

Letter from Texas: August 2026

Polls show the Texas governor's race is competitive for the first time since 1994: Is Greg Abbott really in danger of losing reelection?

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Texas has not elected a Democratic governor since Ann Richards defeated Clayton Williams in November 1990. Mighty long losing streak. Most analysts expected that to continue in 2026. Governor Greg Abbott was seeking a record fourth term, and no serious challengers filed against him in the Republican primary, in contrast to the U.S. Senate, where four-term incumbent John Cornyn drew two serious opponents. Most well-known Democratic prospective candidates either ran for the U.S. Senate or passed on the governor race. Every national rating for the office was “safe Republican”.

Flash forward. A Fox News poll of registered voters taken from July 23 – July 30, 2026 showed the governor with a *one point* lead over his Democratic opponent, State Representative Gina Hinojosa. A Texas A&M Bush School reported the same margin. Other polls have shown a larger edge for the governor, but the race is clearly close if polls are to be believed.¹

The national media has primarily focused on the U.S. Senate election in Texas. This letter turns the spotlight back to the state capitol, where a three-term Governor Abbott finds himself in a competitive election for the first time in his three decades in elective office.

2025: Springtime for Greg Abbott, winter for Texas Democrats

Looking back at 2025, with the benefit of hindsight, it seems the governor was enjoying a “springtime for Abbott” moment. (See Mel Brooks’ 1967 movie, *The Producers*.²)

The year opened with the return of Donald Trump to the White House. The Texas governor had impeccable credentials with the president and the MAGA base in Texas. Abbott sealed that bond in the summer of 2025 when he quickly delivered, as demanded by President Trump, a major remapping of the state’s congressional map.

The 2025 legislature, cleansed of GOP members Abbott had purged in the 2024 Republican primary, delivered on the governor’s top priorities – cutting property taxes, continuing funding Operation Lone Star along the Mexico border, and passing a school choice program to fund vouchers for use in private schools.

The state’s economy, often cited by the governor as the “Texas Miracle,” continued to grow much faster than the nation’s, adding an average of 200,000 jobs a year. Big oil companies like Chevron were consolidating their home office operations in Houston, finance firms were moving from Wall Street to Yall Street (Dallas), Elon Musk’s arrival in Austin made the planet’s richest man a Texan. Out

¹ The Texas Politics Project has a Texas 2026 Gubernatorial Poll Tracker.

² Brooks’ 1967 movie *The Producers*, a sendup on financing Broadway productions, featured the famous, or infamous, song, “Springtime for Hitler.”

in West Texas, the fracking boom was making the United States the world’s largest producer of oil and gas for the first time since the 1950s.

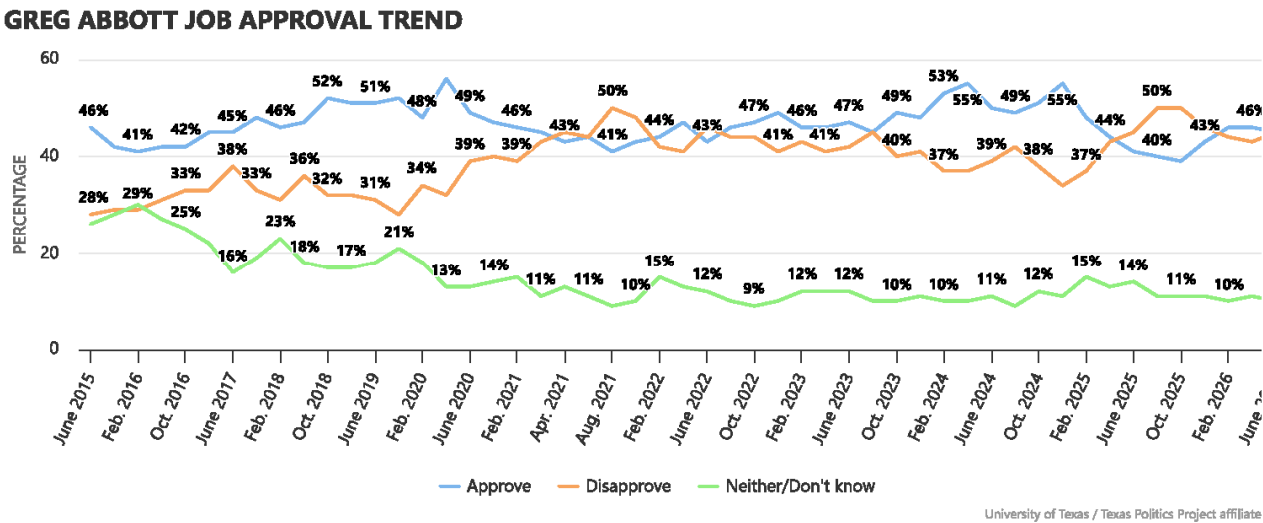
Governor Abbott, not content with bragging rights, saw a further opportunity to grow the Texas economy, now the world’s 8th largest. Chris Tomlinson, a columnist for the Houston Chronicle, noted the Governor was expanding on the “Texas is Open for Business” strategy of former Govs. George W. Bush and Rick Perry in the new AI age.

“Abbott publicly invited data center companies to build in Texas, promising the state will become the national leader in artificial intelligence and cryptocurrency mining. He promised low taxes and regulations along with cheap electricity and water.”³

The pitch worked. In August 2026, the Houston Chronicle reported “the state has the fastest-growing data center market in the country, with one report suggesting it could see a 142% increase in its share of the industry through 2028. That would make Texas *the world’s largest data center hub in a couple of years.*”⁴

Greg Abbott’s political and economic successes in 2025 were reflected in his job approval rating. The Texas Politics Project at UT Austin has tracked the governor’s approval since June 2015. Over the eleven years, his highest approval numbers were in 2024 and early 2025.

Figure 1: Greg Abbott job Approval Trend: 2015 – 2026



<https://texaspolitics.utexas.edu/set/greg-abbott-job-approval-trend>

³ Chris Tomlinson, “Don’t buy Gov. Greg Abbott’s latest blame game: Texas’s data center problem is on him”, *The Houston Chronicle*, August 27, 2026.

⁴ Adriana Rezal, Claire Hao, and Rachel Nostrant, “Texas data center tracker: See where data centers are planned or operating near you,” updated August 5, 2026.

The governor’s political strength was magnified by other factors. By the end of 2025, Greg Abbott had amassed what the Texas Tribune labeled “a staggering \$105.7 million to power his reelection bid.”⁵ Only Donald J. Trump had more cash on hand heading into the midterm elections. It is also important to note that during a four-year term a Texas governor makes roughly 1,500 appointments to 257 state boards and commissions, as well as various agencies, task forces, and judicial vacancies. Abbott, serving his third consecutive four-year term, had appointed about 5,000 individuals to these positions – giving him a huge base of indebted supporters across Texas.

Finally, as in 2014, 2018, and 2022, Governor Abbott would be facing off in the 2026 General Election against a nominee representing a party with big problems in Texas. The national Democratic Party has written off Texas in presidential elections since 1988, other than as an ATM funding campaigns in distant battleground states. The party’s “woke” image on cultural issues and perceived support for “open borders” cuts deeply against the grain of many moderate and conservative voters in the Lone Star State. Add to that, the Democratic state party has been broke for years. Totally shut out of power in Austin since losing the Texas House in 2002, Democrats lack a statewide base of supporters obligated by the favors ruling parties can bestow.

Given these realities, it is easy to see that the consensus rating for the 2026 Texas governor contest was “Solid Republican.” Another double-digit GOP victory seemed in the offing, like those in five of the last six gubernatorial contests as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: General Elections Results for Governor in Texas: 1994 – 2022

Year	Dem Vote	%	Rep Vote	%	Other Vote	%	Rep Advantage
1994	2,017	45.9	2,350	53.5	28	0.6	7.6%
1998	1,166	31.2	2,551	68.2	22	0.6	37.1%
2002	1,820	40.0	2,633	57.8	99	2.2	17.8%
2006	1,310	29.8	1,717	39.0	1,613	31.2	9.2%
2010	2,106	42.3	2,737	55.0	136	2.7	12.7%
2014	1,836	38.9	2,797	59.3	86	1.8	20.4%
2018	3,547	42.5	4,656	55.8	147	1.7	13.3%
2022	3,554	43.9	4,437	54.8	112	1.4	10.9%

Source: Office of Texas Secretary of State. Vote data are in thousands.

⁵ Kayla Guo, “Gov Greg Abbott enters 2026 with 105 million to power his reelection bid,” January 16, 2026.

But here we are, a few weeks before Texans start voting by mail or in-person with a surprisingly tight contest between Governor Abbott and his Democratic challenger State Representative Gina Hinojosa. What gives?

2026 has been a bad year for Republicans generally and specifically for Governor Abbott

Midterm elections are tough on parties holding the presidency. They are even worse when the same party holds both houses of Congress, as is the case for Republicans this year. A number of specific factors have made this general pattern even more likely in the 2026 midterms. Start with the 47th President of the United States.

President Donald J. Trump

President Trump had a so-so year in 2025. He secured the border, as promised. The economy continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace than the last years of the Biden administration. The president pushed through his legislative priority, the One Big Beautiful Bill. The great majority of Trump's nominees were approved by the Senate. The U.S. had joined Israel in the last days of a 12-day air war against Iran in June 2015, but American involvement was limited and combat losses minimal, so the President could declare that he has "obliterated" Iran's program without violating his campaign promise of "no new foreign wars."

Other campaign promises did not fare so well. Mr. Trump did not end the Russia-Ukraine War on Day One; or bring down the costs of groceries; or see huge savings from Elon Musk's chainsaw approach to governmental inefficiencies. His "Liberation Day" tariffs were unpopular and contributed to inflation. ICE's aggressive arrest and removal of undocumented persons led to a backlash that washed away any credit for closing the border. The Epstein Files furor grew rather than faded away, and the administration was forced to lease voluminous documents that poured more gasoline on that fire. Over the course of the year, Democrats flipped a number of Republican legislative seats in special elections and crushed GOP gubernatorial candidates in the Virginia and New Jersey November elections.

Things got worse in 2026. The President joined Israel in all-out air assaults on the Iranian Islamic Republic on February 28. The predicted four-to-six week war has devolved into a six month stalemate with none of the U.S. strategic objectives secured and his "no foreign wars pledge" broken. Prices for gasoline, diesel fuel, and fertilizer have surged, and interest rates remain elevated. Polls in 2026 show voters increasingly prefer Democrats to manage the economy, reversing their position on the most important issue that enabled Donald Trump to defeat Kamala Harris in 2024.

The President's job approval has steadily declined. "Only one-third (33%) of Americans strongly or somewhat approve of how Donald Trump is handling his job as president, according to the latest Economist / YouGov Poll. That's the smallest share to ever approve of Trump's job handling in any Economist / YouGov Poll across both of Trump's terms. Meanwhile 62% disapprove of Trump, the most to ever do so."⁶

⁶ Economist / YouGov Poll, August 11, 2026.

The one area where President Trump has unquestionably succeeded is remaining at the center of attention. As Alice Roosevelt Longworth famously said of her father, President Theodore Roosevelt, Trump has continued “to be the corpse at every funeral, the bride at every wedding, and the baby at every christening.” Dominating the political stage is fine when a president is popular. Not so much when the reverse is true.

The President has not helped Republicans in Texas, the single most critical state in MAGA nation. Donald Trump elevated Ken Paxton over John Cornyn in the senate contest, even as national Republicans spent at least \$92 million trying to protect the incumbent. The Senate Leadership Fund, controlled by Senate Majority Leader John Thune, feared (correctly) Paxton would be a much weaker nominee in the November election. Trump attended a Houston fund-raiser for Ken Paxton in late August but has, to date, not bailed out the under-funded Attorney General with any cash from his \$400 million MAGA PAC.

Trump’s tariffs are unpopular in Texas, a border state with the largest export/import trade value in the country. So, what does the President do in August just before voting starts for the 2026 midterms? He imposes a new set of steep tariffs on Canada, launching what The Wall Street Journal editorial board called “the dumbest trade war in history.”⁷

Facing a backlash against his mass deportation program, the President doubled down. A recent New York Times article was entitled “ICE Arrests Surge as It Targets People Lacking Criminal History.”⁸ The epicenter of this surge? Texas. According to the Times, ICE is making more than 380 arrests a day in the state, up more than 100 from the spring. This aggressive arrest and removal program is especially unpopular in the Lower Rio Grande counties, the same area that swung most sharply Republican in November 2024. Little wonder that the analyst Nate Silver asked, “Is Trump trying to turn Texas blue?”⁹

Governor Greg Abbott

President Trump has not helped Republican nominees in Texas this year, but Governor Greg Abbott has also contributed to his unexpectedly close reelection. Successful politicians are prone to overreach. Abbott, having won six statewide races by double digit margins, has exhibited this tendency over the last two years. The Governor, angry at rural Republican legislators who resisted his school choice program in 2023, recruited and funded challengers who unseated 11 state House members in 2024 (another four who had voted to impeach Attorney General Paxton were also defeated). That purge, unprecedented in Texas legislative history, confirmed Abbott’s power, but at a cost. Ousted incumbents were understandably bitter, but the many supporters of public schools in rural and smaller cities also saw their champions unhorsed in an ideological crusade. Abbott then made public school funding, as opposed to private vouchers, a low priority in the 2025 legislative session where legislators had a \$23.8 billion surplus to distribute.

⁷ The Wall Street Journal, August 23, 2026.

⁸ Albert Sun and Allison McCann, The New York Times, August 31, 2026, p. A12.

⁹ Silver Bulletin, May 27, 2026.

Flush with campaign cash, the Governor intervened in non-partisan school board elections to support school choice candidates in 2025. While not formally endorsing three incumbent conservative trustees in the state's largest suburban school district, Cypress-Fairbanks, Abbott held a get-out-the-vote rally for them in northwest Harris County in October 2025. All lost their seats a few days later. Conservative school trustees also fared poorly in Tarrant County (Fort Worth) and other Republican suburbs.

The limits of the Governor's political clout were starkly revealed in another Tarrant County election. An incumbent state senator, Kelly Hancock, resigned a "safe" Republican seat after being appointed Comptroller of Public Accounts by Governor Abbott. Two well-funded Republicans filed for a November 2025 special election, along with one Democrat. The Democrat, Taylor Rehmet, led in the first round with nearly 48% of the vote despite being out-spent six-to-one. In the January 2026 runoff, Rehmet crushed his Republican opponent, Leigh Wambsganss, a pro-choice educational advocate, by 57.5% to 42.5% in a district Donald Trump had won by 17 points. Rehmet credited backlash from public school supporters as a key to his victory in the strongly Republican district.

Greg Abbott's cash pile also made little difference in his two interventions in the March 2026 primaries. The Governor spent several million dollars on ads trying to elevate Democrat Jasmine Crockett against James Talarico in the Democratic primary. She lost 52%-46%. Abbott also spent several millions promoting his comptroller appointee, Kelly Hancock, against several GOP nomination primary opponents. One of those opponents, Don Huffines, who had run against Abbott in the 2022 Republican primary, beat Hancock by 57.5% to 23.7%.

Late in the 2026 election cycle, it is clear Governor Abbott greatly underestimated the risks of his strong promotion of AI data centers in Texas. He is not alone in that regard. Democratic Governors Gretchen Whitmer in Michigan and Josh Shapiro in Pennsylvania had also rolled out the welcome mat for the world's most highly valued companies to spend tens of billions of dollars on new AI infrastructure. Why not? The boom promised thousands of jobs, new public dollars without raising taxes, plus the opportunity to rejuvenate rural areas left behind in the global economy. All that, and these centers would help us beat out China in the race for global supremacy.

The AI boom started in 2023, but was not an issue in the presidential election of 2024 and hardly surfaced in the off-year elections the following year. But in 2026, as the Washington Post recently pointed out, campaign veterans, pollsters, and political analysts have "rarely seen a new issue become a force so quickly in American politics."¹⁰ The issue has barged into political campaigns with the speed AI is pushing into every sphere of American life. A bottom-up, grassroots rebellion has brought urban and rural Republicans, Democrats, and Independents together to slow or stop these facilities in their communities.

This late-developing political reality has forced candidates to frantically cross over from the "more jobs/more tax dollars" exit on the right side of the political freeway to the "U-Turn Only" lane on the far left. Governor Abbott finds that maneuver difficult for several reasons.

¹⁰ Shira Ovide, Clara Ence Morse, and Kevin Schaul, "The unexpected issue dividing parties and midterms candidates," The Washington Post, August 14, 2026.

No sitting governor made economic development/job growth more central to their case for reelection than Greg Abbott. More specifically, he joined President Trump in promoting these AI centers as key to a new “golden age” for America, which would be led by Texas. Now, he must shift from claiming credit to avoiding blame.

That is rather difficult given the fact that Governor Abbott pushed through legislation in 2025 stripping cities of their power to regulate these AI projects. County governments in Texas never had much regulatory power over land use, so local residents are now finding they have almost no power to slow or stop these developments. Chris Tomlinson has also pointed out that “Republican lawmakers passed multiple laws, which Abbott signed, to provide tax cuts for data centers.”¹¹

Texas is unique among the states seeking to cash in on the AI boom, in that most of the state operates with an independent electric grid system, overseen by the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). Governor Abbott appoints the ERCOT board and was thus in a unique position to promise power-consuming new AI centers speedy access to affordable electricity. That was a good thing when trying to get the corporate AI giants to build in Texas. Not so good when voters don’t want these projects in their communities.

One aspect of the new energy infrastructure emerging in Texas is causing a very big headache for Republicans in general and Governor Abbott in particular. The AI revolution is sharply increasing power demand. To meet that need, Texas is planning a new network of 765 kV transmission lines. These lines are larger and more powerful than any ever built in Texas. They feature towers up to 200 feet tall, require significantly wider easements than existing transmission lines, and carry up to six times the amount of power. They are also louder and brighter at night. Not surprising, landowners are often extremely unhappy when they find out these lines will cut through their property, and that their local governments have little ability to prevent their construction. Avoiding densely populated urban areas because of the prohibitive costs of acquiring the needed easements, these giant power lines will run hundreds of miles across rural Texas, impacting the very counties that provide the margins statewide Republican candidates must roll up to counter the blueish big metropolitan areas.

A recent article in Politico quoted a McCulloch County Republican officeholder: “We are not a bunch of woke Marxist liberals here, but I’m telling you our constituents oppose this and may become single-issue voters over this.”¹² Abbott got 2,245 votes in this county, to 400 for Beto O’Rourke in 2022. Mathematically speaking, there are a lot of degrees of freedom for the GOP vote to go down in this county and the Democratic vote to go up in 2026.

Lately, the Governor has noticed this problem, as his poll numbers in rural areas have plunged from 63% approval in 2018 to 48% in 2026.¹³ Abbott has directed a pause on data center approvals, but with at least 335 already operating, and with the Public Utility Commission approving the first 765 kV line on August 28th, this political horse may be out of the barn.

¹¹ Tomlinson, op.cit.

¹² Shelby Webb, “Rural voters scramble Texas election,” August 19, 2026.

¹³ Data from the Texas Politics Project at the University of Texas, Austin.

Greg Abbott's good fortune in opponents has ended with the emergence of Gina Hinojosa as a strong contender

Greg Abbott suffered a tragic misfortune as a young man. A tree branch, soaked by recent rains, fell and struck him as he jogged in his River Oaks neighborhood in Houston. Abbott's severe injuries have confined him to a wheelchair for 40 years. Sheer grit and determination have in large part enabled Greg Abbott to achieve more than any similarly disabled politician since Franklin D. Roosevelt. But good luck and timing have also helped.

Politically, Greg Abbott has unquestionably been fortunate. After practicing law for a decade in Houston, he sought elective office in 1992 just as Harris County was transitioning from a swing area to a Republican bastion. The GOP took the statehouse back in 1994 and Governor George W. Bush appointed Abbott to a vacant Texas Supreme Court seat. Greg Abbott was elected without Democratic opposition in 1996. Reelected in 1998, he ran unopposed for the nomination to the open Texas Attorney General post in 2002 and was elected in a strong Republican wave that fall. He was easily reelected in 2006 and 2010 along with every other GOP nominee in what had become a deeply red state. When Governor Rick Perry did not seek reelection in 2014, no serious Republican contested Greg Abbott in the primary. He easily defeated Democrat Wendy Davis that fall in another statewide wave election for the GOP.

Greg Abbott might have been vulnerable in 2018, when a modest Democratic tide enabled Beto O'Rourke to come within 2.6% of Senator Ted Cruz. However, that year the Democrats nominated former Dallas County Sheriff Lupe Valdez to oppose Abbott. Valdez, a 70-year old lesbian Latina, raised virtually no money and stumbled badly on the campaign trail. She earned a Texas Monthly Bum Steer award for being "Woefully Unprepared to Run Against Governor Greg Abbott."¹⁴ Four years later, Democrats nominated Beto O'Rourke, a strong candidate with funding, but he could not shake the unpopularity of the Biden/Harris administration and lost by almost 11%.

Greg Abbott's good fortune initially seemed to hold in 2026. The best known prospective Democratic statewide candidates all wanted to run for the U.S. Senate seat, a race which ended up with two of the party's rising stars, Congresswoman Jasmine Crockett and State Representative James Talarico, facing off.

When filing closed in December, nine people had filed for the governorship, none of whom seemed likely to pose a serious threat to Greg Abbott. Only three had any electoral experience. Chris Bell had been the Democratic nominee for governor, but that was 20 years ago, and he had received less than 30% of the vote in 2006 – a record low share for a Democrat. Andrew White, the son of former Governor Mark White, had run for governor in 2018 and lost the primary runoff to Lupe Valdez, despite her aforementioned limitations as a candidate.

The third candidate was Gina Hinojosa, a five-term liberal state representative from Austin. Unlike her colleague James Talarico, she had little statewide name ID and modest prospects for raising the funds to overcome that hurdle. Yet with the November election just two months away, she has met that

¹⁴ Texas Monthly, January 2019.

challenge and poses the most serious threat Greg Abbott has faced. As with Abbott's ascent, good fortune has helped his challenger.

First off, with Democrats posed to select either an assertive Black woman from Dallas or a white progressive nominee from Austin as their U.S. Senate nominee, a Spanish-speaking Latina with deep roots in South Texas seemed a good fit for 2026 primary voters. Without a strong Democratic recovery with Hispanic voters statewide, and a dramatic improvement in the Lower Rio Grande, neither Crockett nor Talarico would have a path to winning the U.S. Senate race. Hinojosa, who grew up in Brownsville, could help in both cases.

Second, a demoralized Democratic Party after the 2024 defeats craved new leaders in this cycle. Hinojosa, an attractive 52 year old who looks younger, fit the bill to match up with Greg Abbott, a 68 year old incumbent who has been in public office since 1995.

These conditions created opportunity, but Gina Hinojosa had to close the deal in the primary. She loaned her campaign \$300,000 and raised another \$3 million giving her a big financial advantage after Andrew White dropped his campaign and endorsed Hinojosa. Criss-crossing the state and securing endorsements from most liberal and progressive groups, Hinojosa won a decisive majority of 58.5%, avoiding a runoff. Her margin exceeded 50% in all the core urban counties of Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, and Travis as well as the biggest suburban counties of Collin and Denton.

James Talarico's success in his senate primary and continuing ability to rake in huge sums for the fall campaign has also been a blessing for his fellow Austinite. Their fates are obviously intertwined. Talarico needs Hinojosa's campaign to mobilize Hispanic voters while he alone could invest \$25 million in turning out Black voters which will help the entire Democratic ticket. Hinojosa can, of course, help shore up support with female voters, where Democrats need a strong advantage to offset their weakness with Texas men. Talarico's rise has also made him the target of Republicans from Donald Trump to local talk radio hosts. Hinojosa has drawn little fire, likely reflecting the assumption that she was not a serious threat to Governor Abbott.

Ten months after she entered the governor race, Gina Hinojosa has turned out to be a surprisingly good candidate in my opinion. Running a statewide race in Texas is incredibly demanding. In a huge state, constant travel is a requirement. Energy, drive, focus, discipline – all are needed. Building and maintaining a competent campaign team for a newbie candidate is a daunting task with no do-overs if things don't work out. She seems to have met those challenges in the primary and in the months that followed.

One obvious key is money. Texas, with 20 media markets, four huge metro areas, 254 counties, and 19 million registered voters is a very expensive state to run in. That is especially true if your opponent starts the year with over \$100 million in the bank with great potential to raise more. Gina Hinojosa, as mentioned, raised about \$3 million for the primary. In the April-June quarter she raised another \$6 million. This trajectory suggests she can raise \$10 million or so in July – September quarter and about the same in the October/November period. That would total something like \$25 – 30 million. Not bad for a statewide rookie.

Of course, Governor Abbott will vastly outraise and outspend Ms. Hinojosa (he raised over \$25 million in the second quarter of 2026). However as a longtime teacher of political marketing, one fundamental to keep in mind is that a dollar spent by a well-known incumbent is worth a good deal less than a dollar spent by a much less known challenger. Greg Abbott is well-defined; Gina Hinojosa is much more of a blank slate.

In that regard, it is interesting that the Abbott campaign chose to ignore Gina Hinojosa earlier this year before she emerged as a serious contender. A standard approach for a well-heeled incumbent like Governor Abbott is spend big early defining your opponent in negative terms *before* they get any traction. That playbook would have meant voters should have already seen \$20 - \$30 million in Abbott ads painting Gina Hinojosa as a far-left Austin liberal out of touch with ordinary Texans. His campaign has ignored her. That worked fine in 2018, but Gina Hinojosa is not Lupe Valdez. Abbott, I presume, will go on the attack at some point, but the emergence of other issues like AI centers and 765 kV transmission lines have put the Governor on his back foot, while providing a bird's nest on the ground for outsider candidates like Hinojosa. This is not the ideal moment for the incumbent to go negative.

Conclusion: The Texas Governor's race will be close, but Abbott remains the betting favorite

It's a tight governor's race in Texas. It has been a very, very long time, but events and candidates have combined to produce a real contest in the coming weeks as voters start receiving mail ballots in late September, and in-person voting gets under way on October 19.

Greg Abbott has led Gina Hinojosa in all published polls, but his lead is small and often within the margin of error. The Kalshi betting site puts the Governor's chance of winning at about 84% at the end of August. Abbott's odds, one should remember, are almost exactly what Hillary Clinton's were in *The New York Times Upshot* the day before the election in November 2016. And we know how that turned out.

At the end of the day, voters decide elections. Most pay some attention to polls, but people make up their own minds based on what is happening in their lives, their fears and hopes. This year, there are clear, viable alternatives in top-of-the ticket races. We expect about ten million Texans will cast ballots – a record for a midterm, but still less than one-half of the eligible voters. Join these voters in what I consider the most important midterm election of the last half-century.

We'd love to hear your thoughts, questions, or perspectives on these issues. Reach out to us at rmurray@cougarnet.uh.edu; your input helps inform our work and keeps the conversation going.

Renée Cross contributed to this report.