

CAUSE NO: 348-367652-25

THE STATE OF TEXAS	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT
	§	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	§	
v.	§	TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
	§	
ROBERT FRANCIS O’ROURKE and	§	
POWERED BY PEOPLE	§	
	§	348th JUDICIAL DISTRICT
<i>Defendants.</i>		

STATE OF TEXAS’S FIRST AMENDED PETITION, REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS, AND NOTICE OF LIEN

Robert Francis O’Rourke and his political influence operation, Powered by People, are traveling the state misleadingly raising *political* funds to pay for the *personal* expenses of Texas Democrats who have abandoned their offices and fled the state in the middle of a Special Legislative Session. Texas law prohibits—as a matter of public confidence and trust—personal fundraising for state officials.¹ Nevertheless, Mr. O’Rourke and Powered by People are intentionally blurring the dichotomy between political and personal funds in a deceptive and confusing manner to take advantage of donors. Mr. O’Rourke and Powered by People are directing consumers to *political fundraising platforms*, such as ActBlue, for the express political purpose of “fight[ing]” Republicans and protecting Democratic seats from “corrupt republicans,” meanwhile the funds are actually being used for lavish personal expenditures (i.e. travel on private jets, luxury hotel accommodations, and fine dining that is disconnected from, and has no legitimate purpose relating to, their legislative positions).

¹ Tex. Penal Code 36.08(f) (“A member of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, or a person employed by a member of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant governor, or an agency of the legislature commits an offense if he solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit from any person.”).

Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent Mr. O'Rourke and Powered by People from engaging in further deceptive conduct intended to take advantage of Texas consumers by confusing and misleading them about the use of their donations. For the reasons set forth herein, the State of Texas (the "State") files this First Amended Petition, Request for Temporary and Permanent Injunctions, and Notice of Lien ("First Amended Petition") to immediately halt Defendants' unlawful conduct.

In support hereof, the State shows as follows:

I. STATEMENT OF RELIEF

1. Pursuant to Rule 47(c) of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, the State seeks monetary relief over \$1,000,000 and non-monetary relief.

II. DISCOVERY CONTROL PLAN

2. Discovery is intended to be conducted under Level 3 of Rule 190 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

III. THE PARTIES

3. Defendant, Robert Francis O'Rourke,² is an individual residing in El Paso County, Texas. Defendant O'Rourke has generally appeared in this matter through his attorneys.

4. Defendant, Powered by People ("PBP"), is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas. Defendant PBP has generally appeared in this matter through its attorneys.

² Mr. O'Rourke is being sued in his individual capacity and his official capacity as a director of Defendant PBP.

IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Venue is proper in Tarrant County, Texas, because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the State's claims occurred in Tarrant County, because Defendants have done business in Tarrant County, and because transactions occurred in Tarrant County. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 15.002(a)(1), Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.47 (b).

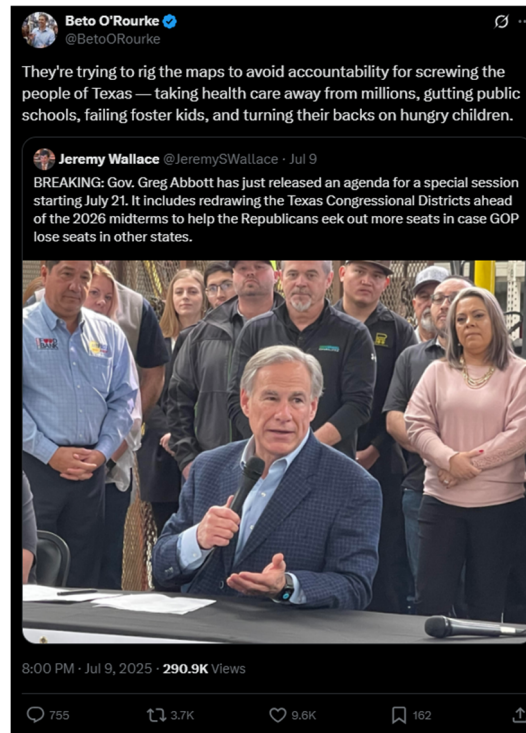
V. BACKGROUND

6. The Texas Constitution provides that “[t]he Legislature *shall* meet every two years at such time as may be provided by law and at other times when convened by the Governor.” Tex. Const. art. III, § 5 (emphasis added).

7. On July 9, 2025, Texas Governor Greg Abbott issued a proclamation requiring the Legislature to convene beginning on July 21, 2025, to address critical legislative needs of the State. Att. A (Proclamation).

8. Governor Abbott directed the Legislature to consider and act upon a host of issues including, *inter alia*, flood relief, property tax relief, protecting women's privacy in sex-segregated spaces, public school reforms, and a revised congressional redistricting plan “in light of constitutional concerns raised by the U.S. Department of Justice.” *Id.*

9. Within hours of that proclamation a perennial candidate, Mr. O’Rourke, attacked the Governor and the Legislature, accusing both of “trying to rig the maps.”



10. On July 20, 2025, Mr. O’Rourke went national airwaves to propose that Democrats need to be “ruthless about getting back in power” and should “deny” the Texas Legislature a quorum. *Beto O’Rourke Speaks To CNN’s Jake Tapper About Proposed Redistricting In Texas*, CNN (July 20, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/4ybep7ye>.

11. Mr. O’Rourke conspired with PBP to enact a plan to aid and abet Texas Democrats with fleeing the state and abandoning their legislative duties, by providing the Democrats cover for their personal expenses.

12. To accomplish this, Defendants have organized and held rallies across the state and the nation fundraising. Defendants have made phone calls and sent emails, texts, and marketing materials to Texas consumers seeking donations.

13. Defendants promised Texas Democrats that if they broke quorum, Defendants would “have [their] back,” would give them “an initial amount to get [them] off the ground,” and would “fundraise” such that “everything that comes in goes toward that effort.” Taylor Goldenstein, *Democrats who fled Texas are racking up a huge bill. Who is paying the tab?*, Hous. Chron. (Aug. 5, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/56uzbyve>.

14. In reliance on these offers, Democratic members of the Texas House of Representatives boarded luxurious chartered private planes and absconded to places where they ‘knew’ the Governor had “no power to reach.” See Emergency Petition for Writ of Quo Warranto, *In Re Greg Abbott*, No. 25-0674 n. 5 (Tex.) (filed Aug. 5, 2025); *Hear top Texas Democrat’s response to Gov. Abbott’s threat*, CNN (Aug. 4, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/j9r4b5pb>.

15. Following the departure of the Democratic members, the Texas House of Representatives acted in accordance with Article III, § 10 of the Texas Constitution and its Rules of Procedure to (1) instruct its sergeant-at-arms to secure and maintain the attendance of absentee Members, and (2) issue civil arrest warrants for the members who had deliberately broken quorum without excuse. As of the time of this filing, these civil arrest warrants remain outstanding.

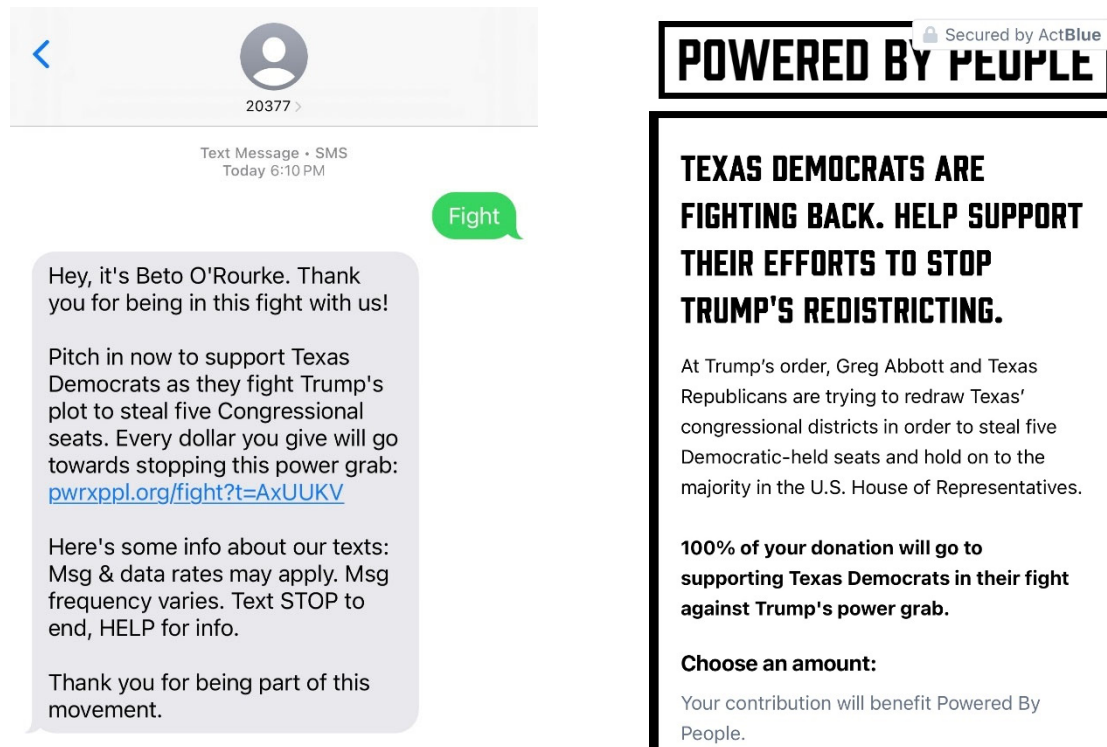
16. Meanwhile, at Defendants’ fundraising rallies and in numerous media appearances, Mr. O’Rourke has urged consumers to text the word “fight” to “20377” in order to make political donations and “support these brave Texas Democrats,” who, he claimed, the Governor was attempting to “replace” with “cronies” and “corrupt republicans.”³

17. Oddly—without any apparent challenge—Mr. O’Rourke has told some rally-goers that there were “no bribe[s]” in Defendants’ fundraising scheme.⁴

³ See Beto O’Rourke (@BetoORourke), X (Aug. 7, 2025, 10:22 a.m.) (video of Oklahoma City, OK Rally at 1:31).

⁴ See Beto O’Rourke (@BetoORourke), X (Aug. 6, 2025, 10:46 a.m.) (video of Omaha, NE Rally at 01:54)

18. When consumers follow Mr. O'Rourke's instructions, they receive a text message response that purports to be from Mr. O'Rourke containing the following misrepresentations.



19. The hyperlink then directs consumers to an ActBlue page for PBP, wherein consumers are prompted to make *political* donations.

20. To date, Defendants claim that these unlawful and deceptive fundraising efforts have resulted in “tens of thousands” of donations. Beto O'Rourke tells CNN Texas Democrats who fled the state can “stay out long enough to stop this deal,” CNN (accessed Aug. 8, 2025), <https://tinyurl.com/p3devs4v>.

A. **Defendants Fundraising Efforts Are Unlawful, Constitute Bribery, And—Unbeknownst to Donors— Are Being Used to Support Impermissible Personal Expenditures.**

21. Unbeknownst to donors and potential donors, Defendants' fundraising scheme is unlawful and is being used to impermissibly support personal expenditures.

22. First, the Texas Penal Code provides that a person commits felony bribery if the person "offers, confers, or agrees to confer on another, or solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept... (3) any benefit as consideration for a violation of a duty imposed by law on a public servant." Here, there can be no question: Texas Legislators are duty-bound to convene when the Governor calls a Special Session. *See* Tex. Const. art. III, § 5; *see also* Emergency Petition for Writ of Quo Warranto, p. 4, *In Re Greg Abbott*, No. 25-0674 (Tex.) ("[s]howing up to conduct legislative business is not cast by the Constitution as optional. Instead, by using the word 'shall,' the Constitution imposes a mandate.")

23. By offering to (a) fundraise and (b) help pay for legislative fines and hotel, travel, and dining expenses *if* Democratic legislators broke quorum, Defendants offered, conferred, and agreed to confer benefits on those Democratic legislators in exchange for violation of the legislators' Constitutional duties. *See* Tex. Pen. Code 36.01(3) (defining a "benefit" as "anything reasonably regarded as pecuniary gain or pecuniary advantage").

24. Second, the Texas Elections Code expressly prohibits the use of political contributions for personal use. Tex. Elec. Code § 253.035. In this context, "personal use" is defined as "a use that primarily furthers individual or family purposes not connected with the performance of duties or activities as a candidate for or holder of a public office."

25. Notably too, according to the Legislature's self-created rules on "quorum and attendance," —which mandate a daily fine of \$500 for unexcused legislative absences— legislators "may not make any payment... from funds accepted as political contributions." Rule 5, § 3 (f), H.

Res. 4, 89th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Tex. 2025). Thus, payment for such fines necessarily must come from personal funds.

26. Third, aside from political contributions, Texas legislators are generally prohibited from accepting benefits with a value equal to, or greater than, \$50. Tex. Pen. Code §§ 36.08, 36.10.

27. Upon information and belief, Defendants conduct may further violate other laws governing public corruption and campaign finance laws.

B. In Spite of This Court’s Temporary Restraining Order (TRO), Defendants Engaged In Unlawful and Deceptive Fundraising Practices to Tarrant County.

28. On Friday, August 8th, the State filed this lawsuit and obtained an Emergency Temporary Restraining Order from this Court to prevent Defendants from engaging in these same unlawful and deceptive fundraising practices in a rally that they planned to host in Tarrant County on Saturday, August 9th.

29. But, rather than abide by this Court’s orders, Defendants proceeded with the rally and used this Court’s TRO as a rallying cry to engage in additional unlawful and deceptive fundraising. For example— speaking on the subject of the TRO—Defendant O’Rourke implored Tarrant County rally goers to text “fight” to “20377” to “donate,” “raise money to support,” and “have the backs of these fighters.” According to Mr. O’Rourke, “there are no refs in this game— f*ck the rules— we are going to win, whatever it takes.”

30. During this August 9th rally in Tarrant County, Texas, Defendants raised funds for non-political purposes, including to unlawfully fund out-of-state travel, hotel, and dining accommodations or services to the quorum breaking Texas Democratic legislators and to assist in funding the payment of fines provided under Texas House rules for unexcused legislative absences.

Defendants raised these funds in a confusing, misleading, and deceptive manner (and in violation of this Court’s TRO) by raising these funds through the ActBlue platform.

31. Additionally, Defendants have openly expressed their defiance of the Court’s TRO elsewhere too.

VI. LEGAL CLAIMS

A. Deceptive Trade Practices in the Solicitation and Receipt of Donations.

32. The State incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

33. Defendants represent to donors, potential donors, and the public at large that donations submitted through Defendant PBP’s ActBlue page are being used for lawful political purposes, including to support Texas Democrats in their “fight” against Trump and to protect Democratic House seats from the Governor’s attempts to replace Democrats with “cronies” and “corrupt republicans.”⁵

34. But this is not true. Contrary to Defendant O’Rourke’s express claims otherwise, Defendants’ actions constitute *prima facie* bribery under Texas law. What is more, the donations are not being used for political purposes. Rather, the donations are being used for impermissible personal purposes to evade the very political “fight” that they are being solicited to support, to flout the Constitution, and to avoid enforcement of the Texas House’s legislative warrants.

35. As such, Defendants have, in the course of trade and commerce, engaged in false, misleading, and deceptive acts and practices, as declared unlawful by §17.46(a) and (b) of the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Such acts and practices include, but are not limited to:

- a. Engaging in false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce in violation of DTPA § 17.46(a);

⁵ See Beto O’Rourke (@BetoORourke), X (Aug. 7, 2025, 10:22 a.m.) (video of Oklahoma City, OK Rally at 1:31).

- b. Causing confusion or misunderstanding as to the source, approval, or certification of goods or services in violation of DTPA § 17.46(b)(2);
- c. Representing that goods or services have approval, characteristics, uses, or benefits which they do not have in violation of DTPA § 17.46(b)(5);
- d. Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, if they are of another in violation of DTPA § 17.46(b)(7); and
- e. Failing to disclose information concerning goods or services that was known at the time of the transaction when such failure to disclose such information was intended to induce consumers into a transaction into which the consumer would not have entered had the information been disclosed, in violation of DTPA § 17.46(b)(24).

36. Pursuant to the DTPA, the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division is authorized to bring an action against "any person" who the Division "has reason to believe... is engaging in, has engaged in, or is about to engage in" a DTPA violation. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.47(a). This includes corporate agents, who may be held personally liable for their participation in misrepresentations. *Miller v. Keyser*, 90 S.W.3d 712, 716-17 (Tex. 2002).

37. In the present matter, Defendant O'Rourke personally made misrepresentations that form the subject matter of the present lawsuit.

B. Information in the Nature of Quo Warranto⁶

38. The State incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

39. It is well-established that the Attorney General can terminate a Texas corporation's right to do business in Texas "whenever sufficient cause exists." Tex. Const. art. IV, § 22; Tex. Gov't. Code § 402.023. The Texas Supreme Court recently reiterated that such sufficient cause may exist where a corporation is engaged in "violations of criminal law." *Paxton v. Annunciation House, Inc.*, No. 24-0573, 2025 WL 1536224, at *12 (Tex. May 30, 2025).

⁶ This legal claim is the subject of a contemporaneously filed (or immediately forthcoming) Motion for Leave.

40. Among the criminal laws that Texas-chartered corporations must comply with are the State’s prohibitions against bribery of a public servant (Tex. Pen. Code § 36.02) and hindering the apprehension of a fugitive (Tex. Pen. Code § 38.05).

41. Under the bribery statute, a person commits a second degree felony if he intentionally or knowingly “offers, confers, or agrees to confer,” “any benefit” as consideration for (1) a public servant’s “vote” or “other exercise of discretion,” or (2) for the public servant to “violat[e] a duty imposed by law on [the] public servant.” Tex. Pen. Code § 36.02

42. With respect to unlawful hindering of fugitive apprehension, the Penal Code prohibits a person from “provid[ing] or aid[ing] in providing... any means of avoiding arrest” to a person with intent to “hinder the arrest of [that person] under the authority of a warrant.” Tex. Pen. Code § 38.05 (a)(2).

43. As alleged herein, Defendant PBP by and through Defendant O’Rourke and other agents, has not only violated each of these penal code provisions, but has persisted in its violations in contravention of this Court’s August 8, 2025 TRO, and has done so in a particularly egregious manner that has brought the Texas House of Representatives to a legislative standstill and prevented the State’s ability to address critical State interests, including flood relief, property tax relief, public school reforms, matters relating to the protection of women’s privacy, and congressional re-districting for the people of this State.

44. Accordingly, for the identified herein, the State brings this petition in the nature of quo warranto to judicially forfeit Defendant PBP’s charter, rights, and privileges.

VII. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

A. Temporary and Permanent Injunctive Relief Pursuant to the DTPA

45. The State incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

46. “Texas courts have held that when an applicant relies upon a statutory source for injunctive relief, such as the DTPA, the statute’s express language supersedes the common law injunctive relief elements...” *David Jason W. & Pydia, Inc. v. State*, 212 S.W.3d 513, 519 (Tex.App.—Austin 2006, no pet.); *see also Butnaru v. Ford Motor Co.*, 84 S.W.3d 198, 210 (Tex. 2002).

47. Under the Deceptive Trade Practices Act, “whenever the consumer protection division [(1)] has reason to believe that any person is engaging in, [(2)] has engaged in, or [(3)] is about to engage in any act or practice declared to be unlawful” and that the “proceedings would be in the public interest...the division may bring an action... to restrain by temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, or permanent injunction the use of such method, act, or practice.” Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.47(a).

48. In the present matter, the Consumer Protection Division - has reason to believe the Defendants are engaging in, have engaged in, and are going to engage in, continued violations of the Deceptive Trade Practices Act, and, accordingly, the State asks that the Court issue a temporary injunction, and after a trial, permanent injunction, to stop such violations.

B. Temporary Injunctive Relief to Prevent Penal Code Violations

49. The State incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

50. Independent of the DTPA, the State has an “intrinsic right to enact, interpret, and enforce its own laws.” *State v. Naylor*, 466 S.W.3d 783, 790 (Tex. 2015). This includes the right to “enforce existing policy” as declared by the Texas Legislature. *City of El Paso v. Heinrich*, 284 S.W.3d 366, 372 (Tex. 2009). Injuries to this right are sufficient to both create standing to sue and

show irreparable harm. *See, e.g., Valentine v. Collier*, 956 F.3d 797, 803 (5th Cir. 2020); *Texas v. EEOC*, 933 F.3d 433, 447 (5th Cir. 2019); *Texas Ass’n of Bus. v. City of Austin*, 565 S.W.3d 425, 441 (Tex.App.—Austin 2018, pet. denied).

51. A temporary injunction is warranted where an applicant proves: (1) a cause of action against the adverse party; (2) a probable right to the relief sought; and (3) a probable, imminent, and irreparable injury in the interim. *Butnaru v. Ford Motor Co.*, 84 S.W.3d 198, 204 (Tex. 2002). For the reasons set forth herein, each of these elements are satisfied here. More specifically, according to Defendants’ own public statements, Defendants are engaged in conduct that constitutes felony bribery (Tex. Pen. Code § 36.02) and unlawful hindering of fugitive apprehension (Tex. Pen. Code § 38.05).

52. Defendants have unequivocally demonstrated that they do not intend to follow either the law or this Court’s orders pending a final resolution of the State’s claims. *Supra* ¶¶ 28-30 (Defendant O’Rourke commenting on this Court’s entry of a TRO and stating that the Attorney General “tried to stop us from raising money to support these Democrats in the fight [and] one of the worst things that we could do to Ken Paxton is to, right now, choose to donate to have the backs of these fighters by texting ‘fight’ to ‘20377’” and then going on to say, “there are no refs in this game— f*ck the rules— we are going to win, whatever it takes”).

53. The State is entitled to, and seeks, a temporary injunction pursuant to § 402.023 of the Texas Government Code (providing that the Attorney General “shall...act in the name of the state... to prevent[] corporation[s] from exercising a power... not authorized by law”) and §§ 36.02 (bribery), 38.05 (hindering the apprehension of a fugitive) of the Texas Penal Code, pending a final outcome of this cause and resolution of the State’s DTPA and quo warranto claims. *See also*

Tex. Bus. Orgs. Code § 2.003 (prohibiting domestic entities from engaging in an activity that is “expressly unlawful or prohibited by a law of this state”).

VIII. NOTICE OF LIEN

54. Pursuant to Tex. Bus. Orgs. Code § 12.201, this filing operates as a notice of lien on all of Defendant PBP’s property in this state.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

55. The State incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. As explained above, Defendants have engaged unlawful conduct and deceptive trade practices in violation of state law. NOW THEREFORE, the State respectfully prays that the Court enter judgment in its favor and order the following:

- a. Temporary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants, and those in active concert or participation with Defendants, from using political funds for the improper, unlawful, and non-political purposes of (1) funding out-of-state travel, hotel, or dining accommodations or services to unexcused Texas legislators during any special legislative session called by the Texas Governor, or (2) funding payments of fines provided by Texas House rules for unexcused legislative absences;
- b. Temporary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants, and those in active concert or participation with Defendants, from raising funds for non-political purposes, including to (1) fund out-of-state travel, hotel, or dining accommodations or services to unexcused Texas legislators during any special legislative session called by the Texas Governor, or (2) fund payments of fines provided by Texas House rules for unexcused legislative absences, through the ActBlue platform or any other platform that purports to exist for political fundraising purposes;
- c. Temporary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant PBP from removing any property or funds from the State of Texas during the pendency of this lawsuit;
- d. Temporary injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants, and those in active concert or participation with Defendants, from violating §36.02 of the Texas Penal Code, including by offering, conferring, or agreeing to confer, travel, hotel, or dining accommodations or services (or funds to support such accommodations or services)

to unexcused Texas legislators during any special legislative session called by the Texas Governor as consideration for a violation of such legislators' Constitutional duties;

- e. Temporary injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants, and those in active concert or participation with Defendants, from violating § 36.05 of the Texas penal code, including by funding out-of-state travel, hotel, or dining accommodations or services to Texas legislators for whom the Texas House of Representatives has issued a civil arrest warrant;
- f. Civil penalties in favor of the State in an amount of not more than \$10,000 per DTPA violation;
- g. Attorneys' fees and all costs and expenses; and
- h. Any and all further relief to which the State may be entitled.

[signature page to follow]

Dated: August 12, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

KEN PAXTON
Attorney General of Texas

BRENT WEBSTER
First Assistant Attorney General

RALPH MOLINA
Deputy First Assistant Attorney General

AUSTIN KINGHORN
Deputy Attorney General for Civil Litigation

/s/ Rob Farquharson
ROB FARQUHARSON
Deputy Chief, Consumer Protection Division
State Bar No. 24100550

JOHNATHAN STONE
Chief, Consumer Protection Division
State Bar No. 24071779

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
Consumer Protection Division
300 W. 15th St.
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone: (214) 290-8811
Fax: (214) 969-7615
Rob.Farquharson@oag.texas.gov

ATTORNEYS FOR THE STATE

Attachment A



GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT

July 9, 2025

Mr. Adam Bitter, General Counsel
Office of the Secretary of State
State Capitol Room 1E.8
Austin, Texas 78701

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00 pm O'CLOCK

JUL 09 2025
ANBH
Secretary of State

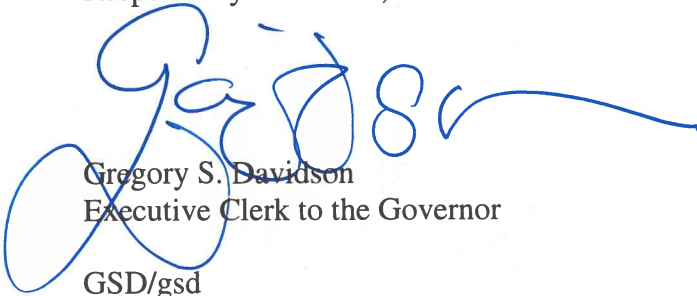
Dear Mr. Bitter:

Pursuant to his powers as Governor of the State of Texas, Greg Abbott has issued the following:

A proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, at noon on Monday, July 21, 2025.

The original proclamation is attached to this letter of transmittal.

Respectfully submitted,


Gregory S. Davidson
Executive Clerk to the Governor
GSD/gsd

Attachment

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

Governor of the State of Texas

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

I, GREG ABBOTT, Governor of the State of Texas, by the authority vested in me by Article III, Sections 5(a) and 40, and Article IV, Section 8(a) of the Texas Constitution, do hereby call a Special Session of the 89th Legislature, to convene in the City of Austin, commencing at 12:00 p.m. on Monday, July 21, 2025, to consider and act upon the following:

Legislation to improve early warning systems and other preparedness infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to strengthen emergency communications and other response infrastructure in flood-prone areas throughout Texas.

Legislation to provide relief funding for response to and recovery from the storms which began in early July 2025, including local match funding for jurisdictions eligible for FEMA public assistance.

Legislation to evaluate and streamline rules and regulations to speed preparedness for and recovery from natural disasters.

Legislation to eliminate the STAAR test and replace it with effective tools to assess student progress and ensure school district accountability.

Legislation reducing the property tax burden on Texans and legislation imposing spending limits on entities authorized to impose property taxes.

Legislation making it a crime to provide hemp-derived products to children under 21 years of age.

Legislation to comprehensively regulate hemp-derived products, including limiting potency, restricting synthetically modified compounds, and establishing enforcement mechanisms, all without banning a lawful agricultural commodity.

Legislation further protecting unborn children and their mothers from the harm of abortion.

Legislation prohibiting taxpayer-funded lobbying, including the use of tax dollars to hire lobbyists and payment of tax dollars to associations that lobby the Legislature.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1278 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that protects victims of human trafficking from criminal liability for non-violent acts closely tied to their own victimization.

Legislation that protects law enforcement officers from public disclosure of unsubstantiated complaints in personnel files.

Legislation protecting women's privacy in sex-segregated spaces.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00pm O'CLOCK
JUL 09 2025

Legislation proposing a constitutional amendment allowing the Attorney General to prosecute state election crimes.

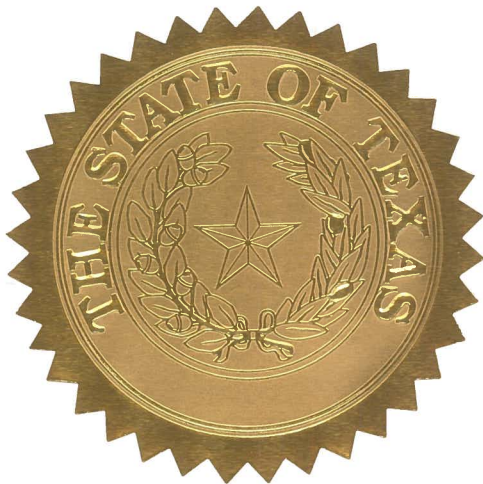
Legislation that provides a revised congressional redistricting plan in light of constitutional concerns raised by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 648 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that provides strengthened protections against title theft and deed fraud.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 1253 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, that authorizes political subdivisions to reduce impact fees for builders who include water conservation and efficiency measures.

Legislation, similar to Senate Bill No. 2878 from the 89th Legislature, Regular Session, relating to the operation and administration of the Judicial Department of state government.

The Secretary of State will take notice of this action and will notify the members of the legislature of my action.




IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name and have officially caused the Seal of State to be affixed at my office in the City of Austin, Texas, this the 9th day of July, 2025.



GREG ABBOTT
Governor

Attested by:



ADAM BITTER
General Counsel
Secretary of State

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
3:00 PM O'CLOCK
JUL 09 2025