



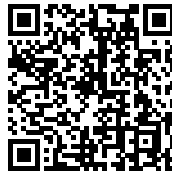
Drew Darby

House of Representatives District HD-072

Republican

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This legislator voted constitutionally on **67%** of the votes shown below.

CPH: Estimated cost per household.

★ Pro-liberty

✗ Anti-liberty

? Did not Vote

CPH

Vote

1. HB9 Border Security Funds (passed 85 to 36 on 8/30/2021). Appropriates approximately \$1.8 billion for border security efforts.

\$182

Yes



2. SB1 Budget (passed 142 to 6 on 5/27/2021). Appropriates approximately \$248.6 billion for the FY 2022-23, of which roughly \$248.1 billion became law.

\$25045

Yes



3. HB3 Texas Pandemic Response Act (passed 104 to 39 on 5/11/2021). Allows the governor to issue "pandemic disaster" declarations and establishes the 10-member Pandemic Disaster Legislative Oversight Committee to oversee them when the legislature is not convened.

Yes



4. HB492 No-Knock Warrant Limits (passed 143 to 1 on 5/6/2021). Limits the issuance of 'no-knock' arrest and search warrants to only situations in which it is "necessary to avoid the risk of death or serious bodily injury to peace officers and others."

Yes



5. SB8 Abortion Restrictions (passed 83 to 64 on 5/6/2021). Prohibits an abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected, except for when a woman has a "medical emergency," which places the woman in danger of death or a serious risk of substantial impairment of a major bodily function.

Yes



6. HB1927 Permitless Firearm Carry (passed 87 to 58 on 4/16/2021). Allows permitless carry of a handgun for persons 21 years of age or older.

Yes



TEXAS LEGISLATIVE

SCORECARD

BASED ON THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Rep. Drew Darby

Lifetime Score: 65%

TX Scorecard 2021

2021 Regular Session Score

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide educational program of The John Birch Society. Its purpose is to create an informed electorate on how state legislators are voting. The Scorecard is nonpartisan; it does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are selected for their constitutional implications and cost to the taxpayers.

Please share this Scorecard in your district to inform people about your legislator's record on key votes.

U.S. Constitution, Amendment I --- 11 C.F.R. §114(4)(c)(4) --- 616 F.2d 45 (2d Cir. 1980)

The following scorecard lists several key votes in the Texas Legislature in 2021 and ranks state representatives and senators based on their fidelity to (U.S.) constitutional and limited-government principles.

This is our first state-level Scorecard; the selected votes may not be reflective of legislators' overall records. Their cumulative scores will change as we add more votes. Please check regularly for updates.



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The Constitution

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Bill Descriptions for the Votes that Affect You

1. Border Security Funds

HB9 appropriates approximately \$1.8 billion for border security efforts. It devotes \$750 million to construct an additional boarder barrier, as well as \$450 million to increase the numbers of Texas National Guard and other law enforcement personnel at the border.

The federal government has failed to secure the border, which it is obligated to do under Article IV, Section 4, of the U.S. Constitution. As such, states can and should use their powers reserved under the 10th Amendment to address the crisis of illegal immigration and provide for their own public safety.

2. Budget

SB1, as passed by the Texas Legislature, appropriates approximately \$248.6 billion for the FY 2022-23. After the Governor's line-item veto proclamation, roughly \$248.1 billion of those appropriations became law as part of the biennial state budget.

Texas' spending plan for 2022-23 includes \$84.8 billion of mostly unconstitutional federal funding, representing 34.2% of the state's entire budget. It not only continues participation in a number of the state's Medicaid programs, which have expanded to more than 5 million recipients, but relies on \$13.8 billion in funds available through the federal American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). States should oppose the use of federal taxpayer money for purposes not authorized under Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

3. Texas Pandemic Response Act

HB3 would create the Texas Pandemic Response Act, allowing the governor to issue "pandemic disaster" declarations. It also establishes the 10-member Pandemic Disaster Legislative Oversight Committee, which includes the lieutenant governor, to oversee pandemic disaster declarations when the legislature is not convened in regular or special session.

Oversight of executive emergency powers belongs to the legislative branch of government. HB3 relegates the Legislature as less than a co-equal, granting too much authority to the Governor, who should not be able to renew a disaster declaration beyond 30 days. Under Article IV, Section 4, of the U.S. Constitution, each state is guaranteed a republican form of government, which requires a limitation and separation of powers.

4. No-Knock Warrant Limits

HB492 limits the issuance of 'no-knock' arrest and search warrants to only situations in which it is "necessary to avoid the risk of death or serious bodily injury to peace officers and others." It also requires their approval at the highest level of a law enforcement agency and the authorization of a district court or statutory county court judge.

'No-knock' warrants undermine the rights of Americans protected specifically by the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. 'No-knock' warrants, by definition, violate the basic principle that law enforcement should not forcibly enter a premises without first providing notice of their authority and purpose of executing a warrant.

5. Abortion Restrictions

SB8 prohibits an abortion after a fetal heartbeat has been detected, except for when a woman has a "medical emergency," which places the woman in danger of death or a serious risk of substantial impairment of a major bodily function.

States should act to ban abortion and guarantee the right to life for all persons. The right to life is the most fundamental, God-given, and unalienable right asserted in the Declaration of Independence and protected by the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

6. Permitless Firearm Carry

HB1927 allows permitless carry of a handgun for persons 21 years of age or older. It also makes a person who has been convicted of an offense involving the unlawful carrying of a handgun on another's property before September 1, 2021, eligible to have all records and files relating to the arrest expunged.

The fundamental right of the American people to keep and bear arms should not be infringed, as guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.