



# 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
- Key Campaign Intelligence and confidence guide
- Top Campaign Findings and attack-surface overview
- Top usable campaign angles with rebuttal prep
- Priority findings, accountability angles, and debate prep

## AT A GLANCE

<b>Total raised (cycle)</b>	\$1,431,549
<b>PAC / committee contributions</b>	\$536,500 (38% of total)
<b>Largest PAC check</b>	National Automobile Dealers Association PAC: \$60,000
<b>Small-donor share</b>	Near-zero (<1%) of reported receipts
<b>Automated scanner status</b>	Manual review recommended — conservative scan requires matched sector–vote pairs
<b>Key votes reviewed</b>	10
<b>Party-line vote rate</b>	99%
<b>Roll-call participation</b>	56%

Computed from public FEC and roll-call records. Confidence tiers are defined below.

### KEY CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE

- **38%** of campaign funding (**\$536,500** of **\$1,431,549** raised) from PACs and committees
- Largest Schedule A check: **National Automobile Dealers Association PAC — \$60,000**
- Small-donor share: **Near-zero (<1%) of reported receipts**
- **99%** party-line voting on recorded votes in coverage
- **6** issue-tagged voting inconsistency pattern(s) in record consistency review
- **4** top usable messaging angle(s); **9** high-value priority finding(s)
- **6** donation/vote timing window(s) flagged for Schedule A review
- **10** key votes cross-indexed against donor sectors

**Confidence guide** (applies throughout this report): ★★★★★ **High** — FEC Form 3 / Schedule A public record. ★★★★★ **Medium-high** — Rule-ranked vote or PAC angles; confirm bill text once. ★★★ **Medium** — Mixed-direction or substantive votes; pair with district stakes. ★★ **Low** — Timing windows or weak-attack votes; internal review before use.

### Legislative activity snapshot

**Activity snapshot:** ~324 recorded roll-call votes across 283 distinct bills in our database. ~99% with party on comparable tagged votes; ~56% 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 Campaign Findings

Ranked headlines and money/vote hooks — full detail in sections below.

- **Timmons, William R. (SC-04)** raised **\$1,431,549** this cycle; **38% (\$536,500)** from PACs and committees. Largest visible Schedule A line: **National Automobile Dealers Association PAC — \$60,000**. This district covers much of Upstate South Carolina, including the Greenville–Spartanburg manufacturing corridor.
- Party-line vote rate: **99%** on recorded votes in coverage
- **6** issue-tagged voting inconsistency pattern(s) — see Record consistency
- Top angle: **Grassroots gap — near-zero small-donor share** — Less than 1% from small donors while 38% (\$536,500) comes from PACs and committees
- Top angle: **High party-line voting rate** — 99% party-line rate on recorded votes in coverage
- Top angle: **Mixed-direction issue record** — Votes in both directions on: Government Spending, Environmental Protection, Tax Policy
- #1 HR 3617 — Yea (★★★★■ *Lead with*)
- #2 HR 7613 — Yea (★★■■■ *Weak attack*)
- #3 HR 8428 — Yea (★★★★■ *Lead with*)
- #4 HR 8466 — Yea (★★★★■ *Lead with*)

### 1. Campaign bottom line

**Usable attack surface.** near-zero grassroots share vs **38%** PAC/committee funding; **99%** party-line voting; **6** mixed-direction issue pattern(s); **4** rule-ranked messaging angle(s) in this brief. Public-record foundation is high-confidence; pair vote lines with bill text before external use.

**Bottom line.** Timmons raised \$1.43M this cycle with PAC and committee contributions at 37.5% (\$536.5K) against less than 1% small-donor unitemized receipts. National Automobile Dealers Association PAC (\$60K), Space Exploration Technologies Corp. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$60K), and American Crystal Sugar PAC (\$60K) anchor the top Schedule A lines. Votes on HR 1011 (agricultural disaster aid, Yea), HR 2189 (less-lethal projectile regulation removal, Yea), and HR 3617 (energy supply chain resilience, Yea) create research threads worth cross-checking against donor sector activity; record shows splits on government spending, environmental protection, and tax policy across related bills.

### 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 (\$60k): 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. In The Arena PAC (\$60k): cross-check against votes touching the committee's disclosed policy interests (verify on FEC and Congress.gov).
3. Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$60k): cross-check against aerospace, broadband/infrastructure permitting, defense contracting, and launch-related votes.

**Caveats:** Automated donor–vote scorer did not run on mapped sector–issue pairs (zero pairs met \$1.5K floor); Schedule A PAC lines exceed sector rollup totals. FEC quarterly lag may obscure recent activity; verify all threads against current Congress.gov and Schedule A filings.

## 2. Top usable campaign angles

*Ranked by evidence strength — confidence stars per the guide on page 2.*

### Grassroots gap — near-zero small-donor share (★★★★★)

Less than 1% from small donors while 38% (\$536,500) comes from PACs and committees

*Evidence: High · Risk: Low · Use: Lead debate/mail/digital — FEC Form 3 public record*

*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: Low · 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, Environmental Protection, Tax Policy

*Evidence: Medium · Risk: Medium · Use: Consistency questions — confirm bill text once*

*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 (★★★★★)**

\$60,000 Schedule A committee check

*Evidence: High · Risk: Low · 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	\$60,000

Committee / PAC	Amount
IN THE ARENA PAC	\$60,000
SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. PAC	\$60,000
AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR COMPANY PAC	\$60,000
AMERICAN FINANCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION PAC	\$51,000
FEDERAL BIPARTISAN VOLUNTARY PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE PNC FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP, INC. (...)	\$48,000
ANTI-WOKE FUND	\$48,000
ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY PAC	\$30,000
DELOITTE PAC	\$30,000
MORTGAGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION PAC (MORPAC)	\$30,000

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 **\$477,000** — not the same as the Form 3 PAC/committee category total (**\$536,500**), 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.

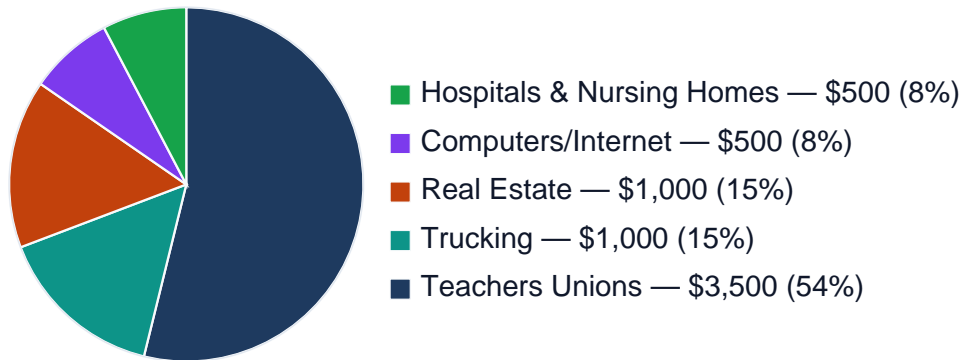
### Mapped individual/employer sectors only

Sector	Amount	%	Related policy areas
Teachers Unions	\$3,500	54%	—
Trucking	\$1,000	15%	—
Real Estate	\$1,000	15%	Housing, Tax Policy
Computers/Internet	\$500	8%	—
Hospitals & Nursing Homes	\$500	8%	—

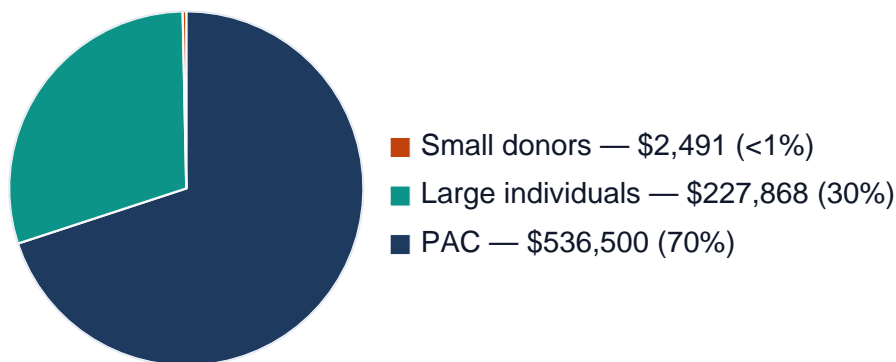
Mapped sector subtotal shown above: \$6,500 (of \$1,431,549 total receipts). Not all individual contributions are classified into sectors.

**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)	\$2,491	less than 1%
Large individual donors	\$227,868	
PAC contributions	\$536,500	38%
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: **56%**

## 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: **Pro**
- Childcare Affordability: **Pro**
- Climate Change: **Con**
- Cost of Living: **Neutral**

...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](https://www.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: **\$60,000**
- In The Arena PAC: **\$60,000**
- Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC: **\$60,000**
- Home-state share of itemized receipts: **47.4%** (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 (\$60k): 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.
- In The Arena PAC (\$60k): cross-check against votes touching the committee's disclosed policy interests (verify on [FEC](https://www.fec.gov) and [Congress.gov](https://www.congress.gov)).
- Space Exploration Technologies CORP. PAC ("SpaceX PAC") (\$60k): cross-check against aerospace, broadband/infrastructure permitting, defense contracting, and launch-related votes.

- American Crystal Sugar Company PAC (\$60k): cross-check against agricultural disaster assistance, commodity policy, and farm-sector legislation.

*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 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.

- HR 8428 — Yea

Voting Yea on HR 8428 means supporting a new mandatory antifraud training program for federal employees, while voting Nay opposes enhanced oversight and accountability in federal financial assistance programs.

- HR 8466 — Yea

Voting Yea on the TRUE Accountability Act means supporting stronger oversight and accountability measures to prevent fraud and improper payments in federal emergency spending, while voting Nay undermines efforts to protect taxpayer resources during disasters and pandemics.

- HR 6644 — Not Voting

This bill revises federal housing programs to expand financing options for affordable housing and provide grants for planning and community development activities. A Yes vote on this bill would support increasing loan limits, expanding eligible income, and establishing a grant program to assist with strategies to support affordable housing.

## 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). Confidence stars follow the guide on page 2.*

### 1. [key\_vote] HR 3617 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — 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 Yes on HR 3617, which directs the Department of Energy to identify vulnerabilities in the domestic supply chain for energy resources and develop strategies to strengthen it. In South Carolina's 4th district, energy security and supply chain resilience directly affect manufacturing competitiveness and job stability in the region. The vote reflects support for federal assessment of energy supply risks and development of domestic resource strategies to reduce disruption exposure. Use rating: Medium because energy supply votes lack direct district economic visibility.

### 2. [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 Yes 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 major transportation corridors where aviation safety improvements affect public safety and economic activity. The vote demonstrates support for modernizing aircraft tracking systems and strengthening air traffic oversight capabilities. Use rating: Medium because aviation safety lacks concentrated district constituency impact.

### 3. [key\_vote] HR 8428 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — pair with named PAC research; do not assert donor intent*

Voting Yea on HR 8428 means supporting a new mandatory antifraud training program for federal employees, while voting Nay opposes enhanced oversight and accountability in federal financial assistance programs.

Timmons voted Yes on HR 8428, which establishes a mandatory antifraud training program for federal employees handling financial assistance. Federal spending integrity and oversight of assistance programs affect taxpayer confidence and program effectiveness across all districts. The vote shows support for enhanced accountability measures in federal financial assistance administration through employee training requirements. Use rating: Weak attack because antifraud training lacks partisan or district-specific salience.

### 4. [key\_vote] HR 8466 — Yea (score 65.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — pair with named PAC research; do not assert donor intent*

Voting Yea on the TRUE Accountability Act means supporting stronger oversight and accountability measures to prevent fraud and improper payments in federal emergency spending, while voting Nay undermines efforts to protect taxpayer resources during disasters and pandemics.

#### 5. [key\_vote] HR 6644 — Not Voting (score 60.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — pair with named PAC research; do not assert donor intent*

This bill revises federal housing programs to expand financing options for affordable housing and provide grants for planning and community development activities. A Yes vote on this bill would support increasing loan limits, expanding eligible income, and establishing a grant program to assist with strategies to support affordable housing.

#### 6. [key\_vote] S 1318 — Yea (score 60.0)

*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.

#### 7. [key\_vote] HJRES 142 — Not Voting (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — pair with named PAC research; do not assert donor intent*

This bill is about nullifying a recent law passed by the District of Columbia Council that changes some tax provisions in Washington D.C. The change reinstates certain original provisions, including adjustments to the standard tax deduction and taxation of tipped wages. A Yes vote on this bill would mean supporting the repeal of the DC legislation and restoring the original tax code provisions that were in place before its enactment.

#### 8. [key\_vote] HJRES 72 — Nay (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — Executive authority break — strong independence contrast if district salience checks out*

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

#### 9. [key\_vote] HR 1011 — Yea (score 55.0)

*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.

#### 10. [key\_vote] HR 1531 — Not Voting (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — pair with named PAC research; do not assert donor intent*

Voting Yea on the PROTECT Taiwan Act means supporting a policy to exclude China from key international financial organizations in response to threats against Taiwan, while voting Nay opposes this strategic stance.

#### 11. [key\_vote] HR 2189 — Yea (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — 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.

#### 12. [key\_vote] HR 261 — Yea (score 55.0)

*Campaign use: ★★★★★ **Lead with** — High-contrast vote — 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.

**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
- **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 142	Not Voting	Tax Policy	Voted Not Voting: Nullifies DC Council tax law changes, restoring original standard deduction and tipped wage provisions.	DC tax changes don't directly affect SC-04 residents' wallets or local economy.	Lead with
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.	National emergency powers could redirect federal spending away from local priorities and projects.	Lead with
HR 1011	Yea	Affordable Housing	Voted Yea: Expands federal disaster assistance for agricultural producers and forest landowners affected by natural disasters.	Disaster aid for farmers and forest owners matters to SC-04's agricultural and timber communities.	Weak attack
HR 1531	Not Voting	Trade Policy	Voted Not Voting: Excludes China from key international financial organizations in response to threats against Taiwan.	Taiwan policy affects US-China trade relationships that impact SC-04 manufacturing and exports.	Lead with
HR 2189	Yea	Gun Control	Voted Yea: Removes less-lethal projectile devices from Gun Control Act regulation, easing law enforcement procurement and use.	Easing restrictions on non-lethal police equipment affects local law enforcement tactics and safety.	Lead with
HR 261	Yea	Environmental Protection	Voted Yea: Removes permit requirements for undersea fiber optic cables in national marine sanctuaries.	Undersea cable regulations have minimal direct impact on SC-04 inland residents and economy.	Lead with

Bill	Position	Issues	Summary	Why it matters for this race	Contrast
HR 3617	Yea	Energy Costs, Renewable Energy, Climate Change	Voted Yea: Directs DOE to assess vulnerabilities in domestic critical energy resource supply chains and develop strengthening strategies.	Energy supply security affects power costs and reliability for SC-04 households and businesses.	Lead with
HR 6644	Not Voting	Affordable Housing, Veterans Affairs	Voted Not Voting: Expands affordable housing financing options, increases loan limits, and establishes planning grants for community development.	Affordable housing expansion directly addresses cost-of-living pressures for SC-04 working families.	Lead with
HR 7613	Yea	Tax Policy, Infrastructure Investment, Affordable Housing (+1)	Voted Yea: Enhances aviation safety through improved aircraft tracking and communication technology to prevent collisions.	Aviation safety improvements benefit SC-04 residents who fly and rely on air transportation.	Weak attack
HR 8428	Yea	Government Spending, Job Creation, Environmental Protection	Voted Yea: Establishes mandatory antifraud training program for federal employees handling financial assistance programs.	Federal fraud prevention training protects taxpayer dollars and reduces waste in government programs.	Lead with

HJRES 142: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-joint-resolution/142>

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 1531: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1531>

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 6644: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/6644>

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

HR 8428: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/8428>

## 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**
- Quinn Residences: **\$5,000**
- Ridgeline Advocacy Group: **\$5,000**
- Thorn Run Partners: **\$4,500**
- Mindset: **\$4,002**

- Colonial Trust Co.: **\$4,000**
- Hamilton Capital Partners: **\$3,500**

*Pattern (donor employers): Donors reporting employers span finance, energy, advocacy, consulting, and real estate sectors.*

## 8. Fundraising geography (itemized receipts)

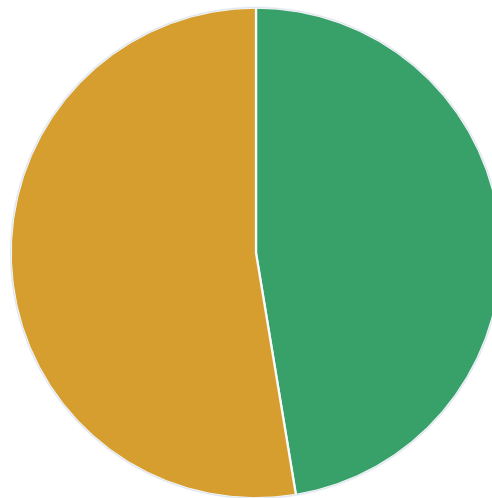
Home state (SC): **\$120,515** (47.4% of itemized-by-state total). Other states combined: **\$133,752** (52.6%).

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 (\$1,431,549): 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).*



- In SC — \$120,515 (47%)
- Other states — \$133,752 (53%)

## 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 government spending, Timmons voted yes on four bills classified as pro-spending measures (HR 192, HR 152, HR 153, HR 144) but then voted yes on two bills classified as anti-spending measures (HR 77, HR 1156). This mixed pattern suggests either shifting priorities or inconsistent application of spending principles that a challenger could highlight as inconsistent.

Environmental protection shows similar inconsistency: Timmons voted yes on three pro-environment bills (HR 187, HR 776, HR 1326) but also voted yes on three measures coded as anti-environment (HJRES 35, SJRES 11) and voted no on HR 375, which was pro-environment. A challenger could argue this record lacks a coherent environmental stance.

On tax policy, energy costs, and defense spending, Timmons maintained stronger consistency, voting yes on pro-tax measures (HR 33, HR 517, HR 997, HR 1491, HCONRES 14) and pro-defense bills (HR 856, HR 4016, HR 4216, HR 5371, HR 1608). Infrastructure investment also shows mostly pro-investment votes, with only one no vote on HR 1534. These areas offer limited attack surface for a challenger.

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

### Government Spending

- 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

### Environmental Protection

- HR 187 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-21T19:04:00-05:00
- HR 375 — Nay (Con) · 2025-01-23T15:35:00-05:00
- HR 776 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-02-04T19:06:00-05:00
- HJRES 35 — Yea (Con) · 2025-02-26T16:43:00-05:00

### Tax Policy

- HR 33 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-01-15T16:41:00-05:00
- HJRES 25 — Yea (Con) · 2025-03-11T17:51:00-04:00
- HR 517 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-31T18:53:00-04:00
- HR 997 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-31T19:01:00-04:00

### Defense Spending

- HR 856 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-03-03T18:54:00-05:00
- HR 4016 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-07-18T00:45:00-04:00
- HR 4216 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-02T18:56:00-04:00
- HR 3944 — Nay (Con) · 2025-09-11T10:39:00-04:00

### Infrastructure Investment

- HR 1534 — Nay (Con) · 2025-03-25T13:54:00-04:00
- HR 249 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-05-13T19:01:00-04:00
- HR 3095 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-07-21T18:58:00-04:00
- HR 1047 — Yea (Pro) · 2025-09-18T17:01:00-04:00

## 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 142	2026-02-04	2026 Q1	2025 Q4	Check Schedule A by contribution date; focus 30–60 days pre-vote
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 1531	2026-02-09	2026 Q1	2025 Q4	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

Note: Campaign finance snapshot synced: 2026-06-20T01:46:09.270123.

- Roll calls on 2026-02-04 (HJRES 142): 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 2026-02-09 (HR 1531, HR 6644): 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): 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.

Form 3X = quarterly filing periods; filter Schedule A by contribution date (★★■■■ confidence — correlation only).

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

*Sample messaging from report facts — follow confidence tiers on page 2.*

**Internal** = memo tone. **Public-safe after verify** = deploy when FEC facts check 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 38% 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, Environmental Protection, Tax Policy, Defense Spending, Infrastructure Investment.

*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 **\$1,431,549** total; **\$536,500** (38%) came from PACs and committees.

*Angle: With 38% 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 — \$60,000.**

*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: **38%.**

*Angle: A near-zero small-donor share (less than 1%) alongside a 38% 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, Environmental Protection, Tax Policy.**

*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 **\$60,000** 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 142, you voted **Not voting** on D.C. Council disapproval resolution. What was the primary reason for that vote, and what did it mean for your constituents?

**Q3.** On HJRES 72, you voted **Nay** on a measure related to a national emergency by the President. 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.