

For the Record

How Does Your Lawmaker Vote on Business Issues?



The 2005 Report of the Texas Legislature
79th Regular and Special Sessions



T E X A S
ASSOCIATION OF
BUSINESS

TAB's Voting Guide – How it Works

TAB's legislative agenda is developed by its membership which consists of a broad-spectrum of employers, small and large, from across the state.

TAB delivers its agenda to lawmakers prior to the beginning of session.

After TAB's agenda is carefully crafted, every lawmaker is sent a 12-page booklet outlining the TAB priorities.

TAB Notifies Lawmakers on Key Votes

With thousands of bills being filed during a very short time period, TAB notifies lawmakers when a key business vote is being considered and lets lawmakers know how TAB and its membership stand on the issue.

TAB Produces Even-Handed Scorecard

Keeping score in the legislative arena is never simple and never perfect, but TAB worked diligently on creating a scorecard that is reflective of priorities of our membership in every corner of the state.

In Texas, not all votes are record votes. Lawmakers must be held accountable to those back home for its actions in Austin. Unfortunately, those back home sometimes only have a lawmaker's word on its action. That is why TAB worked diligently and quite effectively to request record votes whenever possible.

TAB Releases Its Third Biennial Voting Record

Unlike TAB's previous voting records, each lawmaker received a score for the 2005 Regular and Special Session. In addition, each lawmaker received a cumulative score which is their average score for the past three legislative sessions when applicable. Lawmakers who receive a 90 or above in either category, will be honored with a Champion for Free Enterprise distinction. Lawmakers who receive an 80 or above in a category will receive the Fighter for Free Enterprise distinction. Lawmakers are eligible to receive one award. The higher score, either cumulative or the 2005 score will be honored.

Reading the Votes

+	Pro-Business Vote	P	Present Not Voting
-	Vote Against Business	A	Absent
NA	Not applicable/not serving in this seat at the time		
C	Chair		



How Did Your Senator Vote on Business Issues?

SENATE VOTES

79th Regular and Special Sessions

Champion for Free Enterprise

Scores highlighted in **red** are legislators designated as TAB Champions for Free Enterprise. A legislator must score a 90 or above to receive this distinction. This is the highest honor that a legislator can receive from TAB.

Fighter for Free Enterprise

Scores highlighted in **blue** are legislators designated as TAB Fighters for Free Enterprise. A legislator must score an 80 or above to receive this distinction.

Senator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2005	Cumulative
Armbrister	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82%	77%
Averitt	-	-	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	78%	84%
Barrientos	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	36%	22%
Brimer	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	95%
Carona	-	A	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	89%	87%
Deuell	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	85%
Duncan	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82%	85%
Ellis	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	36%	38%
Eltife	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	91%
Estes	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	90%
Fraser	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	92%
Gallegos	-	-	-	+	-	A	+	-	+	-	-	30%	20%
Harris	-	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	-	80%	85%
Hinojosa	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	45%	39%
Jackson	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	82%	86%
Janek	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	90%
Lindsay	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82%	82%
Lucio	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%	48%
Madla	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	A	-	50%	50%
Nelson	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	87%
Ogden	-	P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	82%	80%
Seliger	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	91%
Shapiro	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	91%	85%
Shapleigh	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	27%	19%
Staples	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	98%
Van de Putte	-	-	-	+	A	A	+	+	+	A	-	50%	34%
Wentworth	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	82%	72%
West	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	55%	42%
Whitmire	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	45%	40%
Williams	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	100%	100%
Zaffirini	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	36%	35%

SENATE VOTES

1

Mandate for Cancer Screening – HB 1485 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 1485 mandates that all health insurance plans cover screening for cervical cancer. Past studies have shown that just five of Texas' 65 mandates already on the books raised the cost of health insurance by 17 percent. Employers in Texas are free to offer coverage for as many treatments and ailments as they can afford. Forcing Texas businesses to cover procedures they currently cannot afford only forces them to drop coverage altogether. The goal of the legislature should be to make health care coverage more affordable, not less.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote against final passage was a vote with TAB. HB 1485 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

2

Tax Bill – HB 3, First Called Special Session Motion to Adopt Amendment #1

HB 3-First Called Session would have caused a significant increase in the tax burden for business in Texas by instituting a massive payroll tax and making other changes. Amendment #1 removed the payroll tax language from the bill.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #1. A vote for the motion to adopt Amendment #1 was a vote with TAB. The motion was adopted, but HB 3-1st died in conference committee.

3

Workers' Compensation Reform Bill – SB 5 Motion to Adopt Amendment #19

Senate Bill 5 was the Senate version of the workers' compensation reform bill, which made the most significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation system since 1989. This legislation was eventually combined with HB 7 and changes the way medical care is delivered to injured workers and streamlines

the dispute process for workers' compensation. Texas currently has some of the highest workers' compensation medical costs in the United States. Studies have shown that the increased costs in Texas are due to high number of treatments and services by medical providers, and the fact that employers have little or no control over the quality of medical providers who treat their injured workers. This legislation makes significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation System by allowing for the use of medical networks in workers' compensation claims.

Amendment #19 would have allowed injured workers to continue treating with their current medical providers throughout their injury, which would not have resulted in any savings or better medical care for injured workers.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #19. A vote against the motion to adopt Amendment #19 was a vote with TAB. SB 5 was combined with HB 7. HB 7 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

4

Asbestos Reform – SB 15 Third Reading and Final Passage

SB 15 was passed in an effort to reduce lawsuit abuse in asbestos cases, without barring those seriously injured by asbestos.

According to a study by the RAND Institute, a non-profit research organization, over 600,000 people had filed personal injury asbestos claims in Texas through the end of 2000, and annual filings have risen sharply in the last few years. Texas accounted for fewer than 10 percent of cases filed before 1998 and for more than 60 percent of filings between 1998 and 2000.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was a vote with TAB. SB 15 passed by both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

5

Unemployment Insurance, Waiting Week Reform – SB 788 Third Reading and Final Passage

SB 788 would have removed an incentive for UI claimants to remain unemployed by making the “waiting week” noncompensable. Current law requires the Texas Workforce Commission to pay for the first seven days of unemployment benefits after the worker has collected benefits for three consecutive weeks of unemployment. This discourages claimants from returning to work during the fourth week because it is at this time they will receive benefits for both the fourth week and the waiting week.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for HB 788 was vote with TAB. SB 788 passed the Senate, but failed to pass the House.

6

Omnibus UI Bill – SB 1229 Third Reading and Final Passage

SB 1229 would have eliminated most temporary employment from consideration as a worker’s last employment. This legislation would have closed a loophole that allowed individuals to receive unemployment insurance benefits when an assignment from a leasing company was concluded, yet the employee failed to contact its employer for a new assignment.

This legislation also would have allowed the Texas Workforce Commission to engage collection agencies to collect improper benefits and assess fees against claimants whose debts are turned over to collection agencies.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was a vote with TAB. SB 1229 passed the Senate, but died in the House.

7

Consumer’s Right to Know Bill – SB 1738 Third Reading and Final Passage

In response to rising health care costs, the business community is seeking creative solutions to engage the employee in his or her own health care decisions. New health savings accounts and flexible spending arrangements award prudent employees who effec-

tively navigate the system to access quality health care in the most cost effective manner. In this new era of consumer empowerment and increased financial responsibility, it is critical that consumers are armed with enough information to make informed choices.

SB 1738 would have provided critical consumer protections including the tools to compare facilities, request written price estimates prior to non-emergency treatment, disclose a patient’s right to request facility charges and billing policies and require mandatory refund overpayments within 30 days of request. Also, SB 1738 would have expanded the state’s ability to collect and publicly disclose price comparisons for 50 of the most commonly performed inpatient procedures and 50 of the most commonly performed outpatient procedures.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was a vote with TAB. SB 1738 passed the Senate, but died in the House Calendars Committee.

8

Public Education Reform – HB 2 Passage to Third Reading

HB 2 would have required school districts to disclose expenditures in clear terminology so that local taxpayers would know where their education dollars were going. It would have also established a statewide incentive program to reward teachers who helped close the achievement gap for students who come from economically disadvantaged families. Lastly, it would have expedited and made more severe the process for restructuring or shutting down schools that fail Texas students.

The vote occurred on passage to third reading in the Senate. A vote for HB 2 was a vote with TAB. HB 2 passed the House, but died in Conference Committee.

9

Revenue Cap for Local Government – HB 1006 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 1006 would have limited growth in revenue by cities and counties by triggering an automatic election when revenues increased by more than three percent,

giving voters the right to decide if this increase is appropriate and necessary.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for HB 1006 was a vote with TAB. HB 1006 passed the House and the Senate, but died in the House when considering the Senate's amendments.

10

Eminent Domain – SB 7, Second Called Session Motion to Suspend the Regular Order of Business

SB 7-Second Called Session prohibits the taking of private property by a governmental or private entity for purely economic development purposes and turning it over to a private entity for a non-necessarily public purpose. TAB is a strong supporter of economic development with a high regard for the private property rights of individuals. At the same time, it is a fundamental American right for every individual to get the fullest and best use of their property.

The vote occurred on the motion to suspend the regular order of business. A vote for the motion to suspend the regular order of business was a vote with TAB. SB 7-Second Called Session passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

11

Workers' Compensation – SB 5 Motion to Adopt Amendment #23

SB 5 was the Senate version of the workers' compensation reform bill which made the most significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation system since 1989. This legislation was eventually combined with HB 7 and changes the way medical care is delivered to injured workers and streamlines the dispute process for workers' compensation.

Texas currently has some of the highest workers' compensation medical costs in the United States. Studies have shown that the increased costs in Texas is due to high number of treatments and services by medical providers, and the fact that employers have little or no control over the quality of medical providers that their injured workers treat with. This

legislation makes significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation System by allowing for the use of medical networks in workers' compensation claims.

Amendment #23 would have required system-wide treatment guidelines rather than allowing each network to select their own guidelines. The philosophy behind the workers' compensation reform is to move away from a micro-managed, over-regulated system to a more market based system. This amendment would have circumvented that change.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #23. A vote against the motion to adopt Amendment #23 was a vote with TAB. SB 5 was eventually combined with HB 7. HB 7 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

How Did Your Representative Vote on Business Issues?

Champion for Free Enterprise

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HOUSE VOTES

79th Regular and Special Sessions

Fighter for Free Enterprise

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Representative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2005	Cumulative
Allen, A	-	-	-	+	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	15%	15%
Allen, R	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	93%	91%
Alonzo	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	14%
Anchia	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	27%
Anderson	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	-	+	+	86%	86%
Bailey	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	A	-	+	-	29%	23%
Baxter	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	91%
Berman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Blake, Jr.	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	93%
Bohac	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	80%	84%
Bonnen	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	C	+	79%	82%
Branch	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	100%	94%
Brown, B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	90%
Brown, F	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	73%	74%
Burnam	-	-	-	+	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	20%	18%
Callegari	A	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	86%	89%
Campbell	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	93%
Casteel	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	84%
Castro	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	33%	17%
Chavez	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	47%	33%
Chisum	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	93%	86%
Coleman	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	18%
Cook, B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	97%
Cook, R	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	68%
Corte	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	-	+	A	91%	89%
Crabb	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Craddick							As speaker, he did not vote										

For the Record

Representative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2005	Cumulative
Crownover	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	94%
Davis, J	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	88%
Davis, Y	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	20%	16%
Dawson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	A	+	93%	91%
Delisi	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	100%	96%
Denny	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	92%
Deshotel	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	47%	29%
Driver	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	95%
Dukes	-	-	P	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	33%	24%
Dunnam	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	A	-	-	+	+	-	36%	24%
Dutton	-	A	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	43%	28%
Edwards	P	-	+	+	-	A	+	A	+	+	-	A	-	+	-	50%	33%
Eiland	-	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	A	+	+	-	69%	39%
Eissler	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	87%
Elkins	+	-	+	+	A	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	71%	85%
Escobar	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	40%	40%
Farabee	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	73%	55%
Farrar	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	20%	16%
Flores	-	-	A	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	36%	34%
Flynn	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	91%
Frost	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	53%	53%
Gallego	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	A	50%	31%
Gattis	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	84%
Geren	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	67%	74%
Giddings	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	53%	32%
Gonzales, V	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	33%	33%
Gonzalez, Y	-	-	A	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	A	38%	38%
Goodman	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	60%	66%
Goolsby	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	93%	89%
Griggs	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	79%	84%
Grusendorf	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	92%	95%
Guillen	-	P	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	40%	23%
Haggerty	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	73%	68%
Hamilton	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	80%	69%
Hamric	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	88%
Hardcastle	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	87%	77%
Harper-Brown	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	91%
Hartnett	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	93%	90%

For the Record

Representative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2005	Cumulative
Hegar	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	91%
Herrero	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	13%	13%
Hilderbran	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	A	+	92%	88%
Hill	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	92%
Hochberg	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	A	43%	27%
Hodge	-	-	+	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	+	+	-	30%	19%
Homer	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	A	+	+	71%	64%
Hope	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	92%	85%
Hopson	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	73%	48%
Howard	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Hughes	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	67%	77%
Hunter	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	87%	84%
Hupp	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	91%
Isett	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Jackson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	P	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	87%
Jones, D	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	60%	68%
Jones, J	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	33%	25%
Keel	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	73%	74%
Keffer, B	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	90%
Keffer, J	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	C	+	+	-	+	+	93%	85%
King, P	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	80%	87%
King, T	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	73%	73%
Kolkhorst	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	88%
Krusee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	88%
Kuempel	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	73%	77%
Laney	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	53%	48%
Laubenberg	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	93%	93%
Leibowitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	13%	13%
Luna	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	A	+	+	+	64%	41%
Madden	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	91%
Martinez	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	27%	27%
Martinez-Fischer	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	18%
McCall	P	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80%	82%
McClendon	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	47%	27%
McReynolds	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	67%	46%
Menendez	-	+	+	+	+	A	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	57%	34%
Merritt	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	A	+	+	-	71%	79%
Miller	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	89%

For the Record

Representative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2005	Cumulative
Moreno, J	Deceased															na	14%
Moreno, P	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	A	-	A	+	+	-	31%	19%
Morrison	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	89%
Mowery	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	92%
Naishtat	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	18%
Nixon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	-	+	C	92%	85%
Noriega	-	A	-	+	-	A	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	38%	25%
Oliveira	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	A	A	+	+	+	62%	42%
Olivo	-	-	-	+	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	-	9%	11%
Orr	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	93%
Otto	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	87%
Paxton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	97%
Pena	-	-	+	A	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	50%	34%
Phillips	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	-	+	+	92%	84%
Pickett	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	A	+	-	A	-	+	+	+	62%	45%
Pitts	+	+	+	A	+	+	A	A	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	92%	93%
Puente	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	C	-	+	-	36%	27%
Quintanilla	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	47%	30%
Raymond	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	47%	27%
Reyna	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	85%
Riddle	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	80%	77%
Ritter	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	60%	56%
Rodriguez	-	-	-	+	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	21%	11%
Rose	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	73%	50%
Seaman	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	94%
Smith, T	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	79%	83%
Smith, W	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	87%
Smithee	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	93%	86%
Solis	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	33%	24%
Solomons	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	87%
Strama	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	60%	60%
Straus	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	100%
Swinford	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%	84%
Talton	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	73%	89%
Taylor	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Thompson	-	-	-	+	A	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	29%	21%
Truitt	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	81%
Turner	-	-	+	+	A	-	C	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	38%	21%
Uresti	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	27%	18%

Representative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2005	Cumulative
Van Arsdale	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	87%
Veasey	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	27%	27%
Villarreal	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	67%	42%
Vo	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	40%	40%
West	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	87%	87%
Wong	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	87%	87%
Woolley	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	93%	94%
Zedler	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	73%	77%

HOUSE VOTES

1 Public Education Reform – HB 2 Passage to Third Reading

HB 2 would have required school districts to disclose expenditures in clear terminology so that local taxpayers could track their education dollars. It would have also established a statewide incentive program to reward teachers who helped close the achievement gap for students who come from economically disadvantaged families. Lastly it would have expedited and made more severe the process for restructuring or shutting down schools that fail Texas students.

The vote occurred on passage to third reading in the House. A vote for HB 2 was a vote with TAB. The bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate. HB 2 died in a Conference Committee.

2 Tax Bill – HB 3 Motion to Adopt Amendment #14

This version of HB 3 would have reduced property taxes by 18 percent and would have given businesses a choice of paying the current franchise tax or a compensation tax based on wages. It would have preserved the \$150,000 gross sales receipts exemption for Texas' smallest employers. While supporting this version of HB3, TAB opposed Amendment #14, which singled out the insurance industry for double taxation and would have resulted in increased premiums for business owners and the general public.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #14. A vote against adopting Amendment #14 was a vote with TAB. The amendment was adopted in the House, but later stripped out of the bill in the Senate. HB 3 died in conference committee.

3 Workers' Compensation Reform – HB 7 Motion to Adopt Amendment #12

HB 7 was the House version of the workers' compensation reform bill, which made the most significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation system since 1989. This legislation was eventually combined with SB 5 and changes the way medical care is delivered to injured workers and streamlines the dispute process for workers' compensation.

Amendment #12 to HB 7 included several issues TAB opposed, including pre-authorization of all workers' compensation services, difficult prompt pay provisions, and certification of networks that would have allowed any willing provider, which would have negated the entire effect of HB 7.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #12. A vote against adopting Amendment #12 was a vote with TAB. The amendment failed. HB 7 passed both chamber of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

4 Clean Coal Project – HB 2201 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 2201 authorizes the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to issue permits for a clean coal project. The U.S. Department of Energy is in the process of granting funds for projects for clean coal technology which would also include some funding from industry as well. HB 2201 would create a more predictable and streamlined permitting process to facilitate the development of clean coal projects in Texas.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for HB 2201 was a vote with TAB. HB 2201 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

5 Compliance History – HB 86 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 86 would have added some common sense into the environmental permitting process by giving the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) more flexibility in implementing the compliance history program. It would have also required TCEQ to compare facilities that are similar in size and complexity to get the most accurate idea of a company's performance. Lastly, it would have corrected the bias against small business contained in the current compliance history formula.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote with TAB was a vote for final passage. HB 86 passed the House, but died in the Senate.

6 Revenue Caps – HB 1006 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 1006 would have limited growth in revenues by cities and counties. This TAB-supported bill would have provided that when revenues increased by more than three percent, an automatic election would have been triggered, giving voters the right to decide if this increase is appropriate and necessary.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was vote with TAB. HB 1006 passed both chambers of the Legislature, but died in a House conference committee.

7 Obesity Lawsuits – HB 107 Third Reading and Final Passage

HB 107 prohibits a person from bringing a civil action against a manufacturer, seller, or trade association for damages resulting from weight gain or obesity due to long-term consumption of a food product, except in cases of fraud.

The vote occurred on the third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was a vote with TAB. HB 107 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

8 Interlocutory Appeals – HB 1294 Passage to Third Reading

HB 1294 allows permissive interlocutory appeals (an appeal before a case actually goes to trial) on controlling questions of law from county courts (such appeals are already available from district courts). This legislation assures that this potentially important avenue is available in courts with increasing caseloads and growing jurisdictional limits. TAB supported this bill as a tort reform measure.

The vote occurred on passage to third reading. A vote for passage to third reading was a vote with TAB. HB 1294 was passed by both chambers of the Legislature and signed by the governor.

9 Consumer Choice – HB 1570 Third Reading and Final Passage

The Consumer Choice Act would have allowed insurers to offer Exclusive Provider Organization (EPO) products to employers and individuals for health care insurance benefits. An EPO is health insurance product that provides benefits only inside the network of selected doctors and provides care by out of network doctors only in the case of emergencies and authorized referrals. EPO's are expected to be less expensive than both HMO and PPO health plans currently available in the Texas health insurance market.

In the face of ever-increasing insurance premiums, health care consumers, both employers and individuals, are finding costs unmanageable and unsustainable. Providing a greater variety of affordable options will give small employers struggling to offer health

insurance a chance to continue to provide health care for Texas employees.

The vote occurred on third reading and final passage. A vote for final passage was a vote with TAB. HB 1570 passed the House, but died in the Senate.

10 Health Savings Accounts for State Employees – HB 1795 Passage to Third Reading

House Bill 1795 would have required the state Employees Retirement System (ERS) to offer Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) for eligible individuals and their dependents, purchase at least one high deductible health plan for the state employee, and provide information to eligible individuals about the option to participate in and operation of HSAs and high deductible health plans. Each state agency would have had to offer employees the option of participating in the program.

TAB strongly supported the expansion of Health Savings Accounts for state employees. This proven method of reducing the cost of health insurance premiums should not be available exclusively to those in the private sector.

The vote occurred on passage to third reading. A vote for passage to third reading was a vote with TAB. HB 1795 passed the House, but died in the Senate.

11 Emission Events Reporting – HB 1900 Motion to Table Amendment #3

HB 1900 would have consolidated reporting requirements for air emissions events. Instead of submitting a report for each separate valve or unit during an upset, this bill would have simplified reporting by allowing a regulated entity to report an upset to TCEQ as a whole, using one report.

Amendment #3 would have required companies, including small businesses, which have environmental permits, to install and operate continuous emissions monitors. All state and federal environmental permits are currently engineered to fully protect the public health and the environment. Additional reporting devices and requirements are both expensive and unnecessary.

The vote occurred on the motion to table Amendment #3. A vote for the motion to table was a vote with TAB. The motion prevailed. HB 1900 passed the House, but died on the Senate Calendar in the last few days of the Session.

12 Texas Enterprise Fund – HB 1938 Motion to Table Amendment #3

HB 1938 sets out requirements for awarding grants and reporting progress under the Texas Enterprise Fund, a discretionary fund used by Governor Perry in negotiations to bring new business expansion to Texas when a competitive situation exists with other states. TAB opposed Amendment #3 which would have prohibited the governor from awarding a grant to a company with significant outsourced resources. Outsourcing is a tool that companies use to remain competitive in a world market and to preserve manufacturing jobs in Texas and in the US.

The vote occurred on the motion to table Amendment #3. A vote for tabling Amendment #3 was a vote with TAB. The motion to table prevailed. HB 1938 passed both chambers of the Legislature and was signed by the governor.

13 Split Roll (Limit on Increase in Appraised Value of Certain Property) – HJR 35 Motion to Adopt Amendment #1

HJR 35 would have limited the appraised value of real property for ad valorem tax purposes, by capping residential properties, but allowing commercial and industrial property values to fluctuate. TAB opposes any legislation that “splits” the tax roll by treating commercial and residential property separately for tax purposes. It is poor public policy to set an arbitrary cap on appraisals—the value of property should represent true market values.

The vote occurred on the motion to adopt Amendment #1, a procedural amendment which would have killed the bill. TAB supported Amendment #1. A vote for the motion to adopt Amendment #1 was a vote with TAB. The motion was adopted, and the bill died on the House floor on a point of order.

14

Technology in Public Schools – HB 4 Passage to Third Reading

HB 4 would have increased per-pupil funding for access to technology, including electronic software aligned with the curriculum, writing and productivity tools, teacher professional development tools, electronic library resources and wireless, mobile computing devices.

The vote occurred on passage to third reading in the House. A vote for HB 4 was a vote with TAB. The bill passed the House, but died in the Senate.

15

Workers' Compensation Reform – HB 7 Motion to Table Amendment #24

HB 7 was the House version of the workers' compensation reform bill, which made the most significant reforms to the Texas Workers' Compensation system since 1989. This legislation was eventually combined with SB 5 and changes the way medical care is delivered to injured workers and streamlines the dispute process for workers' compensation.

Amendment #24 to HB 7 would have allowed some employers and employees to exempt themselves out of the new worker's compensation system, through collective bargaining, while still receiving the exclusive remedy protections that workers' compensation provides. California law has similar provisions that have not resulted in better medical care for injured workers or lower cost for employers.

The vote occurred on the motion to table Amendment #24. A vote for the motion to table was a vote with TAB. The motion to table prevailed. HB 7 passed the Legislature and was signed by the governor.



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