

1-1 By: Hunter (Senate Sponsor - Hinojosa) H.C.R. No. 46
 1-2 (In the Senate - Received from the House May 12, 2021;
 1-3 May 12, 2021, read first time and referred to Committee on
 1-4 Administration; May 21, 2021, reported favorably by the following
 1-5 vote: Yeas 5, Nays 0; May 21, 2021, sent to printer.)

1-6 COMMITTEE VOTE

| | Yea | Nay | Absent | PNV |
|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|
| 1-7 | | | | |
| 1-8 | X | | | |
| 1-9 | X | | | |
| 1-10 | | | X | |
| 1-11 | X | | | |
| 1-12 | X | | | |
| 1-13 | X | | | |
| 1-14 | | | X | |

1-15 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1-16 WHEREAS, Every year, countless Texans flock to beaches to
 1-17 enjoy the sunshine, sand, and waves, but it is important for
 1-18 visitors to be aware of the potential dangers that can arise from
 1-19 swimming in the ocean; and

1-20 WHEREAS, Rip currents are powerful, narrow channels of
 1-21 fast-moving water that flow outward to sea; these currents have an
 1-22 average speed of around one to two feet per second, but some can be
 1-23 as fast as eight feet per second; many swimmers are caught off guard
 1-24 by the sensation of being pulled out to sea and react by attempting
 1-25 to swim directly to shore, putting themselves at risk of exhaustion
 1-26 and drowning; and

1-27 WHEREAS, Signs that a rip current may be present include a
 1-28 break in the wave pattern, a visible channel of choppy, churning
 1-29 water, a line of foam or debris moving seaward, and a difference in
 1-30 water color; if a swimmer is caught in a rip current, he or she
 1-31 should swim parallel to, rather than against the force of the
 1-32 current, until it is weak enough that the swimmer can head to shore;
 1-33 if he or she is unable to escape that way, it is best to float or
 1-34 tread water and signal for help; it is imperative that swimmers
 1-35 remain calm and try to conserve their energy; and

1-36 WHEREAS, Beach visitors should be mindful of the flag warning
 1-37 system, which is used to signal hazardous conditions in the water,
 1-38 such as strong currents, high bacteria levels, and jellyfish or
 1-39 other marine life; visitors can also receive daily updates on the
 1-40 beach conditions from the National Weather Service; and

1-41 WHEREAS, Recognizing and being prepared for rip currents and
 1-42 other hazards can save lives, and it is important that Texans take
 1-43 the time to educate themselves about these dangers to ensure that
 1-44 they have a safe, healthy, and enjoyable beach vacation; now,
 1-45 therefore, be it

1-46 RESOLVED, That the 87th Legislature of the State of Texas
 1-47 hereby designate April as Beach Safety and Rip Current Awareness
 1-48 Month; and, be it further

1-49 RESOLVED, That, in accordance with the provisions of Section
 1-50 391.004(d), Government Code, this designation remain in effect
 1-51 until the 10th anniversary of the date this resolution is finally
 1-52 passed by the legislature.

1-53 * * * * *