

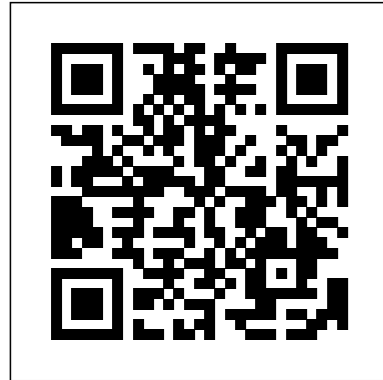
Senate Bill 3

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The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts. Testimony concerning Senate Bill 4, as amended, which would require that all bulk purchases of the the diesel fuel used in state motor vehicles be a blend containing at least two percent biodiesel as long as the cost of biodiesel blend did not exceed the cost of unblended diesel by ten cents or more per gallon, and also requires that retail purchases of diesel fuel, where available, be fuel blends containing at least two percent biodiesel.

Congressional Record

Uniform Commercial Code

Final Report : Report to the Legislature

A Simplification

Vocational Education. Speech of Carrol S. Page Delivered in the Senate of the United States June 5, 1912 on Senate Bill 3, to Cooperate with the States in Encouraging Instruction in Agriculture, the Trades and Industries, and Home Economics in Secondary Schools...

Prepared Pursuant to Section 3 of Senate Bill 21 of the 130th General Assembly

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Vocational Education. Speech of Hon. Carroll S. Page Delivered in the Senate of the United States June 5, 1912, on Senate Bill 3, To Cooperate with the States in Encouraging Instruction In Agriculture, the Trades and Industries, and Home Economics In Secondary Schools ... To Appropriate Money and Regulate Its Expenditure. June 5, 1912. -- Ordered to be Printed

Speech of Hon. Carroll S. Page, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 5, 1912, on Senate Bill 3, to Cooperate with the States in Encouraging Instruction in Agriculture, the Trades and Industries, and Home Economics

Drawback of Duties (to Accompany Senate Bill No. 3).

Regarding Senate Bill 3 as Amended by Senate Committee on Utilities Use of Gasohol in State Vehicles

Social and Financial Report

Held Feb. 17 [and] Mar. 2, 1960

House Sub. for SB 3, as amended, would make changes to the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act, other school funding legislation, and enact policies relating to the

Kansas Department of Education, the Courts, and the Legislature. The bill would provide for increases in Base State Aid Per Pupil (BSAPP), reimpose correlation weighting, and establish a Local Activities Budget of 2 percent of the school district general fund budget. The bill appropriates funding totaling \$119,000,000 in FY 2006 and \$20,000,000 in FY 2007 for various state aid programs. The bill funds the Skills for Success Program in FY 2007, and makes other policy changes as outlined below.

Testimony concerning Senate Bill 3, as amended by Senate Committee on Utilities, regarding the use of gasohol in state vehicles.

Response to Senate Bill 3, Article 8, Study of Role of Lake Somerville in Economic Development

Adopting Environmental Flows in Texas

Senate Bill 3

Court of Domestic Relations, Hamilton County, Ohio

Education, Chapter 3, Senate Bill

Vocational Education. Speech of Hon. Carroll S. Page, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 5, 1912, on Senate Bill 3, to Cooperate with the States in Encouraging Instruction in Agriculture, the Trades and Industries, and Home Economics

Report contains 3 parts, 19 -1979: pt. 1. Senate -- pt. 2. Assembly -- pt. 3. Subject index; contains 4 parts, 1981: pt. 1 Senate -- pt. 2. Administrative rules -- pt. 3. Assembly -- pt. 4. Index; contains 5 parts, 1983-1995: pt. 1 Senate -- pt. 2. Administrative rules -- pt. 3. Assembly -- pt. 4. Index -- pt. 5. Index to Wisconsin acts; contains 6 parts, 1997-2007/2008:pt. 1 Senate -- pt. 2. Administrative rules -- pt. 3. Directories of registered lobbying organizations, licensed lobbyists, state agencies legislative liaisons -- pt. 4. Assembly -- pt. 5. Index -- pt. 6. Index to Wisconsin acts; 2009/2010- :pt. 1 Senate -- pt. 2. Administrative rules -- pt. 3. Assembly -- pt. 4. Index -- pt. 6. Index to Wisconsin acts -- pt. 6. Registered lobbying organizations, licensed lobbyists, state agencies legislative liaisons.

Senate Bill 6 was passed by the 82nd Texas Legislature in the summer of 2011. This bill shifted the procedure for distribution of textbooks from an adoption-based distribution system to an allotment system. The purpose of this study was to document the rapid change in policy, establishing the legislative intent of the bill and analyzing the bill's implementation at the local level. Four research questions guided the investigation and included: (1) What was the legislative intent of Senate Bill 6?; (2) How were decisions made within three local school districts regarding implementation of Senate Bill 6?; (3) How was Senate Bill 6's intent addressed at the local level?; and (4) How has the Instructional Materials Allotment changed the political climate in schools and communities? A qualitative case study was conducted using the constant comparative method as first developed by Glaser and Strauss and recently adapted by Boeije. The investigation included a main case study, which represented the intent of Senate Bill 6, and an embedded case study, which represented the bill's implementation in three local school districts. Theoretical foundations for this study included Wirt, Mitchell and Marshall's theory of political values, which include efficiency, equity, quality, and choice; implementation theory as described by Goggin; and issues of local control from a variety of perspectives. Four overall themes were established which include: (1) content versus delivery of content; (2) the locals know best; (3) the rapid pace of technology advancement in education; and (4) this is our money. Analysis of these themes indicates that the Texas Legislature chose to surrender control of the textbook selection process to local school district personnel in exchange for efficiency, and left quality and equity to be determined largely by local decision makers. The closing discussion identifies the nascent struggles associated with the allocation of power, authority and fiduciary responsibility that are an intricate part of implementing

Senate Bill 6. The increased politicization of education has made the apportionment of these resources even more poignant, as it simultaneously raises the stakes for both legislators and school district administrators. This study identifies specific implications for both policy makers and local school district leaders as they navigate issues of local control.

Senate Bill 6

The New Role of the Office of the Attorney General

Amendments to Title 15

Implementing SB 3

Vocational Education

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

Senate Bill 3 emerged from the Texas Legislature in 2007 as an attempt to create certainty over how the state deals with allocating water to environmental flows. Senate Bill 3 created a process in the Water Code requiring regional stakeholder groups (referred to as Basin and Bay Area Stakeholder Committees or BBASCs) to develop consensus-based environmental flow standards and strategies to meet the environmental flow standards specific to the rivers and bay systems in a particular region. The concept of “ environmental flows ” describes the flows of water necessary to protect the ecological health of rivers and of the bays and estuaries that are the ultimate recipients of these flows. The consensus of the scientific community is that for environmental flow standards to be adequate to support a sound ecological environment in a stream system, they must include minimum subsistence flows, varying levels of base flows, high flow pulses, and overbank pulses that vary throughout the year. Environmental flow standards establish requirements that govern when a water right holder may remove water from a stream or a river (instream flow requirements), thus protecting that water for instream and bay or estuary environmental needs. The Water Code directs the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), after considering the stakeholder committees' recommendations, to adopt environmental flow standards “ adequate to support a sound ecological environment, to the maximum extent reasonable considering other public interests and other relevant factors. ” This paper summarizes the environmental flow standard and strategy recommendations made by the six stakeholder committees that submitted reports to the TCEQ and compares these to the standards the TCEQ ultimately adopted. The adopted standards only apply to permits seeking a new appropriation of water or to an amendment to an existing water right that increases the amount of water authorized to be stored, taken, or diverted.

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Report on Senate Bill #3

Senate Bill 3, Relating to Health Insurance Coverage of Treatment for Autism Spectrum Disorder

A Study of Texas' Instructional Materials Allotment and Issues of Local Control

Ohio Senate Bill Number 3

Program Materials 2005

Senate Bill No. 3

When the Third Grade Reading Guarantee began in 2012, it became important for schools to use high-quality reading diagnostic assessments. The Ohio Department of Education provides a summative assessment, like the Ohio Achievement Assessment (OAA), and a diagnostic assessment for schools to use. However, many school districts choose to use different diagnostic assessments for their students. This includes a wide variety of diagnostic assessments from several assessment companies. As part of Senate Bill 21 of the 130th General Assembly, the Department of Education was charged with studying the diagnostic assessments that school districts were using to determine if the assessments were valid and reliable diagnostic measures. The study also required the department to determine if the results of the diagnostic assessments could be effectively correlated and make any legislative recommendations needed as a result of this study. This report includes the Department's results and recommendations from the diagnostic assessment study.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Vocational Education Speech of Hon Carroll S Page, Delivered in the Senate of the United States, June 5, 1912, on Senate Bill 3, to Cooperate With

Veto Message on Senate Bill 3, 1982 Special Session, Legislative Redistricting Proposal

Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature

Vocational Education. Report of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, Sixty-Second Congress, on Senate Bill 3 ..

A Comparison of Three Drafts of Senate Bill 3 (The Public Lands Bill).