Appendix

**Key Votes from 2009-2020**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Bill Number | Bill Name |
| 2009 | HB 1657 | Contractor Worker's Compensation |
| 2009 | HB 1736 | Increasing Wrongful Conviction Compensation |
| 2009 | HB 2962 | Children’s Health Care |
| 2009 | HB 537 | Increase Required Age for Seatbelts |
| 2009 | HB 681 | Warning Signs Regarding Mercury Levels in Fish |
| 2009 | SB 1049 | Increasing Age Restriction on Tobacco Purchases |
| 2009 | SB 175 | Capping Automatic College Admissions |
| 2009 | SB 188 | Authorizes Needle Exchange Programs |
| 2009 | SB 298 | Authorizing Sobriety Checkpoints |
| 2009 | SB 362 | Requiring Proof of Identification to Vote |
| 2009 | SB 855 | Authorizing County Taxes and Fees to Fund Transportation Projects |
| 2009 | SB1 | 2009-2011 Biennium Budget |
| 2011 | HB 1 | 2011-2013 Budget |
| 2011 | HB 12 | Enforcement of State and Federal Laws Governing Immigration |
| 2011 | HB 15 | Requires an Ultrasound Prior to an Abortion |
| 2011 | HB 150 | 2011-2012 Redistricting |
| 2011 | HB 2403 | Internet Sales Tax |
| 2011 | HB 242 | Prohibits Texting While Driving |
| 2011 | HB 359 | Corporal Punishment in Public Schools |
| 2011 | HB 537 | Interstate Health Care Compact |
| 2011 | SB 1 | 2011-2013 Biennium Education Budget |
| 2011 | SB 14 | Voter Identification Requirements |
| 2011 | SB 16 | Abortion Procedures Bill |
| 2011 | SB 181 | Prohibits Smoking in Public Places |
| 2011 | SB 1811 | Reduces Funding for State Agencies |
| 2011 | SB 22 | Establishing the Texas Congressional Redistricting Commission |
| 2011 | SB 23 | Prohibits State Funding of Facilities that Perform Abortions |
| 2011 | SB 29 | Restricts Certain Types of Touching During Searches by Government Officials |
| 2011 | SB 4 | Congressional Redistricting |
| 2011 | SB 420 | Eligibility for Indigent Health Care |
| 2011 | SB 7 | Health Care |
| 2011 | SB 8 | Management of Operation of Public Schools |
| 2011 | SB 9 | Enforcement of State and Federal Laws Governing Immigration |
| 2011 | SJR 1 | Urging Congress to Propose a Balanced Budget Amendment |
| 2013 | HB 1009 | Establishes a "School Marshal" as a New Category of Law Enforcement for Schools |
| 2013 | HB 1076 | Prohibits the Enforcement of Federal Firearm Regulations |
| 2013 | HB 1340 | Authorizes Certain Children to Consent to Immunizations |
| 2013 | HB 148 | Prohibits Multiple Ballots from Being Turned in by 1 Individual |
| 2013 | HB 2 | Increases Abortion Facility Requirements and Prohibits Abortions After 20 Weeks |
| 2013 | HB 318 | Prohibits Employers from Asking for Private Passwords |
| 2013 | HB 489 | Expands Access to Service Dogs for Veterans with PTSD |
| 2013 | HB 500 | Expands Franchise Tax Exemption for Certain Businesses |
| 2013 | HB 63 | Prohibits Texting While Driving |
| 2013 | HB 772 | Requires Individuals to Opt-Out of Immunization Registry |
| 2013 | HB 852 | Rophibit the Sale of Shark Fins |
| 2013 | HB 912 | Limits the Private Use of Unmanned Aircrafts |
| 2013 | HB 928 | Prohibits State Funds from Being Used for the Enforcement of Federal Firearm Regulations |
| 2013 | HB 950 | Requires Equal Pay for Women |
| 2013 | HB 972 | Authorizes Concealed Handguns on Higher Eduction Campuses |
| 2013 | SB 1 | 2013-2015 Biennium Budget |
| 2013 | SB 1247 | Limits Payday Loan Interest Rates |
| 2013 | SB 1467 | Requires Facilitation of Expansion of Firearms Manufacturers |
| 2013 | SB 1907 | Authorizes Firearms in Vehicles on College Campuses |
| 2013 | SB 2 | State Senate Redistricting |
| 2013 | SB 21 | Requires Drug Testing for Unemployment Benefits |
| 2013 | SB 303 | Amends the End-of-Life Care Procedures |
| 2013 | SB 376 | Establishes a Free Breakfast Program for Students |
| 2013 | SB 4 | Congressional Redistricting |
| 2013 | SB 5 | Increases Abortion Facility Requirements |
| 2013 | SB 864 | Reduces Required Hours for Concealed Handgun License Training |
| 2015 | HB 1690 | Requires Texas Rangers to Investigate Public Corruption |
| 2015 | HB 3994 | Amends Requirements for Minors Seeking Abortions |
| 2015 | HB 40 | Specifies that the State will Regulate Oil and Gas Operations |
| 2015 | HB 910 | Authorizes Open Carry of Handguns |
| 2015 | SB 10 | Transfers Public Integrity Unit to Texas Rangers |
| 2015 | SB 11 | Authorizes Concealed Carry of Firearms on College Campuses |
| 2015 | SB 158 | Authorizes Grants for Body-Worn Cameras to Certain Law Enforment Agencies |
| 2015 | SB 1628 | Amends Existing Law Relating to Insurance Claim Lawsuits |
| 2015 | SB 17 | Authorizes Open Carry of Handguns |
| 2015 | SB 1968 | Prohibits Wage Deductions for State Employee Union Dues |
| 2015 | SB 2065 | Authorizes Religious Organizations to Perform Marriage Services |
| 2015 | SB 267 | Prohibits Local Regulations that Prohibit Refusal of Tenants Based on Source of Income |
| 2015 | SB 339 | Authorizes Medical Use of Cannabis |
| 2015 | SB 575 | Prohibits Health Plan Coverage for Abortions |
| 2015 | SB 6 | Establishes a Rating System for Schools |
| 2015 | SB 900 | Amends Texas Windstorm Insurance Association |
| 2017 | HB 214 | Premium Increase for Non-Emergency Abortions |
| 2017 | HB 215 | Requires Additional Reporting for Abortions Performed on Minors |
| 2017 | HB 22 | Amends Education Accountability Standards |
| 2017 | HB 2466 | Expands Healthcare to Cover Postpartum Depression |
| 2017 | HB 25 | Prohibits One-Punch Straight Ticket Voting |
| 2017 | HB 28 | Establishes Standards for Determining Adjusted Franchise Tax Rates |
| 2017 | HB 3859 | Authorizes Child-Placement Agencies to Deny Services Based on Religion |
| 2017 | HB 3994 | Prohibits Cavvination of New Foster Children |
| 2017 | HB 7 | Specifies Tree Removal Regulations Municipalities May Impose |
| 2017 | HB 89 | Prohibits Contracts with Companies Boycotting Israel |
| 2017 | SB 10 | Changes for Abortion Requirements at Health Care Facilities |
| 2017 | SB 13 | Amends Provisions Regarding Payroll Deductions |
| 2017 | SB 16 | Reduce Fee for Firearm Carry Licenses |
| 2017 | SB 2 | Appropriates Funds for Private School Scholarships |
| 2017 | SB 20 | Prohibits Coverage of Abortion by Soe Health Insurance Plans |
| 2017 | SB 25 | Prohibits Wrongful Birth Lawsuits |
| 2017 | SB 258 | Authorizes Burial or Cremation of Fetal Tissue After Abortion or Miscarriage |
| 2017 | SB 260 | Amends Regulations Related to Immigration and Refugee Affairs |
| 2017 | SB 3 | Appropriates State Funds for Education in Non-Rural Areas |
| 2017 | SB 3 | Amends Regulations of Publich and Charter School Facilities |
| 2017 | SB 4 | Prohibits Sanctuary Cities |
| 2017 | SB 457 | Appropriates Funds fo Charter Schools |
| 2017 | SB 463 | Amends High-School Diploma Eligibility |
| 2017 | SB 576 | Establishes Reporting Standards for Sexual Assault on College Campuses |
| 2017 | SB 6 | Requires Individuals to Use Bathrooms According to Gender on Birth Certificate |
| 2017 | SB 75 | Requires Parental Consent for Minors to Join Labor Unions |
| 2019 | HB 1 | Appropriates Fiunds for Fiscal Years 2020-2021 |
| 2019 | HB 1143 | Authorizes Storage and Transportation of Firearms in School Parking Areas |
| 2019 | HB 1387 | Authorizes Law Enforcement Officers to Carry on School Property |
| 2019 | HB 1528 | Requires Family Violence Convictions be Reported to the Department of Public Safety |
| 2019 | HB 1576 | Authorizes Medicaid Payments to Ride-Hailing Sites for Appointment Pickup |
| 2019 | HB 1584 | Repeals Step Therapy or "fail First" Protocols for Metastatic Stage 4 Cancer Patients |
| 2019 | HB 16 | Establishes Requirements for Abortions Resulting in Premature Birth |
| 2019 | HB 1631 | Prohibits Use of Red Light Cameras |
| 2019 | HB 1739 | Prohibits Unfair Settlement Practice Regarding Motorist Insurance Coverage |
| 2019 | HB 2271 | Authorizes the Advertisement of "Choose Life Grant" Funds |
| 2019 | HB 2536 | Establishes Drug-Pricing Transparency Requirements |
| 2019 | HB 2911 | Amends Election Law to Determine Voter Eligibility |
| 2019 | HB 3285 | Establishes Services for Substance Use Disorders |
| 2019 | HB 3490 | Classifies Indirect Cybercullying as a Crime |
| 2019 | HB 3557 | Increase Penalties for Pipeline Protesting |
| 2019 | HB 448 | Requires Children Under 2 Ride in Rear-Facing Car Seats |
| 2019 | HB 455 | Establishes Standards for Public School Recess |
| 2019 | HB 63 | Authorizes the Decriminalization of Cannabis Possession |
| 2019 | HB 793 | Prohibits Specific State Contracts with Certain Companies that Boycott Israel |
| 2019 | HB 824 | Prohibits Pharmaceutical Companies from Using "Pay for Delay" Practices |
| 2019 | HB 888 | Increases Penalities for Misrepresenting a Child's Identity at Port of Entry |
| 2019 | SB 1033 | Establishes the "Preborn Nondiscrimination Act" |
| 2019 | SB 1264 | Authorizes Arbitration Processes for Insurers to Stop "Surprise Billings" |
| 2019 | SB 17 | Authorizes Protections for Lawyers that Deny Clients Based on Religious Exemptions |
| 2019 | SB 1978 | Prohibits Government Action Against Businesses that Donate to Religious Organizations |
| 2019 | SB 21 | Prohibits Smoking under the Age of 21 |
| 2019 | SB 22 | Prohibits Taxpayer Dollars for Abortions Clinics |
| 2019 | SB 2485 | Prohibits Local Governments from Imposing Regulations on Private Businesses Regarding Employee Benefits |
| 2019 | SB 2487 | Prohibits Local Governments from Imposing Regulations on Private Businesses for Employee Leave |
| 2019 | SB 406 | Amends Conceal Carry Regulations for Local School Marshals |
| 2019 | SB 535 | Authorizes Handguns on the Premises of Places of Worship |

**Table 1.** CosponsorshipTiming by Chamber for All Legislation 1997–2020

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **House** | **Senate** |
| Cumulative Cosponsors | 1.00\*\* | 0.82\*\*\* |
| (0.00) | (0.01) |
| Copartisan Cosponsors | 1.07\*\*\* | 1.73\*\*\* |
| (0.00) | (0.03) |
| Bipartisan Cosponsors | 5.11\*\*\* | 5.36\*\*\* |
| (0.06) | (0.20) |
| Democrat | 1.18\*\*\* | 2.53\*\*\* |
| (0.02) | (0.10) |
| Ideologically Extreme Legislator | 1.38\*\*\* | 1.34\*\*\* |
| (0.02) | (0.05) |
| Conservativism | 1.17\*\*\* | 0.95 |
| (0.03) | (0.07) |
| Conservatism of Bill Author | 1.28\*\*\* | 1.01 |
| (0.01) | (0.01) |
| Member Ideological Difference | 1.02 | 1.30\*\*\* |
| (0.01) | (0.04) |
| Challenger in General Election | 1.10\*\*\* | 0.86\*\*\* |
| (0.01) | (0.02) |
| Agriculture | 1.16\*\*\* | 8.12\*\*\* |
| (0.05) | (2.60) |
| Business | 1.16\*\*\* | 9.92\*\*\* |
| (0.03) | (0.51) |
| Defense | 1.54\*\*\* | 18.56\*\*\* |
| (0.04) | (1.32) |
| Education | 1.22\*\*\* | 11.66\*\*\* |
| (0.03) | (0.64) |
| Energy | 1.10 |  |
| (0.05) |  |
| Environment | 0.81\*\*\* | 7.39\*\*\* |
| (0.02) | (0.51) |
| Health | 1.33\*\*\* | 10.18\*\*\* |
| (0.03) | (2.10) |
| Justice | 1.05\* | 9.50\*\*\* |
| (0.02) | (0.52) |
| Parks and Recreation | 0.93 |  |
| (0.05) |  |
| Revenue & Taxation | 1.25\*\*\* |  |
| (0.03) |  |
| State and Local Government | 1.20\*\*\* | 9.36\*\*\* |
| (0.02) | (0.47) |
| Welfare | 1.39\*\*\* | 1.32 |
| (0.04) | (0.27) |
| N | 5,669,902 | 754,738 |

*Note:* \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001. We report hazard ratios. Any coefficient greater than one means that a legislator cosponsors early and anything less than one means a legislator delays cosponsoring.

**Table 2.** CosponsorshipTiming by Chamber for Key Votes, 2009–2020

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **House** |  | **Senate** |
| Cumulative Cosponsors | 0.96\*\*\* |  | 0.74\*\*\* |
| (0.00) |  | (0.05) |
| Copartisan Cosponsors | 1.04\*\*\* |  | 1.44\*\*\* |
| (0.00) |  | (0.09) |
| Bipartisan Cosponsors | 1.91\*\*\* |  | 1.24 |
| (0.25) |  | (0.27) |
| Democrat | 0.67\*\*\* |  | 1.23 |
| (0.07) |  | (0.28) |
| Ideologically Extreme Legislator | 1.35\*\*\* |  | 1.75\*\*\* |
| (0.08) |  | (0.27) |
| District Conservativism | 1.05 |  | 1.11 |
| (0.13) |  | (0.35) |
| Conservatism of Bill Author | 4.00\*\*\* |  | 0.47\*\*\* |
| (0.35) |  | (0.06) |
| Member Ideological Difference | 0.96 |  | 1.38\*\* |
| (0.05) |  | (0.15) |
| Challenger in General Election | 1.05 |  | 0.95 |
| (0.06) |  | (0.14) |
| Agriculture | 20.24\*\*\* |  |  |
| (13.45) |  |  |
| Business | 15.50\*\*\* |  | 0.16 |
| (5.24) |  | (0.18) |
| Defense | 5.31\*\*\* |  | 3.54\*\*\* |
| (1.25) |  | (0.89) |
| Education | 1.49 |  | 2.12\*\*\* |
| (0.49) |  | (0.47) |
| Energy | 10.00\*\*\* |  |  |
| (2.53) |  |  |
| Environment |  |  | 4.87\* |
|  |  | (3.24) |
| Health | 1.70 |  | 2.59\*\*\* |
| (0.62) |  | (0.60) |
| Justice | 30.85\*\*\* |  | 0.38\* |
| (7.06) |  | (0.16) |
| Parks and Recreation | 4.50\*\* |  |  |
| (2.42) |  |  |
| Revenue & Taxation | 6.73\*\*\* |  |  |
| (1.69) |  |  |
| State and Local Government | 3.40\*\*\* |  | 2.52\*\*\* |
| (0.74) |  | (0.50) |
| Welfare | 1650. 51\*\*\* |  |  |
| (520.39) |  |  |
| N | 5,810 |  | 1,913 |

*Note:* \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001. We report hazard ratios. Any coefficient greater than one means that a legislator cosponsors early and anything less than one means a legislator delays cosponsoring.

In the following two figures, Figures 1 and 2, we provide some insight into the data. We randomly selected bills with 10 cosponsors and plot the cosponsorship of those bills. Two patterns are visible in the figures. First, *when* legislators decide to cosponsor varies by bill. Second, the time a bill actively waits for cosponsors also fluctuates. In Figure 1, we can see that some bills, like HB 262 in the 75th session (1997), slowly gain cosponsors while other bills, like HB 1685 in the 86th session (2019), gain traction for only a month or two. It's also common to see multiple legislators sign on as cosponsors together, such as in HB 288 in the 79th (2005) session, where four cosponsors join on the same day. We see evidence of both bipartisanship cosponsorship and purely partisan (from both parties) cosponsorship.

In Figure 2, we track the same four years in the Senate. One thing to note in comparing the two chambers is that the cosponsorship decision making process in the Senate is much faster than in the House. After a legislator introduces a bill, the remaining legislators who are likely to cosponsor have usually made their decision within the following month. There are some exceptions to this pattern, but it’s usually the result of a legislator introducing a bill before the session officially begins or if a single legislator joins the chamber late. In addition, it is much more likely that legislators will sign on to a bill on the same day. Finally, in this random sample of the cosponsorship patterns, there appears to be a stronger tendency towards bipartisanship in the Senate, despite Republican control for most of the sessions.

**Figure 1.** House Cosponsorship Timing



**Figure 2.** Senate Cosponsorship Timing

