

Bill	Author	Caption	Subject	
<a href="#">HB 2770</a>	Schatzline	HB 2770 prohibits municipalities from spending public funds on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives unless required by federal law. It bars local governments from using tax dollars to fund DEI-related departments, programs, hiring practices, training sessions, or economic development partnerships that promote identity-based preferences. Municipalities violating the law may be barred from raising property taxes above the no-new-revenue tax rate for three years and denied state grants for two years. The Texas Attorney General may enforce these provisions in court.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 2821</a>	Schatzline	HB 2821 prohibits county governments from funding or implementing diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives, except where required by federal law. It bans counties from spending public money on DEI-related training, hiring practices, scholarships, or media, and prevents counties from contracting with vendors promoting DEI policies. The Texas Attorney General is authorized to enforce compliance, and counties found in violation may face tax rate restrictions and loss of state grant funding for two years	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 3573</a>	McLaughlin	HB 3573 prohibits governmental entities in Texas from awarding contracts or giving preferential treatment based on race, color, ethnicity, sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. Additionally, the bill repeals the state's historically underutilized business (HUB) program, which was designed to promote minority- and women-owned businesses in state contracting. The bill ensures that any contracts entered into before its effective date remain governed by the prior law.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 3610</a>	Patterson	HB 3610 prohibits considering race or ethnicity as a factor when appointing members to state boards, commissions, or other state agencies with statewide jurisdiction. It amends existing law to remove language requiring state appointments to reflect racial and ethnic diversity, while still encouraging geographic diversity.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 4691</a>	Troxclair	HB 4691 removes provisions in state law that require diversity considerations in various government hiring, appointments, and reporting. It eliminates mandates that state agencies and educational institutions actively recruit based on racial, ethnic, or gender diversity, instead requiring them to base decisions solely on qualifications and geographic representation. The bill impacts multiple sections of the Education Code, Government Code, Family Code, and other state statutes, striking out requirements for affirmative diversity recruitment and reporting in areas such as hiring for state boards, university faculty recruitment, and charter school commissions.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 4784</a>	Harrison	HB 4784 prohibits state agencies from implementing policies, programs, or contracts that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). It requires all state agency actions to treat individuals and entities equally, barring any race-based initiatives	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 5158</a>	Shofner	HB 5158 prohibits political subdivisions from using public funds to support professional associations that promote or implement diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives. It specifically bars expenditures such as membership fees and payments for employee participation in DEI-related conferences hosted by these associations	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 1521</a>	Gerdes	HB 1521 prohibits certain governmental entities, including state agencies, local governments, and public schools, from establishing or maintaining diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) offices, or contracting for DEI services, unless required by federal law. It restricts activities and policies promoting race, sex, or ethnicity-based initiatives beyond neutral anti-discrimination measures. Individuals may file complaints of violations with the Attorney General, who can enforce compliance through legal action.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 167</a>	Tepper	HB 167, titled the "Ending Institutional Racism Act," aims to eliminate diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives within Texas governmental entities. The bill prohibits governmental entities from establishing DEI offices, requiring DEI statements, or giving preferential treatment based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, gender identity, or sexual orientation in hiring, contracting, and other governmental functions. HB 167 also includes provisions for waiving sovereign immunity, allowing individuals affected by non-compliance to file lawsuits against governmental entities. It also amends existing procurement statutes to remove DEI-based preferences in public contracts.	Anti-Marxism	
<a href="#">HB 209</a>	Schofield	HB 209 mandates separating federal elections from state and local elections in Texas, requiring separate ballots and procedures for each. Federal elections would include races for federal offices and would exclude any propositions or state and local races. Additionally, the bill calls for concurrent use of precincts and polling locations where feasible, with the Texas Secretary of State directed to adopt rules minimizing voter disruption and confusion from this separation.	Election Integrity	
<a href="#">HB 4705</a>	Hopper	HB 4705 grants the Attorney General authority to prosecute election-related crimes in cases where a district or county attorney has a policy of refusing to prosecute election law violations. If a judge finds that a local prosecutor has adopted a non-prosecution policy, the Attorney General may take over the case. The bill applies only to offenses committed on or after September 1, 2025	Election Integrity	
<a href="#">SB 2742</a>	Hagenbuch	SB 2742 strengthens restrictions on electioneering and the misuse of public funds for political advertising by school districts and other political subdivisions. It imposes a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per violation, with each day of continued violation counting as a separate offense. The bill also removes sovereign and governmental immunity defenses, allowing lawsuits against violators. The Texas Attorney General is authorized to enforce these provisions, including seeking injunctive relief	Election Integrity	
<a href="#">SB 2743</a>	Hagenbuch	SB 2743 allows for the removal of a district or county attorney who refuses to prosecute election law violations. Residents of a county or an adjacent county may petition a court to declare the attorney disqualified, triggering the appointment of the Texas Attorney General to prosecute election-related offenses. The bill applies only to election law offenses committed after its effective date	Election integrity	

<a href="#">HB 4363</a>	Money	HB 4363 proposes the creation of a permitting system for battery energy storage facilities, requiring operators to obtain a permit from the state commission before interconnecting to a transmission facility. It mandates compliance with fire safety standards to be developed and updated by the state fire marshal, as well as the establishment of emergency operations plans in collaboration with local fire departments. The bill also includes provisions for training local first responders and requires permit applicants to pay fees to cover regulatory costs	Energy/Grid	
HB 1895	Patterson	HB 1895 requires entities intending to operate or expand wind-powered generation facilities to demonstrate compliance with federal aviation and military impact assessments. Operators must obtain determinations from the Federal Aviation Administration and the Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Siting Clearinghouse that the facilities will not adversely affect air navigation or military operations. The act authorizes penalties for violations and applies to facilities installed on or after September 1, 2025	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 3056</a>	Virdell	HB 3056 prohibits the installation of wind and solar power facilities within 500 yards of private property unless the owner or operator secures written consent from the affected property owner. The bill also clarifies that counties cannot regulate the placement of such facilities within the corporate boundaries of a municipality	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 3374</a>	Patterson	HB 3374 addresses electricity market distortions caused by federal tax credits under 26 U.S.C. Section 45. It directs the Public Utility Commission of Texas and ERCOT to adopt rules and procedures to eliminate or compensate for these distortions, ensuring costs incurred from below-market prices are borne by those responsible. The bill also mandates the removal of rules that adjust electricity prices based on reserve values and probabilities of lost load.	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 3933</a>	Hopper	HB 3933 prohibits Texas state agencies, municipalities, and other local entities from adopting or enforcing federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations on electric power generation and natural gas processing during a declared state disaster related to extreme weather. It further deems such federal regulations unenforceable in Texas during these emergencies and allows affected individuals to file civil lawsuits for damages against those who attempt to enforce them	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 4353</a>	Patterson	HB 4353 mandates that wind, solar, and energy storage facilities in counties with over 10,000 residents can only be constructed if approved by a majority of voters in a local election. The bill allows county commissioners to regulate the construction and operation of such facilities if approved by voters	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 560</a>	Patterson	HB 560 requires entities operating wind turbine generators to apply for Federal Aviation Administration approval for light pollution mitigation technology. The bill mandates installation of such technology for turbines with commercial operation dates after December 31, 2008, with specific deadlines for compliance and quarterly reporting in case of delays.	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 941</a>	Cain	HB 941 establishes the Texas Grid Security Commission to enhance the resilience of the state's electric grid against all hazards, including natural disasters and man-made threats. The commission will evaluate grid vulnerabilities, propose resilience standards, and develop a comprehensive plan to protect the ERCOT grid by October 1, 2026. The legislation prioritizes public transparency while protecting classified information related to grid security. Micro-grid standards and recommendations for critical infrastructure are also part of the commission's duties. The act is set to take effect on September 1, 2025	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">SB 819</a>	Kolkhorst	SB 819 establishes a permitting and regulatory framework for renewable energy generation facilities in Texas with a capacity of 10 megawatts or more. It mandates permits for facility interconnection, public meetings for proposed facilities, and adherence to environmental impact reviews. The bill introduces minimum setback requirements, monitoring and reporting obligations, and an environmental impact fee to fund a cleanup program.	Energy/Grid	
<a href="#">HB 1223</a>	Harrison	HB 1223 requires school districts and municipalities to publish their budgets in a detailed line-item format online, maintaining accessibility for at least three years. This measure ensures greater transparency and public accountability in local government and school spending	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 2599</a>	Cain	HB 2599 aims to prohibit state agencies from using appropriated funds to place advertisements in or make donations to statewide periodicals or internet news websites that are supported by advertising, memberships, or donations. This bill restricts financial transactions between government agencies and media organizations that derive revenue from these sources.	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 2600</a>	Cain	HB 2600 proposes restrictions on the use of state funds by government agencies and elected officials to purchase periodicals and financially support news media. The bill prohibits state agencies, including the legislature, from using appropriated funds to buy periodicals, except that members of the legislature may purchase one subscription to each periodical published in their district, and statewide elected officials may purchase one subscription to each periodical published in Texas. Additionally, it bans state agencies from using state funds to sponsor, donate to, or provide financial support to any news media, except for specified institutions such as state museums, libraries, and archives.	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 2691</a>	Harrison	HB 2691 strengthens restrictions on lobbyists' ability to make gifts and expenditures for public servants. The bill removes an existing exemption that allowed lobbyists to provide gifts, awards, or mementos to members of the legislative or executive branch as long as they were reported under the Government Code. It further limits how much lobbyists can spend on entertainment and gifts, lowering the threshold for required disclosures. The bill also prohibits registered lobbyists from offering public officials loans, gifts of cash, or negotiable instruments. Additionally, it revises the Texas Ethics Commission's procedures for adjusting reporting thresholds based on inflation and mandates a reversal of any adjustments that would not have been made under the bill's new provisions. The new restrictions apply to expenditures made and offenses committed on or after September 1, 2025	Fiscal Responsibility	

<a href="#">HB 309</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 309 amends the Government and Local Government Codes to prohibit political subdivisions in Texas from using public funds to hire lobbyists or pay associations that engage in lobbying activities. It provides taxpayers or residents with the right to seek injunctive relief if a political subdivision violates this restriction. The bill also specifies that any contract requiring such prohibited expenditures is void.	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 901</a>	Harrison	HB 901 limits the taxpayer-funded salaries of state officers and employees, as well as officers and employees of political subdivisions, to the salary amount set for the governor by the biennial appropriations act. The limitation applies only to salary agreements or employment contracts entered into on or after the law's effective date of September 1, 2025	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 919</a>	Harrison	HB 919 prohibits the use of public funds by political subdivisions for communications about measures submitted at elections, except as required by law. Violations are classified as a Class A misdemeanor. The Act repeals certain previous provisions and applies to the use of funds or resources occurring on or after September 1, 2025	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">SB 19</a>	Middleton	SB 19 aims to restrict the use of public funds by political subdivisions for lobbying activities. It prohibits cities, counties, and other local governments from using taxpayer dollars to hire registered lobbyists or to fund nonprofit organizations that engage in lobbying on behalf of political subdivisions. However, it allows elected officials and employees to provide information to legislators, advocate for or against legislation, and testify on bills without being classified as lobbyists. The bill also provides a legal remedy for residents to seek injunctive relief against political subdivisions that violate these provisions	Fiscal Responsibility	
SB 2330	Parker	SB 2330 bans state and local government payroll deductions for labor union dues and professional organization fees, except for law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical personnel. It modifies various statutes to remove automatic payroll deductions for public-sector employees but retains charitable donation payroll deductions. The bill also clarifies that local governments cannot override this prohibition through collective bargaining agreements	Fiscal Responsibility	
<a href="#">SB 715</a>	Sparks	SB 715 amends generation reliability requirements in the ERCOT power region by limiting their applicability to electric generation facilities that have been in operation for at least one year under a standard generator interconnection agreement and are not self-generators. The bill repeals specific provisions from earlier legislation and delays the first required demonstration of compliance to January 1, 2027. The Act aims to refine and focus regulatory requirements for generation facilities.	Fiscal responsibility	
<a href="#">SB 925</a>	Hancock	SB 925 prohibits state or local governmental entities from imposing conditions on public work contracts that either require or prohibit contractors from entering into agreements with collective bargaining organizations. It also bans discrimination against contractors based on their status or involvement with such agreements. The changes apply to public work contracts solicited on or after September 1, 2025	Fiscal responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 4227</a>	Dorazio	HB 4227 bans political subdivisions from spending public money or engaging in financial transactions that provide logistical support (such as child care, travel, lodging, or food) to assist individuals in engaging in activities that are illegal under Texas law. However, this restriction does not apply if federal law conflicts with the prohibition	Fisccl Responsibility	
<a href="#">HB 958</a>	Toth	HB 958 prohibits district and county attorneys from participating as counsel in federal court cases that involve the enforcement of federal statutes, orders, rules, or regulations concerning firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories. The law aims to prevent local prosecutors from engaging in actions that might contradict state protections for firearm rights	Gun Rights	
<a href="#">HB 1017</a>	Toth	HB 1017 criminalizes unauthorized entry into Texas from a foreign nation, imposing penalties ranging from a Class A misdemeanor to a first-degree felony for repeat offenses. It aims to complement federal immigration enforcement.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 1072</a>	Schatzline	HB 1072 creates a database to store fingerprint and identity records of children suspected of being unlawfully present in the United States. Under the bill, employees of Operation Lone Star or similar operations are authorized to detain children temporarily to collect fingerprints and conduct wellness interviews to ensure their safety	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 1488</a>	Louderback	HB 1488 mandates participation in the federal E-Verify program for employment verification by governmental entities, state contractors, and private employers in Texas. It establishes penalties, including license suspension for non-compliance, and creates a compliance division within the Texas Workforce Commission to enforce these requirements. The bill includes provisions for procedural development, model policies, and penalties for non-compliance.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 1645</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 1645 creates a private civil cause of action against local entities or campus police departments that adopt policies in violation of state laws related to immigration enforcement. It allows individuals injured, or personal representatives of individuals killed, by someone unlawfully present in the United States to sue the responsible local entity or campus police department if their failure to comply with immigration enforcement laws enabled the crime to occur. The bill explicitly waives sovereign and governmental immunity to the extent of this liability. Courts may award damages, reasonable costs, and attorney's fees to prevailing parties. The Act applies only to causes of action that accrue on or after September 1, 2025, its effective date.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2244</a>	Cain	HB 2244 prohibits Texas state agencies from entering into contracts to purchase electric vehicles or their components if they are produced in scrutinized countries, specifically the People's Republic of China. The bill requires vendors contracting with state agencies to verify in writing that they are not headquartered in China, owned or controlled by the Chinese government, or subcontracting with Chinese companies for electric vehicle production. If a vendor provides false verification, the state must terminate the contract, and the vendor will be barred from future state contracts. Violators are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$250,000, enforceable by the Texas Attorney General	Immigration	

<a href="#">HB 2403</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 2403 prohibits Texas governmental entities from contracting with Chinese companies for information and communications technology services. It defines "scrutinized companies" as those headquartered in China, majority-owned by the Chinese government, or under Chinese governmental control. The bill bans these companies from bidding on or securing government contracts related to information or communication services unless an exception is granted by the Governor of Texas. Government agencies must require vendors to verify that they are not using Chinese-controlled technology. Vendors found in violation face contract termination, a two-year ban from state contracts, and civil penalties, including fines up to twice the value of the contract. The law applies to new contracts starting September 1, 2025.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2409</a>	Cain	HB 2409 prohibits Texas governmental entities from entering into contracts with Chinese companies for information and communications technology services. It defines "scrutinized companies" as businesses owned, controlled, or influenced by the Chinese government. Vendors must verify they do not contract with such companies. Violations result in contract termination, a five-year ban on future state contracts, and civil penalties. Additionally, vendors that falsify verification documents face state jail felony charges.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 243</a>	Spiller	HB 243 grants the Texas Attorney General the authority to acquire real property through eminent domain if it is owned by foreign entities or individuals (classified as "aliens") and poses a risk to critical infrastructure or violates state or federal law. "Critical infrastructure" is broadly defined to include sectors such as energy, communications, healthcare, and transportation. Under this bill, if the Attorney General demonstrates a risk to infrastructure or a legal violation, a district court may authorize eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property. Acquired properties would be managed by the Texas General Land Office. The bill mandates the Attorney General to establish rules for its implementation, effective September 1, 2025	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2501</a>	Dorazio	HB 2501 prohibits political subdivisions in Texas from using public funds to provide legal services in removal (deportation) proceedings for individuals who are unlawfully present in the United States. The bill amends the Local Government Code to bar local governments from directly funding legal representation for undocumented individuals in federal immigration removal proceedings. It also prevents local governments from granting public money to third parties—such as nonprofits or legal aid organizations—if those funds would be used to directly or indirectly provide legal services for deportation defense. However, the prohibition does not apply in cases where providing legal services is required by the U.S. Constitution.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2628</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 2628 prohibits foreign organizations from purchasing or acquiring title to real property in Texas. The bill applies to organizations organized under foreign governments, those with principal places of business outside the U.S., and those owned or controlled by foreign entities or individuals who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents. Foreign entities that currently own property in Texas must divest their interests by March 1, 2026.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2744</a>	Vasut	HB 2744 mandates that state contractors, political subdivisions, and private employers participate in the federal E-Verify program to confirm the employment eligibility of their workers. The bill prohibits employers from knowingly hiring individuals who are not lawfully present in the U.S. and imposes a \$10,000 civil penalty per violation. It also authorizes the Texas Attorney General to enforce compliance and recover penalties. The bill applies to state contracts and employment decisions beginning January 1, 2026.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 2981</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 2981 prohibits specific-purpose committees from accepting contributions or making expenditures related to ballot measures if the funds originate from foreign nationals. It also mandates campaign treasurers to certify that their committees did not receive foreign-sourced funding for activities such as polling, drafting ballot language, or outreach efforts. Violations result in criminal and civil penalties, including fines and restrictions on lobbying activities.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 312</a>	Tepper	HB 312 adds Section 601.012 to the Texas Government Code, requiring U.S. citizenship as a qualification for appointment to public office or service on advisory boards or task forces at all levels of state government and political subdivisions. This requirement excludes positions where the Texas or U.S. Constitution prescribes exclusive qualification criteria. The bill stipulates that individuals currently holding such positions without U.S. citizenship will have their terms end by September 1, 2025, unless they become citizens by that date.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 3210</a>	Olcott	HB 3210 requires state contractors, political subdivisions, and private employers in Texas to use the federal E-Verify system to confirm employment authorization for new employees. It includes provisions for enforcement, penalties, and the barring of non-compliant contractors from state contracts	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 354</a>	Cain	HB 354 aims to bolster border security measures by establishing a Border Protection Unit under the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to address criminal activities and public health threats near the Texas-Mexico border. The bill grants authority to the unit to take preventive actions, including deterring unauthorized border crossings, implementing public health measures, and overseeing the construction of border barriers. It also establishes criminal and civil penalties for trespassing across the Texas border and mandates the monitoring of certain offenders. The bill creates a Legislative Border Safety Oversight Committee to guide state policies and enhance border safety initiatives.	Immigration	



<a href="#">HB 4712</a>	Hopper	HB 4712 requires the Texas Comptroller to prepare and publish an annual report on the fiscal impact of persons not lawfully present in the state. The report must include healthcare costs (e.g., uncompensated care, Medicaid expenditures), law enforcement and criminal justice costs, public education costs (including bilingual education), welfare and public assistance costs, and economic impact data (such as wage suppression and job displacement). The Health and Human Services Commission, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Department of Public Safety, Texas Education Agency, and Texas Workforce Commission must submit data to the comptroller for this report. The comptroller must hold an annual public hearing to discuss findings.	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 4771</a>	Olcott	HB 4771 establishes state-level citizenship requirements for children born in Texas. It states that a child born in Texas is not considered a U.S. citizen unless at least one parent is a U.S. citizen, a national of the United States, or a lawful permanent resident. It also requires birth certificates to record the citizenship status of parents	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 4865</a>	Hefner	HB 4865 creates a system for tracking and sanctioning foreign actors who engage in activities deemed corrupt or harmful to Texas' security. The Texas Secretary of State must publish an annual report listing these individuals, with sanctions including prohibitions on state contracts, revocation of business registrations, and denial of admission to Texas public universities. The bill targets individuals involved in bribery, drug or human trafficking, money laundering, and unauthorized border crossings	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 4935</a>	Tinderholt	HB 4935 restricts government contractors from hiring certain non-permanent residents if doing so would result in more than 5% of their workforce being composed of non-permanent residents. It applies to companies receiving government grants, low-interest loans, or tax incentives. Violations result in civil penalties up to \$5,000 per day, and contractors must certify compliance in contracts	Immigration	
<a href="#">SB 324</a>	Kolkhorst	SB 324 requires state contractors, political subdivisions, and private employers in Texas to use the federal E-Verify system to confirm employment authorization for new employees. It includes provisions for enforcement, penalties, and the barring of non-compliant contractors from state contracts	Immigration	
<a href="#">HB 1377</a>	Virdell	HB 1377 restricts the jurisdiction and influence of international organizations such as the World Health Organization, United Nations, and World Economic Forum within Texas. It prohibits the enforcement or implementation of any rules, fees, taxes, policies, or mandates from these organizations by state or local governments. This legislation emphasizes state sovereignty over such entities	Medical Liberty	
<a href="#">HB 706</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 706 restricts the jurisdiction of international organizations such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations, and the World Economic Forum within Texas. It prohibits the enforcement or implementation of any rules, fees, taxes, policies, or mandates from these organizations by the state or its political subdivisions. This Act takes effect on September 1, 2025	Medical Liberty	
<a href="#">SB 125</a>	Hall	SB 125 requires hospitals to accommodate requests for autologous and directed blood donations for medical procedures. Patients must notify the hospital at least 72 hours before the procedure and provide a list of eligible donors for directed donations. This provision ensures patients have the opportunity to utilize personal or specified blood sources.	Medical Liberty	
HB 1725	Hopper	HB 1725 exempts motor vehicles manufactured, sold, and operated exclusively in Texas from federal environmental regulations, including those enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency, under Congress's interstate commerce authority. Eligible vehicles must also prominently display "Made in Texas" labels. The law applies to vehicles manufactured on or after September 1, 2025.	Other	
<a href="#">HB 1074</a>	Schatzline	HB 1074 prohibits the registration of motor vehicles equipped with remote disabling technology and affirms the right to own and operate vehicles powered by internal combustion engines. It protects individuals from being compelled to use vehicles with automated driving systems	Other	
<a href="#">HB 1758</a>	Little	HB 1758 limits the number of terms a member can serve as Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives to two regular legislative sessions. A candidate who has already served as Speaker for two sessions will be prohibited from filing a declaration of candidacy with the Texas Ethics Commission.	Other	
<a href="#">HB 1982</a>	Hopper	HB 1982 seeks to establish limitations on federal authority and federal agents operating within the state of Texas. The bill prohibits the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement from issuing peace officer licenses to federal agents and mandates the revocation of licenses for current license holders who are federal agents. It requires federal search or arrest warrants for Texas residents to be reviewed and approved by the Texas Attorney General's office before execution and gives local sheriffs the discretion to execute or refuse such warrants. The bill also stipulates that Texas citizens in state custody must receive a hearing before being transferred to federal custody and prohibits federal agents from discharging official duties on state property unless specifically authorized by the U.S. Constitution or requested by state or local law enforcement. Violations of these provisions would result in criminal penalties	Other	
<a href="#">HB 2547</a>	Cain	HB 2547 aims to protect consumer rights and privacy by prohibiting the manufacture, distribution, sale, or exchange of motor vehicles equipped with remote disabling technology. The legislation defines remote disabling technology as any device or software allowing a person to deactivate a vehicle remotely, excluding ignition interlock devices used in specific legal contexts. Manufacturers and dealers must comply by January 1, 2026, with penalties including license revocation for violations	Other	
<a href="#">HB 2887</a>	Isaac	HB 2887 asserts that international organizations, including the World Health Organization, United Nations, and World Economic Forum, have no jurisdiction in Texas. The bill prohibits state or local governments from enforcing or implementing any mandates, rules, fees, taxes, or policies issued by these organizations.	Other	

<a href="#">HB 3932</a>	Hopper	HB 3932 creates a new criminal offense prohibiting federal officers, agents, or employees from conducting no-knock entries, nighttime arrests or searches, or other law enforcement actions in Texas without first obtaining the county sheriff's consent. State and local officials assisting in these activities would also be subject to penalties. The bill classifies violations as a Class A misdemeanor	Other	
<a href="#">HB 4235</a>	Shofner	HB 4235 allows government agencies to consider direct work experience as a substitute for postsecondary degree requirements when hiring employees or awarding service contracts. The bill provides specific experience-to-degree equivalency guidelines (e.g., four years of experience in place of a bachelor's degree) but does not apply to professional licensure or certification requirements	Other	
<a href="#">HB 4468</a>	Toth	HB 4468 prohibits current and former members of the Texas Legislature from accepting compensation or employment related to bond services if they were involved in financial advising, bond counsel, bond underwriting, or other professional services related to bond issuance while serving in the Legislature. The restriction applies for ten years following the issuance of the bonds or the individual's departure from the Legislature. A violation of this prohibition is classified as a Class A misdemeanor	Other	
<a href="#">HB 4525</a>	Tepper	HB 4525 restricts state and local government payroll deductions for labor organization membership dues. The bill prohibits automatic payroll deductions for unions and similar organizations but provides exceptions for certain public safety employees (such as police, firefighters, and EMS personnel). It also amends state and local government codes to reflect these changes	Other	
<a href="#">HB 4708</a>	Money	HB 4708 limits the jurisdiction of the Texas Ethics Commission (TEC) to only state officers and government employees, prohibiting the TEC from enforcing ethics laws against private individuals, businesses, or organizations.	Other	
<a href="#">HB 4790</a>	Spiller	HB 4790 expands the definition of "historically underutilized business" (HUB) for state contracting purposes to include veteran-owned small businesses certified by the United States Small Business Administration. This inclusion aims to promote economic opportunities for veterans within Texas	Other	
<a href="#">HB 5020</a>	Smithee	HB 5020 establishes procedural requirements for impeachment proceedings in the Texas House of Representatives. It mandates a thorough investigation of impeachment articles, ensures that testimony is given under oath, and provides the accused official and their legal counsel with opportunities to examine evidence and witnesses. The bill also guarantees at least 14 days for House members to review impeachment records before voting. Additionally, it stipulates that officers suspended due to impeachment proceedings will receive pay during their suspension	Other	
<a href="#">HB 5203</a>	Bell, C.	HB 5203 strengthens state preemption over municipal and county regulations, barring local governments from enacting ordinances in fields already regulated by state law. It specifically prohibits local regulations in commerce, trade, elections, and criminal justice unless explicitly authorized by statute. The bill allows legal challenges against municipalities that violate these provisions, imposes penalties on noncompliant local governments, and grants the attorney general authority to enforce the law	Other	
<a href="#">HB 5464</a>	Luther	HB 5464 limits the governor's and local officials' emergency powers. It requires legislative approval for extending certain disaster declarations beyond 30 days and prohibits executive orders mandating masks or restricting business operations. It also repeals a provision allowing criminal penalties for violating disaster orders.	Other	
<a href="#">HB 831</a>	Schofield	HB 831 allows for the interlocutory appeal of certain orders involving the constitutionality, effect, or enforceability of statutes. Specifically, it permits appeals for orders that determine a statute violates the constitution, bars enforcement of a statute, or prohibits an individual or entity from acting under the assumption that a statute is in full force and effect. The changes apply to orders issued on or after September 1, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">HB 898</a>	Spiller	HB 898 is known as the "Texas Sovereignty Act," this bill establishes the Joint Legislative Committee on Constitutional Enforcement to review federal actions and determine whether they exceed constitutional authority. Federal actions deemed unconstitutional by the legislature and approved by the governor would have no legal effect in Texas. The bill also prohibits public funds from being used to implement unconstitutional federal actions and provides for judicial review. The Act takes effect immediately upon sufficient approval or on September 1, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">HB 915</a>	Cain	HB 915 repeals Section 431.114 of the Texas Government Code, which authorizes commanding officers of the state militia to prohibit the sale or exchange of arms, ammunition, or explosives. This change aligns with the Texas Constitution's provisions on militia regulation and would take immediate effect if it secures a two-thirds vote in each legislative house, or otherwise on September 1, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">HB 953</a>	Harrison	HB 953 amends the Election Code to introduce a prohibition on receiving bond proceeds by individuals or entities contributing to political committees supporting bond issuances. Specifically, the bill bars anyone who makes contributions to political committees that advocate for the passage of a bond proposition from receiving any money, including payments under contracts for goods or services, from the proceeds of that bond. This provision applies only to contributions made on or after the bill's effective date, which is September 1, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">SB 1717</a>	Middleton	SB 1717 mandates that all official Texas state documents, laws, and references replace the term "Gulf of Mexico" with "Gulf of America." This language change would apply to all new statutes, resolutions, government publications, and legal documents. Additionally, the bill requires state agencies and commissions to update existing statutes, regulations, and materials to reflect the new terminology over time. The Texas Legislative Council must oversee this transition, and all references in Texas law will be revised accordingly	Other	

<a href="#">SB 2051</a>	Birdwell	SB 2051 reforms the impeachment and removal procedures for state officers, outlining specific rules for witness testimony, committee review, and cost reporting. It mandates that impeachment testimony be given under oath in open sessions and that all house members receive impeachment materials at least 48 hours before deliberations begin. The bill also prohibits legislators with close family ties to the accused officer from voting in impeachment proceedings and requires the house to report all impeachment-related costs to key state officials within 60 days of the conclusion of proceedings.	Other	
<a href="#">SB 2340</a>	Schwertner	SB 2340 amends the Business Organizations Code to enhance the authority of the Texas Attorney General to investigate filing and foreign filing entities. It grants the Attorney General the ability to require sworn statements, examine individuals under oath, and access company records. Entities that refuse to comply may face business forfeiture unless they successfully challenge the requirement in court. The bill also establishes a criminal offense for the intentional destruction, concealment, or falsification of records to evade compliance, punishable by fines up to \$5,000 and/or up to one year of jail time.	Other	
<a href="#">SB 707</a>	King	SB 707 grants the Texas Legislature the authority to determine whether certain federal directives are unconstitutional and to prohibit state and local government officials and employees from enforcing or assisting in the enforcement of such directives. The bill defines "unconstitutional federal directives" as those infringing on states' rights under the Tenth Amendment or limiting Texas' ability to ensure health, safety, welfare, or prosperity for its people. A concurrent resolution is required to identify, justify, and specify restrictions regarding the directive and affected officials. The bill provides a process for filing and repealing such resolutions and states that legislative inaction does not imply the constitutionality of a federal directive.	Other	
<a href="#">SJR 39</a>	Birdwell	SJR 39 proposes a constitutional amendment to allow the Texas Legislature to override a gubernatorial veto following the conclusion of a regular legislative session. The amendment provides that if a bill or appropriation item was passed with at least a two-thirds vote in one chamber and vetoed by the governor near the end of the session, the Legislature must reconvene on the 30th day after adjournment to reconsider the vetoed bill or appropriation. The reconsideration period is limited to five days and applies only to bills vetoed in the final 10 days of the session. The resolution will be presented to voters on November 4, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">SJR 68</a>	Birdwell	SJR 68 proposes a constitutional amendment clarifying the impeachment, trial, removal, and disqualification of public officers in Texas. It specifies that public officers under impeachment are suspended with pay and allows the governor to make a provisional appointment to fill the vacancy. The amendment also provides for legislative authority to enact general laws regarding impeachment and removal processes. If approved by the legislature, it will be submitted to voters on November 4, 2025	Other	
<a href="#">HB 1012</a>	Toth	HB 1012 revises the definition of "harmful material" in the Penal Code, eliminating the clause that requires such material to be "utterly without redeeming social value for minors." It strengthens the ability to prosecute those selling or distributing explicit material to minors.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 1075</a>	Schatzline	HB 1075 establishes a cause of action against individuals who organize, perform in, or promote drag performances deemed inappropriate for minors. It defines standards for such performances, provides for damages and legal costs if a minor is present, and offers specific defenses while disallowing parental consent as a defense	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 1162</a>	Shaheen	HB 1162 amends the moving image industry incentive program to prohibit grant awards to production companies that have created visual productions depicting minors engaged in sexual conduct or performances. It utilizes definitions of such conduct from the Penal Code and applies to grant applications filed on or after September 1, 2025.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 1280</a>	Schoolcraft	HB 1280 introduces the Texas Government Anti-Discrimination Act of 2025, which bans discriminatory practices, submissions, and trainings by governmental entities based on personal identity characteristics. It establishes penalties for violations, including fines and jail time, and authorizes the attorney general to take legal action to prevent or reverse violations.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 1394</a>	Schatzline	HB 1394 modifies definitions and protections under the Civil Practice and Remedies Code to ensure stronger immunity for religious organizations from certain legal liabilities. It provides a framework for waiving sovereign immunity in cases of violations related to the free exercise of religion, aiming to strengthen protections for religious entities	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 1588</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 1588 revises training requirements for public officials and candidates in various capacities. It mandates that specific training be provided by state agencies, such as regional education service centers for school board trustees, and the attorney general's office for open government and cybersecurity training. It eliminates requirements for certain continuing education programs for local government officials. Additionally, the bill streamlines training certification processes and makes changes to approved providers and reporting protocols	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 3075</a>	McLaughlin	HB 3075 prohibits the allocation of state funds to entities that promote certain ideological programs, including those advocating for redistributive economic policies, gender identity theories, and race-based privilege doctrines. The bill also establishes a State Funding Integrity Review Division to monitor compliance and enforce financial penalties against violations	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 3616</a>	Schatzline	HB 3616 bans social transitioning assistance for minors by public school employees, government workers, and health facility employees. The bill defines social transitioning as using a different name, pronouns, clothing, or hairstyle to reflect a gender identity different from a minor's biological sex. It requires school staff to notify parents if they become aware that a student is socially transitioning. Violations by public schools result in loss of state funding, and violations by healthcare providers are punishable by civil fines and potential license suspension	Pro Family	

<a href="#">HB 3817</a>	Oliverson	HB 3817 creates the criminal offense of gender identity fraud, making it a state jail felony for an individual to knowingly misrepresent their biological sex as the opposite of what was assigned at birth in verbal or written statements to governmental entities or employers	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 3842</a>	Schatzline	HB 3842 prohibits the display of LGBTQ flags in government buildings or on government-owned property, including schools. Government employees may not display LGBTQ flags in official settings, but individuals may wear small personal items like pins or clothing featuring such flags. Schools that violate the ban may lose state funding, and government entities that fail to comply may face civil penalties up to \$2,000 per violation	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 3958</a>	Lowe	HB 3958 creates civil penalties for museums that display obscene or harmful material, as defined by the Texas Penal Code (Sections 43.22, 43.23, and 43.24). The bill authorizes the Attorney General to seek injunctions and fines of up to \$500,000 per violation, and museums displaying such materials must remove them indefinitely	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 403</a>	Swanson	HB 403, titled the Female Prisoner Protection Act, mandates that inmates and juveniles in facilities operated by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) and the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) be housed according to their biological sex, defined as the sex listed on official birth certificates or observed during intake screenings. The bill requires adherence to federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards to ensure inmate safety, includes provisions for denying, suspending, or revoking juvenile facility registrations for noncompliance, and allows specific exceptions to ensure individual safety under PREA guidelines. Relevant boards are required to adopt rules to ensure compliance with state and federal law. The act takes effect immediately upon receiving a supermajority vote or on September 1, 2025.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 4318</a>	Toth	HB 4318 prohibits criminal liability for individuals who refuse to affirm, accommodate, or approve another person's homosexual, transgender, or gender-nonconforming identity, or decision to obtain an abortion. The bill amends Section 22.04 of the Penal Code to clarify that such refusals cannot be the basis for criminal prosecution	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 436</a>	Leo Wilson	HB 436 prohibits governmental entities, including state agencies, local governments, school districts, and other political subdivisions (excluding institutions of higher education), from requiring employees, prospective employees, or contractors to provide diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) statements or participate in DEI training as a condition of employment, hiring, or contract eligibility. Exceptions are allowed for DEI activities necessary to comply with federal law. The bill permits employees or contractors to file civil actions for declaratory and injunctive relief if subjected to DEI requirements in violation of the law and mandates that governmental entities establish disciplinary policies for employees imposing such requirements. It also prohibits DEI-related criteria in awarding government contracts, with exceptions for data collection and federal compliance. The act takes effect on September 1, 2025, unless enacted immediately by an emergency vote.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 5051</a>	Harrison	HB 5051 prohibits state agencies from adopting or using forms that collect information regarding an individual's race or ethnicity. It applies to all forms used by Texas government agencies and aims to eliminate the collection of demographic data in official documents	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 5460</a>	Shofner	HB 5460, titled the "Good, the True, and the Beautiful Act," prohibits county, district, and multi-jurisdictional libraries from displaying sexually explicit materials. It defines "sexually explicit material" based on existing penal codes and provides an exception for materials directly related to a required school curriculum.	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 5593</a>	Swanson	HB 5593 amends the Family Code to restrict eligibility for adoption and foster care. It specifies that only adults who identify as the same biological sex listed on their birth certificate at birth (except for corrections of clerical errors) may petition to adopt or foster a child. This effectively prohibits transgender individuals from adopting or fostering children in Texas	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 847</a>	Harrison	HB 847 prohibits the use of state funds for gender reassignment procedures, including surgeries or drugs aimed at altering a person's sex characteristics, except for cases involving intersex individuals. The ban also applies to state-funded health benefits that cover gender reassignment procedures. The law takes effect immediately upon sufficient legislative approval or on September 1, 2025	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 927</a>	Cain	HB 927 clarifies that protections of religious freedom under Texas law are supplementary to federal and state constitutional guarantees. It ensures the statute cannot be interpreted to affect constitutional provisions related to religious freedoms. The Act is declared as a clarification rather than a substantive change to existing law and takes effect on September 1, 2025	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 938</a>	Toth	HB 938 creates a cause of action against individuals who promote, conduct, or perform in drag shows in the presence of minors when the performance violates community standards of decency. The legislation defines terms such as "drag performance" and establishes potential damages, including actual and statutory damages up to \$5,000, along with attorney's fees. It includes defenses for reasonable belief of adult status but does not excuse parental consent. The law applies to causes of action accruing on or after September 1, 2025	Pro Family	
<a href="#">HB 947</a>	Toth	HB 947 revises affirmative defenses for certain offenses involving obscene or harmful material toward children. It narrows the scope of defenses available under sections 43.24 and 43.25 of the Penal Code, limiting them to cases involving judicial, law enforcement, or legislative purposes. The changes apply to offenses committed on or after September 1, 2025	Pro Family	
<a href="#">SB 2943</a>	Hagenbuch	SB 2943 prohibits state agencies from adopting rules that limit an applicant's ability to obtain an occupational license based on religious beliefs. It bars agencies from imposing penalties that burden free speech or religious exercise. However, it does not allow refusals to provide medical services necessary to prevent death or serious injury. Individuals can challenge violations in court or administrative proceedings.	Pro family	



<a href="#">HB 177</a>	Swanson	HB 177 requires the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) to use appropriated funds or consortium service fees from school districts to purchase online library resources for primary and secondary schools that meet specified standards. The State Board of Education (SBOE) will set these standards, including requirements for internet safety policies and technology protection measures per federal law (47 U.S.C. Section 254). Vendors must certify compliance with SBOE standards and federal requirements. The SBOE can enforce compliance, including withholding payments for noncompliance, and the TSLAC must report compliance issues to the Legislative Budget Board and the governor's office annually.	Pro-Family	
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