BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF _____:</p> <p>SECTION 1. The legislature of the State of _____ hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.</p>
<p>RESOLVED, That, unless rescinded by a succeeding legislature, this application by the 85th Texas Legislature constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the United States Constitution until at least two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states have applied to Congress to call a convention for the limited purpose of proposing one or more amendments to the constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and to limit the terms of office of federal officials and members of Congress; and, be it further</p>	<p>SECTION 3. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.</p>
<p>RESOLVED, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, and to all members of the Texas delegation to Congress with the request that this resolution be officially entered in the Congressional Record as an application to Congress for a convention under Article V of the United States Constitution for the limited purpose of proposing one or more amendments to the constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and to limit the terms of office of federal officials and members of Congress; and, be it further</p> <p>RESOLVED, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the secretaries of state and to the presiding officers of the legislatures of the several states with the request that they join this state in applying to Congress for a convention under Article V of the United States Constitution for the limited purpose of proposing one or more amendments to the constitution to impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and to limit the terms of office of federal officials and members of Congress.</p>	<p>SECTION 2. The secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several States, requesting their cooperation.</p>

TEXAS SENATE BILL 2087 SESSION: 2017 REGULAR	ALEC'S TEMPORARY HEALTH INSURANCE RISK POOL ACT ⁵⁵
AN ACT relating to the creation of a temporary health insurance risk pool.	Relating to the creation of a temporary health insurance risk pool.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF [Fill in state]
SECTION 1. Subtitle G, Title 8, Insurance Code, is amended by adding Chapter 1510 to read as follows:	SECTION 1 Insurance Code, is amended by adding Chapter [Fill in appropriate chapter] to read as follows:
CHAPTER 1510. TEMPORARY HEALTH INSURANCE RISK POOL	CHAPTER [XX]. TEMPORARY HEALTH INSURANCE RISK POOL
Sec. 1510.001. DEFINITION. In this chapter, "pool" means a temporary health insurance risk pool that is established and administered by the commissioner under this chapter.	Sec. 1510.001. DEFINITION. In this chapter, "pool" means a temporary health insurance risk pool that is established and administered by the commissioner under this chapter.
<p>Sec. 1510.002. ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY HEALTH INSURANCE RISK POOL. To the extent that federal funds become available under federal law, regulation, or executive action after March 1, 2017, the commissioner may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) apply for such funds; and (2) use such funds to establish and administer a temporary health insurance risk pool for the purposes of this chapter. 	<p>Sec. 1510.002. ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY HEALTH INSURANCE RISK POOL. To the extent that federal funds become available under federal law, regulation, or executive action after [Fill in date], the commissioner may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. apply for such funds; and 2. use such funds to establish and administer a temporary health insurance risk pool for the purposes of this chapter.
<p>Sec. 1510.003. PURPOSE OF POOL.</p> <p>(a) The exclusive purpose of the pool is to provide a temporary mechanism for maximizing available federal funding to assist residents of this state in obtaining access to quality health care at minimum cost to the public.</p> <p>(b) The pool may not be used to expand the Medicaid program, including the program administered under Chapter 32, Human Resources Code, and the program administered under Chapter 533, Government Code.</p>	<p>Sec. [XX]. PURPOSE OF POOL.</p> <p>(a) The exclusive purpose of the pool is to provide a temporary mechanism for maximizing available federal funding to assist residents of this state in obtaining access to quality health care at minimum cost to the public.</p> <p>(b) The pool may not be used to expand the Medicaid program, including the program administered under Chapter [XX], Human Resources Code, and the program administered under Chapter [XX], Government Code</p>
<p>Sec. 1510.004. PROVISION OF COVERAGE. Subject to any requirements for obtaining federal funds held in the pool, the commissioner may use pool funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to provide alternative individual health insurance coverage to eligible individuals that does not diminish the availability of traditional commercial health care coverage; 2. to provide funding to individual health benefit plan issuers that cover individuals with certain health or cost characteristics in exchange for lower enrollee premium rates; or 3. to provide a reinsurance program for health benefit plan issuers in the individual market in exchange for lower enrollee premium rates. 	<p>Sec. [XX] PROVISION OF COVERAGE. Subject to any requirements for obtaining federal funds held in the pool, the commissioner may use pool funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to provide alternative individual health insurance coverage to eligible individuals that does not diminish the availability of traditional commercial health care coverage; 2. to provide funding to individual health benefit plan issuers that cover individuals with certain health or cost characteristics in exchange for lower enrollee premium rates; or 3. to provide a reinsurance program for health benefit plan issuers in the individual market in exchange for lower enrollee premium rates.

<p>Sec. 1510.005. CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS.</p> <p>(a) The commissioner may enter into a contract or agreement that the commissioner determines is appropriate to carry out this chapter, including a contract or agreement with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a similar pool in another state for the joint performance of common administrative functions; 2. another organization for the performance of administrative functions; or 3. a federal agency. <p>(b) The commissioner may contract for stop-loss insurance for risks incurred under this chapter...</p>	<p>Sec. [XX]. CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS.</p> <p>(a) The commissioner may enter into a contract or agreement that the commissioner determines is appropriate to carry out this chapter, including a contract or agreement with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a similar pool in another state for the joint performance of common administrative functions; 2. another organization for the performance of administrative functions; or 3. a federal agency. <p>(b) The commissioner may contract for stop-loss insurance for risks incurred under this chapter...</p>
<p>...Sec. 1510.007. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH.</p> <p>(a) The commissioner may use funds appropriated to the department for the exclusive purposes of this chapter to develop and implement public education, outreach, and facilitated enrollment strategies under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) The commissioner may contract with marketing organizations to perform or provide assistance with the strategies described by Subsection (a)...</p>	<p>...Sec. [XX]. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH.</p> <p>(a) The commissioner may use funds appropriated to the department for the exclusive purposes of this chapter to develop and implement public education, outreach, and facilitated enrollment strategies under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) The commissioner may contract with marketing organizations to perform or provide assistance with the strategies described by Subsection (a)...</p>
<p>...Sec. 1510.011. EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXES AND FEES.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other law, a program created under this chapter is not subject to any state tax, regulatory fee, or surcharge, including a premium or maintenance tax or fee....</p>	<p>...Sec. [XX] EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXES AND FEES.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other law, a program created under this chapter is not subject to any state tax, regulatory fee, or surcharge, including a premium or maintenance tax or fee....</p>

TEXAS HOUSE BILL 810 SESSION: 2017 REGULAR	ALEC'S MEDICAL FREEDOM ACT ⁵⁶
AN ACT relating to the provision of certain investigational stem cell treatments to patients with certain severe chronic diseases or terminal illnesses and regulating the possession, use, and transfer of adult stem cells; creating a criminal offense.	AN ACT relating to the provision of certain investigational stem cell treatments to patients with certain severe chronic diseases or terminal illnesses and regulating the possession, use, and transfer of adult stem cells; creating a criminal offense.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS: ...	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF XXXX: ...
SUBCHAPTER B. PROVISION OF INVESTIGATIONAL STEM CELL TREATMENTS TO PATIENTS WITH CERTAIN SEVERE CHRONIC DISEASES OR TERMINAL ILLNESSES	SUBCHAPTER B. PROVISION OF INVESTIGATIONAL STEM CELL TREATMENTS TO PATIENTS WITH CERTAIN SEVERE CHRONIC DISEASES OR TERMINAL ILLNESSES
<p>Sec. 1003.051. DEFINITIONS.</p> <p>In this subchapter:</p> <p>(1) "Investigational stem cell treatment" means an adult stem cell treatment that:</p> <p>A. is under investigation in a clinical trial and being administered to human participants in that trial; and</p> <p>B. has not yet been approved for general use by the United States Food and Drug Administration.</p> <p>(2) "Severe chronic disease" means a condition, injury, or illness that:</p> <p>A. may be treated;</p> <p>B. is never cured or eliminated; and</p> <p>C. entails significant functional impairment or severe pain.</p> <p>(3) "Terminal illness" means an advanced stage of a disease with an unfavorable prognosis that, without life-sustaining procedures, will soon result in death or a state of permanent unconsciousness from which recovery is unlikely....</p>	<p>Sec. xxx.xxx. DEFINITIONS.</p> <p>In this subchapter:</p> <p>(1) "Investigational stem cell treatment" means an adult stem cell treatment that:</p> <p>A. is under investigation in a clinical trial and being administered to human participants in that trial; and</p> <p>B. has not yet been approved for general use by the United States Food and Drug Administration.</p> <p>(2) "Severe chronic disease" means a condition, injury, or illness that:</p> <p>A. may be treated;</p> <p>B. is never cured or eliminated; and</p> <p>C. entails significant functional impairment or severe pain.</p> <p>(3) "Terminal illness" means a disease that, without life-sustaining procedures, will result in death in the near future and is not considered by a treating physician to be reversible even with administration of current federal Food and Drug Administration approved and available treatments....</p>
<p>Sec. 1003.055. TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS; TEXAS MEDICAL BOARD RULES.</p> <p>(a) Treatment provided under this subchapter must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> administered directly by a physician certified under Subsection (c); overseen by an institutional review board described by Subsection (d); and provided at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a hospital licensed under Chapter 241; B. an ambulatory surgical center licensed under Chapter 243; or C. a medical school, as defined by Section 61.501, Education Code. <p>(b) physician administering an investigational stem cell treatment under this subchapter shall comply with all applicable Texas Medical Board rules.</p> <p>(c) An institutional review board described by Subsection (d) may certify a physician to provide an investigational stem cell treatment under this subchapter.</p> <p>(d) An institutional review board that oversees investigational stem cell treatments administered under this subchapter must be affiliated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a medical school, as defined by Section 61.501, Education Code; or a hospital licensed under Chapter 241 that has at least 150 beds. <p>(e) The Texas Medical Board may adopt rules regarding institutional review boards as necessary to implement this section.</p>	<p>Sec. xxx.xxx. TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS; XXX MEDICAL BOARD RULES.</p> <p>(a) Treatment provided under this subchapter must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> administered directly by a physician certified under Subsection (c); and overseen by an institutional review board described by Subsection (d); and provided at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a hospital licensed under Chapter xxx; B. an ambulatory surgical center licensed under Chapter xxx; or C. a medical school, as defined by Section xxx, Education Code. <p>(b) A physician administering an investigational stem cell treatment under this subchapter shall comply with all applicable XXX Medical Board rules.</p> <p>(c) An institutional review board described by Subsection (d) may certify a physician to provide an investigational stem cell treatment under this subchapter.</p> <p>(d) The XXX Medical Board may adopt rules regarding institutional review boards as necessary to implement this section.</p>

ALEC “Model” Bills That Recently Influenced Texas Legislation

The following Texas bills from the 2019 legislative session share the same basic intent as ALEC’s model bills.

TEXAS BILL & SUMMARY	ALEC “MODEL” BILL
House Resolution 23: <i>Expressing support for the strengthening of our partnership with Taiwan and for the expansion of Taiwan’s role on the global stage.</i>	Resolution in Support of Strengthening and Deepening the Relationships between Taiwan and the States of the United States ⁵⁷
House Resolution 1160: <i>Urging Congress to unite in bipartisan support for the ratification of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement.</i>	Resolution Supporting Congressional Approval of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) ⁵⁸
House Bill 793: <i>Relating to certain government contracts with companies that boycott Israel.</i>	Model Peace Israel Act – Protection and Enforcement Against the Commercial Exclusion of Israel Act ⁵⁹
House Joint Resolution 103: <i>Proposing a constitutional amendment requiring certain tax bills to be approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the legislature.</i>	Super-Majority Act ⁶⁰
House Bill 3231: <i>Relating to the regulation of firearms, air guns, knives, ammunition, or firearm or air gun supplies or accessories by a county or municipality.</i>	Consistency in Firearms Regulation Act ⁶¹
House Bill 985: <i>Relating to the effect of certain agreements with a collective bargaining organization on certain state-funded public work contracts.</i>	Open Contracting Act ⁶²
House Bill 222: <i>Relating to prohibiting a municipality from requiring an employer to provide paid sick leave.</i>	Living Wage Mandate Preemption Act ⁶³ <i>NOTE: While these two bills are on separate issues, ALEC’s model bill is an example of how ALEC and its legislative members advocate for preemption legislation.</i>

Endnotes

- 1 This list was compiled by reviewing [CMD's list of ALEC funders](#), CMD's reporting from ALEC's [2014](#) and [2016](#) conferences, and reviewing information on [ALEC's website](#).
- 2 Sourcwatch.org, "Corporations That Have Cut Ties to ALEC," https://sourcwatch.org/index.php?title=Corporations_that_Have_Cut_Ties_to_ALEC
- 3 PRWatch, "Coal and Oil Polluters Dominate ALEC Conference," July 31, 2014, <https://www.prwatch.org/news/2014/07/12557/polluters>
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- 5 Documented, "Revealed: Names of ALEC Lobbyists and Legislator Members," March 8, 2018, <https://documented.net/2018/03/08/revealed-names-alec-lobbyist-legislator-members/>
- 6 Sourcwatch.org, "Texas Public Policy Foundation," https://www.sourcwatch.org/index.php/Texas_Public_Policy_Foundation
- 7 ALEC.org, "Letter to Google," <https://www.alec.org/app/uploads/2016/05/2014-09-23-Letter-to-Google-letterhead-final.pdf>
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- 13 CommonCause.org, "ALEC Whistleblower Complaint," October 1, 2016, <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
- 14 ALEC.org, "About ALEC," <https://www.alec.org/about/>
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- 16 ALEC.org, "Rep. Phil King," <https://www.alec.org/person/representative-phil-king/>
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- 19 Documents on file at the Center for Media and Democracy.
- 20 Vote Smart, "Sid Miller's Biography," <https://votesmart.org/candidate/biography/49720/sid-miller#.XMNLTGhKiUk>
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- 22 Sourcwatch.org, "ALEC Politicians," https://www.sourcwatch.org/index.php?title=ALEC_Politicians#cite_note-2
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- 38 Common Cause, “ALEC Agenda Suppresses Voting Rights in Texas, Nationally,” July 29, 2014, <https://www.common-cause.org/democracy-wire/alec-agenda-suppresses-voting-rights/>
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Education Fund

805 15th Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
202.833.1200
commoncause.org