



# ALEC in Louisiana

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



Education Fund



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American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)  
in the Louisiana Legislature**

## Acknowledgements

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. We work 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.

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## What Is ALEC?

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ALEC brings together corporate representatives and elected officials to create and lobby for passage of “model bills” that often benefit the corporations’ bottom line. The bills typically are drafted and refined at ALEC meetings that are closed to the public and press, then introduced in state legislatures, usually without any public acknowledgement of ALEC’s role in creating and pushing them. ALEC and ALEC member corporations often pay legislators’ travel expenses to attend ALEC conferences; in other cases, the expense is often passed on to taxpayers.

ALEC lobbies and works to influence legislation on a variety of issues, including taxes and budgets, climate change and the environment, workers’ rights and collective bargaining, healthcare, telecommunications policy, 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 on behalf of 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 its work to force the calling of an Article V convention that could rewrite the U.S. Constitution, have been exposed, along with other pieces of its policy agenda.

## ALEC’s Funding

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Corporations and special interests fund nearly all ALEC’s operations. ALEC’s funders include<sup>1</sup>:

American Bail Coalition	Energy Future Holdings
American Dental Association	FedEx
American Electric Power	Guarantee Trust Life Insurance Company
Anheuser-Busch	K12 Inc.
Altria Group	Koch Industries
Asian American Hotel Owners Association	Marathon Oil
AT&T	National Cable and Telecommunications Association
Automotive Trade Association Executives	National Federation of Independent Business
Bayer	National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
Boehringer Ingelheim	NetChoice
BNSF Railway	Novartis
Caterpillar	Peabody Energy
Centaur Gaming	Pfizer
Charter Communications	PhRMA
Chevron	Reynolds American
Comcast	State Farm Insurance
Cox Communications	Takeda Pharmaceuticals
Diageo	UPS
Dow Chemical Company	Verizon
Duke Energy	VISTRA Energy
Eli Lilly	

Amid controversies about ALEC’s secretive operations and agenda, and public pressure from Common Cause and our allies, more than 100 major companies have left ALEC since 2011.<sup>2</sup> The departing firms include Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Procter & Gamble, Kraft, Johnson & Johnson, McDonalds, Mars, Walmart, CVS, Best Buy, Hewlett-Packard, Walgreens, General Motors, Ford Motor Company, General Electric, Bank of America, Visa, Microsoft, Google, Facebook, Yahoo, eBay, T-Mobile, BP, Shell Oil, and ExxonMobil.

## ALEC's Illegal Lobbying & Charitable Status

ALEC is registered with the IRS as a 501(c)(3) charity, a status that allows its corporate members and funders to deduct their contributions to it 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, ALEC continues to insist it is not a lobbying group to keep its tax status.

Common Cause filed a whistleblower complaint with the IRS against ALEC in April 2012,<sup>3</sup> charging the organization with tax fraud by operating as a lobby while registered as a 501(c)(3) charity. The complaint included hundreds 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 the 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 explicitly admitting that they joined and maintained their membership 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.

## Louisiana Legislators 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.<sup>4</sup> Nearly all of ALEC's known legislative members are Republicans.

ALEC's current Louisiana state chairs<sup>5</sup> are Rep. Paula Davis, R-69<sup>th</sup> District, and Rep. Ray Garofalo, R-103<sup>rd</sup> District. ALEC state chairs are 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 state. ALEC also has influence in Louisiana's congressional delegation; Rep. Steve Scalise, a Republican representing Louisiana's first congressional district and House Majority Whip, is an alumnus of ALEC from his time in the state legislature.<sup>6</sup>

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

LEGISLATOR	CHAMBER	DISTRICT NUMBER	PARTY	ALEC TIES
John Alario	Senate	8	R	Paid \$125 in dues in 2009 <sup>7</sup> ; Attended ALEC 2011 Annual Meeting <sup>8</sup> ; Paid \$100 in dues for a Legislative Organization in association with American Express in 2012 <sup>9</sup> ; Paid \$500 donation to ALEC in 2014 <sup>10</sup> ; Co-sponsored a bill that came out of ALEC & LNG efforts <sup>11</sup> ; Paid \$500 in ALEC membership dues in 2015 <sup>12</sup> ; Paid \$100 in dues in 2017 <sup>13</sup> ; Served on the American Legislative Exchange Council Tax and Fiscal Policy Task Force <sup>14</sup>
John Anders	House	21	D	Alternate, Natural Resources Task Force, 2011 <sup>15</sup>
Conrad Appel	Senate	9	R	Spent \$100 in 2012 on dues <sup>16</sup> ; Spent \$100 in 2014 on dues <sup>17</sup>

James K. Armes III	House	30	D	Paid \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>18</sup> ; Received \$4,500 in contributions from ALEC <sup>19</sup>
Jeff Arnold	House	102	D	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>20</sup> ; Spent \$200 on dues in 2010 <sup>21</sup>
Taylor Barras	House	48	R	Paid \$100 to “ALEC Legislative Conference” for “ALEC membership 2010” <sup>22</sup>
Regina Ashford Barrow	Senate	15	D	Paid \$100 to ALEC for Membership dues in 2008 <sup>23</sup>
Johnny Berthelot	House	88	R	Spent \$100 on dues in 2012 <sup>24</sup>
Thomas Gaughan Carmody, Jr.	House	6	R	Spent \$100 on dues and \$989.72 on travel expenses to go to an ALEC conference in 2010 <sup>25</sup>
Stephen Carter	House	68	R	Went to the 1/13 Texas Public Policy Forum (SPN conference); got free lodging and transportation <sup>26</sup>
Norby Chabert	Senate	14	R	Spent \$100 in 2010 on two years of Membership fees <sup>27</sup>
Greg Cromer	House	90	R	Former ALEC State Chair <sup>28</sup> ; Spent \$200 on dues in 2008 <sup>29</sup> ; Went to the ALEC Annual Conference 2009 in Atlanta <sup>30</sup> ; Member, Civil Justice Task Force, 2011 <sup>31</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>32</sup> ; Used taxpayer money for admission to ALEC 2011 States & Nation Policy Summit in AZ, 11/30/11-12/2/11; ALEC provided lodging (\$942.40) and transportation (\$406) <sup>33</sup> ; Announced in 2012 that he was leaving ALEC <sup>34</sup>
Mike Danahay	House	33	D	Possibly spent \$100 on dues and \$250 as a in-kind donation in 2010, but the ALEC listed is with an address that goes to the Association of Louisiana Electric Co-Operatives <sup>35</sup>
Paula Davis	House	69	R	Paid \$100 in ALEC membership dues in 2016 <sup>36</sup>
Jack Donahue, Jr.	Senate	11	R	Went to ALEC Annual Conference 2009 (Atlanta) <sup>37</sup> ; Member, Civil Justice Task Force, 2011 <sup>38</sup>
Yvonne Dorsey-Colomb	Senate	14	D	Spent \$50 in 2002 on dues <sup>39</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2006 <sup>40</sup>
Dale Erdey	Senate	13	R	Spent \$100 on dues and \$771.70 on ALEC event costs in 2008 <sup>41</sup> ; Went to ALEC Annual Conference 2009 (Atlanta) <sup>42</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>43</sup> ; Member, Health & Human Services Task Force, 2011 <sup>44</sup> ; Civil Justice Task Force Member, 2011 <sup>45</sup>
Reid Falconer	House	89	R	Paid \$100 in two years of ALEC membership dues in 2016 <sup>46</sup>
James Fannin	Senate	35	D	Member, Tax and Fiscal Policy Task Force, 2011 <sup>47</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>48</sup>



Franklin Foil	House	70	R	Member, Telecom & IT Task Force, 2010 <sup>49</sup> ; Spent \$200 on dues in 2012 <sup>50</sup>
Ray Garofalo	House	103	R	ALEC State Chair <sup>51</sup> ; Spent \$475 to attend the ALEC 2012 SNPS Conference <sup>52</sup> ; Spent \$100 on registration for the ALEC 2012 Tax & Fiscal Policy Academy <sup>53</sup> ; Went to 2014 ALEC SNPS <sup>54</sup>
John Guinn	House	37	R	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>55</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>56</sup>
Kenneth Edward Harvard	House	62	R	Spent \$100 on dues for 2 years in 2014 <sup>57</sup>
Chris Hazel	House	27	R	Alternate, Tax & Fiscal Policy Task Force, 2011 <sup>58</sup> ; Spent \$100 on 2 years of ALEC dues in 2010 <sup>59</sup>
J. Cameron Henry	House	82	R	Alternate, Tax & Fiscal Policy Task Force, 2011 <sup>60</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>61</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>62</sup>
Bob Hensgens	House	47	R	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>63</sup> ; Authored 2012 HB 88, a bill the Jena Times calls “sponsored by” ALEC <sup>64</sup>
Frank Hoffmann	House	15	R	Member, Education Task Force, 2011 <sup>65</sup> ; Signed 2009 ALEC health care letter to Harry Reid & Nancy Pelosi <sup>66</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>67</sup> ; Went to the ALEC Annual Conference 2009 in Atlanta <sup>68</sup>
Paul Hollis	House	104	R	Signed ALEC 2017 letter re: Medicare Part D <sup>69</sup>
Barry Ivey	House	65	R	Paid \$50 in membership dues in 2015 <sup>70</sup> ; Paid \$500 in legislative membership dues in 2016 <sup>71</sup> ; Paid \$525 in ALEC conference registration fees <sup>72</sup>
Robert Johnson	House	28	D	Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>73</sup>
H. Bernard LeBas	House	38	D	Spent \$150 on annual dues in 2009 <sup>74</sup> ; Legislative Member, Health & Human Services Task Force, 2011 <sup>75</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>76</sup> ; Went to ALEC 2011 SNPS; ALEC spent \$1500.86 on his lodging and transit <sup>77</sup> ; Paid \$100 in dues in 2013 <sup>78</sup> ; Paid \$100 in dues in 2015 <sup>79</sup>
Walter Leger III	House	91	D	Alternate, Education Task Force, 2011 <sup>80</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>81</sup>
Gerald Long	Senate	31	R	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>82</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2012 <sup>83</sup>
Daniel Martiny	Senate	10	R	Spent \$100 on 2 years of dues in 2005 <sup>84</sup> ; Spent \$100 on 2 years of dues in 2010 <sup>85</sup> ; Member, Public Safety & Elections Task Force, 2011 <sup>86</sup>

Fred Mills, Jr.	Senate	22	R	Spent \$100 on membership in 2010 <sup>87</sup> ; Member, Civil Justice Task Force, 2011 <sup>88</sup>
Dan Morrish	Senate	25	R	Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>89</sup>
J. Rogers Pope	House	71	R	Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>90</sup>
Jerome Richard	House	51	I	Spent \$150 on 3 years of membership in 2009 <sup>91</sup> ; Went to ALEC Annual Conference 2009 in Atlanta <sup>92</sup>
Neil Riser	Senate	34	R	Member, Telecom & IT Task Force, 2010 <sup>93</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>94</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>95</sup> ; Spent \$100 on membership renewal in 2012 <sup>96</sup>
Clay Schexnayder	House	81	R	Spent \$100 on dues in 2012 <sup>97</sup>
Alan Seabaugh	House	5	R	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>98</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2011 <sup>99</sup> ; Spent \$100 in 2012 on dues <sup>100</sup> ; Authored 2012 HB 1023, a bill the Jena Times calls “sponsored by” ALEC <sup>101</sup>
Scott Simon	House	74	R	Went to ALEC Annual Conference 2009 (Atlanta) <sup>102</sup> ; Alternate, Commerce, Insurance, & Economic Development Task Force, 2011 <sup>103</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>104</sup> ; Attended ALEC 2012 Annual Meeting in SLC; ALEC paid \$1447.99 for his lodging and transit <sup>105</sup> ; Spent \$100 in 2012 on dues <sup>106</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2014 <sup>107</sup>
Gary Smith	Senate	19	R	Smith’s senate page acknowledges that he is an ALEC Member <sup>108</sup> ; Spent \$100 on 4 years of dues in 2004 <sup>109</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2008 <sup>110</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>111</sup> ; Member, Telecom & IT Task Force, 2010 <sup>112</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2012 <sup>113</sup> ; Spent \$100 on 2 years of dues in 2013 <sup>114</sup> ; Spent \$100 on membership dues in 2015 <sup>115</sup> ; Spent \$100 on membership dues in 2017 <sup>116</sup>
Kirk Talbot	House	78	R	ALEC reimbursed him \$100 for double payment of his dues in 2010 <sup>117</sup> ; spent \$100 on dues in May 2010 (for 2010-2011) <sup>118</sup> ; Spent \$660 on registration for an ALEC convention in 2011 <sup>119</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues for 2010-2011 (paid in March) <sup>120</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 7-9, 2013 in Boston <sup>121</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2014 <sup>122</sup>
Gregory Tarver	Senate	39	D	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 7-9, 2013 in Boston <sup>123</sup>
Joseph H. Major Thibaut, Jr.	House	18	D	Spent \$100 in 2010 on dues <sup>124</sup>
Francis Thompson	Senate	34	D	Spent \$100 on dues in 2009 <sup>125</sup> ; Signed 2010 ALEC letter to Harry Reid opposing regulation of greenhouse gases <sup>126</sup> ; Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>127</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2011 <sup>128</sup>

Mike Walsworth	Senate	33	R	Registered to attend ALEC Annual Meeting Aug 3-6 2011 in NOLA (attending uses taxpayer money) <sup>129</sup> ; Spent \$100 on membership in 2010 <sup>130</sup>
Mack White, Jr.	Senate	6	R	Spent \$100 on dues in 2008 <sup>131</sup> ; Spent \$100 on dues in 2010 <sup>132</sup> ; Alternate, Tax & Fiscal Policy Task Force, 2011 <sup>133</sup>

## ALEC “Model” Bills in Louisiana

ALEC’s “model” bills attempt to write benefits to its corporate and ideological 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 a long history in Louisiana, having both inspired laws in the state over the years and adopting model bills based off or similar to laws already passed in Louisiana. For instance, in 2010 Louisiana enacted a law in opposition to the Affordable Care Act (“ACA”). ALEC, which ironically claims it does not primarily focus on lobbying legislators, claimed victory and acknowledged the bill was based on its model “Freedom of Choice in Health Care Act.”<sup>134</sup> A few years later in 2013, the Louisiana legislature rejected a bill to expand Medicaid under the ACA, which would have resulted in over 653,000 Louisiana residents in need to receive access to healthcare.<sup>135</sup> ALEC would later adopt a model resolution opposing Medicaid expansion in 2015,<sup>136</sup> which specifically applauded Louisiana for killing the 2013 bill. Eventually, Gov. John Bel Edwards issued an executive order that expanded Medicaid to Louisianan residents in 2016.<sup>137</sup>

Louisiana’s promotion of ALEC’s anti-Obamacare agenda was largely led by then-Governor Bobby Jindal. Jindal has been a key ally of ALEC, and even received ALEC’s top national award, the Thomas Jefferson Freedom Award, in 2011, the last time ALEC held its annual conference in New Orleans.<sup>138</sup> During his time as governor, Jindal’s policies on public education privatization<sup>139</sup> and taxes<sup>140</sup> were influenced and reflective of ALEC’s own agenda.

ALEC’s influence in state legislatures is apparent throughout the nation and particularly in Louisiana, where its model legislation has become extremely prominent. The charts on the following pages spotlight Louisiana state bills, primarily from the last few legislative sessions, that include language that appears to have been copied from 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.<sup>141</sup>

<p style="text-align: center;">SENATE BILL 364<sup>142</sup> SESSION: 2018 REGULAR SPONSOR: WARD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FORMING OPEN AND ROBUST UNIVERSITY MINDS (FORUM) ACT <sup>143</sup></p>
<p>§3399.31. Definitions (2) “Outdoor areas” are outside areas generally accessible to the majority of students, administrators, faculty, and staff, such as grassy areas, walkways, or other similar common areas, and do not include areas where access is restricted.</p>	<p>Section 1: Definitions (5) “Outdoor areas of campus” means the generally accessible outside areas of campus where members of the university community are commonly allowed, such as grassy areas, walkways or other similar common areas and does not include outdoor areas where access is restricted to a majority of the campus community.</p>
<p>§3399.31. Definitions cont. (3) “Student organization” means an officially recognized group at a public postsecondary education institution, or a group seeking official recognition, comprised of admitted students.</p>	<p>Section 1: Definitions Cont. (8) “Student organization” means an officially recognized group at a public institution of higher education, or a group seeking official recognition, comprised of admitted students that receive, or are seeking to receive, benefits through the institution of higher education as defined in this section.</p>
<p>§3399.31. Definitions cont. (1) “Expressive activities” include but are not limited to any lawful verbal or written means by which individuals or groups communicate ideas to one another, as provided by the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America and by the Constitution of Louisiana, including all forms of peaceful assembly, protest, speech, distribution of literature, carrying signs, and circulating petitions.</p>	<p>Section 2 Expressive activities protected under the provisions of this Act include, but are not limited to, any lawful verbal or written means by which individuals may communicate ideas to one another, including all forms of peaceful assembly, protests, speeches and guest speakers, distribution of literature, carrying signs, and circulating petitions.</p>
<p>§3399.31. Definitions cont. B. Any person who wishes to engage in noncommercial expressive activity on the campus of a public postsecondary education institution shall be permitted to do so freely, as long as the person’s conduct is not unlawful and does not materially and substantially disrupt the functioning of the institution.</p>	<p>Section 4. Any person who wishes to engage in non-commercial expressive activity on campus shall be permitted to do so freely, as long as the person’s conduct is not unlawful and does not materially and substantially disrupt the functioning of the public institution of higher education, subject only to the requirements of section 3 herein.</p>
<p>§3399.32. Expressive activities; public postsecondary education institutions; protected Nothing in this Part shall be interpreted as limiting the right of student expression elsewhere on campus.</p>	<p>Section 3. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as limiting the right of members of the campus community from holding counter demonstrations, so long as the conduct of such counter demonstrations is not unlawful and does not materially and substantially prohibit the free expression rights of others on campus, or disrupts the functioning of the institution of higher education.</p>
<p>§3399.33. Freedom of association; student organizations No public postsecondary education institution shall deny a belief-based student organization any benefit or privilege available to any other student organization, or otherwise discriminate against a belief-based organization, based on the expression of the organization, including any requirement that the leaders or members of the organization: (1) Affirm and adhere to the organization’s sincerely held beliefs. (2) Comply with the organization’s standards of conduct. (3) Further the organization’s mission or purpose, as defined by the organization.</p>	<p>Section 5. No public institution of higher education may deny a belief-based student organization any benefit or privilege available to any other student organization, or otherwise discriminate against a belief-based organization, based on the expression of the organization, including any requirement that the leaders or members of such organization:(1) Affirm and adhere to the organization’s sincerely held beliefs; (2) Comply with the organization’s standards of conduct; or (3) Further the organization’s mission or purpose, as defined by the student organization</p>

<p>§3399.35. Management boards; policy on free expression</p> <p>(1) A statement that each institution shall strive to ensure the fullest degree of intellectual freedom and free expression.</p> <p>(2) A statement that it is not the proper role of an institution to shield individuals from speech protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of Louisiana, and other applicable laws, including without limitation ideas and opinions they find unwelcome, disagreeable, or even deeply offensive.</p> <p>(3) A provision that students and faculty have the freedom to discuss any topic that presents itself, as provided under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America and Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution of Louisiana and other applicable laws permit and within the limits on time, place, and manner of expression that are consistent with this Part and that are necessary to achieve a significant institutional interest; such restrictions shall be published and provide ample alternative means of expression.</p> <p>(4) A provision that students and faculty may assemble and engage in spontaneous expressive activity as long as such activity is not unlawful and does not materially and substantially disrupt the functioning of the institution, subject to the requirements of this Part.</p> <p>(5) A provision that any person lawfully present on a campus may protest or demonstrate there. Protests and demonstrations that infringe upon the constitutional rights of others to engage in or listen to expressive activity by creating a substantial and material disruption to the functioning of the institution or to someone's expressive activity shall not be permitted. (6) A provision that the public areas of campuses of each institution are traditional public forums that are open on the same terms to any speaker.</p>	<p>Section 13</p> <p>1. A statement that the primary function of an institution of higher education is the discovery, improvement, transmission, and dissemination of knowledge by means of research, teaching, discussion, and debate. This statement shall provide that, to fulfill this function, the institution must strive to ensure the fullest degree of intellectual freedom and free expression.</p> <p>2. A statement that it is not the proper role of the institution to shield individuals from speech protected by the First Amendment, including, without limitation, ideas and opinions they find unwelcome, disagreeable, or even deeply offensive.</p> <p>3. That students and faculty have the freedom to discuss any problem that presents itself, as the First Amendment permits and within the limits of reasonable viewpoint — and content-neutral restrictions on time, place, and manner of expression that are consistent with this act and that are necessary to achieve a significant institutional interest; provided that these restrictions are clear, published, and provide ample alternative means of expression. Students and faculty shall be permitted to assemble and engage in spontaneous expressive activity as long as such activity is not unlawful and does not materially and substantially disrupt the functioning of the institution, subject to the requirements of this subsection.</p> <p>4. That the public areas of campuses of the institution are traditional public forums, open on the same terms to any speaker.</p>
<p>§3399.36. Reports</p> <p>C. If an institution is sued for an alleged violation of a right guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, the institution shall submit a supplementary report with a copy of the complaint to the governor and the state legislature within thirty days of receipt of the complaint.</p>	<p>Section 8</p> <p>If a public institution of higher education is sued for an alleged violation of First Amendment rights, a supplementary report with a copy of the complaint must be submitted to the governor and state legislature within 30 days.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 209<sup>144</sup> SESSION: 2018 REGULAR SPONSOR: GAROFALO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ASBESTOS CLAIMS TRANSPARENCY ACT<sup>145</sup></p>
<p>Art. 1476. Required disclosures; asbestos and silica</p> <p>A. (1) Within thirty days of commencing an action involving a claim for injury, disease, or death related to asbestos or silica or within thirty days of the effective date of this Article with respect to actions that are pending on that effective date, a plaintiff shall provide to all of the parties in the action a sworn statement by the plaintiff, under penalty of perjury, identifying all existing claims made by or on behalf of the plaintiff against any trust created pursuant to Title of the United States Code, for the purpose of processing, liquidating, paying, or satisfying asbestos or silica claims and all trust claims material pertaining to each identified trust claim. The sworn statement shall disclose the date on which each trust claim against the relevant trust was made and whether any request for a deferral, delay, suspension, or tolling of the trust claims process has been submitted. The submission of the sworn statement shall be in addition to any disclosure requirements otherwise imposed by law, court order or ruling, applicable agreement or stipulation, local rule, or case management order.</p>	<p>Section 4. {Substantive Provisions}</p> <p>(A) Required Disclosures. Within 30 days of commencing an asbestos action not otherwise barred or deferred under state law, and in no event less than 180 days prior to trial of that action, a claimant shall provide to all parties a statement of any and all existing or anticipated claims against Asbestos Trusts. Such statement shall be in addition to any existing preliminary disclosure requirements otherwise imposed by law or applicable agreement, ruling or judicial order. Furthermore, such statement must include under penalty of perjury an attestation by the claimant that the statement is based on a good faith investigation of all potential claims against Asbestos Trusts. Counsel must certify that he or she has conducted a good faith investigation of all potential claims against Asbestos Trusts. The statement shall also disclose when the claim was or will be made and whether there has been any request for deferral, delay, suspension or tolling of the Asbestos Trust claims process.</p>
<p>A.(2) If the plaintiff, subsequent to the submission of the sworn statement pursuant to Subparagraph (A)(1) of this Article, files with or submits to any trust additional trust claims not previously disclosed, the plaintiff shall provide to all of the parties in the action an amendment updating the sworn statement and identifying the additional trust claims. The plaintiff shall provide any amendment within thirty days of filing an additional trust claim with, or submitting an additional trust claim to, any trust. With respect to any trust claim that a plaintiff discloses in an amendment to the sworn statement, the plaintiff shall provide to all of the parties in the action all trust claims material pertaining to each additional trust claim identified in that amendment. The plaintiff shall provide the trust claims materials within thirty days of filing or submitting each additional trust claim.</p>	<p>Section 4. {Substantive Provisions} (A) Required Disclosures Cont.</p> <p>In the event information obtained subsequent to the submission of the statement supports the filing of additional claims against Asbestos Trusts, the claimant shall update the statement by amendment filed and served within 30 days of the receipt of the additional information. A claimant shall also produce to all parties within the time period specified in this subsection in such asbestos action the following additional materials:</p>



B.(1) Any defendant in the action may file a motion with the court, with notice to the plaintiff and to all of the parties in the action, for an order to stay the proceedings. A defendant's motion to stay the proceedings shall set forth credible evidence that demonstrates all of the following:

(a) The identities of all trusts not previously disclosed by the plaintiff pursuant to Paragraph A of this Article against which the plaintiff has not made any trust claims but against which the defendant in good faith believes the plaintiff may make a successful trust claim.

(b) The information that the defendant believes supports the additional trust claims. (c) A description of the information sufficient to meet the trust claim requirements of the trusts.

(2) Within fourteen days after the filing of the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings pursuant to Subparagraph (B)(1) of this Article, the plaintiff may do either of the following:

(a) File the trust claims with or submit them to the trusts identified in the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings. The submission to the court and to all of the parties in the action of proof demonstrating that the trust claims identified in the defendant's motion to stay the proceedings have been filed with or submitted to the appropriate trusts is dispositive of the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings. Alternatively, the defendant may withdraw the motion brought pursuant to Subparagraph (B)(1) of this Article.

(b) File with the court a response to the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings requesting a determination by the court that the information supporting the trust claims against the trusts identified in the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings should be modified prior to the filing of a trust claim with, or the submission of a trust claim to, a trust or that there is insufficient information to file or submit the trust claim identified in the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings.

(3) The plaintiff has the burden of proof, by a preponderance of the evidence, to demonstrate that the information set forth by the defendant pursuant to subparagraphs (B)(1)(b) and (c) of this Article should be modified prior to the filing of a trust claim with, or the submission of a trust claim to, each trust identified in the defendant's motion or that the trust claim should not be filed with or submitted to the trust because a successful trust claim cannot be made in good faith.

(4) If the court determines there is a good faith basis for filing a trust claim with, or submitting a trust claim to, a trust identified in the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings brought pursuant to Subparagraph (B)(1) of this Article, the court shall stay the proceedings until the plaintiff files the trust claims with or submits them to the trusts identified in the defendant's motion for an order to stay the proceedings and has otherwise met the obligations set forth in this Paragraph and Paragraph A of this Article.

Section 4. {Substantive Provisions}  
 (B) Defendant's Order to Show Cause regarding Additional Trust Claims; Court Certification and Trust Claims Order.

(1) Any defendant may proceed by Order to Show Cause ("OSC") in the Court hearing such asbestos action setting forth the names of additional Asbestos Trusts against which the plaintiff has not made, but which the defendant in good faith believes the claimant can make a successful claim. The OSC shall set forth the factual basis for the claim describing the evidence sufficient to meet the Asbestos Trust distribution procedure requirements to file valid claims against such Asbestos Trust and the amount of money the trust should pay for the claim. In response, within 10 days thereafter, the claimant shall:

(a) File the claim with the Asbestos Trust as set forth by the defendant's notice which will be dispositive as to the OSC as to that Trust; or

(b) Show cause before the court hearing such asbestos action for a determination that

(i) The proof of claim should be modified and then submitted, or

(ii) That there is insufficient evidence to permit the claim to be filed in good faith under the applicable Asbestos Trust distribution procedures.

Section 4. {Substantive Provisions}  
 (B)(b)(ii)  
 The claimant shall have the burden of proving that the claim should be modified and then submitted or should not be filed because it does not meet the Asbestos Trust distribution procedure requirements. If the court hearing the asbestos action determines that there is a good faith basis for filing the claim, the claimant shall promptly file the claim with the Asbestos Trust as it was submitted by the defendant or as modified by the court hearing the asbestos action. The claimant's asbestos action shall be stayed until such time as the claimant certifies that claimant has complied with the Court's order and has disclosed the materials required to be disclosed by Section 4A.

<p>C. (2) Trust claims and the information that is the subject of disclosure pursuant to this Article are presumed to be authentic, relevant to, and discoverable in an action. Notwithstanding any agreement or confidentiality provision, trust claims material are presumed not to be privileged. The parties in the action may introduce at trial any trust claims material to prove alternative causation for the exposed person's claimed injury, death, or loss to person, to prove a basis to allocate responsibility for the plaintiff's claimed injury, death, or loss to person, and to prove issues relevant to an adjudication of the claim, unless the exclusion of the trust claims material is otherwise required by the rules of evidence. A trust claim rejected by a trust may be excluded as evidence if the exclusion is required by the rules of evidence.</p> <p>(3) In addition to the disclosure requirements set forth in this Article, the parties to the action may seek additional disclosure and discovery of information relevant to the action by any mechanism provided by law. In addition to the disclosure described in this Article, any defendant in the action also may seek discovery of the plaintiff's trust claims directly from the trusts involved.</p>	<p>(C) Treatment of Trust Claims and Claims Material. Trust Claims and Claims Material (as well as related discovery materials) are presumptively relevant to and discoverable in an asbestos action and shall be presumed by the court to be authentic. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or agreement, no claims of privilege shall apply to Trust Claims and Claims Materials, and such Trust Claims and Claims Materials may be used by the parties in the asbestos action to prove, without limitation, alternative causation for the claimant's asbestos exposure as well as serve as a basis to allocate responsibility for the claimant's claim.</p> <p>(D) Discovery of Other Materials. In addition to the mandatory disclosure requirements of this chapter, additional disclosure and discovery of information relevant to the asbestos action may be sought by any mechanism provided by the applicable Rules of Civil Procedure. Defendants in an asbestos action may also seek discovery from the Asbestos Trusts.</p>
<p>C. (4) In an action, upon the filing by a defendant or judgment debtor of an appropriate motion seeking sanctions or other relief, the court may impose any sanction provided by a law of this state, including but not limited to vacating a judgment rendered in an action for a plaintiff's failure to comply with the disclosure requirements of this Article.</p>	<p>(F) Sanctions for Non-Compliance. Failure by a claimant to comply with the discovery requirements outlined in this chapter shall be a basis for sanctions against the claimant, including, at the discretion of the court, upon a finding that the claimant willfully failed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, dismissal of the asbestos action with prejudice.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOUSE BILL 266<sup>146</sup></b>  <b>SESSION: 2016 REGULAR</b>  <b>SPONSOR: MARCELLE</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A BILL TO BAN THE BOX ON EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS<sup>147</sup></b></p>
<p><u>§1701. Consideration of criminal history; prohibited acts</u>  In considering the criminal history of the prospective employee, the state employer may consider the following: (1) The nature and gravity of the criminal conduct. (2) The time that has passed since the occurrence of the criminal conduct.</p>	<p><u>Section 3: Criminal History</u>  (B) Where a background check has been lawfully completed and a criminal history exists, the state will consider the following criteria before either proffering or denying an offer of employment:  i) The nature and gravity of the offense;  ii) The length of time that has elapsed since the offense occurred;</p>
<p><u>§1701. Consideration of criminal history; prohibited acts</u>  <u>Cont.</u>  "state employer" means any department, office, division, agency, commission, board, committee, or other organizational unit of the state.</p>	<p><u>Section 2: Definitions</u>  (A) "Public Employer" means the state of [Insert State Name], its agencies, boards, commissions.</p>



<p>HOUSE BILL 562<sup>148</sup> &amp; SENATE BILL 494<sup>149</sup> -  OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING REVIEW ACT  SESSION: 2018 REGULAR  SPONSOR(S): JULIE EMERSON, THOMPSON</p>	<p>OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING DEFENSE ACT<sup>150</sup> &amp;  OCCUPATIONAL BOARD REFORM ACT<sup>151</sup></p>
<p><u>§41. Legislative policy</u></p> <p>(1) The right of an individual to pursue a lawful occupation is a fundamental right.</p> <p>(2) Where the state finds it necessary to displace competition, it shall use the least restrictive regulation to protect consumers from present, significant, and empirically substantiated harms threatening public health and safety</p>	<p><u>Section 3. {Right to engage in a lawful occupation}</u></p> <p>(A) An individual has a fundamental right to engage in a lawful occupation free from any substantial burden in an occupational regulation unless the government demonstrates</p> <p>(1) It has an important interest in protecting against present and recognizable harm to the public health or safety, and</p> <p>(2) The occupational regulation is the least restrictive means of furthering that important interest.</p>
<p><u>§42. Definitions</u></p> <p>(1) "Certification" means a voluntary program in which a private organization or the state government grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications established by the private organization or the legislature. Upon approval, the individual may use "certified" as a designated title. A non-certified individual may also perform the lawful occupation for compensation but may not use the title "certified".</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions}</u></p> <p>(B) "Certification" is a voluntary program in which the government grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications established by a legislative body. Upon approval, the individual may use "certified" as a designated title or as part of a designated title. A non-certified individual may also perform the lawful occupation for compensation but may not use the title "certified." "Certification" is not intended to be synonymous with an "occupational license" in this Act or to prohibit the use of private certification.</p>

§42. Definitions cont.

- (2) "Lawful occupation" means a course of conduct, pursuit, or profession that includes the sale of goods or services that are not themselves illegal to sell irrespective of whether the individual selling them is subject to an occupational regulation.
- (3) "Least restrictive regulation" means, from least to most restrictive, all of the following: 16 (a) Market competition.
- (b) Third-party or consumer-created ratings and reviews.
- (c) Private certification.
- (d) Voluntary bonding or insurance.
- (e) Specific private civil cause of action to remedy consumer harm.
- (f) Applications of Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, R.S. 51:1401 et seq.
- (g) Mandatory disclosure of attributes of the specific good or service.
- (h) Regulation of the process of providing the specific good or service.
- (i) Inspection.
- (j) Bonding.
- (k) Insurance.
- (l) Registration.
- (m) Government certification
- (n) Specialty occupational license for medical reimbursement.
- (o) Occupational license.
- (4) "Occupational license" is a nontransferable authorization for an individual to exclusively perform a lawful occupation for compensation based on meeting personal qualifications established by the legislature. In an occupation for which a license is required, it is illegal for an individual who does not possess a valid occupational license to perform the occupation for compensation.
- (5) "Occupational regulation" means a statute, rule, practice, policy, or other state law allowing an individual to use an occupational title or work in a lawful occupation, including but not limited to registrations, certifications, and occupational licenses. "Occupational regulation" excludes a business license, facility license, building permit, or zoning and land use regulation except to the extent those related state laws regulate an individual's personal qualifications to perform a lawful occupation.
- (6) "Personal qualifications" are criteria related to an individual's personal background and characteristics, including but not limited to completion of an approved educational program, satisfactory performance on an examination, work experience, other evidence of attainment of requisite skills or knowledge, moral standing, criminal history, and completion of continuing education.

Section 2. {Definitions} cont.

- (F) "Lawful occupation" means a course of conduct, pursuit or profession that includes the sale of goods or services that are not themselves illegal to sell irrespective of whether the individual selling them is subject to an occupational regulation.
- (G) "Least restrictive means of furthering an important governmental interest" means, from least to most restrictive,
- (1) Market competition,
- (2) Third-party or consumer-created ratings and reviews,
- (3) Private certification,
- (4) Voluntary bonding or insurance,
- (5) A provision for private civil action in small-claims or district court to remedy consumer harm,
- (6) Deceptive trade practice act,
- (7) Mandatory disclosure of attributes of the specific good or service,
- (8) Regulation of the process of providing the specific good or service,
- (9) Inspection,
- (10) Bonding,
- (11) Insurance,
- (12) Registration,
- (13) Certification,
- (14) Specialty occupational license for medical reimbursement or
- (15) Occupational license.
- (H) "Occupational license" is a nontransferable authorization in law for an individual to perform a lawful occupation for compensation based on meeting personal qualifications established by a legislative body. It is illegal for an individual who does not possess an occupational license to perform the occupation for compensation. Occupational licensing is the most restrictive form of occupational regulation.
- (I) "Occupational regulation" means a statute, ordinance, rule, practice, policy or other requirement in law that an individual possess certain personal qualification to work in a lawful occupation. It excludes a business license and zoning and land use regulations except to the extent those laws regulate an individual's personal qualifications to perform a lawful occupation.
- (J) "Personal qualifications" are criteria established by a legislative body related to an individual's personal background including completion of an approved educational program, satisfactory performance on an examination, work experience, criminal history, moral standing and completion of continuing education.

<p><u>§42. Definitions cont.</u></p> <p>(7) “Registration” means a requirement to give notice to the state that may include the individual’s name and address, the individual’s agent for service of process, the location of the activity to be performed, and a description of the service the individual provides. “Registration” does not include personal qualifications but may require a bond or insurance. Upon the state’s receipt of notice, the individual may use “registered” as a designated title. A nonregistered individual may not perform the occupation for compensation or use “registered” as a designated title. “Registration” is not transferable</p> <p>(8)(a) “Specialty occupational license for medical reimbursement” means a nontransferable authorization for an individual to qualify for payment or reimbursement from a state agency for the nonexclusive provision of medical services based on meeting personal qualifications established by the legislature. A private company may recognize this credential.</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions} cont.</u></p> <p>(L) “Registration” means a requirement established by a legislative body in which an individual gives notice to the government that may include the individual’s name and address, the individual’s agent for service of process, the location of the activity to be performed, and a description of the service the individual provides. “Registration” does not include personal qualifications but may require a bond or insurance. Upon approval, the individual may use “registered” as a designated title or as part of a designated title. A non-registered individual may not perform the occupation for compensation or use “registered” as a designated title. “Registration” is not transferable. It is not intended to be synonymous with an “occupational license” in this Act or to prohibit the use of private registration.</p> <p>(M) “Specialty occupational license for medical reimbursement” means a non-transferable authorization in law for an individual to qualify for payment or reimbursement from a government agency for the non-exclusive provision of medical services based on meeting personal qualifications established by the legislature. A private company may recognize this credential.</p>
<p><u>§45. Interpretation of Statutes and Rules</u></p> <p>(1) Occupational regulations shall be construed and applied to increase economic opportunities, promote competition, and encourage innovation.</p> <p>(2) Any ambiguities in occupational regulations shall be construed in favor of working licensees, aspiring licensees, and persons aspiring work related to regulated occupations.</p> <p>(3) The scope of practice in occupational regulations is to be construed narrowly so as to avoid its application to individuals who would be burdened by regulatory requirements that are only partially related to the goods and services they provide.</p>	<p><u>Section 3. {Right to engage in a lawful occupation}</u></p> <p>(1) Occupational regulations shall be construed and applied to increase economic opportunities, promote competition and encourage innovation;</p> <p>(2) Any ambiguities in occupational regulations shall be construed in favor of workers and aspiring workers; and</p> <p>(3) The scope of practice in occupational regulations shall be construed narrowly so as to limit its application to individuals who would be burdened by regulatory requirements only partially related to the goods and services they provide.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 308<sup>152</sup> SESSION: 2018 REGULAR SPONSOR: HAVARD, CORTEZ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VEHICLE PLATOONING FOR SAFETY AND EFFICIENCY ACT<sup>153</sup></p>
<p>§1. Definitions (95) "Platoon" or "platooning" means a group of individual motor vehicles, including any truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semitrailer, or any combination of these vehicles, utilizing vehicle-to-vehicle communication technology to travel in a unified manner at close following distances.</p>	<p>Section 2. (Definitions) Subdivision 1. Platoon. Platoon means a group of individual motor vehicles traveling in a unified manner at electronically coordinated speeds at following distances that are closer than would be reasonable and prudent without such coordination.</p>
<p>§81. Following vehicles; exceptions  E. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the operation of a non lead motor vehicle in a platoon.</p>	<p>Section 3. (Exemption) [Insert all state following distance code sections] shall not apply to the operator of a non-lead vehicle in a Platoon.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 727<sup>154</sup> SPONSOR: THIBAUT, MAJOR SESSION: 2018 REGULAR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT<sup>155</sup></p>
<p>§61. Unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure  (1) "Critical infrastructure" shall include but not be limited to means any and all structures, equipment, or other immovable or movable property located within or upon chemical manufacturing facilities, refineries, electrical power generating facilities, electrical transmission substations and distribution substations, water intake structures and water treatment facilities, natural gas transmission compressor stations, liquified natural gas (LNG) terminals and storage facilities, natural gas and hydrocarbon storage facilities, and transportation facilities, such as ports, railroad switching yards, pipelines, and trucking terminals, or any site where the construction or improvement of any facility or structure referenced in this Section is occurring.</p>	<p>Section 1. (Definitions.) B. "Critical infrastructure facility" means: a. A petroleum or alumina refinery, b. An electrical power generating facility, substation, switching station, electrical control center or electric power lines and associated equipment infrastructure, c. A chemical, polymer or rubber manufacturing facility, d. A water intake structure, water treatment facility, wastewater treatment plant or pump station, e. A natural gas compressor station, f. A liquid natural gas terminal or storage facility, h. A port, railroad switching yard, railroad tracks, trucking terminal or other freight transportation facility,</p>
<p>§61.2. Conspiracy to engage in unauthorized entry of a critical infrastructure or to engage in criminal damage to a critical infrastructure  B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this Section, if two or more persons conspire to violate R.S. 14:611, each person shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than fifteen years, fined not more than one hundred thousand dollars, or both</p>	<p>Section 2. (Criminal Penalties.) B. Any person who shall willfully damage, destroy, vandalize, deface or tamper with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by a fine of {dollar figure}, or by imprisonment in the custody of the {Department of Corrections [or substitute the appropriate State equivalent thereof]} for a term or not more than {length of time}, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 527<sup>156</sup> SESSION: 2017 REGULAR SPONSOR: HAVARD, CORTEZ</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY ACT<sup>157</sup></p>
<p>§202. Definitions (4) “Transportation network company”, “TNC”, or “company” means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity licensed and operating in this state that uses a digital network to connect a TNC rider to a TNC driver who provides a prearranged ride. A TNC may not control, direct, or manage the personal vehicle or the TNC driver who connects to its digital network, except where agreed to by written contract.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (A) “Transportation Network Company” means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity that uses a digital network to connect riders to drivers for the purpose of providing transportation.</p>
<p>§203. Classification of carriers; registration A TNC or TNC driver is not a common carrier, contract carrier, or motor carrier, and does not provide taxi or for-hire vehicle service. In addition, a TNC driver is not required to register the vehicle that the TNC driver uses to provide prearranged rides as a commercial motor vehicle or a for-hire vehicle.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (A) (1) A transportation network company does not provide taxi service, transportation service arranged through a transportation broker, ridesharing arrangements, or any transportation service over fixed routes at regular intervals.</p>
<p>Abstract; Proposed Law A TNC may not control, direct, or manage the personal vehicle or the TNC driver who connects to its digital network, except where agreed to by written contract.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (A) (2) A transportation network company is not deemed to own, control, operate, or manage the personal vehicles used by transportation network company drivers.</p>
<p>§202. Definitions (7) “Prearranged ride” means the provision of transportation by a TNC driver to a rider, beginning when a TNC driver accepts a ride requested by a rider through a digital network controlled by a transportation network company, continuing while the TNC driver transports a requesting rider, and ending when the last requesting rider departs from the TNC vehicle.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (F) “Prearranged Ride” means a period of time that begins when a driver accepts a requested ride through a digital network, continues while the driver transports the rider in a personal vehicle, and ends when the rider departs from the personal vehicle.</p>
<p>§202. Definitions (5) “Transportation network company driver” or “TNC driver” means an individual who receives connections to potential riders and related services from a transportation network company and, in return for compensation, uses a TNC vehicle to offer or provide a prearranged ride to riders upon connection through a digital network controlled by a transportation network company.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (G) “Transportation Network Company Driver” or “Driver” means an individual who uses his or her personal vehicle to provide services for riders matched through a transportation network company’s digital network. A driver need not be an employee of a transportation network company.</p>
<p>§202. Definitions (6) “Transportation network company rider” or “rider” means an individual or persons who use a transportation network company’s digital network to connect with a transportation network company driver who provides prearranged rides in the TNC driver’s TNC vehicle between points chosen by the rider.</p>	<p>Section 2. {Definitions.} (H) “Transportation Network Company Rider” or “Rider” means a passenger in a personal vehicle for whom transport is provided, including: (1) An individual who uses a transportation network company’s online application or digital network to connect with a driver to obtain services in the driver’s vehicle for the individual and anyone in the individual’s party; or</p>

<p><u>§216. Controlling authority</u>  B. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, TNC's, TNC drivers, and TNC vehicles are governed exclusively by state law, including Part C of this Chapter, this Part, and any rules promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development consistent with this Part.</p>	<p>Section 3. [Regulatory Power of the Commission.]  (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, transportation network companies are governed exclusively by this Act.  Section 3. [Regulatory Power of the Commission.]  (D) The commission may promulgate rules consistent with this Act concerning administration, fees, and safety requirements, but may not add requirements concerning any issue already addressed in the Act.</p>
<p><u>§206. Fare transparency</u>  If a fare is collected from a rider, the TNC shall disclose to the rider the fare or fare calculation method on its website or within the online-enabled technology application service prior to the start of the prearranged ride. If the TNC fails to disclose the fare to the rider prior to the beginning of the prearranged ride, the rider shall have the option to receive an estimated fare before the start of the prearranged ride.</p>	<p>Section 5. [Operational Requirements.]  (A) The following requirements apply to transportation network company drivers, as defined by Section 2(G) of this Act:  (2) A transportation network company shall make available to prospective riders and drivers the method by which the transportation network company calculates fares or the applicable rates being charged and an option to receive an estimated fare.</p>
<p><u>§208. Electronic receipts</u>  Within a reasonable amount of time following completion of a trip, a TNC shall transmit an electronic receipt to the rider on behalf of the TNC driver. The receipt shall include all of the following:  (1) The origin and destination of the trip.  (2) The duration and distance of the trip.  (3) The total fare paid for the trip.</p>	<p>Section 5. [Operational Requirements.] Cont.  (A)(3) Upon completion of a prearranged ride, a transportation network company shall transmit to the rider an electronic receipt, either by electronic mail or via text message, documenting:  (i) The point of origin and destination of the prearranged ride;  (ii) The total duration and distance of the prearranged ride;  (iii) The total fare paid, including the base fare and any additional charges incurred for the distance traveled or duration of the prearranged ride; and</p>
<p><u>§211. TNC driver requirements</u>  B. The TNC shall not authorize an individual to act as a TNC driver on its digital network if the individual:  ...  (4) Does not possess a valid driver's license.  (5) Does not possess proof of registration for the motor vehicle used to provide prearranged rides.</p>	<p>Section 5. [Operational Requirements.] Cont.  (A)(4) Before permitting a person to act as a driver on its digital network, a transportation network company shall confirm that the person is at least twenty-one years of age and possess:  (i) A valid driver's license;  (ii) Proof of automobile insurance;  (iii) Proof of a (insert state) vehicle registration; and</p>
<p><u>§209. Substance abuse policy</u>  A. Each TNC shall implement a substance abuse zero tolerance policy regarding a TNC driver's activities while accessing the TNC's digital network. The policy shall address the use of drugs or alcohol while a TNC driver is providing prearranged rides or is logged into the TNC's digital network but is not providing prearranged rides. The TNC shall provide notice of this policy on its website, as well as procedures to report a complaint about a TNC driver with whom a rider was matched and whom the rider reasonably suspects was under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the course of the trip.</p>	<p>Section 5. [Operational Requirements.] Cont.  (6) A transportation network company shall implement an intoxicating substance policy for drivers that disallows any amount of intoxication of the driver while providing services. The transportation network company shall include on its website and mobile device application software a notice concerning the transportation network company's intoxicating substance policy.</p>

<p>§211. TNC driver requirements</p> <p>B. The TNC shall not authorize an individual to act as a TNC driver on its digital network if the individual:</p> <p>(1) Has had more than three moving violations or one or more of the following violations in the prior three-year period:</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.} Cont.</p> <p>(A)(7) Before permitting an individual to act as a driver on its digital network, a transportation network company shall obtain and review a driving history report for the individual.</p> <p>(8) An individual with the following moving violations shall not serve as a driver:</p> <p>(i) More than three moving violations in the three (3) year period preceding the individual's application to serve as a driver; or</p>
<p>§211. TNC driver requirements</p> <p>(3) The TNC or a third party shall obtain and review a driving history research report for each potential TNC driver.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.} Cont.</p> <p>(A)(9) A transportation network company or a third party shall retain true and accurate results of the driving history report for each driver that provides services for the transportation network company for at least three (3) years.</p>
<p>§211. TNC driver requirements Cont.</p> <p>(2) The TNC or a third party shall conduct a local and national criminal background check for each applicant that includes the following:</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.} Cont.</p> <p>(A)(10) Before a person is permitted to act as a driver through use of a transportation network company's digital network, the person shall obtain a criminal history record check and provide a copy of the criminal history record check to the transportation network company.</p>
<p>§211. TNC driver requirements Cont.</p> <p>B. The TNC shall not authorize an individual to act as a TNC driver on its digital network if the individual:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) Has been convicted, within the past seven years, of:</p> <p>(a) A felony.</p> <p>(b) A misdemeanor for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, for hit and run, or for any other driving-related offense.</p> <p>(c) A misdemeanor for a violent offense or sexual battery.</p> <p>(3) Is a match on the national sex offender public website maintained by the United States Department of Justice.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.} Cont.</p> <p>(A)(11) A person who has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol in the previous seven (7) years before applying to become a driver shall not serve as a driver.</p> <p>(12) If the criminal history record check reveals that the person has ever been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any of the following felony offenses, the person shall not serve as a driver:</p> <p>(i) An offense against property;</p> <p>(ii) An offense involving unlawful sexual behavior;</p> <p>(iii) A crime of violence;</p>
<p>§213. Nondiscrimination; accessibility</p> <p>D. A TNC shall not impose additional charges for providing services to persons with physical disabilities because of those disabilities</p>	<p>Section 6. {Disclosure Requirements.}</p> <p>(E)(2) A transportation network company shall not impose additional charges for providing services to persons with physical or mental disabilities because of those disabilities.</p>
<p>§204. TNC permits</p> <p>A. A person shall not operate a TNC in the state of Louisiana without obtaining a permit from the department, except a TNC operating in the state before the effective date of this Part may continue operating until the department creates a permit process and sets a registration deadline.</p> <p>B. The department shall issue a permit to each applicant that meets the requirements for a TNC as provided for in this Part.</p>	<p>Section 6. {Permit Required for Transportation Network Companies.}</p> <p>(A) A person shall not operate a transportation network company in [insert state here] without first having obtained a permit from the commission.</p> <p>(B) The commission shall issue a permit to each transportation network company that meets the requirements of this Act and pays an annual permit fee to the commission as determined by the commission for its reasonable cost of regulating transportation network companies divided by the number of transportation network companies operating in the state. The commission may adjust the annual permit fee by rule to cover the commission's direct and indirect costs associated with implementing this Act.</p>



<p>HOUSE BILL 836<sup>158</sup> &amp; SENATE BILL 271<sup>159</sup> SESSION: 2018 REGULAR SPONSOR: EMERSON</p>	<p>CAMPUS PERSONAL PROTECTION ACT<sup>160</sup></p>
<p><u>§3351.21. Respecting the Second Amendment rights of students and visitors to 19 public postsecondary education institutions</u> Any <b>postsecondary</b> educational management board, including those listed in R.S. 17:3215 through 3217.5, or public postsecondary education institution <b>shall</b> not: (1) <b>Have the authority</b> to enact a <b>rule</b> that prohibits a <b>person</b> permitted to carry a <b>concealed handgun</b> pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1 or 1379.3 from possessing a concealed handgun <b>on</b> the <b>campus</b>, or in any building or facility on the campus, of a public postsecondary education institution.</p>	<p><u>Section 3.</u> No governing body of a college or university or <b>postsecondary</b> vocational-technical school <b>shall have the authority to</b> establish <b>rules</b> or regulations limiting or abridging the ability of a <b>person</b> issued a valid <b>concealed handgun</b> permit recognized by this state to lawfully carry a concealed handgun <b>on</b> its <b>campus</b>. However, governing bodies of educational institutions may establish rules or regulations relating to the storage of firearms in campus dormitories.</p>
<p><u>Summary</u> To <b>amend</b> and reenact R.S. 40:1379.3(N)(11) and to enact R.S. 14:95.2(C)(9) and R.S. 17:3129.9 and 3351.21, relative to <b>carrying concealed handgun on</b> school campuses; to provide relative to the prohibition on carrying a concealed handgun into any school, school campus, or school bus; to provide an exception for public <b>postsecondary education</b> institutions; to provide relative to the crime of carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon on school property, at school-sponsored functions, or in a firearm-free zone; to provide an exception for persons who have a <b>valid concealed handgun</b> permit and carry a concealed weapon on the campus of a public postsecondary education institution; to prohibit the Board of Regents, postsecondary educational management <b>boards</b>, and public <b>postsecondary education institutions</b> from <b>regulating</b> the carrying of concealed handguns on the campus of postsecondary education institutions by persons with <b>valid</b> concealed <b>handgun</b> permits; and to provide for related matters.</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> This Act <b>amends</b> state criminal codes and <b>concealed carry laws</b> to remove prohibitions <b>on</b> the possession or carrying of handguns on the <b>campuses</b> of <b>postsecondary educational institutions</b> by individuals issued <b>valid</b> licenses to carry <b>concealed handguns</b>. Also limits the application of rules and <b>regulations</b> established by governing <b>boards</b> of <b>postsecondary educational institutions</b> on the possession of firearms on campuses by individuals issued <b>valid</b> licenses to carry concealed <b>handguns</b>.</p>



<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 484<sup>161</sup> SESSION: 2018 REGULAR SESSION SPONSOR: TALBOT</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FANTASY SPORTS CONTESTS ACT<sup>162</sup></p>
<p><u>§302. Definitions</u></p> <p>(2) "Fantasy sports contest" means any fantasy or simulation sports game or contest with all of the following elements:</p> <p>(a) Participants create a simulation sports team based on the current membership of actual amateur or professional sports organizations.</p> <p>(b) All prizes and awards offered to winning participants are established and made known to the participants in advance of the game or contest, and the value of the prizes or awards is not determined by the number of participants or the amount of any fees paid by those participants.</p> <p>(c) All winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the participant and are predominantly determined by accumulated statistical results of the performance of the individuals in multiple real-world sporting or other events.</p> <p>(d) No winning outcome is based on either of the following:</p> <p>(i) On the score, point-spread, or any performance or performances of any single real-world team or any combination of such teams.</p> <p>(ii) Solely on any single performance of an individual athlete in any single real-world sporting or other event.</p>	<p>Section 1 – Definitions.</p> <p>"Fantasy Contest" shall mean any online fantasy or simulated game or contest with an Entry Fee in which</p> <p>(i) the value of all prizes and awards offered to winning participants is established and made known to the participants in advance of the contest;</p> <p>(ii) all winning outcomes reflect the relative knowledge and skill of the participants and shall be determined by accumulated statistical results of the performance of individuals, including athletes in the case of sports events; and</p> <p>(iii) no winning outcome is based on the score, point spread, or any performance of any single actual team or combination of teams or solely on any single performance of an individual athlete or player in any single actual event. Fantasy Contest does not include any Season-Long Fantasy contest or free contest.</p>
<p><u>§304. Gaming Control Board; duties and powers</u></p> <p>A. The board shall perform the duties and functions as authorized by the provisions of this Chapter and the regulatory authority with respect to the regulation of fantasy sports contests as provided by R.S. 27:15.</p>	<p>Section 5 – Powers and duties of [State Agency].</p> <p>(A) The [State Agency] shall have all powers and duties necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The [State Agency] may establish procedures deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.</p>
<p><u>§90. Gambling</u></p> <p>D. Participation in any fantasy sports contest as defined by R.S. 27:302 shall not be considered gambling for the purposes of this Section.</p>	<p>Section 10 – Fantasy contests conducted under this chapter not gambling.</p> <p>A Fantasy Contest conducted under this chapter does not constitute gambling for any purpose [under the state's penal code] and the award of any prize money for any Fantasy Contest shall not be deemed to be part of any gaming contract within the purview of [State Gambling Ordinance].</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSE BILL 749<sup>163</sup> SESSION: REGULAR 2018 SPONSOR: BARRAS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY ACT<sup>164</sup></p>
<p><u>§2014. Definitions</u> The following terms, as used in this Part, have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section except when a different meaning is expressly stated or clearly indicated by the context:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * *</p> <p>(6) "Transportation network company" or "company" means a person whether natural or juridical, that uses a digital network to connect transportation network company riders to transportation network company drivers who provide prearranged rides, or a person, whether natural or juridical, that provides a technology platform to a transportation network company rider that enables the transportation network company rider to schedule a prearranged ride.</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions.}</u> For the purposes of this Act: (A) "Transportation Network Company" means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity that uses a digital network to connect riders to drivers for the purpose of providing transportation.</p>
<p><u>§202. Definitions</u> B. "Department" means the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions.}</u> B) "Public Utilities Commission" or "Commission" means a governing body that regulates the rates and services of public utilities, including transportation utilities.</p>
<p><u>§202. Definitions Cont.</u> E. "Transportation network company vehicle" or "vehicle" has the same meaning as "personal vehicle" as defined in R.S.45:201.4(3).</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions.} Cont.</u> (E) "Personal Vehicle" means a vehicle that is used by a transportation network company driver in connection with providing services for a transportation network company that meets the vehicle criteria set forth in this Act.</p>
<p><u>§203. Classification of carriers</u> A company or driver shall not be considered a common carrier, contract carrier, or motor carrier, and does not provide taxi or for hire vehicle service. In addition, a driver is not required to register the vehicle that the driver uses to provide prearranged rides as a commercial motor vehicle or a for hire vehicle.</p>	<p><u>Section 2. {Definitions.} Cont.</u> (C) "Contract carrier" means every person, other than a common carrier or a motor carrier of passengers, who, by special contract, directly or indirectly affords a means of passenger transportation over any public highway of this state; except that the term does not include a transportation network company.</p>
<p><u>§206. Far transparency</u> If a fare is collected from a rider, the company shall disclose to the rider the far or fare calculation method located on its website or within the online-enabled technology application service prior to the start of the prearranged ride.</p>	<p><u>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}</u> (2) A transportation network company shall make available to prospective riders and drivers the method by which the transportation network company calculates fares or the applicable rates being charged and an option to receive an estimated fare.</p>
<p><u>§Electronic receipt</u> Within a reasonable amount of time following the completion of a prearranged ride, a company shall transmit an electronic receipt to the rider on behalf of the driver. The receipt shall include all of the following: The origin and destination of the trip The duration and distance of the trip The total fare paid for the trip</p>	<p><u>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}</u> (3) Upon completion of a prearranged ride, a transportation network company shall transmit to the rider an electronic receipt, either by electronic mail or via text message, documenting: (i) The point of origin and destination of the prearranged ride; (ii) The total duration and distance of the prearranged ride; (iii) The total fare paid, including the base fare and any additional charges incurred for the distance traveled or duration of the prearranged ride; and (iv) The driver's first name and telephone number.</p>

<p><u>§Transportation network company driver requirements</u>  A. Before an individual is authorized to accept trip requests through a transportation network company's digital network, the following conditions shall be met:  (1) The individual shall submit an application to the company, which includes information regarding his address, age, driver's license, motor vehicle registration, insurance, and any other information required by the company.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}  (4) Before permitting a person to act as a driver on its digital network, a transportation network company shall confirm that the person is at least twenty-one years of age and possess:  (i) A valid driver's license;  (ii) Proof of automobile insurance;  (iii) Proof of a (insert state) vehicle registration</p>
<p><u>§Transportation network company driver requirements</u>  B. The company or a third party shall conduct the background check and driving history research report set forth in Paragraphs (A)(2) and (A)(3) of this Section at least once every two years.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}  (7) Before permitting an individual to act as a driver on its digital network, a transportation network company shall obtain and review a driving history report for the individual.</p>
<p><u>§Transportation network company driver requirements</u>  C. The company shall not authorize an individual to act as a driver if the individual's driving history report reveals the individual received more than three moving violations within the three-year period prior to applying to the company.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}  (8) An individual with the following moving violations shall not serve as a driver:  (i) More than three moving violations in the three (3) year period preceding the individual's application to serve as a driver</p>
<p><u>§Transportation network company driver requirements</u>  D. The company shall not authorize an individual to act as a driver if the individual's initial background check or any subsequent background check reveals the individual:  (1) Has had more than one of the following violations within the three-year period prior to applying to the company:  Flight from an officer or aggravated flight from an officer as provided for in R.S. 14:108.1.  Reckless operation of a vehicle as provided for in R.S.14.99.  Operating a vehicle while under suspension for certain prior offenses as provided for in R.S. 14:98.8.  (2) Has been convicted, within the past seven years, of:  Any enumerated felony as provided for in Title 14 of Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S.14:1 through 601.  Operating a vehicle while intoxicated as provided for in R.S. 14:98 through 98.4.  Hit and run driving as provided for in R.S. 14:100.  Any crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).  Is listed as an offender in the national sex offender public website maintained by the United States Department of Justice.  (3) Is listed as an offender in the national sex offender public website maintained by the United States Department of Justice.  (4) Does not possess a valid driver's license to operate a personal vehicle.  (5) Does not possess the required registration to operate a motor vehicle used to provide prearranged rides.</p>	<p>Section 5. {Operational Requirements.}  (11) A person who has been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol in the previous seven (7) years before applying to become a driver shall not serve as a driver.  (12) If the criminal history record check reveals that the person has ever been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any of the following felony offenses, the person shall not serve as a driver:  (i) An offense against property;  (ii) An offense involving unlawful sexual behavior;  (iii) A crime of violence;</p>

<p><u>§212. Nondiscrimination; accessibility</u>  The company shall adopt a nondiscrimination policy with respect to riders and potential riders and shall inform drivers of such policy.  Drivers shall comply with all applicable nondiscrimination laws.  Drivers shall comply with all applicable laws relating to transporting service animals.  A company shall not impose any additional charges for providing services to persons with physical disabilities.</p>	<p><u>Section 6. {Disclosure Requirements.}</u>  (E) A transportation network company shall provide services to the public in a nondiscriminatory manner once the driver and rider have been matched through the digital network.  (1) A driver shall not refuse to transport a passenger unless:  (i) The passenger is acting in an unlawful, disorderly, or endangering manner;  (ii) The passenger is unable to care for himself or herself and is not in the charge of a responsible companion; or  (iii) The driver has already committed to providing a ride for another rider.  (2) A transportation network company shall not impose additional charges for providing services to persons with physical or mental disabilities because of those disabilities.  (3) A driver shall permit a service animal to accompany a rider on a prearranged ride.</p>
<p><u>§204. Transportation network company permits</u>  A person shall not operate a company in the state of Louisiana without first obtaining a permit from the department. However, if a company has been operating in this state prior to the effective date of this Part, they may continue operating until the department creates a permit process and sets a registration deadline. As part of the permit process, a company shall be required to provide the department with a certificate of insurance verifying compliance with R.S. 45:201.6 and listing the department as a certificate holder.</p>	<p><u>Section 6. {Permit Required for Transportation Network Companies.}</u>  (A) A person shall not operate a transportation network company in [insert state here] without first having obtained a permit from the commission.</p>
<p><u>§204. Transportation network company permits</u>  B. The department shall issue a permit to each applicant that meets the requirements applicable to a company as provided for in this Part.</p>	<p><u>Section 6. {Permit Required for Transportation Network Companies.}</u>  (B) The commission shall issue a permit to each transportation network company that meets the requirements of this Act and pays an annual permit fee to the commission as determined by the commission for its reasonable cost of regulating transportation network companies divided by the number of transportation network companies operating in the state. The commission may adjust the annual permit fee by rule to cover the commission's direct and indirect costs associated with implementing this Act.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO 52<sup>165</sup></b>  <b>SESSION: REGULAR 2016</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>APPLICATION FOR A CONVENTION OF THE STATES</b>  <b>UNDER ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES<sup>166</sup></b></p>
<p>THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize and apply to the United States Congress for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the U.S. Constitution to limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, impose fiscal restraints upon its activities, and limit the terms of office that may be served by its officials and by members of Congress</p>	<p>BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF _____:  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>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation, and to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.</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>
<p>BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall constitute a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the United States Constitution until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made application for a similar convention pursuant to Article V.</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>

## Endnotes

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- 1 This list was compiled by reviewing the [CMD's list of ALEC funders](#), CMD's reporting from ALEC's [2014](#) and [2016](#) conferences, and reviewing information on [ALEC's website](#).
- 2 Sourcewatch.org: Corporations that Have Cut Ties to ALEC, [http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Corporations\\_that\\_Have\\_Cut\\_Ties\\_to\\_ALEC](http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Corporations_that_Have_Cut_Ties_to_ALEC)
- 3 CommonCause.org: ALEC Whistleblower Complaint, <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
- 4 ALEC.org: About ALEC, <https://www.alec.org/about/>
- 5 ALEC.org: State Chairs, <https://www.alec.org/about/state-chairs/>
- 6 ALEC.org: Alumni, <https://www.alec.org/about/alumni/>
- 7 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=21817>
- 8 [https://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2011/08/american\\_legislative\\_exchange.html](https://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2011/08/american_legislative_exchange.html)
- 9 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=41808>
- 10 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=47818> Accessed on July 23, 2018
- 11 [https://www.huffingtonpost.com/steve-horn/documents-cheniere-fuels\\_b\\_5640055.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/steve-horn/documents-cheniere-fuels_b_5640055.html)
- 12 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=57329> Accessed on July 23, 2018
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- 14 <http://senate.la.gov/senators/senbiography.asp?SenID=8>
- 15 [https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC\\_Energy\\_Environment\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Task\\_Force](https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC_Energy_Environment_and_Agriculture_Task_Force)
- 16 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=34729>
- 17 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=47169>
- 18 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=23115>
- 19 Nexis search: Avoyelles Journal, Marksville Weekly News, Bunkie Record article from April 18, 2012, "Most of committee members who voted to sell Avoyelles prison received campaign contributions from Jindal or groups with private prison ties"
- 20 [https://www.theadvocate.com/baton\\_rouge/news/politics/article\\_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html](https://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/politics/article_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html)
- 21 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=31687>
- 22 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=22680>
- 23 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=16691>
- 24 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=41228>
- 25 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=22859>
- 26 <http://ethics.la.gov/PFDisclosure/ES13000059/EthicsDisclosureDownload.pdf>
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- 29 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=16596>
- 30 Nexis search: The Advocate article from July 18, 2009 entitled "State lawmakers head to legislative meetings"
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- 32 [https://www.theadvocate.com/baton\\_rouge/news/politics/article\\_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html](https://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/politics/article_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html)
- 33 <http://ethics.la.gov/PFDisclosure/ES11000359/EthicsDisclosureDownload.pdf>
- 34 <https://louisianavoice.com/2012/04/18/first-it-was-corporations-bailing-out-now-the-parade-of-louisiana-legislators-exiting-alec-membership-begins/>
- 35 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=22028>
- 36 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=64989>
- 37 Nexis search: The Advocate article from July 18, 2009 entitled “State lawmakers head to legislative meetings”
- 38 <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
- 39 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=4145>
- 40 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=11369>
- 41 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=16518>
- 42 Nexis search: The Advocate article from July 18, 2009 entitled “State lawmakers head to legislative meetings”
- 43 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=22896>
- 44 <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
- 45 [https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC\\_Civil\\_Justice\\_Task\\_Force](https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC_Civil_Justice_Task_Force)
- 46 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=62520>
- 47 [https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC\\_Tax\\_and\\_Fiscal\\_Policy\\_Task\\_Force](https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/ALEC_Tax_and_Fiscal_Policy_Task_Force)
- 48 [https://www.theadvocate.com/baton\\_rouge/news/politics/article\\_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html](https://www.theadvocate.com/baton_rouge/news/politics/article_5a0cf87d-ae15-5f43-a891-d182955b1655.html)
- 49 <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
- 50 <http://ethics.la.gov/CampaignFinanceSearch/ShowEForm.aspx?ReportID=35581>
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- 58 <https://www.commoncause.org/resource/alec-whistleblower-complaint/>
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