Convenes
**MONDAY, APRIL 10**
12:00 PM

**Prefile Deadline**
**FRIDAY, MARCH 31**
5:00 PM, for all bills that are not general appropriation or local bills

**Deadline for third reading/final passage of a bill**
**MONDAY, JUNE 5**
6:00 PM on the 42nd legislative day or the 57th calendar day

**Adjourns**
**THURSDAY, JUNE 8**
6:00 PM

**Bills go into effect**
**TUESDAY, AUGUST 1**
Unless bill provides otherwise
In the Senate, Republicans currently have a supermajority, which is when they control more than 2/3 of the seats in the chamber.

In the House of Representatives, Republicans have almost enough seats to claim a supermajority.

If a party all votes together when they have a supermajority, it means they have enough votes to overturn gubernatorial vetoes or to act on some budget and tax provisions without requiring any input from the other party.
Legislators are elected by people in their community to represent their interests in the law making process. Legislators vote on a variety of laws, from criminal justice, to environmental protection, and funding for our schools. **It is important for your legislator to hear directly from you about the issues that you care about!**

You can contact your legislator by calling or emailing them to share your perspective. You do not need to be an expert to contact your legislator, **you just need to share why it is important to you and your community.**

**Plan:** What are you contacting your legislator about? Is there a specific bill that you want them to vote yes or no on? What is the story you want to tell them in your phone call or email? You can write down a script for yourself so you don’t forget your main point!

Power Coalition often has a “OneClick” campaign to contact legislators about bills that we care about. This makes it easy for you to contact your legislator directly using a profiled form where you can add your personal story!

**Power Tips**

When you contact your legislator, you should **identify yourself as one of their constituents** (someone who lives in their district) and then **explain why you are contacting them.**

Your goal is to either persuade them to support or oppose a particular issue.

Alternatively, **it is important to thank your legislator when they take a vote that you support** as a reminder that they are representing the voices of their community members.

**Call:** Call your legislator using the phone number listed on the Louisiana legislative website. You may not be able to speak to them directly, but you can leave a message.

**Email:** Your legislator has a state email that you can contact, this can also be found on the Louisiana legislative website. Your email should have the same information you would include in a phone call. Identify yourself as a constituent and share why you are contacting them.

**In Person:** Legislators are typically in the State House in Baton Rouge on days that votes are happening. Though they do not all have individual offices, they can often be found between committee meetings or before going to the floor for a vote.

When the legislative session is not happening, many legislators attend events in their districts and this can be a time to speak with your legislators about local matters.
Delivering Testimony in Committees

There are limited opportunities during the legislative process when the public is able to go on the record and share information with legislators, but when a bill is being heard in committee, the public can provide written statements ahead of time or can provide in person testimony. Both of these options will go into the record and are a great opportunity to share your perspective with legislators before they vote on a bill.

Legislators want to hear from constituents! They are there to represent your voice in government and sharing your authentic story and additional information is a great way to encourage legislators to support good legislation or stop bad bills from moving forward.

Providing Testimony In Person

To address the committee, you must complete a witness card stating your name, agency, organization or other interest represented, address, and the bill number for which you would like to provide comments. The witness card will also indicate whether you are there in support of the bill, in opposition of the bill, or there for informational purposes only.

All testimony is delivered from the witness table in front of the committee after you are recognized by the chairman. You will deliver your testimony into the microphone at the witness table. We recommend that you prepare your testimony ahead of time, have it written down, and have multiple copies available for members of the committee.

Legislators may ask you questions after your testimony to help clarify your statements or based on information that you bring up.

Best Practices

- If you use any statistics or other data, share where you got the information.
- Keep your statement on the shorter side—what is the main takeaway for legislators?
- Anticipate what questions legislators might have for you so that you can answer them.
- Do not argue with members of the committee, instead lay out your comments in an easy to understand way so that you can convince them.

Guidelines for effective testimony (written and spoken):

1. Identify yourself and the organization you represent (if applicable)
2. Greetings
3. Clear presentation of your position: State your position as “for” or “against” the proposed bill; identify the bill name and number
4. Factual arguments and data as evidence to support your position, if available
5. Personal story or anecdotes to demonstrate your position. This is often the most powerful part.
6. Restate/review your position at the end of your testimony
7. Thank the committee or task force for the opportunity to speak.

Written Statements

If you do not feel comfortable providing testimony in person or are unable to go to Baton Rouge, you may submit a written statement. The written statement should be sent to members of the committee and committee staff 24 hours ahead of the hearing and should include your name, contact information, and a clear explanation of your position on the legislation.

If you are providing the written statements to the committee in Baton Rouge, you should have the number of copies to distribute to each committee member, two staff members, and the committee administrative assistant. At the committee meeting, you should give the written statements to the administrative assistant for numbering and distribution if necessary.
How a Bill Becomes a Law
Glossary & Overview

**IDEA** All legislation begins as an idea. Ideas can come from anyone. The process begins when someone persuades a Senator or Representative to author a bill.

**AUTHOR** A legislator sends the idea and sometimes the language for the bill to the Legislative staff where it is drafted into the actual bill. The drafted bill is returned to the legislator for introduction.

**FIRST READING** A bill’s first reading is when the Clerk reads the bill number, the name of the author, and the descriptive title of the bill in the chamber while the legislators are on the floor. The bill then remains on the docket until the second reading.

**COMMITTEE HEARINGS** The bill then goes to the Senate or House Rules Committee where it is assigned to the appropriate standing committee for its first hearing. Bills are assigned according to subject area. During the hearing, the author presents the bill, people testify in support or opposition of the bill, and the committee acts on the bill. The committee can pass the bill, pass the bill as amended, or defeat the bill. It takes a majority vote of the membership of the committee to pass a bill. Bills which require money must also be heard in the Senate Finance committee, or House Appropriation Committee.

**SECOND AND THIRD READING** Bills passed by committees are read a second time in the house of origin and then placed in the Daily Digest on Third Reading. When a bill is read the third time it is explained by the author, discussed by the Members and voted on by a roll call vote. Bills generally require a majority vote of the body to be passed out of the chamber.

**REPEAT PROCESS IN OTHER HOUSE** Once the bill has been approved by the house of origin it proceeds to the other house where the procedure is repeated.

**RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES** If a bill is amended in the second house, it must go back to the house of origin for concurrence, which is agreement on the amendments. If agreement cannot be reached, the bill moves to a two house conference committee consisting of two Senators and two Representatives to resolve differences. If a compromise is reached, the conference report is voted upon in both houses.

**GOVERNOR** The bill then goes to the Governor. The Governor has three choices. He or she can sign the bill into law, veto the bill, or allow it to become law without his or her signature. A governor’s veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses. Most bills go into effect on August 1 of the next year. Urgency measures take effect immediately upon being signed by the Governor and chaptered by the Secretary of State.
Attending Committee Meetings

- **Senate Committee Rooms A-B,C,E, and F** are located on the ground floor in Duval Hall. Access to the John Hainkel Room is down a set of steps at the end of Duval Hall. An elevator is available.

- **Can’t clap, snap, or cheer** in chamber or committee rooms.

- **Before testifying you should plan.**

- In committee meetings bills will either be: voluntarily deferred, involuntarily deferred, voted favorably, or unfavorably.

- **You may not approach the desk** to speak to committee members.

- The committee hearing is an opportunity to inform legislators of your position regarding pending legislation or just to observe the legislative process. However, the length of the meeting agenda and the number of people who wish to testify may require the imposition of time limitations. If you are with a group, it is advisable to appoint a spokesperson.

- Please place ALL cell phones and other electronic devices on vibrate mode. You may take phone calls in the hallway only, not in committee rooms.

- Food and drinks are prohibited in committee hallways and committee rooms.

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What are Green Cards and Red Cards?

- A **GREEN CARD** is submitted to show your support for a bill.

- A **RED CARD** is submitted to share your opposition to a bill.

- If you submit a card, you have the option to speak but do not have to speak.

- These Witness Cards are available in the committee room and overflow rooms on the witness tables. Carefully read, fill out, and sign the back of the witness card. Your signature is an oath that you will tell the truth. **If you wish to speak, please check the appropriate box on the card.** Please return completed cards to the designated staff member or sergeant-at-arms.

- **Important Note:** You must fill out a separate card for each bill you are supporting or opposing.

- **Your oral and written comments and positions stated on the cards are important and become part of the permanent public record.**
Absent: When a legislator is not present at a session to cast a vote.

Act: Legislation that has been made into law. This means a bill has passed both the House of Representatives, the Senate, and been signed by the governor or the legislature overrode a veto. It is a permanent measure and is the law unless it is repealed.

Adjournment: Termination of a session for that day, with the hour and day of the next meeting being set.

Adjournment Sine Die: Final termination of a regular or special legislative session, no more legislation can be heard until a new session starts.

Amendment: Any alteration made (or proposed to be made) to a bill or clause by adding, deleting, substituting, or omitting language from the bill.

Author: The legislator who presents a bill or resolution.

Bill: A draft of a proposed law that is presented to the legislature.

Bill in the First Reading: A bill is introduced to a chamber (either the House of Representatives or the Senate).

Bill in the Second Reading: A bill is referred to a committee based on the intent of the bill.

Bill in the Third Reading: A bill is debated on the floor after passing out of committee.

Caucus: An informal meeting of a group of legislators, based on a shared identity or interest such as political party affiliation, gender, race, geographic location or specific issue.

Chamber: Official hall for the meeting of a legislative body, either the Senate or House of Representatives.

Committee Report: When a committee votes to move a bill or resolution from the committee with (or without) a specific recommendation, such as “pass”, “passed with amendments” or “involuntarily deferred.”

Constituent: A citizen in a legislator’s district.

Green Card: Witness cards can be found in committee hearing rooms, green cards express support of a bill or issue and can be filled out to request to speak.

Fiscal: Dealing with state revenues and expenditures.

Fiscal Note: A fiscal note is the estimated amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures that a piece of legislation would have and the present and future implications of a piece of pending legislation.

Hearing: Public discussion on a proposal or bill; usually scheduled by a committee. The hearing schedule can be found on the legislative website.

Legislative Committee: A group of legislators appointed by legislative leadership to consider and make recommendations on whether to send a bill to a full legislative vote. The Committees are in various topic areas and have chairs, vice chairs and members. Committees are where the public can provide written or oral testimony to legislators.

Legislative Session: The period when the legislature meets, in Louisiana it is typically April-June.

Line Item: Program number that is listed in an appropriations or budget bill.

Lobbyist: A representative of a special interest group whose function is to influence legislation affecting his special interest.

Majority Party: The political party having the greatest number of members in the legislature or in either chamber.
**Minority Party:** The political party having fewer numbers of members in the legislature or in either chamber.

**Motion:** Formal proposal made by a legislator.

**Nonpartisan:** Not affiliated with a particular party or caucus.

**Partisan:** Affiliated with a particular party or caucus.

**Precedent:** Unwritten rules that are established by custom and used as a basis for interpretation.

**Prefile:** When a legislator files a bill before the opening of the session.

**Red Card:** Witness cards can be found in committee hearing rooms, red cards express opposition of a bill or issue and can be filled out to request to speak.

**Repeal:** Revoking or annulling a previous legislative action.

**Representative:** One of two elected officials each citizen has at the State House who serves as their district’s spokesperson. A member of the House of Representatives.

**Resolution:** A document that expresses the sentiment or intent of a chamber, that governs the business of a chamber, or that expresses recognition by a chamber.

**Roll Call:** Names of the members being called in alphabetical order and recorded to take a vote on legislation or another topic.

**Rules:** Regulating principles or methods of legislative procedure.

**Senator:** One of two elected officials each citizen has at the State House who serves as their district’s spokesperson. A member of the Senate.

**Simple Majority:** More than half of the votes or legislators.

**Sponsor:** The legislator who presents a bill or resolution for consideration.

**Statute:** A formal enactment of the written law.

**Status of a Bill:** The progress of a bill at any given time in the legislative process. It can be in committee, on the calendar, in one chamber, etc.

**Sunset:** Some legislation has a “sunset” which is when the contents of the law are no longer in effect.

**Supermajority:** More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes or legislators.

**Testimony:** Written or spoken information provided by a legislator or public participant.

**Veto Override:** Vote by the legislature to pass a bill over a governor’s veto.

**Veto:** When a bill passes both the House and Senate, it is sent to the Governor for their signature to be turned into law. If the Governor does not approve the bill, they “Veto” the bill, sending it back to the legislature.

**White Card:** Witness cards can be found in committee hearing rooms, white cards express that you are there and can provide information and does not indicate support or opposition.

**Y eas and Nays:** Recorded vote of members on an issue.
House of Representatives

Administration of Criminal Justice
This committee hears bills that include topics such as criminal law, code of criminal procedure, controlled substance law and procedure, weapons, traffic offenses, prisons, juvenile justice, gambling, criminal justice generally, and other related topics.
Chair: Representative Joseph Mariano
Vice Chair: Representative Tony Bacala
Members: Marcus Anthony, Bryan Fontenot, Raymond Garofalo, Jonathan Goudeau, Valerie Hodges, Vanessa LaFleur, Denise Marcelle, Dany McCormick, Nicholas Muscarello, Richard Nelson, Alan Seabaugh, Debbie Villio

Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture, and Rural
This committee hears bills that include topics such as aquaculture, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, economics, and research, agriculture on public lands, animal industry, the forestry industries, livestock and meat products, rural development, and other agricultural generally.
Chair: Representative Jack McFarland, Vice Chair: Dustin Miller

Appropriations
This committee hears bills that include topics such as appropriation and expenditure of state funds, the general appropriation bill, and the deposit and investment of public money. Additionally, the committee hears bills that study the economy and efficiency of government at all levels, budget requirements and procedures, and the comprehensive state capital budget after the Committee on Ways and Means.
Chair: Representative Jerom Zeringue
Vice Chair Francis Thompson

Civil Law and Procedure
This committee hears bills that include topics such as marriage, divorce, family law, Code of Civil Procedure, and civil procedure generally. Additionally, they hear bills regarding notaries public and their records, civil Constitutional rights, proposed amendments to the state constitution, and other civil law matters.
Chair: Gregory Miller
Vice Chair: Mike Johnson
Members: Beryl Amedée, Delisha Boyd, Chad Brown, Wilford Carter Sr., Robby Carter, Michael Echols, Julie Emerson, Lawrence Friedeman, Raymond Garofalo, Valerie Hodges, Patrick Jefferson, Sam Jenkins, Danny McCormick, Nicholas Muscarello, Richard Nelson, Alan Seabaugh

Commerce
This committee hears bills that include topics such as regulation of banking; communication by telephone, telegraph, radio and television; registering and licensing of small boats; consumer protection; merchandising; Regulation, licensing, or certification of non-health related occupations; Interest rates; Savings and loan and homestead associations; Small loan companies; Regulation and licensing of businesses and occupations; Corporations; Tourism; and Commerce generally.
Chair: Paula Davis
Vice Chair: Stephanie Hilferty

Education
This committee hears bills that include topics such as schools and secondary education, school employees and their pay, colleges and universities, vocational technical education, adult education, the school lunch program, state and public libraries, and educational television.
Chair: Lance Harris
Vice Chair: Patrick Jefferson
Members: Beryl Amedée, Ken Brass, Julie Emerson, Aimee Freeman, Barbara Freiberg, Stephanie Hilferty, Charles Owen, Tammy Phelps, Vincent St. Blanc, Phillip Tarver
House of Representatives

Health and Welfare
This committee hears bills that include topics such as public and private hospitals, health offices and their administration, services for people with disabilities, mental health institutions, nursing homes, research training and rehabilitation for public welfare, the regulation of health related occupations, and health and welfare generally.

Chair: Larry Bagley
Vice Chair: Christopher Turner

House and Governmental Affairs
This committee hears bills that include topics such as legislative rules and procedures, use of funds by the Legislature, rules or laws regarding the Legislature or executive branches of governments, creation of all legislative committees, registrar of voters, and the operation of elections, state political parties and their committees, and other House legislative items.

Chair: John M. Stefanski
Members: Les Farnum, Sam L. Jenkins Jr., Tanner D. Magee, Clay Schexnayder, Gerald “Beau” Beaullie, u, IV, Foy Bryan Gadberry, Mike Johnson, Candace N. Newell, Wilford Dan Carter, Sr., Dodie Horton, Jeremy S. LaCombe, Polly Thomas, Daryl Andrew Deshotel, Barry Ivey, Rodney Lyons, Malinda B. White

Insurance
This committee hears bills that include topics such as private and public insurance systems, employment insurance, motor vehicle insurance, and other insurance related items.

Chair: Mike Huval
Vice Chair: Edmond Jordan

Judiciary
This committee hears bills that include topics such as the courts and the matters of the jurisdiction of these courts and judges. This committee also hears all matters relating to the Attorney General, District Attorneys and prosecutors, law enforcement and the Department of Public Safety, Sheriffs, clerks of court and records of the Courts, the National guard, Code of Military Justice and the Adjutant General, civil defense and disaster protection and state and local government boundary lines and miscellaneous matters not covered by other standing committees.

Chair: Randal L. Gaines
Vice Chair: Sherman Q. Mack

Labor and Industrial Relations
This committee hears bills that include topics such as wages and hours of labor, workers’ compensation, labor standards, unemployment compensation, labor disputes and labor and industrial relations generally.

Chair: Barbara Carpenter
Vice Chair: Neil Riser

Municipal, Parochial, and Cultural Affairs
This committee hears bills that include topics such as local government, sewerage and water districts, assistance to municipal and local governments, local taxes, local ordinances, state and urban planning, state parks and recreational districts, museums and local and municipal affairs generally.

Chair: Rick Edmonds
Vice Chair: Joseph A. Stagni
Louisiana Legislature’s
Standing Committees

House of Representatives

Natural Resources and Environment
This committee hears bills that include topics such as conservation, wildlife and fisheries, mines, hunting, fishing, and recreational boating. Additionally, it hears bills regarding public lands, laws regulating minerals and mining, materials or substances which travel through pipelines, and other natural resources generally.

Chair: Rick Edmonds
Vice Chair: Joseph A. Stagni

Retirement
This committee hears bills that include topics such as matters relating to retirement of all state officials, state employees, teachers and school employees, and judges.

Chair: Phillip DeVillier
Vice Chair: John R. Illg, Jr.
Members: Roy Daryl Adams, Tony Bacala, Delisha Boyd, Julie Emerson, Michael “Gabe” Firment, Aimee Adatto Freeman, Paul Hollis, Barry Ivey, Patrick O. Jefferson, Vanessa Caston LeFleur, Richard Nelson, Philip Eric Tarver

Transportation
This committee hears bills that include topics such as highways, roads, and bridges, railroads, air, bus, and pipelines. Additionally, the committee hears bills regarding the construction, improvement, and maintenance of waterways, lakes, and streams.

Chair: Mark Wright
Vice Chair: Ken Brass

Ways and Means
This committee hears bills that include topics such as taxes, raising revenue, bonding of revenue, and state revenues generally.

Chair: Stuart J. Bishop
Vice Chair: Gerald “Beau” Beaullieu, IV
Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture, and Rural Development
This committee hears bills that include topics such as agricultural chemistry, economics, research, production, promotion, marketing, and services generally. It also hears bills regarding the regulation of forestry, livestock and meat products, rural development, soil conservation, and other related items.
Chair: Stewart Cathey Jr.
Vice Chair: Glen Womack

Commerce
This committee hears bills that include topics such as banking and its regulation, corporations, credit unions, small loan companies and the regulation, licensing and standards of professions, businesses and occupations. It also hears bills about tourism and communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, television or other media
Chair: Mike Reese
Vice Chair: Cameron Henry
Members: Mark Abraham, Stewart Cathey Jr., Patrick Connick, Cleo Fields, Jimmy Harris, John C. “Jay” Morris, Mack “Bodi” White

Education
This committee hears bills that include topics such as primary, secondary, vocational, and adult education. This committee hears bills regarding colleges and universities, state and public libraries, cultural affairs, museums, and the school lunch program.
Chair: Cleo Fields
Vice Chair: Katrina R. Jackson
Members: Mark Abraham, Robert Mills, Beth Mizell, Kirk Talbot, Mack “Bodi” White

Environmental Quality
This committee hears bills that include topics such as air quality, Hazardous waste, pollution, solid waste regulation, water resources, and environmental control and regulation generally.
Chair: Eddie J. Lambert
Vice Chair: J. Rogers Pope
Members: Royce Duplessis, Sharon Hewitt, Patrick Connick, Bob Hensgens, Edward J. Price

Finance
This committee hears bills that include topics such as the appropriation of state funds, budget requirements and procedures, fiscal controls, the general appropriations bill, and general finance matters.
Chair: Mack “Bodi” White
Vice Chair: Heather Cloud
Members: Mark Abraham, Regina Barrow, Gerald Boudreaux, Michael “Big Mike” Fesi, Jimmy Harris, Cameron Henry, Barry Milligan, Gregory Tarver, Glen Womack
Interim Members: Sharon Hewitt, Katrina R. Jackson, Fred H. Mills Jr.

Health and Welfare
This committee hears bills that include topics such as child care facilities, elderly affairs, public and private hospitals, nursing homes, veterans affairs, vocational rehabilitation, and other health and welfare topics.
Chair: Fred H. Mills Jr
Vice Chair: Regina Barrow
Members: Bob Hensgens, Gerald Boudreaux, Gary Carter, Jay Luneau, Beth Mizell, Patrick McMath, J. Rogers Pope

Insurance
This committee hears bills that include topics such as casualty, health, life, property, and other insurance topics.
Chair: Kirk Talbot
Vice Chair: Louie Bernard
Members: Katrina R. Jackson, Royce Duplessis, Robert Mills, Gary L. Smith Jr, Jeramy Stine, Barrow Peacock, Michael "Big Mike" Fesi

Judiciary A/Judiciary B/Judiciary C
These committees may hear bills that include topics such as the Attorney General, District Attorneys, prosecutors, clerks of court and records of the courts. They include topics regarding the Department of Corrections, prisons, jails, rehabilitation, juvenile code, criminal code, the Department of Public Safety, state police, Sheriffs, and the National Guard. This committee hears bills regarding the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, District Courts, Family Courts, Municipal and Parish Courts, Mayor’s Courts, Justice of the Peace Courts, and Juvenile Courts, including traffic offenses. This committee hears bills related to the Civil Code such as marriage, divorce, and family law. It also hears controlled dangerous substance law and procedure, weapons and explosives, and the administration of criminal justice generally.
This committee may also hear bills related to constitutional rights or state boundary lines.
# Senate

## Louisiana Legislature’s Standing Committees

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<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice Chair</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<td><strong>Judicial A Members:</strong></td>
<td>Barrow Peacock</td>
<td>Jimmy Harris</td>
<td>Cleo Fields, Robert Mills, Heather Cloud, Jay Luneau, Jeremy Stine</td>
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<td><strong>Judicial B members:</strong></td>
<td>Gary L. Smith Jr.</td>
<td>Gregory Trevor</td>
<td>Joseph Bouie, Mike Reese, Kirk Talbot, Patrick McMath, Cameron Henry</td>
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<td><strong>Judicial C Members:</strong></td>
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<td>Bob Hensgens</td>
<td>Michael &quot;Big Mike&quot; Fesi</td>
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**Retirement**

This committee hears bills including topics such as retirement systems supported in whole or in part by funds of the state, retirement of state officials, employees, judges, school employees, teachers, and other state employees.

Chair: Edward J. Price

Vice Chair: Robert Mills

Members: Cleo Fields, Bob Hensgens, Beth Mizell, Barrow Peacock, Kirk Talbot

**Revenue and Fiscal Affairs**

This committee hears bills including topics such as taxes, revenue measures including collection, bond issuance, the bond portion of the comprehensive state capital budget, the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Tax Commission and the Board of Tax Appeals, the investment of public monies.

Chair: R. L. Bret Allain

Vice Chair: Patrick Connick


Interim Member: Louie Bernard, Steward Cathey Jr., Jeremy Stine

**Senate and Governmental Affairs**

This committee hears bills that include topics such as apportionment for public officials and governing authorities, creation of all legislative committees and proposals for interim studies by committees, governmental ethics, rules and procedures of the Senate and the Legislature, and election, state political parties and their committees and offices, and other matters relating to government affairs.

Chair: Sharon Hewitt

Vice Chair: Barry Milligan


Transportation, Highway, and Public Works

This committee hears bills that include topics such as highways, roads, bridges, ports, railroads, air, bus, levee districts, and pipelines.

Chair: Patrick McMath

Vice Chair: Gary Carter
