



DISTRICT CAMPAIGN PACK

SC-04

Campaign Edition

Subject: William R. Timmons

Generated (UTC): 2026-05-27 00:31 UTC

This district covers much of Upstate South Carolina, where manufacturing, automotive, and agricultural communities are central to the local economy.

What this pack includes

- Follow the Money — campaign funding, PAC exposure, donor–vote timing windows
- Voting Contrast Brief — contrast angles, rebuttals, debate prep
- Incumbent Vulnerability — scorecard and ranked campaign vulnerabilities

Best used for

- campaign research
- opposition research review
- debate and forum prep
- message development
- contrast mail / digital prep
- donor–vote verification workflow

Not designed to prove

- corruption
- donor motive
- personal beliefs
- electoral predictions
- endorsement

How to use this pack

Follow the Money explains where campaign money comes from and which donor–vote threads deserve manual review. The Voting Contrast Brief and Incumbent Vulnerability sections translate the same public record into campaign-ready contrast and vulnerability framing. Read both sections together — funding context plus voting pattern — before drawing conclusions.

Top district-level takeaways

1. William R. Timmons has a PAC/committee share of about 56% of reported receipts.
2. Small-dollar donors accounted for less than 1% of reported receipts.
3. Party-line voting is about 99%.
4. Roll-call participation is about 58.2%.
5. Strongest mapped issue patterns: Con on Environmental Protection, Climate Change, Criminal Justice Reform; Pro on Energy Costs, Defense Spending, Public Education Funding.

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Page numbers count from the start of this document. Verify all figures on [FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov) and [Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov).

Campaign Executive Summary

SC-04 · William R. Timmons · Generated (UTC): 2026-05-27 00:31 UTC

Fast-scan command brief before the three component reports. Verify every figure on FEC.gov and Congress.gov before paid media or public statements.

Top 5 usable angles

1. Low grassroots signal: small-dollar donors under 1%.
2. PAC-backed funding: 56% from PACs/committees.
3. Attendance exposure: 58.2% roll-call participation / 231 missed votes in coverage.
4. Party-line voting: about 99% with party majority.
5. Strongest high-volume contrast lanes: Con on Environmental Protection, Climate Change, Criminal Justice Reform; Pro on Energy Costs, Defense Spending, Public Education Funding.

Lead with

- Low grassroots signal
- PAC-backed profile
- Attendance exposure
- Party-line loyalty

Use carefully

- Donor–vote timing threads
- Spending consistency across related bills
- Immigration / criminal justice framing (audience-dependent)
- Environment / climate messaging (district-dependent)
- Veterans / servicemember religious marker votes
- Aviation safety / ALERT Act votes

Avoid or verify heavily

- Veterans / religious marker votes
- Aviation safety consensus bills
- Agricultural disaster aid
- Procedural or commemorative votes
- "Bought by donors" or quid-pro-quo language

Recommended first read: *Executive Summary → Incumbent Vulnerability dashboard → Voting Contrast “Top usable angles” → Follow the Money PAC table.*

Full evidence, rebuttals, and message-ready lines appear in Follow the Money, Voting Contrast Brief, and Incumbent Vulnerability sections that follow.



FOLLOW THE MONEY

SC-04

Timmons, William R. (Incumbent)

Campaign / internal research view — verify sourcing before any public use.

Who funds this legislator — and how do they vote?

What's inside

- At a Glance summary dashboard
- Top usable campaign angles and executive overview
- Detailed PAC and donor breakdown
- Priority findings with campaign-use ratings
- Accountability angles, message-ready lines, and debate prep

AT A GLANCE

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Total raised (cycle) | \$829,479 |
| PAC / committee contributions | \$464,000 (56% of total) |
| Largest PAC check | National Automobile Dealers Association PAC: \$50,000 |
| Small-donor share | Near-zero (<1%) of reported receipts |
| Automated scanner status | Manual review recommended — conservative scan requires matched sector–vote pairs |
| Key votes reviewed | 10 |
| Party-line vote rate | 99% |
| Roll-call participation | 58% |

This dashboard summarizes automated data. Verify all figures on [FEC.gov](#) and [Congress.gov](#) before any public use.

Legislative activity snapshot

Activity snapshot: ~322 recorded roll-call votes across 281 distinct bills in our database. ~99% with party on comparable tagged votes; ~58% recorded-vote participation (approx.). **Sponsorship / cosponsorship:** Bill counts and third-party productivity views — [GovTrack profile](#) (external; not a Vote Stance score). *Vote Stance does not show a consolidated “effectiveness percentile”; figures above are from our tagged roll-call slice.*

Top Findings

Fast-scan highlights beyond the At a Glance dashboard. Executive overview follows below.

- Manual review recommended: PAC table and key votes are the primary research inputs for this report.
- Top ranked research lead: HR 1011 — Yea

1. Campaign bottom line

Bottom line. Timmons received five-figure checks from National Automobile Dealers Association PAC (\$50,000), Space Exploration Technologies Corp. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$50,000), and American Crystal Sugar Company PAC (\$50,000). His voting record shows splits on federal spending and intervention: voted Nay on HJRES 72 (emergency declaration authority) but Yea on HR 1011 (agricultural disaster assistance), HR 3617 (energy security assessment), and S 1383 (VA accessibility committee). The automated donor–vote scanner did not run on mapped sector–issue pairs; no pairs met the \$1,500 floor despite \$385,000 in top Schedule A PAC lines.

Top 3 donor-vote research threads

Manual PAC–vote research paths — not the strongest campaign messages (see Top usable campaign angles in the next section).

1. NADA PAC (\$50k): cross-check against vehicle regulation, dealer finance, transportation, tax, and small-business votes. Do not use unrelated key votes unless bill text clearly matches donor interests.
2. Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$50k): cross-check against aerospace, broadband/infrastructure permitting, defense contracting, and launch-related votes.
3. American Crystal Sugar Company PAC (\$50k): cross-check against agricultural disaster assistance, commodity policy, and farm-sector legislation.

Caveats: Schedule A PAC lines reflect quarterly FEC filings; day-level transaction timing and mapped sector rollups may lag behind committee check dates.

2. Top usable campaign angles

Ranked by evidence strength for internal use. Verify every figure on FEC.gov before mail, digital, or debate use.

PAC / institutional funding concentration

56% (\$464,000) from PACs and committees

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Debate, mail, digital — verify FEC Form 3 totals

Likely rebuttal: "These donations are legal and disclosed — I follow all campaign finance laws."

Follow-up: "Then why do PACs and committees account for 56% of reported receipts?"

Near-zero small-donor share

Near-zero small-donor share (less than 1% of reported receipts)

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Grassroots contrast — pair with geography data if relevant

Likely rebuttal: "We have broad support and comply with all campaign finance laws."

Follow-up: "Then why is the small-donor share near zero while PAC and committee lines dominate?"

High party-line voting rate

99% party-line rate on recorded votes in coverage

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Independence angle — cite verified break votes (e.g. HJRES 72 Nay)

Likely rebuttal: "I vote my district and my conscience — party alignment reflects shared priorities."

Follow-up: "Can you name a significant vote where you broke with party leadership, and why?"

Mixed-direction issue record

Votes in both directions on: Government Spending, Foreign Aid, Defense Spending

Evidence: Medium · Risk: Medium · Use: Consistency questions — verify bill text before use

Likely rebuttal: "Each bill is different — I vote on the merits of the legislation."

Follow-up: "What changed between the roll calls where you voted in opposite directions on the same tagged issue?"

Named PAC lead — National Automobile Dealers Association PAC

\$50,000 Schedule A committee check

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Cross-check against Key Votes — manual donor–vote thread

Likely rebuttal: "PAC donations are legal and disclosed; I am not bought by any donor."

Follow-up: "Can you point to a vote where you disagreed with that committee's known policy interests?"

3. The Money

How to read this section: Schedule A **PAC / committee** line items (table below, when present) often show the largest single checks. **Mapped sectors** roll employer and occupation text into broad industry buckets — those rollups are frequently smaller than PAC totals because mapping is partial and early-cycle filings can be thin. Form 3 category shares (pie, when shown) are committee-reported bucket totals, not the same as either table.

Headline totals are in **At a Glance**. Schedule A PAC line items below.

FEC profile: <https://www.fec.gov/data/candidate/H8SC04250/>

Organizations That Directly Donated (PACs)

Schedule A where the contributor is a PAC or other committee — usually the clearest place to see five- and six-figure checks.

Cross-reference with Key Votes and the Donor–Vote memo.

| Committee / PAC | Amount |
|---|----------|
| NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC | \$50,000 |
| SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. PAC | \$50,000 |
| AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR COMPANY PAC | \$50,000 |
| AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION PAC | \$42,500 |
| FEDERAL BIPARTISAN VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP, INC. (...) | \$40,000 |
| ANTI-WOKE FUND | \$40,000 |
| CRH AMERICAS, INC. PAC | \$37,500 |
| ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY PAC | \$25,000 |
| DELOITTE PAC | \$25,000 |
| MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION PAC (MORPAC) | \$25,000 |

Each amount is the **sum of cleaned Schedule A PAC lines** from that contributor committee (transfers from the candidate's own committees, duplicates, and invalid rows excluded). The top ten named lines total **\$385,000** — not the same as the Form 3 PAC/committee category total (**\$464,000**), which includes all committee-reported PAC receipts.

Transfers between this candidate's own authorized committees are excluded when committee IDs or names match; rows larger than cycle **total raised** are dropped as invalid.

PAC / conduit note: WINRED and similar committees often appear as pass-through or joint-fundraising conduits on Schedule A. A large PAC line does not mean one committee 'outraised' the candidate total—compare line-level context on FEC.gov.

Mapped individual/employer sectors only

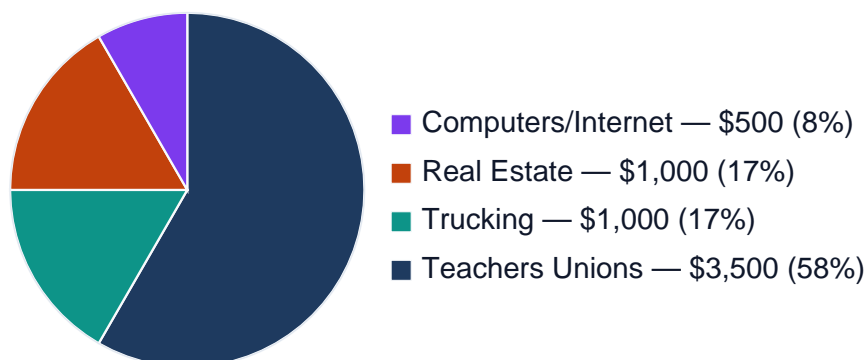
| Sector | Amount | % | Related policy areas |
|-----------------|---------|-----|----------------------|
| Teachers Unions | \$3,500 | 58% | — |
| Trucking | \$1,000 | 17% | — |
| Real Estate | \$1,000 | 17% | Housing, Tax Policy |

| Sector | Amount | % | Related policy areas |
|--------------------|--------|----|----------------------|
| Computers/Internet | \$500 | 8% | — |

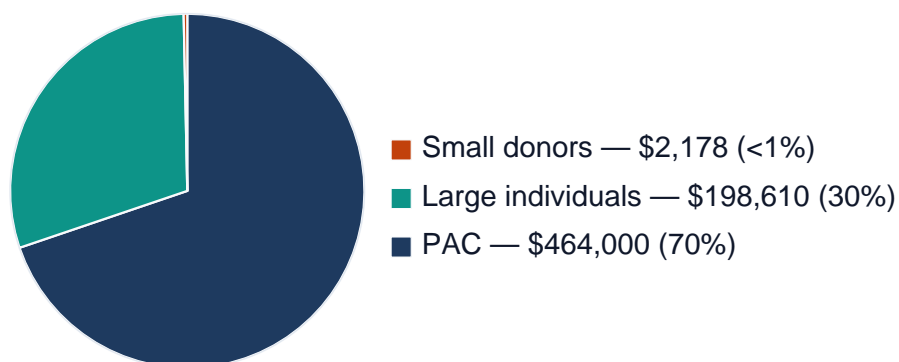
Mapped sector subtotal shown above: \$6,000 (of \$829,479 total receipts). Not all individual contributions are classified into sectors.

Two separate views of the money — read together, not as a single total. Top chart (Mapped Sectors): Schedule A employer/occupation lines bucketed into industries by our tags — partial coverage; early-cycle filings may be thin; does NOT equal PAC total. **Bottom chart (Form 3 Receipt Mix):** committee-reported FEC Form 3 category totals (small donors, large individuals, PAC, party, self) — not the same as sector tags or the PAC table. Percent labels are shares within each chart only; use the tables below for exact dollars.

Timmons, William R. — mapped sectors



Timmons, William R. — Form 3 mix



Where the Money Comes From

| Source | Amount | Share |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Small donors (< \$200) | \$2,178 | less than 1% |
| Large individual donors | \$198,610 | |
| PAC contributions | \$464,000 | 56% |

| Source | Amount | Share |
|------------------|--------|-------|
| Party committees | \$0 | |

FEC candidate financial summary (Form 3): category totals as reported by the committee. This is not the same thing as Schedule A employer rollups or the PAC table below.

Roll-call snapshot

*Headline participation metrics — interpret next to **Legislative activity** (if shown) and **Key Votes** for what actually broke on the floor.*

Party-line rate on recorded votes in our coverage: **99%** (*discipline, not ideology*) · Roll-call participation: **58%**

Issue stances

Top 5 primary positions from Vote Stance issue tags and voting record (not a candidate questionnaire). Use with key votes and funding sections for context. Full issue mapping available online.

- Abortion Rights: **Con**
- Affordable Housing: **Con**
- Childcare Affordability: **Con**
- Climate Change: **Con**
- Cost of Living: **Con**

...33 additional issue positions in full online record.

4. Funding and Voting Patterns to Review

A. Verified Money Facts

Figures from FEC Schedule A and Form 3 filings. Verify at FEC.gov before any public use.

*See **At a Glance** and **The Money** for headline totals. Largest visible Schedule A PAC lines for cross-check:*

- National Automobile Dealers Association PAC: **\$50,000**
- Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC: **\$50,000**
- American Crystal Sugar Company PAC: **\$50,000**
- Home-state share of itemized receipts: **51.6%** (SC)

B. Related Vote Patterns

Strict automated rules did not fire on this dataset. Use the manual research paths below and the Key Votes table for follow-up.

No automated donor–vote conflicts were flagged. The strongest manual research paths are:

- NADA PAC (\$50k): cross-check against vehicle regulation, dealer finance, transportation, tax, and small-business votes. Do not use unrelated key votes unless bill text clearly matches donor interests.
- Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$50k): cross-check against aerospace, broadband/infrastructure permitting, defense contracting, and launch-related votes.
- American Crystal Sugar Company PAC (\$50k): cross-check against agricultural disaster assistance, commodity policy, and farm-sector legislation.
- American Financial Services Association PAC (\$42k): cross-check against consumer credit, banking regulation, insurance, and tax policy votes.

Rule-based research paths from top Schedule A PAC lines — not automated fact-checking; verify on FEC Schedule A and Congress.gov.

C. Research Leads

Rule-ranked review leads — not necessarily negative findings. Cross-reference top PAC donors against key votes below.

- HR 1011 — Yea

Voting Yea on the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025 means supporting expanded financial assistance for agricultural producers and forest landowners affected by natural disasters, while voting Nay opposes these resources for recovery.

- HR 3617 — Yea

This bill aims to ensure a stable supply of energy resources essential to the US energy sector by identifying vulnerabilities in the domestic supply chain and developing strategies to strengthen it. A Yes vote would mean supporting the Department of Energy's efforts to assess and address the risks associated with disruptions in critical energy resource supplies, promoting a more resilient energy security for the United States.

- HR 7613 — Yea

Voting Yea on the ALERT Act means supporting increased aviation safety measures through enhanced aircraft tracking and communication technology, while voting Nay opposes these updates that could prevent collisions and improve air traffic oversight.

- S 1318 — Yea

Representatives voting in favor of S 1318 supported a program addressing religious markers for fallen servicemembers, while those opposing it objected to the cost, scope, or policy design.

- HJRES 72 — Nay

Voting on HJRES 72 allows the President to declare a national emergency, raising questions about federal spending and executive emergency authority.

D. What This Does Not Prove

Funding correlations and vote patterns are not evidence of illegality, improper influence, or quid pro quo arrangements. Donations are legal and publicly disclosed; voting is a public act. This section surfaces

connections for research purposes only — not conclusions.

Automated scorecard: PAC- and vote-led research (auto scan idle) — see At a Glance. Lead with the PAC table and manual research paths above.

5. Priority Research Findings

Rule-ranked hits (donor–vote patterns, key votes, and related angles). Each item is a research lead — not necessarily a negative finding. Ranks 1–3 include expanded analysis when AI narratives are enabled for this export.

1. [key_vote] HR 1011 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: **Weak attack** — Likely reads positive for incumbent unless tied to donor timing or implementation*

Voting Yea on the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025 means supporting expanded financial assistance for agricultural producers and forest landowners affected by natural disasters, while voting Nay opposes these resources for recovery.

Timmons voted Yea on HR 1011, the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025, which expands financial assistance for agricultural producers and forest landowners affected by natural disasters. In South Carolina's 4th District, where agriculture and forestry represent significant economic sectors, disaster recovery support directly affects constituent livelihoods and rural community resilience. Timmons' support for expanded assistance demonstrates backing for direct aid to farmers and landowners facing natural disaster recovery costs. Use rating: Medium because agricultural support is important but not typically a top-tier district priority.

2. [key_vote] HR 3617 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

This bill aims to ensure a stable supply of energy resources essential to the US energy sector by identifying vulnerabilities in the domestic supply chain and developing strategies to strengthen it. A Yes vote would mean supporting the Department of Energy's efforts to assess and address the risks associated with disruptions in critical energy resource supplies, promoting a more resilient energy security for the United States.

Timmons voted Yea on HR 3617, legislation aimed at strengthening domestic supply chains for energy resources by identifying vulnerabilities and developing strategies to enhance energy security. South Carolina's economy depends on reliable energy infrastructure, and supply chain resilience affects manufacturing, utilities, and job stability across the district. Timmons' vote supports Department of Energy efforts to assess and address risks in critical energy resource supplies, prioritizing domestic energy security measures. Use rating: Medium because energy policy appeals to business interests but lacks immediate household impact messaging.

3. [key_vote] HR 7613 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: **Weak attack** — Likely reads positive for incumbent unless tied to donor timing or implementation*

Voting Yea on the ALERT Act means supporting increased aviation safety measures through enhanced aircraft tracking and communication technology, while voting Nay opposes these updates that could prevent collisions and improve air traffic oversight.

Timmons voted Yea on HR 7613, the ALERT Act, which enhances aviation safety through improved aircraft tracking and communication technology. South Carolina's 4th District includes communities near regional airports and aviation facilities where safety improvements affect both travelers and local economic activity. Timmons' support for enhanced aircraft tracking and communication systems reflects backing for modernized aviation safety infrastructure. Use rating: Weak attack because aviation safety is broadly popular and generates minimal partisan division.

4. [key_vote] S 1318 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: **Weak attack** — Likely reads positive for incumbent unless tied to donor timing or implementation*

Representatives voting in favor of S 1318 supported a program addressing religious markers for fallen servicemembers, while those opposing it objected to the cost, scope, or policy design.

5. [key_vote] HJRES 72 — Nay (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Executive authority contrast — verify constituent salience*

Voting on HJRES 72 allows the President to declare a national emergency, raising questions about federal spending and executive emergency authority.

6. [key_vote] HR 2189 — Yea (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

This bill removes certain types of less-than-lethal projectile devices from regulation under the Gun Control Act. A Yes vote would support making it easier for law enforcement agencies to purchase and use these devices, which are designed not to cause death or serious injury but rather to de-escalate situations. It would also simplify the process for law enforcement agencies to determine whether a device meets this definition.

7. [key_vote] HR 261 — Yea (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

This bill is about updating regulations for undersea fiber optic cables in national marine sanctuaries, specifically removing certain permit requirements enforced by the Department of Commerce. A Yes vote on this bill means supporting the removal of certain restrictions on activities related to installing and maintaining undersea fiber optic cables in these protected areas.

8. [key_vote] S 1383 — Yea (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: **Weak attack** — Likely reads positive for incumbent unless tied to donor timing or implementation*

This bill requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish a committee focused on improving accessibility for individuals with disabilities within the VA. The goal is to ensure equal access to VA services and benefits for people with disabilities. A Yes vote in favor of this bill would support establishing the advisory committee and addressing accessibility issues within the VA.

9. [key_vote] HRES 1057 — Aye (score 53.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

This bill is about creating a committee to advise on equal access for veterans and modernizing federal firearms laws to account for advancements in technology and less-than-lethal weapons. A Yes vote would support these two separate committees and allow the bills to move forward, potentially leading to changes in how the government provides services to veterans and regulates firearms.

10. [key_vote] HRES 1142 — Aye (score 53.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

The vote on H.R. 7147 determines funding levels for education, defense, and foreign aid, impacting services and budget priorities for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026.

11. [key_vote] HRES 1174 — Aye (score 53.0)

*Campaign use: **Medium** — Pair with named PAC research — do not assert donor intent*

Voting on HRES 1174 will determine whether to advance amendments to the Clean Air Act that could impact air quality regulations and support tax policies for working families, highlighting differing priorities on environmental and economic issues.

***Automated flags:** issue-level vote-direction contrasts (record consistency) are covered in that section — not repeated in the ranked list above.*

Weak or risky angles to avoid

These findings are easy to overuse or may backfire — downgrade or skip in messaging.

- **Aviation safety (ALERT Act)** — Often consensus-positive unless tied to donor timing
- **Agricultural disaster aid** — May read as helping local farmers — weak standalone attack
- **VA accessibility** — Veterans-benefits framing may backfire without a stronger hook
- **Servicemember religious markers** — Sensitive veterans topic — high rebuttal risk
- **Auto-dealer PAC tied to unrelated gun-regulation bill** — Do not assert NADA ↔ HR 2189 without bill-text match — use broad vehicle-regulation cross-check instead
- **Mapped sector totals under \$5,000** — Teachers Unions (\$3,500), Trucking (\$1,000), etc. are poor headline lines vs. \$50,000 PAC checks

6. Key Votes

Donor-sector and FEC timing research leads — pair each vote with Schedule A contribution dates and PAC table entries. For issue contrast messaging, see the Voting Contrast Brief key votes section.

| Bill | Position | Issues | Summary | Why it matters for this race | Contrast |
|----------|----------|---|--|---|---------------|
| HJRES 72 | Nay | Government Spending | Voted Nay: Voting on HJRES 72 allows the President to declare a national emergency, raising concerns about unchecked government spending and executive power. | Emergency powers affect how federal spending and regulations impact local businesses and taxpayers in SC-04. | Lead with |
| HR 1011 | Yea | Food Security, Criminal Justice Reform, Voting Rights (+29) | Voted Yea: Expands financial assistance for agricultural producers and forest landowners affected by natural disasters. | Agricultural disaster assistance directly supports SC-04 farmers and forest landowners recovering from natural disasters. | Weak attack |
| HR 2189 | Yea | Gun Control | Voted Yea: Removes less-than-lethal projectile devices from Gun Control Act regulation, streamlining law enforcement procurement and use of de-escalation tools. | Affects law enforcement tools and tactics used by agencies serving SC-04 communities. | Use carefully |

| Bill | Position | Issues | Summary | Why it matters for this race | Contrast |
|-----------|----------|---|---|--|---------------|
| HR 261 | Yea | Environmental Protection | Voted Yea: Removes certain permit requirements for undersea fiber optic cables in national marine sanctuaries. | Fiber optic cable regulations impact broadband infrastructure development and costs for SC-04 residents. | Use carefully |
| HR 3617 | Yea | Energy Costs, Renewable Energy, Climate Change | Voted Yea: Directs the Department of Energy to assess vulnerabilities in critical energy resource supply chains and develop strengthening strategies. | Energy supply chain resilience affects electricity costs and job security for SC-04 workers. | Use carefully |
| HR 7613 | Yea | Tax Policy, Energy Costs, Criminal Justice Reform (+29) | Voted Yea: Enhances aviation safety through improved aircraft tracking and communication technology. | Aviation safety improvements protect SC-04 travelers and support regional airport operations. | Weak attack |
| S 1318 | Yea | Energy Costs, Government Spending, Foreign Aid (+3) | Voted Yea: Creates a program to retroactively alter religious markers for fallen servicemembers' burial records. | Affects how fallen servicemembers from SC-04 are honored and uses taxpayer dollars. | Weak attack |
| S 1383 | Yea | Veterans Affairs | Voted Yea: Requires the VA to establish an advisory committee focused on disability accessibility. | Improves VA accessibility for disabled veterans in SC-04 seeking healthcare and benefits. | Weak attack |
| HRES 1042 | Aye | Gun Control, Energy Costs | Voted Yea: Updates federal firearms laws to account for less-than-lethal weapons technology. | Updates firearms regulations affecting law enforcement and public safety in SC-04. | Resolution |
| HRES 1057 | Aye | Education Affordability, Government Spending, Defense Spending (+4) | Voted Yea: Creates committees to advise on veteran accessibility and modernizes firearms laws for less-than-lethal weapons. | Combines veteran services accessibility and firearms law modernization affecting SC-04 veterans and communities. | Resolution |

HJRES 72: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-joint-resolution/72>

HR 1011: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1011>

HR 2189: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/2189>

HR 261: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/261>

HR 3617: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3617>

HR 7613: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/7613>

S 1318: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/1318>

S 1383: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/senate-bill/1383>

HRES 1042: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/1042>

HRES 1057: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-resolution/1057>

7. Top reported employers (itemized)

Schedule A employer / occupation rollup (aggregated). Generic lines like RETIRED excluded where filtered.

- Blackstone: **\$7,000**
- Colossal: **\$6,000**
- Hsus Investments LLC: **\$5,800**
- Lincoln Energy: **\$5,500**
- Ridgeline Advocacy Group: **\$5,000**
- Mindset: **\$4,002**
- Colonial Trust Co.: **\$4,000**
- Digital Sovereignty Alliance: **\$3,500**
- Pearson Unlimited: **\$3,500**
- Hamilton Capital Partners: **\$3,500**

Pattern (donor employers): Donors listing employers span finance, energy, advocacy, consulting, and technology sectors.

8. Fundraising geography (itemized receipts)

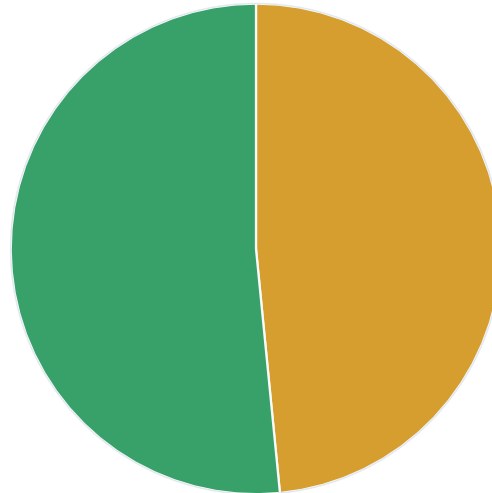
Home state (SC): **\$116,007** (51.6% of itemized-by-state total). Other states combined: **\$109,002** (48.4%).

Shares are from FEC itemized receipts by contributor state (Schedule A aggregates); they may not sum to 100% of all receipts.

*Compare to **Total raised** above (\$829,479): state shares sum itemized receipts with a known contributor state only; unitemized and some transfers are omitted, so this subtotal often differs from headline FEC totals.*

In-state vs other states (itemized-by-state total)

*Each slice is that bucket's share of **in-state + other-states dollars combined** (itemized receipts with a known state only).*



- Other states — \$109,002 (48%)
- In SC — \$116,007 (52%)

9. Record consistency (issue-level)

Where the same policy issue appears on multiple bills, this member cast votes that map to both supportive and opposing positions (by Vote Stance issue tags).

On foreign aid, Timmons voted yes on four bills marked as pro-foreign aid spending (HR 249, HR 3424, HR 5107, HR 3628) while also voting yes on two bills marked as constraining foreign aid (HR 4, HR 4423). A challenger could highlight this split record to question whether Timmons consistently prioritizes fiscal restraint on international commitments or supports expanded aid depending on the specific proposal.

Energy costs show a similar pattern where Timmons backed two pro-energy measures (HR 164, HR 26) but also supported three resolutions marked as constraining energy policy (HJRES 20, HJRES 42, HJRES 24). This mixed voting suggests Timmons may be responsive to competing energy interests rather than holding a fixed position, which could be framed as inconsistent energy policy messaging.

On public education funding, Timmons voted yes on five bills supporting increased education spending (HR 1048, HR 249, HR 3424, HR 5107, HR 1005) but also voted yes on HR 1069, marked as constraining education funding. This one outlier vote on HR 1069 stands against an otherwise consistent pro-education spending record and may require explanation if education becomes a campaign issue in SC-04.

Underlying tagged votes (verify in roll-call sources):

Government Spending

- HRES 5 — Yea (Con) · 2025-01-03T18:08:00-05:00
- HR 192 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-13T18:53:00-05:00
- HR 152 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-13T19:00:00-05:00

- HR 153 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-14T14:28:00-05:00

Foreign Aid

- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 4 — Yea (Con) · 2025-06-12T15:52:00-04:00
- HR 3424 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-08T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 5107 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-11-19T20:45:00-05:00

Defense Spending

- HR 856 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-03T18:54:00-05:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HRES 537 — Yea (Con) · 2025-06-24T14:00:00-04:00
- HR 4016 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-07-18T00:45:00-04:00

Public Education Funding

- HR 1048 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-27T10:52:00-04:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 3424 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-08T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 5107 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-11-19T20:45:00-05:00

Energy Costs

- HR 164 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-15T16:27:00-05:00
- HR 26 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-02-07T10:57:00-05:00
- HJRES 20 — Yea (Con) · 2025-02-27T10:26:00-05:00
- HJRES 42 — Yea (Con) · 2025-03-05T16:42:00-05:00

10. Money and Vote Timing Review

Compares roll-call dates to FEC reporting periods. Form 3X is quarterly; individual contributions require Schedule A filtered by date for 30–60-day windows. This table identifies the relevant quarters to check, not proven donation timelines.

| Bill | Vote Date | FEC Quarter | Also Check | Research Action |
|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--|
| HJRES 72 | 2026-02-11 | 2026 Q1 | 2025 Q4 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |
| HR 1011 | 2026-04-14 | 2026 Q2 | 2026 Q1 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |
| HR 2189 | 2026-02-12 | 2026 Q1 | 2025 Q4 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |
| HR 261 | 2026-02-11 | 2026 Q1 | 2025 Q4 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |
| HR 3617 | 2026-02-11 | 2026 Q1 | 2025 Q4 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |
| HR 7613 | 2026-04-14 | 2026 Q2 | 2026 Q1 | Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote |

Note: Campaign finance snapshot synced: 2026-05-26T20:31:44.911237.

- Roll calls on 2026-02-10 (HRES 1042): vote period is 2026 Q1; pull Schedule A from the 2025 Q4 filing (and 2026 Q1 when posted) for contributions dated 30–60 days before the vote. Correlation is not causation.
- Roll calls on 2026-02-11 (HJRES 72, HR 261, HR 3617, S 1383, HRES 1057): vote period is 2026 Q1; pull Schedule A from the 2025 Q4 filing (and 2026 Q1 when posted) for contributions dated 30–60 days before the vote. Correlation is not causation.
- Roll calls on 2026-02-12 (HR 2189): vote period is 2026 Q1; pull Schedule A from the 2025 Q4 filing (and 2026 Q1 when posted) for contributions dated 30–60 days before the vote. Correlation is not causation.
- Roll calls on 2026-04-14 (HR 1011, HR 7613): vote period is 2026 Q2; pull Schedule A from the 2026 Q1 filing (and 2026 Q2 when posted) for contributions dated 30–60 days before the vote. Correlation is not causation.

*Use Form 3X quarterly filings for filing periods; filter Schedule A by **contribution date** (not filing date). This workflow does not show dollar totals.*

11. Message-ready lines — internal / public-safe

Sample messaging from report facts. Verify every figure on FEC.gov and Congress.gov before external use.

Internal = research memo tone. **Public-safe after verify** = neutral wording if sources check out. **Best use before verification** = internal prep only; **after verification** = suggested channel if FEC/Congress.gov checks out.

Internal: DRAFT — VERIFY: Compare Form 3 PAC/committee share against small-donor share before any grassroots-contrast messaging.

Public-safe after verify: PUBLIC-SAFE AFTER VERIFY: Rep. Timmons's campaign appears heavily PAC-backed, with PACs and committees accounting for 56% of reported receipts and small-dollar donors at less than 1%.

Best use before verification: Internal only

Best use after verification: Debate, mail, digital contrast

Internal: DRAFT — VERIFY: Timmons voted Nay on HJRES 72 but Yea on HR 1011, HR 2189, HR 261, HR 3617, HR 7613; cross-check each bill's text to determine whether the mixed pattern reflects district interests, party strategy, or issue-specific provisions.

Public-safe after verify: PUBLIC-SAFE AFTER VERIFY: Rep. Timmons's voting record shows variation across fiscal and spending-related issues, including different vote directions on Government Spending, Foreign Aid, Defense Spending, Public Education Funding, Energy Costs.

Best use before verification: Internal only

Best use after verification: Debate / press background

12. Accountability Angles

Each angle pairs a verified fact with a campaign-relevant question. These are research leads, not finished copy. Confirm all figures and consult legal counsel.

PAC funding concentration

Timmons, William R. raised **\$829,479** total; **\$464,000** (56%) came from PACs and committees.

Angle: With 56% of funding from PACs and committees, voters can ask whether institutional donors have more access and influence than small-dollar constituents.

Caveat: Verify totals on FEC.gov; cycle coverage and filing dates affect what's included.

Largest PAC check

Largest single-committee check: **National Automobile Dealers Association PAC — \$50,000.**

Angle: Named-PAC contributions are the most direct line of inquiry: what are NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC's primary policy interests, and where did this member vote on related legislation?

Caveat: Per-contributor Schedule A sum — see PAC table footnote.

Small-donor vs. institutional split

Small donors (unitemized, <\$200): **Near-zero small-donor share (less than 1% of reported receipts).** PAC share: **56%.**

Angle: A near-zero small-donor share (less than 1%) alongside a 56% PAC/committee share is a direct campaign message angle.

Caveat: Form 3 small-donor figure is committee-reported; verify on FEC.gov.

Party-line voting rate

Party-line vote rate: **99%** on recorded votes in our coverage.

Angle: A 99% party-line rate invites the question: when has this member broken with leadership on a significant vote, and why? If the answer is rarely, that's a line of inquiry on constituent independence.

Caveat: Rate reflects only votes in our roll-call coverage; verify scope on Congress.gov.

Issue consistency

Our issue-tag analysis found votes going both directions on: **Government Spending, Foreign Aid, Defense Spending.**

Angle: Mixed-direction votes on the same issue are the sharpest consistency question: what changed, and did donor relationships shift before or after the vote direction changed?

Caveat: Issue tags are automated and may not capture every legislative nuance — verify in roll-call record.

13. Debate and Interview Prep

Research-derived questions for forums, press, and candidate interviews. Verify every figure cited before use. These are starting points, not finished questions.

Q1. Your campaign received **\$50,000** from the **National Automobile Dealers Association PAC**. What are that committee's primary policy interests, and can you point to a vote where you disagreed with them?

Q2. On HJRES 72, you voted **Nay** on a measure related to a national emergency by the President. What was the primary reason for that vote, and what did it mean for your constituents?

Q3. On HR 1011, you voted **Yea** on the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025. Walk us through that decision.

Q4. Our data shows you voted with your party **99%** of the time. Can you name a significant vote where you broke with leadership, and what drove that decision?

Q5. Our analysis found votes going in both directions on **Government Spending**. What changed in your thinking between those votes, and how do you explain that to constituents?

14. Likely Counterarguments and Cautions

Anticipate these responses before using this report's findings publicly.

- **“These donations are legal and disclosed — I follow all campaign finance laws.”**

Correct — use this report to raise research questions, not legal claims.

Follow-up: “That may be true, but why is the small-donor share near zero while PAC and committee lines dominate?”

- **“My votes reflect my constituents’ values, not my donors’ interests.”**

This report does not prove otherwise — it surfaces patterns for research, not conclusions.

Follow-up: ask for a specific vote where the member broke with a named PAC's known policy interests.

- **“That bill covered many issues — my vote was based on [another provision].”**

Acknowledge complexity; the report tags votes by primary issue tag, which may not capture every angle.

- **“The data is from an old cycle or is incomplete.”**

Verify the FEC cycle this report covers and note it clearly when citing any figures.

- **“Many legislators receive similar contributions.”**

Valid context — consider comparative data if available before drawing contrasts.

Source checklist (before mail, digital, or debate use)

- FEC.gov — Form 3 totals and Schedule A line items for named PACs
- Congress.gov — roll-call record for every bill cited
- Verify contribution **dates** on Schedule A (not filing dates alone) when using timing windows
- Legal counsel review before paid media or public distribution

15. Sources

Campaign finance data from the Federal Election Commission (FEC.gov).

Voting records from Congress.gov.

FEC candidate page: <https://www.fec.gov/data/candidate/H8SC04250/>

Official website: <https://timmons.house.gov/>

This report was generated by Vote Stance using public data. It is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an endorsement of any candidate.



VOTING CONTRAST BRIEF

Roll-call evidence for campaign contrast — verify before public use

SC-04

Timmons, William R. (Republican)

House · SC-04

Campaign / internal research view — verify all sourcing before public use.

Which voting-record angles are strongest, what evidence supports them, what rebuttals to expect, and what lines to use after verification.

What's inside

- At a glance — attendance, party alignment, issue overview
- Campaign bottom line and best angles to lead with
- Top usable campaign angles (evidence, risk, rebuttal, public-safe lines)
- Weak or risky angles to avoid
- Key votes behind the angles (with plain-English summaries)
- Additional issue contrast lanes
- Party alignment and attendance exposure
- Full voting record by issue (reference tables)
- Message-ready lines (internal vs. public-safe)
- Debate and interview prep
- Sources and verification checklist

Generated May 27, 2026 · Data: FEC.gov · Congress.gov · Vote Stance

Snapshot from VoteStance roll-call coverage. Figures below are data-derived, not predictions about elections. Roll-call participation reflects recorded votes in our coverage — not every committee action or voice vote.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Representative | William Timmons |
| District | SC-04 |
| Party / chamber | Republican · House |
| Roll-call participation | 58.2% |
| Votes with party majority | 99.1% |
| Votes in record (cast) | 322 |
| Missed votes (total) | 231 |
| Issue areas covered | 38 |
| Stance mix (Pro / Con / Mixed / Unknown) | 5 / 26 / 7 / 0 |

Strongest issue contrast lanes

- Environmental Protection — Con, 53 decisive votes
- Climate Change — Con, 44 decisive votes
- Defense Spending — Pro, 41 decisive votes
- Government Spending — Mixed, 56 decisive votes
- Criminal Justice Reform — Con, 31 decisive votes

Starting frame from mapped roll-call stats — not proof of motive. Verify every claim on Congress.gov before mail, digital, debate, or paid media.

Rep. Timmons's mapped roll-call record centers on three verifiable contrast lanes: party-line loyalty, attendance exposure, and high-volume issue mappings. Rep. Timmons voted with the Republican majority 99.1% of the time in VoteStance coverage while participating in 58.2% of recorded roll calls. Issue contrasts are strongest where the record maps Con on environmental protection, climate change, criminal justice reform, immigration, workers' rights; Pro on defense spending, energy costs, foreign aid; Mixed on government spending.

Best angles to lead with

1. **Party-line loyalty** — Strongest independence contrast
2. **Attendance exposure** — Strong but verify context before public use
3. **Environment / climate contrast** — Strong issue-based contrast

Public-safe framing (after verify):

William Timmons's record shows very high party alignment and a substantial number of missed recorded roll calls in this coverage — fair questions about independence and availability after verifying each claim.

Ranked by evidence strength for internal use. Pair each angle with Key Votes (next sections) before any public contrast.

Party-line loyalty

Rep. Timmons voted with the Republican majority 99.1% in VoteStance coverage.

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Independence contrast — cite verified break votes

Likely rebuttal: "I vote my district and my conscience — party alignment reflects shared priorities."

Follow-up: "Name a major roll call where you broke with party leadership for your district."

Public-safe (after verify): William Timmons voted with the Republican majority 99.1% of the time in VoteStance coverage, raising fair questions about independence from party leadership.

Attendance exposure

58.2% roll-call participation in VoteStance coverage (231 missed votes).

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium–High · Use: Debate, press, contrast mail — verify context before public use

Likely rebuttal: "I was present for the votes that mattered — coverage may not include every chamber action."

Follow-up: "Which missed votes involved issues important to your district, and why were you absent?"

Public-safe (after verify): William Timmons participated in 58.2% of recorded roll calls in this coverage; voters deserve to know which missed votes affected SC-04.

Environment / climate contrast

VoteStance maps Con on Climate Change, Environmental Protection.

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Debate, digital, contrast mail

Likely rebuttal: "I support practical energy policy, not federal overreach on land use."

Follow-up: "Which climate or disaster-resilience measures do you support for this district?"

Public-safe (after verify): *On environmental and climate votes in this coverage, William Timmons's mapped record trends Con under VoteStance labels — verify specific roll calls before public contrast.*

Spending consistency

Mixed Government Spending record (33 Pro / 23 Con decisive votes).

Evidence: Medium · Risk: Medium · Use: Fiscal consistency questions — debate and digital

Likely rebuttal: "Each bill is different — I vote on the merits, not a single spending label."

Follow-up: "When do you support new federal spending versus cuts or blocks?"

Public-safe (after verify): *William Timmons's mapped spending votes are mixed — consistency questions are fair after reviewing underlying appropriations and authorization roll calls.*

Criminal Justice Reform contrast

Mapped Con on Criminal Justice Reform (31 decisive votes).

Evidence: High · Risk: Medium · Use: Debate, digital, contrast mail

Likely rebuttal: "I support public safety and accountability — not soft-on-crime policies."

Follow-up: "Which sentencing or policing reforms do you support, and which have you opposed?"

Public-safe (after verify): *On Criminal Justice Reform, William Timmons's mapped roll-call pattern trends Con in this coverage — verify bill text on Congress.gov before mail, digital, or debate use.*

High-salience or low-volume mappings that need bill-level review before use in contrast messaging.

Important: Do not use Social Security, Veterans Affairs, Medicare, Medicaid, or Abortion Rights in public contrast without reviewing the individual roll calls — labels can be powerful but risky when bill context is complicated.

Abortion Rights (Con) — High-salience social issue — verify bill text and context before any public use.

Affordable Housing (Con) — Low mapped vote volume — use cautiously until underlying roll calls are verified.

Childcare Affordability (Con) — Low mapped vote volume — use cautiously until underlying roll calls are verified.

Disability Rights (Con) — Low mapped vote volume — use cautiously until underlying roll calls are verified.

Foreign Aid (Pro) — Pro mapping can be useful — pair carefully with domestic spending votes.

Gun Control (Con) — Low mapped vote volume — use cautiously until underlying roll calls are verified.

Issue and message contrast evidence — verify bill text and vote context on Congress.gov before citing in mail, digital, or debate. For donor-sector timing threads, see Follow the Money key votes.

HR 7147 — Government Spending · Yea · Pro on Government Spending

Vote summary: This roll call concerned FY2026 consolidated federal appropriations; VoteStance maps the vote as Pro on Government Spending because it aligned with supporting increased government spending on public programs.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/7147>

HR 3898 — Environmental Protection · Yea · Con on Environmental Protection

Vote summary: This roll call concerned permitting and environmental review rules; VoteStance maps the vote as Con on Environmental Protection because it aligned with favoring reducing environmental regulations to boost economic growth.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3898>

HJRES 130 — Climate Change · Yea · Con on Climate Change

Vote summary: This roll call concerned congressional disapproval of a Bureau of Land Management land-use rule; VoteStance maps the vote as Con on Climate Change because it aligned with skepticism of climate regulation and prioritizing energy production over restrictions.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-joint-resolution/130>

HR 3628 — Energy Costs · Yea · Pro on Energy Costs

Vote summary: This roll call concerned state energy planning for reliability and affordability; VoteStance maps the vote as Pro on Energy Costs because it aligned with supporting policies to reduce consumer energy costs through clean energy.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3628>

HR 3838 — Defense Spending · Aye · Pro on Defense Spending

Vote summary: This roll call concerned defense authorization and military procurement policy; VoteStance maps the vote as Pro on Defense Spending because it aligned with increasing defense spending and military readiness.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3838>

HR 4922 — Criminal Justice Reform · Yea · Con on Criminal Justice Reform

Vote summary: This roll call concerned criminal justice and public safety policy in Washington, D.C.; VoteStance maps the vote as Con on Criminal Justice Reform because it aligned with favoring tougher sentencing, strong law enforcement, and a law-and-order approach.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4922>

HR 3486 — Immigration · Yea · Con on Immigration

Vote summary: This roll call concerned border enforcement and illegal entry penalties; VoteStance maps the vote as Con on Immigration because it aligned with prioritizing border security and stricter immigration enforcement.

Use: Lead with · *Risk:* Medium

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/3486>

HR 1005 — Public Education Funding · Yea · Pro on Public Education Funding

Vote summary: This roll call concerned public school curriculum standards; VoteStance maps the vote as Pro on Public Education Funding because it aligned with increasing public school funding and opposing voucher diversion.

Use: Use carefully · *Risk:* High

Congress.gov: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1005>

Defense Spending — Pro (28 pro, 13 con across 41 decisive votes)

Best campaign question: What principle determines when Rep. Timmons supports federal spending for defense but opposes domestic appropriations?

Evidence: High

Risk: Medium

Best use: Debate / digital — verify on Congress.gov first

Likely rebuttal: "National security spending protects the country — domestic and defense budgets are separate issues."

Follow-up: "What principle explains support for defense spending but opposition to some domestic outlays?"

Energy Costs — Pro (28 pro, 14 con across 42 decisive votes)

Best campaign question: What has Rep. Timmons done in office to address energy costs in SC-04, and how does that align with his votes?

Evidence: High

Risk: Medium

Best use: Debate / digital — verify on Congress.gov first

Likely rebuttal: "I voted to lower energy costs for families — that is pro-consumer, not anti-environment."

Follow-up: "Which consumer relief measures have you backed, and how do they align with your votes?"

Immigration — Con (2 pro, 22 con across 24 decisive votes)

Best campaign question: Which immigration enforcement or border measures does Rep. Timmons prioritize, and where has he supported legal pathways?

Evidence: High

Risk: Medium

Best use: Debate, digital, contrast mail

Likely rebuttal: "I support legal immigration and secure borders — not open borders."

Follow-up: "Where have you supported legal pathways versus enforcement-only measures?"

Foreign Aid — Pro (17 pro, 6 con across 23 decisive votes)

Best campaign question: How does Rep. Timmons justify support for foreign aid while opposing some domestic spending measures?

Evidence: High

Risk: Medium–High

Best use: Pair with domestic spending contrast — verify bill text

Likely rebuttal: "Foreign aid supports allies and U.S. interests — it is not interchangeable with domestic programs."

Follow-up: "How do you justify foreign aid votes alongside domestic spending votes mapped differently?"

Workers' Rights — Con (7 pro, 12 con across 19 decisive votes)

Best campaign question: Which worker protections does Rep. Timmons support in SC-04, given votes mapped as Con on workers' rights?

Evidence: Medium

Risk: Medium

Best use: Debate / digital — verify on Congress.gov first

Likely rebuttal: "I support sensible workers' rights policy — not every federal mandate."

Follow-up: "Which workers' rights measures do you support, and which have you opposed?"

In VoteStance coverage, Rep. Timmons voted with the Republican majority 99.1% of the time — a high party-line rate challengers can contrast with district-specific priorities.

Roll-call participation: 58.2% in VoteStance coverage (231 missed votes).

Campaign angle: ask for examples where district needs clearly came before party leadership. Participation reflects recorded roll calls in coverage — not every committee or procedural action.

| Metric | Value |
|--------|-------|
|--------|-------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Party-line vote rate | 99.1% |
| Deviation rate (votes against party) | 0.9% |
| Total votes in record | 322 |
| Attendance rate | 58.2% |

Stance = Pro or Con when $\geq 60\%$ of mapped decisive Yea/Nay votes lean one direction; otherwise Mixed. Verify individual votes on Congress.gov before citing in paid media.

Social & civil rights

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|-------------------------|--------|-----|-----|----------|
| Abortion Rights | Con | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Childcare Affordability | Con | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Disability Rights | Con | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Food Security | Mixed | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| LGBTQ+ Rights | Con | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Racial Justice | Con | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Women's Rights | Mixed | 7 | 5 | 12 |

Healthcare

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|-----|----------|
| Healthcare Affordability | Mixed | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Medicaid | Con | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Medicare | Con | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Mental Healthcare | Mixed | 3 | 4 | 7 |

Economy & cost of living

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|--------------------|--------|-----|-----|----------|
| Affordable Housing | Con | 1 | 5 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|
| Cost of Living | Con | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Data Privacy | Mixed | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Government Spending | Mixed | 33 | 23 | 56 |
| Infrastructure Investment | Mixed | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Job Creation | Con | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| Minimum Wage | Con | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Small Business Support | Con | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| Social Security | Con | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Tax Policy | Con | 8 | 15 | 23 |
| Technology Regulation | Con | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Trade Policy | Con | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Transportation Affordability | Con | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Workers' Rights | Con | 7 | 12 | 19 |

Energy & environment

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Climate Change | Con | 13 | 31 | 44 |
| Energy Costs | Pro | 28 | 14 | 42 |
| Environmental Protection | Con | 14 | 39 | 53 |
| Renewable Energy | Con | 5 | 9 | 14 |

National security & foreign policy

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|------------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Defense Spending | Pro | 28 | 13 | 41 |
| Foreign Aid | Pro | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Immigration | Con | 2 | 22 | 24 |
| Veterans Affairs | Con | 3 | 17 | 20 |

Education & family

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Education Affordability | Pro | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| Public Education Funding | Pro | 16 | 8 | 24 |

Democracy

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|---------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Voting Rights | Con | 1 | 12 | 13 |

Public Safety

| Issue | Stance | Pro | Con | Decisive |
|-------------------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|
| Criminal Justice Reform | Con | 7 | 24 | 31 |
| Gun Control | Con | 1 | 4 | 5 |

Do not use Social Security, Veterans Affairs, Medicare, Medicaid, or Abortion Rights in public contrast without reviewing the individual roll calls — labels can be powerful but risky when bill context is complicated.

Internal framing vs. public-safe wording after Congress.gov verification. Not proof of motive or endorsement.

Party line + attendance

Internal: William Timmons has a 99.1% party-line vote rate and 58.2% roll-call participation in VoteStance coverage.

Public-safe (after verify): William Timmons's record shows very high party alignment and a substantial number of missed recorded roll calls in this coverage — fair questions about independence and availability after verifying each claim.

Issue contrast bundle

Internal: VoteStance maps Con on Environmental Protection and Climate Change.

Public-safe (after verify): On Environmental Protection and Climate Change, the mapped roll-call pattern trends Con under VoteStance labels — verify specific votes on Congress.gov before public contrast.

Spending consistency

Internal: Mixed Government Spending (33 Pro / 23 Con decisive).

Public-safe (after verify): The spending record is mixed on mapped votes — consistency questions are fair after reviewing the underlying appropriations and authorization roll calls.

Specific questions derived from this report's stats — adapt to your race and verify every claim.

1. VoteStance shows you voted with your party 99.1% of the time. Name one major roll call where you broke with party leadership for SC-04.
2. VoteStance shows 58.2% roll-call participation in this coverage. Which missed roll calls involved issues important to SC-04, and why were you absent?
3. Which environmental protections do you support, and which do you believe go too far?
4. What climate or disaster-resilience policies do you support for SC-04, if not the measures you opposed?
5. What principle determines when you support federal spending for defense but oppose domestic appropriations?
6. Your spending record is mixed (33 pro, 23 con). When do you support new federal spending vs. when do you vote to cut or block it?
7. Which criminal-justice reforms do you support, and which policing or sentencing changes have you opposed?
8. What have you done in office to address energy costs in SC-04, and how does that align with your votes?
9. Which immigration enforcement or border measures do you prioritize, and where have you supported legal pathways?
10. How do you justify support for foreign aid while opposing some domestic spending measures?

Complete before mail, digital, debate, or paid media use.

- Confirm each cited roll call on Congress.gov (bill number, date, vote position).
- Read full bill titles and summaries — issue labels reflect VoteStance mapping, not official statements.
- Cross-check attendance and party-line stats against the At a Glance table in this report.
- Review Weak or risky angles before using low-volume or sensitive issue labels publicly.
- Pair vote contrast with district context — do not imply motive, corruption, or quid pro quo.
- Keep internal vs. public-safe lines separate until every claim is verified.

Report type: Campaign Edition · Generated May 27, 2026 · Platform: Vote Stance.

Roll calls: Congress.gov. Issue stance directions: VoteStance roll-call mappings — not official office position statements.

This document summarizes public voting data only. It does not allege motive, illegality, or endorsement.

Official website: <https://timmons.house.gov/>

View the full online record: <https://www.votestance.com/district/SC-04>



INCUMBENT VULNERABILITY REPORT

District risk, voting record exposure, funding weaknesses, and research leads

SC-04

Timmons, William R. (Republican)

SC-04

Campaign / internal research view — verify all sourcing before public use.

Where is this incumbent exposed — and how can a challenger use it?

What's inside

- Vulnerability dashboard and 5-dimension scorecard
- Campaign bottom line and top usable vulnerabilities
- Weak or risky angles to avoid
- Funding, attendance, and party-line exposure
- Issue consistency and most attackable votes (with use ratings)
- Internal vs. public-safe campaign frames
- Debate prep and likely counterarguments

VULNERABILITY DASHBOARD

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Incumbent | Timmons, William R. |
| District | SC-04 |
| Party | Republican |
| Total raised (cycle) | \$829,479 |
| PAC / committee share | 56% |
| Small-donor share | Less than 1% of reported receipts |
| Largest PAC check | NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC: \$50,000 |
| Party-line vote rate | 99% |
| Roll-call participation | 58.2% of VoteStance-covered roll-call opportunities · 322 cast · 231 missed · 553 total |
| Mixed-direction issue votes | 8 |
| Key votes reviewed | 30 |
| Overall research vulnerability | High |
| Primary risk type | Low Grassroots Signal |

Dashboard summarizes automated analysis. Verify all figures on [FEC.gov](https://www.fec.gov) and [Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov) before public use.

This report identifies research and messaging vulnerabilities from public records. It does not predict election outcomes or measure district vote preference.

2. Vulnerability Scorecard

Each dimension is scored 0–100 based on publicly available data. Higher scores indicate stronger research threads for challengers, not certainty of electoral risk.

| Dimension | Level | Score | Detail |
|--|----------------------|-----------|--|
| PAC / Special Interest Exposure | Moderate-High | 65 | 56% of receipts from PACs and committees |
| Low Grassroots Signal (Small-Donor Weakness) | High | 90 | Small-dollar donors: less than 1% of reported receipts |
| Party-Line Voting Exposure | High | 85 | Voted with party majority 99% of the time |
| Attendance / Missed Vote Exposure | High | 80 | Roll-call participation: 58% |
| Issue Consistency Exposure | High | 80 | Mixed-direction votes found on 8 issue areas, including Government Spending, Foreign Aid, and Defense Spending |
| OVERALL | High | 79 | Primary risk: Low Grassroots Signal |

3. Campaign Bottom Line

Starting frame from verified public data — not proof of motive. Confirm every figure on FEC.gov and Congress.gov before mail, digital, debate, or paid media.

Automated analysis rates Timmons, William R.'s overall research vulnerability as High, with the strongest threads in low grassroots signal / small-donor weakness, PAC-backed funding profile. Roll-call participation is 58.2% in VoteStance coverage (231 missed of 553 opportunities). In this Upstate district, auto-industry PAC support and missed votes on housing or manufacturing bills may carry extra local salience after verification. These are research leads — verify every figure on FEC.gov and Congress.gov before mail, digital, or debate.

Lead with these threads

1. **Low grassroots signal / small-donor weakness** — Grassroots contrast — pair with district geography if relevant
2. **PAC-backed funding profile** — Debate, mail, digital — verify FEC Form 3 totals
3. **Attendance exposure** — Debate, press, contrast mail — verify context before public use

Public-safe framing (after verify):

Timmons' record shows a PAC-backed funding profile, very high party alignment, and 231 missed recorded roll calls in VoteStance coverage — verify each claim before public use.

4. Top 5 Usable Vulnerabilities

Ranked by evidence strength. Pair each thread with Most Attackable Votes and FEC/Congress.gov verification before any public contrast.

Low grassroots signal / small-donor weakness

Evidence: Small-dollar donors accounted for less than 1% of reported receipts in this export.

Confidence: High · Risk: Medium · Best use: Grassroots contrast — pair with district geography if relevant

Likely rebuttal: "We have broad support and comply with all campaign finance laws."

Follow-up: "Then why is the small-donor share near zero while PAC and committee lines dominate?"

Public-safe (after verify): Timmons, William R.'s reported receipts show that small-dollar donors accounted for less than 1% of reported receipts in this export — a concrete grassroots contrast after verifying Form 3 totals.

PAC-backed funding profile

Evidence: 56% (\$464,000) from PACs and committees

Confidence: High · Risk: Medium · Best use: Debate, mail, digital — verify FEC Form 3 totals

Likely rebuttal: "These donations are legal and disclosed — I follow all campaign finance laws."

Follow-up: "Then why do PACs and committees account for 56% of reported receipts?"

Public-safe (after verify): Timmons, William R.'s campaign reports 56% of receipts from PACs and committees — a fair PAC-backed contrast point after verifying FEC filings.

Attendance exposure

Evidence: 58.2% roll-call participation in VoteStance coverage (231 missed of 553 covered roll-call opportunities).

Confidence: High · Risk: Medium–High · Best use: Debate, press, contrast mail — verify context before public use

Likely rebuttal: "I was present for the votes that mattered — coverage may not include every chamber action."

Follow-up: "Which missed votes involved issues important to your district, and why were you absent?"

Public-safe (after verify): Timmons, William R.'s record shows 58.2% roll-call participation in VoteStance coverage (231 missed votes of 553 covered opportunities) — fair questions about availability after verifying context.

Party-line voting exposure

Evidence: 99% party-line rate on recorded votes in coverage.

Confidence: High · Risk: Medium · Best use: Independence angle — cite verified break votes

Likely rebuttal: "I vote my district and my conscience — party alignment reflects shared priorities."

Follow-up: "Can you name a significant vote where you broke with party leadership, and why?"

Public-safe (after verify): Timmons, William R. voted with party leadership 99% of the time in this coverage — fair independence questions after verifying specific roll calls.

Mixed issue consistency / spending contradictions

Evidence: Mixed-direction votes found on 8 issue areas, including Government Spending, Foreign Aid, and Defense Spending.

Confidence: Medium · Risk: Medium · Best use: Consistency questions — verify bill text before use

Likely rebuttal: "Each bill is different — I vote on the merits of the legislation."

Follow-up: "What changed between the roll calls where you voted in opposite directions on the same tagged issue?"

Public-safe (after verify): The mapped roll-call pattern includes votes in both directions on multiple issue areas — consistency questions are fair after reviewing underlying bills.

5. Weak or Risky Angles to Avoid

Do not lead with these without bill-level verification and district context.

- **Veterans / servicemember religious marker votes** — High backlash risk — do not lead with unless bill text and district context are verified.
- **Aviation safety / ALERT Act votes** — Substantive safety votes often read positive — weak attack without implementation critique.

- **Agricultural disaster aid votes** — Disaster and conservation aid often reads positive in rural districts — verify salience first.
- **Procedural rule votes (H.Res.)** — Useful for insiders only — hard for typical voters to follow.
- **Donor–vote alignment without timing evidence** — Do not assert quid pro quo — pair Schedule A dates with roll-call dates manually.
- **"Bought by donors" framing** — Avoid outright influence claims — stick to disclosed receipts and verified roll calls.
- **S 1318 — backfire risk** — Veterans, religion, or national-symbol framing — internal review only

6. Funding Vulnerabilities

Top PAC and Committee Contributors

| Committee / PAC | Amount |
|---|----------|
| NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC | \$50,000 |
| SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. PAC | \$50,000 |
| AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR COMPANY PAC | \$50,000 |
| AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION PAC | \$42,500 |
| FEDERAL BIPARTISAN VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP, INC. (...) | \$40,000 |
| ANTI-WOKE FUND | \$40,000 |
| CRH AMERICAS, INC. PAC | \$37,500 |
| ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY PAC | \$25,000 |
| DELOITTE PAC | \$25,000 |
| MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION PAC (MORPAC) | \$25,000 |

- See **Top 5 Usable Vulnerabilities** for PAC share, grassroots signal, and named-PAC research threads. The table below lists the largest Schedule A committee checks in this export.

Source: FEC Schedule A (itemized individual contributions). These are legal, disclosed donations. Research threads require further verification.

7. Attendance Vulnerability

- **Roll-call participation rate: 58.2%** of VoteStance-covered roll-call opportunities — Attendance exposure rated **High**.
- **Votes cast: 322.**
- **Missed votes: 231.**
- **Total covered opportunities: 553.**
- **Campaign use:** A participation rate below 90% is one of the most voter-accessible attack angles — it does not require policy knowledge. Challengers can ask: which votes were missed, and what priorities did they represent?
- **Best frame:** "At 58.2% participation in this coverage, voters can ask what district priorities were missed when the incumbent was absent."

- **Likely defense:** Missing votes is sometimes necessary due to official duties, committee work, constituent travel, or district events.
- **Suggested follow-up:** Ask which votes were missed, and whether any related to locally important issues — healthcare, agriculture, housing, infrastructure, or defense spending.

8. Party-Line Voting Exposure

- **Party-line loyalty (High):** 99% of recorded votes aligned with party majority. A challenger can ask: when has the incumbent put district priorities above party leadership?

9. Issue Consistency Exposure

Issues where the voting record includes votes in both supportive and opposing directions (by VoteStance issue tags). This does not automatically mean inconsistency — bills are complex and may contain multiple provisions. It identifies areas where the record requires explanation.

Government Spending

- HRES 5 — Yea (Con) · 2025-01-03T18:08:00-05:00
- HR 192 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-13T18:53:00-05:00
- HR 152 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-13T19:00:00-05:00
- HR 153 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-14T14:28:00-05:00
- HR 144 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-15T16:34:00-05:00

Foreign Aid

- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 4 — Yea (Con) · 2025-06-12T15:52:00-04:00
- HR 3424 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-08T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 5107 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-11-19T20:45:00-05:00
- HR 4423 — Yea (Con) · 2025-12-01T19:05:00-05:00

Defense Spending

- HR 856 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-03T18:54:00-05:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HRES 537 — Yea (Con) · 2025-06-24T14:00:00-04:00
- HR 4016 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-07-18T00:45:00-04:00
- HR 4216 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-02T18:56:00-04:00

Public Education Funding

- HR 1048 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-27T10:52:00-04:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 3424 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-08T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 5107 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-11-19T20:45:00-05:00
- HR 1005 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-12-03T17:03:00-05:00

Energy Costs

- HR 164 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-15T16:27:00-05:00
- HR 26 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-02-07T10:57:00-05:00
- HJRES 20 — Yea (Con) · 2025-02-27T10:26:00-05:00
- HJRES 42 — Yea (Con) · 2025-03-05T16:42:00-05:00
- HR 359 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-24T18:55:00-04:00

Data Privacy

- HR 859 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-04-29T17:34:00-04:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 1919 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-07-17T16:01:00-04:00
- HR 3424 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-08T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 6019 — Yea (Con) · 2025-11-19T21:00:00-05:00

Issue consistency assessment: High — Mixed-direction votes found on 8 issue areas, including Government Spending, Foreign Aid, and Defense Spending

10. Most Attackable Votes

Key votes re-ranked by campaign usability: missed votes, kitchen-table issues, and clear messaging come first. Backlash-risk votes are flagged. Verify all figures before public use.

1. HR 1531 — Not Voting · The PROTECT Taiwan Act

Use rating: Lead with — Missed vote — voter-accessible without deep policy knowledge

Why vulnerable: Roll-call absence on HR 1531 — the PROTECT Taiwan Act

Best frame: Missed a national security vote — the incumbent was absent for the PROTECT Taiwan Act.

Follow-up: Ask whether the incumbent supports the PROTECT Taiwan Act and why they were absent for a vote involving U.S. commitments in the Indo-Pacific.

2. HR 6644 — Not Voting · The Housing for the 21st Century Act

Use rating: Lead with — Missed vote — voter-accessible without deep policy knowledge

Why vulnerable: Roll-call absence on HR 6644 — the Housing for the 21st Century Act

Best frame: When affordable housing financing was on the floor, the incumbent was absent.

Follow-up: Ask whether the incumbent supports the Housing for the 21st Century Act's housing finance and community development provisions, and why they missed the vote.

3. HJRES 142 — Not Voting · D.C. Council disapproval resolution

Use rating: Lead with — Missed vote — voter-accessible without deep policy knowledge

Why vulnerable: Roll-call absence on HJRES 142 — D.C. Council disapproval resolution

Best frame: The incumbent was absent for the vote on D.C. Council disapproval resolution.

Follow-up: Ask whether the incumbent supports D.C. Council disapproval resolution and what prevented attendance.

4. HR 4090 — Not Voting · The Critical Mineral Dominance Act

Use rating: Lead with — Missed vote — voter-accessible without deep policy knowledge

Why vulnerable: Roll-call absence on HR 4090 — the Critical Mineral Dominance Act

Best frame: The incumbent missed a vote on the Critical Mineral Dominance Act — tied to energy security and domestic supply chains.

Follow-up: Ask how missing the vote on the Critical Mineral Dominance Act aligns with stated positions on energy security, domestic supply chains, and manufacturing.

5. SCONRES 33 — Yea · The FY2026 budget resolution

Use rating: Use carefully — Verify district salience and bill text before public use

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the FY2026 budget resolution

Best frame: Backed the FY2026 budget resolution — ask which district priorities were protected and what spending tradeoffs the vote represented.

Follow-up: Ask which district priorities were protected or cut in the FY2026 budget resolution, and what tradeoffs the yea vote represented.

6. S 1318 — Yea · The Fallen Servicemembers Religious Heritage Restoration Act [*sensitive topic — review framing carefully*]

Use rating: **Backfire risk** — Veterans, religion, or national-symbol framing — internal review only

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the Fallen Servicemembers Religious Heritage Restoration Act

Best frame: Voted Yea on the Fallen Servicemembers Religious Heritage Restoration Act — approach as a spending or process question rather than an attack on the bill's subject matter.

Follow-up: Ask what fiscal or procedural principle guided the vote. Caution: high backlash risk — use only as a spending or process question, not as an attack on the bill's subject matter.

7. HR 7613 — Yea · The ALERT Act

Use rating: **Weak attack** — Substantive vote may read positive without donor timing or district tie-in

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the ALERT Act

Best frame: Backed the ALERT Act — ask whether the vote aligned with transportation and infrastructure priorities in the district.

Follow-up: Ask what the yea vote on the ALERT Act meant for transportation and infrastructure.

8. HR 1011 — Yea · The Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025

Use rating: **Weak attack** — Substantive vote may read positive without donor timing or district tie-in

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025

Best frame: Supported the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025 — ask whether this reflects consistent support for agricultural communities or a selective position.

Follow-up: Ask what the Emergency Conservation Program Improvement Act of 2025 meant for agricultural and rural communities in the district, and whether this reflects a consistent approach to farm-sector support.

9. HR 2189 — Yea · The Law-Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act

Use rating: **Use carefully** — Verify district salience and bill text before public use

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the Law-Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act

Best frame: Voted Yea on the Law-Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act — ask whether this aligned with constituent priorities or party leadership direction.

Follow-up: Ask what the yea vote on the Law-Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act meant for constituents in the district.

10. S 1383 — Yea · The Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act

Use rating: **Use carefully** — Verify district salience and bill text before public use

Why vulnerable: Voted in favor of the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act

Best frame: Voted Yea on the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act — ask whether this aligned with constituent priorities or party leadership direction.

Follow-up: Ask what the yea vote on the Safeguard American Voter Eligibility Act meant for constituents in the district.

Ranking by campaign usability: missed votes and kitchen-table issues ranked highest; votes touching veterans, religion, or national symbols carry backlash risk and are ranked lower. Verify on Congress.gov before any public use.

11. Best Campaign Frames — Internal vs. Public-Safe

Distilled from the funding and voting record above. Internal research language vs. public-safe lines after verification — confirm every figure before paid media or public statements.

| Topic | Internal research frame | Public-safe (after verify) |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Overall vulnerability frame | PAC-backed (56% institutional share), low grassroots signal, highly party-aligned (99% party-line), 58% roll-call participation. | Timmons' record shows a PAC-backed funding profile, very high party alignment, and 231 missed recorded roll calls in VoteStance coverage — verify each claim before public use. |
| Funding contrast | Institutional share 56% vs small-dollar share less than 1%. | Small-dollar donors accounted for less than 1% of reported receipts, compared with 56% from PACs and committees in this export. |

| Frame type | Starting language |
|------------------------------|--|
| Best overall frame | "PAC-backed, very high party alignment, 231 missed recorded roll calls in VoteStance coverage." |
| Best money frame | "PACs and committees supplied 56% of reported receipts, while small-dollar donors accounted for less than 1%." |
| Best attendance frame | "At 58.2% roll-call participation (231 missed votes of 553 covered opportunities), voters can ask what district priorities were missed." |
| Best party-line frame | "Voted with party leadership 99% of the time — when has the district come first?" |
| Best debate question | "Your campaign received \$50,000 from NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC. Can you point to a vote where you disagreed with their policy interests?" |

These frames are data-derived starting points. Legal review is recommended before use in paid media.

12. Debate and Interview Prep

Campaign-ready questions for forums, press events, and candidate interviews. Verify every figure cited before use.

- Q1.** Your campaign received **\$50,000** from **NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION PAC**. What are that committee's primary policy interests, and can you point to a vote where you disagreed with them?
- Q2.** VoteStance data shows you voted with your party **99%** of the time. Can you name a significant vote where you broke with leadership, and what drove that decision?
- Q3.** Your record shows votes going in both directions on **Government Spending**. What principle determines when you support and when you oppose measures in that area?
- Q4.** On SCONRES 33, you voted **Yea** on the FY2026 budget resolution. What was the primary reason for that vote, and what did it mean for your constituents?
- Q5.** Your campaign raised **56%** of reported receipts from PACs and committees, while small-dollar donors accounted for **less than 1%**. How should voters understand the balance between institutional and grassroots support?
- Q6.** Roll-call records show a participation rate of **58.2%** (231 missed of 553 covered opportunities). Which missed votes do you most wish you had been present for, and what prevented your attendance?

13. Likely Counterarguments

Anticipate these responses before using this report's findings publicly.

Campaign angle: PAC and committee contributions

Likely defense: These donations are legal and fully disclosed — all campaign finance laws were followed.

Suggested follow-up: Correct. The question is not legality; it is whether institutional donors have disproportionate access compared to small-dollar constituents.

Campaign angle: Party-line voting record

Likely defense: Voting with party leadership reflects shared values and constituent priorities.

Suggested follow-up: Ask for specific examples where district needs came before party leadership. The rate is a data point, not proof of rubber-stamp behavior.

Campaign angle: Mixed issue record

Likely defense: Bills are complex — no two bills on the same issue are identical.

Suggested follow-up: Ask the incumbent to explain the principle behind the votes in both directions. Bill-specific analysis is appropriate here.

Campaign angle: Attendance record

Likely defense: Missing votes is sometimes necessary due to official duties, committee work, or district events.

Suggested follow-up: Ask which votes were missed, and whether any related to locally important issues. The context matters.

Campaign angle: General framing

Likely defense: This report is opposition research and should not be taken at face value.

Suggested follow-up: Correct — this report identifies research leads, not proven facts. All figures are sourced from FEC.gov and Congress.gov and should be verified independently.

14. Methodology and Sources

This report identifies political vulnerabilities and research leads based on publicly available FEC filings and congressional roll-call records. It does not allege illegality, corruption, quid pro quo, or improper conduct. Vulnerability scores are computed from fundraising ratios, vote participation, party-line rate, and issue-tag consistency — they are research indicators, not predictions of electoral outcomes. All figures should be verified against FEC.gov and Congress.gov before any public use.

- **Electoral vulnerability** — not yet scored (requires election result data).
- **PAC / Special interest exposure** — PAC share of FEC-reported total receipts.
- **Low grassroots signal** — small-donor share of FEC-reported receipts.
- **Party-line voting exposure** — share of roll calls aligned with party majority.
- **Attendance exposure** — roll-call participation rate.
- **Issue consistency exposure** — count of issues with votes in both directions.
- **Priority research findings** — rule-based ranker combining vote messageability, issue viscerality, donor-sector alignment, and committee context.

Data sources: FEC.gov (Schedule A, Form 3/3X) · Congress.gov (roll-call records) · Vote Stance issue tags and sector mappings · VoteStance interest group ratings.

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