

THE CLUB FOR
GROWTH
FOUNDATION

2025

Texas State Economic Scorecard

See how Members of Texas's State Legislature are voting on economic growth issues.



Club for Growth Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization focused on educating the public about the value of free markets, pro-growth policies, and economic prosperity.

State Scorecards are created by the Club for Growth Foundation to educate the public about the voting records of the legislators who serve in state legislatures. This is part of a larger scorecard project that the Club for Growth Foundation has created to educate the public about the economic positions taken by legislators in states across the country.

Our Mission

THE FOUNDATION EDUCATES THE PUBLIC ABOUT PRO-GROWTH POLICIES.

THE FOUNDATION CONDUCTS COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS OF VOTING RECORDS.

THE FOUNDATION'S GOAL IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC AND BRING AWARENESS TO LAWMAKERS.

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Club for Growth Foundation publishes the scorecard study so the public can monitor the actions and the voting behavior of Texas’s elected state lawmakers on economic growth issues.

The Foundation conducted a comprehensive examination of each lawmaker’s record on votes related to pro-growth policies and computed an Economic Growth Score on a scale of 0 to 100. A score of 100 indicates the highest support for pro-growth policies.

The Foundation examines legislative votes related to the Club’s immediate pro-economic growth policy goals, including:

- Reducing or eliminating tax rates and enacting tax reform
- Limiting government through limited spending and budget reform
- Regulatory reform and deregulation
- Ending abusive lawsuits through medical malpractice and tort reform
- Expanding school choice
- Implementing Term Limits

Not all of these policy goals will come up for a vote in each legislative session.

The Foundation also examines votes on bills that would directly harm these goals.

This scorecard is based on selected votes of importance to the Foundation and does not include the complete voting record of any legislator. There are inherent limitations in judging the overall qualifications of any legislator based on a selected voting record, and the Foundation does not endorse or oppose any legislator for public office.

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LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED IN TEXAS IN 2025

The Foundation’s study examined over 6,000 floor votes and, in the end, included 21 Texas House votes and 21 Texas Senate votes.

COMPUTATION

Scores are computed on a scale of 0 to 100. Each vote or action in the rating is assigned a certain number of points depending on its relative importance. If a lawmaker casts a correct vote, the scorecard will denote it with that number. If a lawmaker casts an incorrect vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with a hyphen (-). Absences are not counted – signified as an “X” on the scorecard – though the Foundation reserves the right to do so if, in its judgment, a lawmaker’s position was otherwise discernible. If a lawmaker was not officially sworn into office at the time of a vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with an “I”.

To provide some additional guidance concerning the scores, each lawmaker was ranked. Aside from ties, lawmakers

with 0% scores are, by default, ranked #150 in the House and #31 in the Senate if all lawmakers are present. Scores and ranks cannot be directly compared between the House and Senate, as different votes were taken in each chamber. If applicable, the study also records a “Lifetime Score” for each lawmaker. This is a simple average of the scores from 2025 and all previous years where the lawmaker earned a score.

In some cases, a lawmaker was not present for enough votes for a meaningful score or ranking to be computed. In such cases, “n.a.” for “not applicable” appears. In computing lifetime scores, years with “n.a.” listed instead of a score are not included. Comparing such scores to other members without “n.a.” years may be misleading.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

A study of roll call votes on the floor of the Texas House and Texas Senate and legislative actions is just that. It cannot account for a lawmaker’s work in committee, advocacy in his party’s caucus meetings, and effectiveness as a leader in advocating pro-growth policies.

“Through the release of this series, the Club for Growth Foundation is looking at how state legislatures perform in terms of pro-growth policies. We believe that this scorecard will help inform citizens and entrepreneurs about who supports the policies that are good for economic prosperity.”

- DAVID McINTOSH
PRESIDENT, CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

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31 MEMBERS

Texas Senate Snapshot

20 Republicans

11 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 61%

Average Democrat Score: 14%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN SENATOR

Bob Hall (SD-2) | 72%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN SENATOR

Robert Nichols (SD-3) | 42%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT SENATOR

Borris Miles (SD-13) | 23%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT SENATOR

Nathan Johnson (SD-16) | 5%

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
POINTS					6	6	6	4	7	3	3	3	4	9	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	
Alvarado, Carol	SD-06	D	14%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	25	
Bettencourt, Paul	SD-07	R	60%	69%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	8	
Birdwell, Brian	SD-22	R	60%	65%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	8	
Blanco, Cesar	SD-29	D	21%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	-	22	
Campbell, Donna	SD-25	R	55%	65%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	-	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	17	
Cook, Molly	SD-15	D	9%	9%	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Creighton, Brandon	SD-04	R	71%	73%	-	6	6	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	2	
Eckhardt, Sarah	SD-14	D	11%	5%	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Flores, Peter	SD-24	R	60%	64%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	8	
Gutierrez, Roland	SD-19	D	11%	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	X	-	-	-	X	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	27	
Hagenbuch, Brent	SD-30	R	64%	64%	-	6	-	4	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	6	
Hall, Bob	SD-02	R	72%	85%	-	6	-	4	-	3	3	3	4	-	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	1	
Hancock, Kelly	SD-09	R	58%	68%	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	X	9	4	-	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	15	
Hinojosa, Adam	SD-27	R	60%	60%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	8	
Hinojosa, Juan	SD-20	D	21%	31%	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	-	22	
Huffman, Joan	SD-17	R	55%	65%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	-	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	17	
Hughes, Bryan	SD-01	R	68%	76%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	
Johnson, Nathan	SD-16	D	5%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	31	
King, Phil	SD-10	R	60%	63%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	8	
Kolkhorst, Lois	SD-18	R	63%	72%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	9	4	-	5	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	7	
Menendez, Jose	SD-26	D	15%	17%	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	24	

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
POINTS					6	6	6	4	7	3	3	3	4	9	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	
Middleton, Mayes	SD-11	R	68%	85%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	-	9	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	3
Miles, Borris	SD-13	D	23%	20%	-	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	21	
Nichols, Robert	SD-03	R	42%	56%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	-	20
Parker, Tan	SD-12	R	60%	60%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	8
Paxton, Angela	SD-08	R	57%	69%	-	X	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	16
Perry, Charles	SD-28	R	60%	66%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	-	5	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	8
Schwertner, Charles	SD-05	R	55%	64%	-	6	-	-	-	3	3	-	4	-	9	4	-	-	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	17
Sparks, Kevin	SD-31	R	67%	62%	-	6	-	4	-	3	3	3	4	-	9	4	5	-	3	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	5
West, Royce	SD-23	D	14%	21%	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	25	
Zaffirini, Judith	SD-21	D	9%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	29	

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HB 2

BIG SPENDING EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill expands FY2026-27 funding for the state’s K-12 government schools. Specifically, the legislation spends an additional \$8.5 billion for K-12 school operations, including \$4 billion in meritless across-the-board teacher pay raises that range between \$2,500 and \$8,000 depending on the number of students in the school district, \$500 million in additional pay increases for select administrative staff including counselors and librarians, and roughly \$600 million in new spending to subsidize health insurance, transportation, and utility costs to the districts. Overall, Texas lawmakers significantly expanded K-12 government school spending and bureaucracy despite finally establishing an ESA program to empower parents. Such profligate spending artificially inflates budget baselines that jeopardize hardworking Texans with future tax-and-spend initiatives. The Texas House passed the bill, 122-

13, on May 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it by voice vote on May 23, 2025.

HB 4

PRO-GROWTH REDISTRICTING EFFORT (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This special session bill implements a new mid-decade congressional map. Specifically, the legislation creates a new statewide redistricting map for federal congressional seats that facilitates more accurate representation of Texas’s hardworking citizens, thereby directly supporting the successful implementation of pro-growth policies in the U.S. House of Representatives. Free and fair election procedures are critical to preserving a free market, which provides the greatest opportunities for individuals and families to flourish. The Texas House passed the bill, 88-52, on August 20, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 18-11, on August 22, 2025.

HB 18

EXPANDING GOVERNMENT-RUN RURAL HEALTHCARE (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates new state agencies and taxpayer-backed grants that further entrench government bureaucracy in the Texas healthcare system. Specifically, the legislation establishes the State Office of Rural Hospital Financing, the Rural Hospital Officers Academy, multiple new taxpayer-funded grant programs, and expands Medicaid in rural hospital systems to cover OB/GYN services. Estimates suggest the bill will increase spending by at least \$96 million over the FY2026-27 biennium, result in a permanent 2 percent increase in all rural hospital medical services due to the targeted Medicaid service expansion, and does not include the total cost of the new uncapped grant programs. Instead of expanding government bureaucracy within the healthcare system, lawmakers should seek approaches that sever government bureaucracy and corporate cronyism, which directly contribute to rising medical costs and

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diminished quality of care. The Texas House passed the bill, 115-18, on May 28, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 26-5, on May 25, 2025.

HB 136

MEDICAID EXPANSION FOR LACTATION SERVICES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill further expands the Medicaid program in Texas. Specifically, the legislation mandates that Medicaid reimburse lactation consultant services, further expanding the program's reach into specialized care services at an estimated cost of \$4.7 million in state and federal spending increases over the budget biennium. Texas is one of ten states that have wisely refused to extend the fraud-prone and costly Medicaid program to healthy adults. However, the continual expansion of services creates bottom-up pressure that captures more providers and patients to lobby for such expansion, while simultaneously increasing the programmatic baseline. Lawmakers should focus on constraining Medicaid and moving Texans toward a patient-centered, free-market model of healthcare, rather than implementing

policies that benefit government bureaucracies and foster cycles of dependence. The Texas House passed the bill, 130-16, on April 23, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 28-3, on May 8, 2025.

HB 500

SUPPLEMENTAL SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill allocates an additional \$13.7 billion in spending for the current fiscal year. Specifically, the legislation appropriates massive new funding for the FY2025 general revenue budget, setting a dangerous precedent for significantly expanding government through "one-time" appropriations. The bill allocates \$1 billion to stabilize the state's government employee pension system, \$750 million in additional Medicaid spending, \$300 million for the crony Space Exploration and Aeronautics Fund to reward hand-selected corporate entities, and \$250 million in new subsidies to Hollywood. Instead of backfilling the current fiscal year with a 9.5 percent spending increase in current general revenue fund expenditures, lawmakers should instead focus on setting

the future baseline to reduce the spending burden on hardworking Texans. The Texas House passed the bill, 112-24, on May 30, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it unanimously by voice vote on May 27, 2025.

HB 2440

PROHIBITION ON GREEN MANDATES FOR VEHICLES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts efforts to impose destructive green energy mandates on vehicles. Specifically, the legislation prohibits state agencies from restricting the sale or use of motor vehicles based on the type of energy used to power the vehicle, including the state implementation plan for the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This policy prevents zealous political subdivisions from attempting to mirror costly and destructive emissions policies created in states like California that effectively ban the internal combustion engine, imposing new costs on hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Texas House passed the bill, 101-32, on May 10, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 25-6, on May 23, 2025.

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HB 2464

HOME BUSINESS REGULATORY PREEMPTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts local governments from imposing onerous regulations on home-based businesses. Specifically, the legislation prohibits municipalities from mandating rezoning, licenses, permits, or other approval mechanisms for operating a “no-impact” home business. No-impact home businesses employ residents within the home or immediate family members, do not generate noise or odors, do not impact street traffic, and sell lawful goods and services. Recent estimates show that nearly half of America’s 30 million small businesses are home-based. Policies that protect entrepreneurs and foster opportunities are crucial for driving sustainable economic growth. The Texas House passed the bill, 124-8, on May 14, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 29-2, on May 25, 2025.

HB 5616

NEW PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FUND (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill establishes the Texas Presidential Library Promotion Program through the Texas Historical Commission. Specifically, the legislation establishes a new program for tourism promotion purposes, utilizing an uncapped fund to subsidize the promotion of the presidential libraries belonging to Lyndon Johnson, George H.W. Bush, and George W. Bush. The funding is sourced from legislative appropriations, subsidized grants, or private donations and authorizes a non-profit entity to administer the appropriations. Tourism and other travel promotion efforts are best left to the free market. Lawmakers should not create new taxpayer-backed entities that benefit government-preferred special interests at the expense of taxpayers and families. The Texas House passed the bill, 103-35, on May 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 26-5, on May 27, 2025.

HJR 2

PERMANENT DEATH TAX REPEAL (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This joint resolution facilitates a constitutional amendment to permanently ban a state death tax through a ballot referendum. Specifically, the resolution prohibits the state Legislature from imposing a death tax on property or an inheritance tax on the transfer of an estate, legacy, succession, or gift from one family member, estate, or individual to another. Additionally, the resolution prohibits the state Legislature from increasing an existing inheritance tax rate or expanding an existing inheritance tax beyond the current rate as of January 2, 2025. While hardly transformational, the bill does institute a new structural impediment for future legislatures to increase or impose taxes, thereby providing some future protections for hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Texas House passed the resolution, 112-29, on April 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 27-3, on May 12, 2025.

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SB 1 PROFLIGATE BIENNIAL BUDGET (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill allocates \$338 billion in spending for FY2026-27, the largest budget in state history. This is a 5.2 percent increase over the previous biennial budget and a 43 percent increase since the FY2020-21 biennium. The legislation includes myriad agency and programmatic spending binges, including \$81 billion for the state Medicaid program, \$450 million in new subsidies for teacher health insurance, \$5 billion for the crony Texas Energy Fund subsidized loan program, yet another meritless across-the-board pay raise for government school teachers, and just \$6 billion in property tax relief for overburdened taxpayers, representing a paltry 25 percent of the state's \$24 billion surplus. The substantial and continual increase in baseline spending with each successive biennium threatens the long-term fiscal outlook of Texas and saddles hardworking families with the prospect of significant tax-and-spend obligations in the not-too-distant future. The Texas House passed the bill, 107-21, on May 31, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it unanimously by voice vote on the same day.

SB 2 SIGNIFICANT SCHOOL CHOICE EXPANSION (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements a low-income educational savings account (ESA) program for eligible K-12 students in Texas. Specifically, the legislation provides for \$1 billion over the fiscal biennium to follow students to a participating school of their parents' or guardians' choice—including private education. Parents in eligible households will have access to roughly \$8,000 per year to use for tuition, books, and other related education expenses. The ESA operates on an income-tiered basis that prioritizes students with disabilities in households at or below 500 percent of the federal poverty level, students in households at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, and finally those above 500 percent of the federal poverty level. While not as transformational as a universal ESA, this is a significant development for Texas families that begins to empower parents and students over teachers' unions and bureaucrats. The Texas House passed the bill, 86-61, on April 17, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 19-12, on April 24, 2025.

SB 12 DISMANTLING TAXPAYER-FUNDED DEI INFRASTRUCTURE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits state elementary and secondary schools, boards of education, and government school employees from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs. Specifically, the legislation prohibits K-12 education entities that receive taxpayer money from funding or operating woke DEI offices, trainings, and programs that promote race essentialism, as well as contracting with entities that engage in such practices. Hardworking Texans should not be compelled to fund an education bureaucracy through their tax dollars that engages in explicit discrimination and espouses neo-Marxist concepts. The Texas House passed the bill, 77-40, on May 31, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 20-11, on the same day.

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SB 19 AMDT 5

NICHOLS AMENDMENT GUTTING TAXPAYER-FUNDED LOBBYING PROHIBITION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This amendment to a bill prohibiting taxpayer-funded lobbying undercuts the intent of the bill and codifies taxpayer-funded lobbying into Texas statute. Specifically, the amendment creates a loophole allowing entities like the Texas Municipal League and Texas Association of School Boards to be exempted from the lobbying ban. This poison pill amendment ruptured a common-sense reform to protect hardworking households and families from funding their local government to lobby for more taxpayer-backed benefits that ultimately harm or increase financial burdens on the very people represented by the municipality. The Texas Senate passed the amendment, 15-13, on March 19, 2025. The Texas House did not take it up.

SB 22

NEW HOLLYWOOD SUBSIDY PROGRAM (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new crony grant scheme for the Texas film industry. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Texas Moving Image Industry Incentive Fund to dole out taxpayer-backed grants to well-connected Hollywood insiders to subsidize movies, television shows, and other digital media projects. The bill diverts state sales taxes into the new fund at the start of each biennium, with an estimated total cost of \$2.5 billion through 2035. The considerations of hardworking taxpayers burdened by persistently high inflation should not be secondary to the desires of the Hollywood elite. The Texas House passed the bill, 105-34, on May 25, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 23-8, on May 28, 2025.

SB 707

FEDERALISM EMPOWERMENT MECHANISM (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill creates a process for rejecting unconstitutional federal directives. Specifically, the legislation provides for the state

Legislature to assess the constitutionality of laws, executive orders, regulations, and other policies emanating from federal departments and agencies through a specified concurrent resolution. Additionally, the bill requires a two-thirds majority in both chambers to pass the resolution, which prohibits a state government officer from enforcing or assisting in the enforcement of a directive that exceeds federal authority through constitutionally prescribed enumerated powers. This is a significant empowerment of state authority and is a much-needed invigoration of federalism as the national debt hits \$37 trillion due to profligate federal spending and overreach. The Texas Senate passed the bill, 20-11, on April 1, 2025. The Texas House passed it under a different bill number.

SB 946

SOCIAL CREDIT SCORE PROHIBITION (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits implementing a communist-style social credit system in Texas. Specifically, the legislation prohibits any bank or financial institution from using a social credit system

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or radical Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) evaluations to determine whether to lend money to a customer. Social credit systems discriminate against individuals and groups of people based on their political, religious, economic, or social views, imposing steep financial costs for holding beliefs deemed out of favor by the ruling class. Such systems are a direct threat to freedom and contrary to the very ethos of the American way of life. The Texas Senate passed the bill, 20-11, on May 8, 2025. The Texas House did not take it up.

SB 1453

REFORMING LOCAL DEBT PAYMENTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reforms to debt service payments. Specifically, the legislation requires all taxing units to set their debt service rates at the minimum dollar amount to repay bonds. Additionally, the bill implements new public notice and supermajority requirements to increase the rate above the newly established minimum. One of the driving forces behind spiking property taxes in Texas is the decision by taxing units to keep interest and sinking tax rates constant as

property values increase, encouraging entities to needlessly overcollect and stockpile tax revenue. This legislation modifies the existing definition of current debt to force these tax jurisdictions to adopt a lower overall rate and engage in a more transparent and fiscally responsible manner. The Texas House passed the bill, 101-32, on May 24, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 25-6, on April 3, 2025.

SB 1502

TAXPAYER PROTECTION PROVISION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill closes an existing loophole to better protect taxpayers from exploitative taxing units. Specifically, the legislation prohibits a school district from adopting a tax rate for a tax year when that rate exceeds the voter-approved rate and when a taxpayer ratification election has occurred that has rejected the district's proposed rate. This prevents districts from utilizing disaster exemptions to bypass taxpayer safeguards and ensures that school districts will only be able to tax citizens at the voter-approved rate. The Texas House passed the bill, 102-27, on May 10, 2025. The Texas

Senate passed it, 28-3, on May 5, 2025.

SB 1950

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFORM

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reforms in the state's unemployment insurance (UI) program. Specifically, the legislation increases the number of weekly work search activities required to retain UI benefits to at least five per week. Additionally, the bill requires the Texas Workforce Commission to verify the accuracy of an individual's reporting on their work requirements and conduct regular audits of employment databases, death certificates, and other identification networks to reduce fraud. The bill helps move people out of unemployment and back into the workforce with estimated taxpayer savings of \$220 million per year. Policy reforms that encourage re-employment lead to a healthier and more productive workforce while serving as a foundation for sustainable growth. The Texas Senate passed the bill, 20-11, on May 13, 2025. The Texas House did not take it up.

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Texas 2025 | Senate Vote Descriptions

SB 2010

BLOCKING UNEARNED GUARANTEED INCOME HANDOUTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts efforts to implement socialist guaranteed income payments. Specifically, the legislation prohibits municipalities, counties, and other political subdivisions from using revenue for unearned income payments to residents through the guise of providing guaranteed “basic income.” Such policies punish hardworking taxpayers and families, discourage the dignity of work, and promulgate freeloading behavior from otherwise able-bodied individuals who should be operating in the workforce. Socialist policies like universal basic income strike at the very heart of freedom and opportunity. The Texas Senate passed the bill, 22-9, on April 23, 2025. The Texas House did not take it up.

SB 2330

ELIMINATING GOVERNMENT COLLECTION OF UNION DUES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill protects taxpayers from indirectly

subsidizing unions. Specifically, the legislation prohibits government payroll systems from deducting or transferring portions of an employee’s salary to pay for dues or fees associated with labor unions, professional associations, and other outside entities. Unions routinely act as political enforcers for far-left causes, and this bill implements reforms that ensure government neutrality when it comes to individual employee decisions to support unions, thereby protecting hardworking Texans. The Texas Senate passed the bill, 19-12, on April 30, 2025. The Texas House did not take it up.

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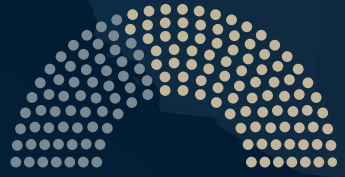
TEXAS SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

TEXAS HOUSE SNAPSHOT

TEXAS HOUSE VOTES

TEXAS HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

150 MEMBERS



Texas House Snapshot

88 Republicans

62 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 58%

Average Democrat Score: 14%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE

Brian Harrison (HD-10) | 100%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE

Dade Phelan (HD-21) | 32%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT REPRESENTATIVE

Ana-Maria Rodriguez Ramos (HD-102) | 47%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT REPRESENTATIVES

Erin Gamez (HD-38) | 0%

Trey Martinez Fischer (HD-116) | 0%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Alders, Daniel	HD-006	R	74%	74%	-	6	-	5	4	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	X	9	4	5	3	4	2	21
Allen, Alma	HD-131	D	27%	24%	X	-	X	-	-	X	3	-	-	3	5	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	4	2	90
Anchia, Rafael	HD-103	D	4%	10%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
Andrews Bowers, Rhetta	HD-113	D	20%	23%	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	X	3	3	5	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	99
Ashby, Trent	HD-009	R	47%	46%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	-	4	2	56
Barry, Jeffrey	HD-029	R	35%	35%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	X	-	-	-	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	-	2	85
Bell, Cecil	HD-003	R	45%	58%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	62
Bell, Keith	HD-004	R	48%	51%	-	6	-	X	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	52
Bernal, Diego	HD-123	D	8%	9%	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	4	X	132
Bhojani, Salman	HD-092	D	20%	16%	-	X	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	99
Bonnen, Greg	HD-024	R	41%	56%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Bryant, John	HD-114	D	35%	26%	-	-	6	5	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	4	X	85
Buckley, Brad	HD-054	R	41%	52%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	X	-	X	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Bucy, John	HD-136	D	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	123
Bumgarner, Ben	HD-063	R	59%	56%	-	6	6	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	30
Burrows, Dustin	HD-083	R	n/a	49%	X	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	X	X	X	X	
Cain, Briscoe	HD-128	R	90%	90%	6	6	-	5	4	7	3	4	3	-	X	5	3	4	9	9	4	X	3	4	2	8
Campos, Elizabeth	HD-119	D	14%	16%	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	4	2	113
Canales, Terry	HD-040	D	19%	23%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	3	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	X	106
Capriglione, Giovanni	HD-098	R	41%	50%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Chen Button, Angie	HD-112	R	43%	41%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	X	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	69

Texas 2025 | House Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Cole, Sheryl	HD-046	D	12%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	118
Collier, Nicole	HD-095	D	3%	13%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	139
Cook, David	HD-096	R	56%	53%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	35
Cortez, Philip	HD-117	D	20%	21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	X	3	4	2	99
Craddick, Tom	HD-082	R	46%	56%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	59
Cunningham, Charles	HD-127	R	52%	48%	-	6	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	X	-	-	-	4	X	9	X	5	X	4	2	45
Curry, Pat	HD-056	R	41%	41%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Darby, Drew	HD-072	R	45%	39%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	62
Davis, Aicha	HD-109	D	19%	19%	X	X	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	-	4	2	106
Davis, Yvonne	HD-111	D	5%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	135
Dean, Jay	HD-007	R	34%	48%	-	6	-	-	-	-	X	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	X	-	-	-	2	88
DeAyala, Mano	HD-133	R	55%	54%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	5	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	36
Dorazio, Mark	HD-122	R	53%	55%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	5	X	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	41
Dutton, Harold	HD-142	D	14%	19%	X	-	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	3	-	-	X	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	113
Dyson, Paul	HD-014	R	41%	41%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Fairly, Caroline	HD-087	R	50%	50%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	49
Flores, Lulu	HD-051	D	8%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
Frank, James	HD-069	R	41%	49%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Gamez, Erin	HD-038	D	0%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146
Garcia Hernandez, Cassandra	HD-115	D	3%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	139
Garcia, Josey	HD-124	D	21%	17%	-	X	-	-	-	X	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	4	2	96
Garcia, Linda	HD-107	D	24%	24%	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	4	-	93

Texas 2025 | House Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Gates, Gary	HD-028	R	48%	63%	X	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	52
Gerdes, Stan	HD-017	R	58%	56%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	31
Gerren, Charlie	HD-099	R	40%	38%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	X	-	-	4	-	9	X	-	3	X	2	83
Gervin-Hawkins, Barbara	HD-120	D	20%	17%	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	-	4	-	99
Gonzalez, Jessica	HD-104	D	21%	15%	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	4	-	96
Gonzalez, Mary	HD-075	D	3%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Goodwin, Vikki	HD-047	D	20%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	X	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	X	99
Guerra, Bobby	HD-041	D	17%	22%	-	-	X	-	-	-	3	-	3	X	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	3	-	2	109
Guillen, Ryan	HD-031	R	41%	31%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Harless, Sam	HD-126	R	46%	47%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	X	9	X	-	X	-	2	59
Harris Davila, Caroline	HD-052	R	54%	54%	-	6	-	-	4	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	37
Harris, Cody	HD-008	R	n/a	63%	X	6	X	X	X	X	3	X	3	X	-	X	X	4	X	9	X	-	X	4	2	
Harrison, Brian	HD-010	R	100%	100%	6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	X	1
Hayes, Richard	HD-057	R	79%	78%	-	6	-	5	-	7	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	19
Hefner, Cole	HD-005	R	53%	71%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	X	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	X	41
Hernandez, Ana	HD-143	D	3%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	139
Hickland, Hillary	HD-055	R	60%	60%	-	6	-	5	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	29
Hinojosa, Gina	HD-049	D	10%	14%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	X	-	-	-	-	123
Holt, Janis	HD-018	R	64%	64%	-	6	X	5	-	-	3	X	X	X	-	X	3	4	X	9	X	5	X	4	X	25
Hopper, Andy	HD-064	R	94%	94%	6	6	-	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	3
Howard, Donna	HD-048	D	9%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	129
Hull, Lacey	HD-138	R	52%	65%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	X	3	4	2	45

Texas 2025 | House Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Hunter, Todd	HD-032	R	41%	40%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Isaac, Carrie	HD-073	R	58%	71%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	31
Johnson, Ann	HD-134	D	4%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	136
Jones, Jolanda	HD-147	D	20%	17%	-	X	X	5	-	-	-	X	-	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Jones, Venton	HD-100	D	n/a	7%	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	3	3	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Kerwin, Helen	HD-058	R	84%	84%	X	6	X	5	-	7	-	4	3	3	5	-	X	4	9	9	4	X	3	X	2	11
King, Ken	HD-088	R	41%	42%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Kitzman, Stan	HD-085	R	46%	46%	-	6	X	X	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	59
LaHood, Marc	HD-121	R	48%	48%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	52
Lalani, Suleman	HD-076	D	12%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	118
Lambert, Stan	HD-071	R	44%	40%	-	6	-	-	-	X	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	68
Landgraf, Brooks	HD-081	R	45%	58%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	X	62
Leach, Jeff	HD-067	R	49%	58%	X	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	50
Leo-Wilson, Terri	HD-023	R	80%	85%	-	6	6	-	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	16
Little, Mitch	HD-065	R	84%	84%	6	6	-	5	4	7	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	11
Longoria, Oscar	HD-035	D	10%	13%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	-	4	-	123
Lopez, Janie	HD-037	R	41%	34%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Lopez, Ray	HD-125	D	3%	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	2	139
Louderback, AJ	HD-030	R	64%	64%	-	6	-	-	-	7	3	X	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	25
Lowe, David	HD-091	R	94%	94%	-	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	X	4	2	3
Lozano, J. M.	HD-043	R	75%	51%	-	6	-	5	4	7	3	-	3	3	-	X	-	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	20
Lujan, John	HD-118	R	41%	36%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70

Texas 2025 | House Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Luther, Shelley	HD-062	R	94%	94%	6	6	-	5	4	7	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	3
Manuel, Christian	HD-022	D	13%	14%	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	117
Martinez Fischer, Trey	HD-116	D	0%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	146
Martinez, Armando	HD-039	D	19%	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	106
McLaughlin, Don	HD-080	R	48%	48%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	52
McQueeney, John	HD-097	R	45%	45%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	-	X	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	62
Metcalfe, Will	HD-016	R	45%	59%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	62
Meyer, Morgan	HD-108	R	41%	44%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Meza, Terry	HD-105	D	15%	15%	X	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	3	X	X	111
Money, Brent	HD-002	R	89%	89%	-	6	X	5	-	7	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	9
Moody, Joe	HD-078	D	3%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	139
Morales Shaw, Penny	HD-148	D	22%	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	5	-	-	4	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	95
Morales, Christina	HD-145	D	27%	19%	-	X	6	5	-	7	-	X	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	90
Morales, Eddie	HD-074	D	15%	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	111
Morgan, Matt	HD-026	R	81%	81%	6	6	-	5	-	-	3	4	3	3	5	5	X	4	X	9	4	5	3	4	2	15
Munoz, Sergio	HD-036	D	21%	23%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	3	4	2	96
Noble, Candy	HD-089	R	51%	61%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	47
Olcott, Mike	HD-060	R	87%	87%	-	6	-	5	4	7	3	4	3	X	5	X	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	10
Oliverson, Tom	HD-130	R	49%	63%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	X	-	5	-	4	-	9	X	5	3	X	2	50
Ordaz, Claudia	HD-079	D	11%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	X	120
Orr, Angelia	HD-013	R	54%	43%	X	6	X	X	-	-	3	X	3	X	X	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	37
Patterson, Jared	HD-106	R	53%	72%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	41

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Paul, Dennis	HD-129	R	51%	57%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	X	2	47
Perez, Mary Ann	HD-144	D	11%	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	X	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	120
Perez, Vincent	HD-077	D	10%	10%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	123
Phelan, Dade	HD-021	R	32%	47%	-	6	-	-	-	X	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	X	-	X	-	X	4	2	89
Pierson, Katrina	HD-033	R	82%	82%	6	6	-	5	4	7	3	4	3	-	5	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	13
Plesa, Mihaela	HD-070	D	10%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Raymond, Richard Pena	HD-042	D	23%	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	3	4	2	94
Reynolds, Ron	HD-027	D	35%	20%	6	-	6	5	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	9	-	X	X	X	X	-	85
Richardson, Keresa	HD-061	R	82%	82%	-	6	6	5	-	-	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	13
Rodriguez Ramos, Ana-Maria	HD-102	D	47%	19%	6	X	-	5	-	7	-	X	3	3	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	5	-	4	-	56
Romero, Ramon	HD-090	D	11%	14%	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	120
Rose, Toni	HD-110	D	16%	14%	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	-	4	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	110
Rosenthal, Jon	HD-135	D	14%	16%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Schatzline, Nate	HD-093	R	65%	79%	-	6	-	5	-	-	3	X	3	3	5	5	3	4	X	9	X	-	X	4	2	24
Schofield, Mike	HD-132	R	68%	67%	-	6	-	5	X	7	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	22
Schoolcraft, Alan	HD-044	R	96%	96%	6	6	6	5	-	X	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	2
Shaheen, Matt	HD-066	R	54%	75%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	37
Shofner, Joanne	HD-011	R	66%	66%	-	6	6	5	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	23
Simmons, Lauren	HD-146	D	10%	10%	X	X	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	123
Slawson, Shelby	HD-059	R	62%	75%	-	6	-	-	4	-	3	4	3	-	5	X	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	27
Smithee, John	HD-086	R	47%	52%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	X	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	X	56
Spiller, David	HD-068	R	54%	62%	-	6	-	5	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	37

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-time	HB2	HB4	HB18	HB104	HB136	HB500	HB796	HB1201	HB2440	HB2464	HB4735	HB4811	HB5616	HJR2	SB1	SB2	SB12	SB22	SB379	SB1453	SB1502	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					6	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	
Swanson, Valoree	HD-150	R	80%	82%	-	6	-	5	-	7	3	-	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	16
Talarico, James	HD-050	D	3%	10%	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	139
Tepper, Carl	HD-084	R	45%	52%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	62
Thompson, Senfronia	HD-141	D	9%	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	129
Tinderholt, Tony	HD-094	R	93%	93%	-	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	X	9	X	5	X	4	2	7
Toth, Steve	HD-015	R	94%	86%	-	6	6	5	4	7	3	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	3
Troxclair, Ellen	HD-019	R	62%	64%	-	6	6	-	4	-	3	4	X	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	X	5	3	4	2	27
Turner, Chris	HD-101	D	7%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	134
VanDeaver, Gary	HD-001	R	37%	46%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	-	4	-	3	4	2	84
Vasut, Cody	HD-025	R	57%	76%	-	6	-	5	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	X	3	4	-	9	4	X	X	4	2	34
Villalobos, Denise	HD-034	R	41%	41%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	70
Virdell, Wesley	HD-053	R	80%	80%	X	6	-	X	-	X	3	X	3	3	-	5	X	4	9	9	4	5	3	4	2	16
Vo, Hubert	HD-149	D	9%	9%	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	129
Walle, Armando	HD-140	D	4%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	136
Ward Johnson, Charlene	HD-139	D	20%	20%	-	X	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	4	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	99
Wharton, Trey	HD-012	R	58%	58%	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	3	4	-	9	4	5	3	4	2	31
Wilson, Terry	HD-020	R	53%	76%	-	6	X	-	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	5	-	4	-	9	4	-	3	4	2	41
Wu, Gene	HD-137	D	26%	17%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	3	5	-	-	-	9	X	-	-	-	-	-	92
Zwiener, Erin	HD-045	D	14%	12%	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	113

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HB 2

BIG SPENDING EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill expands FY2026-27 funding for the state’s K-12 government schools. Specifically, the legislation spends an additional \$8.5 billion for K-12 school operations, including \$4 billion in meritless across-the-board teacher pay raises that range between \$2,500 and \$8,000 depending on the number of students in the school district, \$500 million in additional pay increases for select administrative staff including counselors and librarians, and roughly \$600 million in new spending to subsidize health insurance, transportation, and utility costs to the districts. Overall, Texas lawmakers significantly expanded K-12 government school spending and bureaucracy despite finally establishing an ESA program to empower parents. Such profligate spending artificially inflates budget baselines that jeopardize hardworking Texans with future tax-and-spend initiatives. The Texas House passed the bill, 122-

13, on May 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it by voice vote on May 23, 2025.

HB 4

PRO-GROWTH REDISTRICTING EFFORT (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This special session bill implements a new mid-decade congressional map. Specifically, the legislation creates a new statewide redistricting map for federal congressional seats that facilitates more accurate representation of Texas’s hardworking citizens, thereby directly supporting the successful implementation of pro-growth policies in the U.S. House of Representatives. Free and fair election procedures are critical to preserving a free market, which provides the greatest opportunities for individuals and families to flourish. The Texas House passed the bill, 88-52, on August 20, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 18-11, on August 22, 2025.

HB 18

EXPANDING GOVERNMENT-RUN RURAL HEALTHCARE (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates new state agencies and taxpayer-backed grants that further entrench government bureaucracy in the Texas healthcare system. Specifically, the legislation establishes the State Office of Rural Hospital Financing, the Rural Hospital Officers Academy, multiple new taxpayer-funded grant programs, and expands Medicaid in rural hospital systems to cover OB/GYN services. Estimates suggest the bill will increase spending by at least \$96 million over the FY2026-27 biennium, result in a permanent 2 percent increase in all rural hospital medical services due to the targeted Medicaid service expansion, and does not include the total cost of the new uncapped grant programs. Instead of expanding government bureaucracy within the healthcare system, lawmakers should seek approaches that sever government bureaucracy and corporate cronyism, which directly contribute to rising medical costs and

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diminished quality of care. The Texas House passed the bill, 115-18, on May 28, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 26-5, on May 25, 2025.

HB 104

SUPERCHARGED CORPORATE WELFARE FUND

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a massive new corporate welfare scheme. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Texas Future Fund as a subaccount within the state's Rainy Day Fund. The new fund is authorized to provide an initial \$500 million in taxpayer-backed subsidies to government-preferred entities in the defense and frontier technology industries. The bill is not only textbook cronyism, but it also flagrantly abuses taxpayers by transforming the Rainy Day Fund's mission away from financial stabilization into a corporate welfare slush fund. Instead of stockpiling tax revenue in the Rainy Day Fund to reward well-connected business ventures, lawmakers should return tax dollars to hardworking Texas families and entrepreneurs burdened by persistent inflation and profligate government spending. The Texas

House passed the bill, 107-35, on May 5, 2025. The Texas Senate did not take it up.

HB 136

MEDICAID EXPANSION FOR LACTATION SERVICES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill further expands the Medicaid program in Texas. Specifically, the legislation mandates that Medicaid reimburse lactation consultant services, further expanding the program's reach into specialized care services at an estimated cost of \$4.7 million in state and federal spending increases over the budget biennium. Texas is one of ten states that have wisely refused to extend the fraud-prone and costly Medicaid program to healthy adults. However, the continual expansion of services creates bottom-up pressure that captures more providers and patients to lobby for such expansion, while simultaneously increasing the programmatic baseline. Lawmakers should focus on constraining Medicaid and moving Texans toward a patient-centered, free-market model of healthcare, rather than implementing policies that benefit government bureaucracies

and foster cycles of dependence. The Texas House passed the bill, 130-16, on April 23, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 28-3, on May 8, 2025.

HB 500

SUPPLEMENTAL SPENDING BINGE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill allocates an additional \$13.7 billion in spending for the current fiscal year. Specifically, the legislation appropriates massive new funding for the FY2025 general revenue budget, setting a dangerous precedent for significantly expanding government through "one-time" appropriations. The bill allocates \$1 billion to stabilize the state's government employee pension system, \$750 million in additional Medicaid spending, \$300 million for the crony Space Exploration and Aeronautics Fund to reward hand-selected corporate entities, and \$250 million in new subsidies to Hollywood. Instead of backfilling the current fiscal year with a 9.5 percent spending increase in current general revenue fund expenditures, lawmakers should instead focus on setting the future baseline to reduce the spending

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burden on hardworking Texans. The Texas House passed the bill, 112-24, on May 30, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it unanimously by voice vote on May 27, 2025.

HB 796

FEDERALISM EMPOWERMENT MECHANISM (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill creates a process for rejecting unconstitutional federal directives. Specifically, the legislation provides for the state Legislature to assess the constitutionality of laws, executive orders, regulations, and other policies emanating from federal departments and agencies through a specified concurrent resolution. Additionally, the bill requires a two-thirds majority in both chambers to pass the resolution, which prohibits a state government officer from enforcing or assisting in the enforcement of a directive that exceeds federal authority through constitutionally prescribed enumerated powers. This is a significant empowerment of state authority and is a much-needed invigoration of federalism as the national debt hits \$37 trillion due to profligate federal spending and overreach.

The Texas House passed the bill, 94-53, on May 7, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it under a different bill.

HB 1201

MEDICAID PILOT PROGRAM FOR DOULAS (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill expands Medicaid to doula services. Specifically, the legislation establishes a pilot program for Harris and Tarrant counties to provide Medicaid coverage for doula services at an estimated cost of \$2 million in state and federal spending increases over the budget biennium. Texas is one of ten states that have wisely refused to extend the fraud-prone and costly Medicaid program to healthy adults. However, the continual expansion of services creates bottom-up pressure that captures more providers and patients to lobby for such expansion, while simultaneously increasing the programmatic baseline. Lawmakers should focus on constraining Medicaid and moving Texans toward a patient-centered, free-market model of healthcare, rather than implementing policies that benefit government bureaucracies and foster cycles of dependence. The Texas

House passed the bill, 81-40, on May 2, 2025. The Texas Senate did not take it up.

HB 2440

PROHIBITION ON GREEN MANDATES FOR VEHICLES (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts efforts to impose destructive green energy mandates on vehicles. Specifically, the legislation prohibits state agencies from restricting the sale or use of motor vehicles based on the type of energy used to power the vehicle, including the state implementation plan for the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This policy prevents zealous political subdivisions from attempting to mirror costly and destructive emissions policies created in states like California that effectively ban the internal combustion engine, imposing new costs on hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Texas House passed the bill, 101-32, on May 10, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 25-6, on May 23, 2025.

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HB 2464

HOME BUSINESS REGULATORY PREEMPTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill preempts local governments from imposing onerous regulations on home-based businesses. Specifically, the legislation prohibits municipalities from mandating rezoning, licenses, permits, or other approval mechanisms for operating a “no-impact” home business. No-impact home businesses employ residents within the home or immediate family members, do not generate noise or odors, do not impact street traffic, and sell lawful goods and services. Recent estimates show that nearly half of America’s 30 million small businesses are home-based. Policies that protect entrepreneurs and foster opportunities are crucial for driving sustainable economic growth. The Texas House passed the bill, 124-8, on May 14, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 29-2, on May 25, 2025.

HB 4735

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CRONYISM SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill establishes a significant corporate welfare program. Specifically, the legislation creates a rural investment framework that rewards private investors, such as insurance companies, with special tax benefits in exchange for their agreement to “invest” in rural development funds (RDFs), which issue loans to government-preferred businesses in rural areas of Texas. The Comptroller is empowered to authorize \$300 million in investment authority, including \$150 million in subsidized tax credits to these well-connected private entities. Additionally, individual recipients are eligible to receive up to \$15 million in “growth investments” from RDFs in exchange for hitting centrally planned job creation metrics. Instead of picking winners and losers at the expense of hardworking Texas families, lawmakers should focus on keeping government spending, regulations, and taxes low to foster a more favorable environment for economic opportunity. The Texas House passed the bill, 114-31, on May 8, 2025. The Texas Senate did not take it up.

HB 4811

SOUTH BY SOUTHWEST SUBSIDIES (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill expands an existing crony subsidy program for events in Texas. Specifically, the legislation includes the increasingly far-left South by Southwest Conference and Festival as eligible for taxpayer-backed subsidies under the Major Events Reimbursement Program (MERP). The program requires participants to contribute local tax gains with state reimbursements equal to \$6.25 for every \$1 in contributions to MERP. Incredibly, there is no cap on the program. Lawmakers should not expand entities designed to reward favored special interests with taxpayer-backed capital for recreational events that should be funded privately. The Texas House passed the bill, 83-54, on May 14, 2025. The Texas Senate did not take it up.

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HB 5616

NEW PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FUND

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill establishes the Texas Presidential Library Promotion Program through the Texas Historical Commission. Specifically, the legislation establishes a new program for tourism promotion purposes, utilizing an uncapped fund to subsidize the promotion of the presidential libraries belonging to Lyndon Johnson, George H.W. Bush, and George W. Bush. The funding is sourced from legislative appropriations, subsidized grants, or private donations and authorizes a non-profit entity to administer the appropriations. Tourism and other travel promotion efforts are best left to the free market. Lawmakers should not create new taxpayer-backed entities that benefit government-preferred special interests at the expense of taxpayers and families. The Texas House passed the bill, 103-35, on May 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 26-5, on May 27, 2025.

HJR 2

PERMANENT DEATH TAX REPEAL

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This joint resolution facilitates a constitutional amendment to permanently ban a state death tax through a ballot referendum. Specifically, the resolution prohibits the state Legislature from imposing a death tax on property or an inheritance tax on the transfer of an estate, legacy, succession, or gift from one family member, estate, or individual to another. Additionally, the resolution prohibits the state Legislature from increasing an existing inheritance tax rate or expanding an existing inheritance tax beyond the current rate as of January 2, 2025. While hardly transformational, the bill does institute a new structural impediment for future legislatures to increase or impose taxes, thereby providing some future protections for hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Texas House passed the resolution, 112-29, on April 29, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 27-3, on May 12, 2025.

SB 1

PROFLIGATE BIENNIAL BUDGET

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill allocates \$338 billion in spending for FY2026-27, the largest budget in state history. This is a 5.2 percent increase over the previous biennial budget and a 43 percent increase since the FY2020-21 biennium. The legislation includes myriad agency and programmatic spending binges, including \$81 billion for the state Medicaid program, \$450 million in new subsidies for teacher health insurance, \$5 billion for the crony Texas Energy Fund subsidized loan program, yet another meritless across-the-board pay raise for government school teachers, and just \$6 billion in property tax relief for overburdened taxpayers, representing a paltry 25 percent of the state's \$24 billion surplus. The substantial and continual increase in baseline spending with each successive biennium threatens the long-term fiscal outlook of Texas and saddles hardworking families with the prospect of significant tax-and-spend obligations in the not-too-distant future. The Texas House passed the bill, 107-21, on May 31, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it unanimously by voice vote on the same day.

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SB 2

SIGNIFICANT SCHOOL CHOICE EXPANSION (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements a low-income educational savings account (ESA) program for eligible K-12 students in Texas. Specifically, the legislation provides for \$1 billion over the fiscal biennium to follow students to a participating school of their parents' or guardians' choice—including private education. Parents in eligible households will have access to roughly \$8,000 per year to use for tuition, books, and other related education expenses. The ESA operates on an income-tiered basis that prioritizes students with disabilities in households at or below 500 percent of the federal poverty level, students in households at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, and finally those above 500 percent of the federal poverty level. While not as transformational as a universal ESA, this is a significant development for Texas families that begins to empower parents and students over teachers' unions and bureaucrats. The Texas House passed the bill, 86-61, on April 17, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 19-12, on April 24, 2025.

SB 12

DISMANTLING TAXPAYER-FUNDED DEI INFRASTRUCTURE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits state elementary and secondary schools, boards of education, and government school employees from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs. Specifically, the legislation prohibits K-12 education entities that receive taxpayer money from funding or operating woke DEI offices, trainings, and programs that promote race essentialism, as well as contracting with entities that engage in such practices. Hardworking Texans should not be compelled to fund an education bureaucracy through their tax dollars that engages in explicit discrimination and espouses neo-Marxist concepts. The Texas House passed the bill, 77-40, on May 31, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 20-11, on the same day.

SB 22

NEW HOLLYWOOD SUBSIDY PROGRAM (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new crony grant scheme

for the Texas film industry. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Texas Moving Image Industry Incentive Fund to dole out taxpayer-backed grants to well-connected Hollywood insiders to subsidize movies, television shows, and other digital media projects. The bill diverts state sales taxes into the new fund at the start of each biennium, with an estimated total cost of \$2.5 billion through 2035. The considerations of hardworking taxpayers burdened by persistently high inflation should not be secondary to the desires of the Hollywood elite. The Texas House passed the bill, 105-34, on May 25, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 23-8, on May 28, 2025.

SB 379

FOOD STAMP NUTRITIONAL RESTRICTIONS (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill imposes new restrictions on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), better known as food stamps. Specifically, the legislation prohibits food stamps from being used to purchase sugary drinks and candy. The original version of the bill included more comprehensive nutritional

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requirements for food stamps that were watered down in later iterations. Nevertheless, these reforms are a positive step in ending taxpayer subsidies for junk food, which significantly contribute to rising obesity rates and healthcare costs. This kind of common-sense reform will diminish long-term costs in both federal and state welfare programs. The Texas House passed the bill, 84-45, on May 31, 2025. The Texas Senate passed this version by voice vote on the same day.

SB 1453

REFORMING LOCAL DEBT PAYMENTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements reforms to debt service payments. Specifically, the legislation requires all taxing units to set their debt service rates at the minimum dollar amount to repay bonds. Additionally, the bill implements new public notice and supermajority requirements to increase the rate above the newly established minimum. One of the driving forces behind spiking property taxes in Texas is the decision by taxing units to keep interest and sinking tax rates constant as property values increase, encouraging entities to

needlessly overcollect and stockpile tax revenue. This legislation modifies the existing definition of current debt to force these tax jurisdictions to adopt a lower overall rate and engage in a more transparent and fiscally responsible manner. The Texas House passed the bill, 101-32, on May 24, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 25-6, on April 3, 2025.

SB 1502

TAXPAYER PROTECTION PROVISION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill closes an existing loophole to better protect taxpayers from exploitative taxing units. Specifically, the legislation prohibits a school district from adopting a tax rate for a tax year when that rate exceeds the voter-approved rate and when a taxpayer ratification election has occurred that has rejected the district's proposed rate. This prevents districts from utilizing disaster exemptions to bypass taxpayer safeguards and ensures that school districts will only be able to tax citizens at the voter-approved rate. The Texas House passed the bill, 102-27, on May 10, 2025. The Texas Senate passed it, 28-3, on May 5, 2025.

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