By: Burkett, Flynn, Geren, Laubenberg, Parker, et al.

H.C.R. No. 36

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 WHEREAS, The right of parents to direct the upbringing of

2 their children is fundamental, and the interests of children are

3 best served when parents are free to make decisions regarding their

4 education, their religion, and other aspects of their lives without

5 governmental interference; and

6 WHEREAS, In its 1972 Wisconsin v. Yoder decision, the United

7 States Supreme Court held that the "primary role of the parents in

8 the upbringing of their children is now established beyond debate

9 as an enduring American tradition," yet the more recent Troxel v.

10 Granville case resulted in a splintered six-way decision by the

11 supreme court that has caused ambiguity about the rights of parents

12 for courts at the state and federal levels; and

WHEREAS, Moreover, the United States is being encouraged to

ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,

15 which would drastically alter the fundamental right of parents to

16 direct the upbringing of their own children; international law can

17 influence the supreme court's rulings, as illustrated in the 2005

18 decision Roper v. Simmons, raising the possibility that a future

19 court might allow external authorities to erode the American

20 tradition of treating parental rights as fundamental rights; and

21 WHEREAS, The proposed Parental Rights Amendment to the

22 U.S. Constitution states that "[t]he liberty of parents to direct

23 the upbringing and education of their children is a fundamental

24 right," that "[n]either the United States nor any state shall

14

H.C.R. No. 36

infringe upon this right without demonstrating that its governmental interest as applied to the person is of the highest order and not otherwise served," and that "[n]o treaty may be adopted nor shall any source of international law be employed to supersede, modify, interpret, or apply to the rights guaranteed by

this article"; and

WHEREAS, The Texas Legislature has affirmed the importance of parental rights in such statutes as Section 40.002(b)(2), Human Resources Code, which spells out the need for the Department of Family and Protective Services to "respect the fundamental right of parents to control the education and upbringing of their children," and Section 151.003, Family Code, which establishes the type of standard that should be instituted at the federal level by providing that "[a] state agency may not adopt rules or policies or take any other action that violates the fundamental right and duty of a parent to direct the upbringing of the parent's child"; and 

WHEREAS, Explicitly enumerating the rights of parents in the Constitution of the United States will protect these rights in perpetuity from the shifting ideologies and interpretations of the supreme court and from the threat of being placed under the jurisdiction of the international community, thereby preserving the cherished American tradition of entrusting parents to raise their own children; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 84th Legislature of the State of Texas respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to propose and submit to the states for ratification the Parental Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution; and, be it further

H.C.R. No. 36

RESOLVED, That the Texas secretary of state forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and to all the members of the Texas delegation to Congress with the request that this resolution be entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.