

2015 Kansas Freedom Index

Who votes for and against economic and education freedom in Kansas?



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INTRODUCTION

An informed citizenry is an essential element of maintaining a free society. Having a deeper understanding of how legislation impacts student-focused education, economic freedom and the constitutional principles of individual liberty and limited government allows citizens to better understand the seen and often unseen consequences of legislative issues.

The Freedom Index is intended to provide educational information to the public about broad economic and education issues that are important to the citizens of our State. It is the product of nonpartisan analysis, study and research and is not intended to directly or indirectly endorse or oppose any candidate for public office.

Economic freedom is not about party affiliations or labels like liberal, moderate or conservative. Rather, it is about a philosophical belief in the role of government. The filters are not 'D' and 'R,' but 'E,' 'L' and 'C'. Some citizens have a strong philosophical belief in an **E**xpanding government, while others are grounded in a strong

philosophical belief in Limited government. And there are some citizens for whom the primary litmus test is more Circumstantial rather than a strong philosophical belief about the role of government. Government also is the dividing line on education issues. Debates on school choice issues, for example, often come down to whether the interests of individual students or school districts should prevail.

METHODOLOGY

Legislative action in the Kansas House and Senate, whether in the form of final action or some of the many important steps along the way, are selected for inclusion in the Kansas Freedom Index based on the impact the proposed legislation has on student-focused education issues, the free market and the constitutional principles of individual liberty and limited government. Selections were included in the Index to provide educational information about broad economic and education issues. The Index is the product of nonpartisan analysis, study and research; it is not intended to directly or indirectly

endorse or oppose any candidate for public office.

Since the current legislature cannot bind future legislatures, it cannot be said with absolute certainty that, for example, a net tax reduction planned for future years will actually take place. Thus, we will only consider the fiscal impact of multi-year phase-ins within the current budget cycle. Legislation that increases tax or fee revenue outside the current budget cycle, however, will be counted to avoid attempts to 'game' the system and never having tax increases scored because they fall outside the current budget cycle.

Each legislator's vote, or failure to vote, is assigned points from one of two tiers based on the criteria on the following pages, with points assessed to each legislator based upon his or her vote. A vote in support of individual liberty, limited government, free markets and student-focused education will receive positive points; a vote opposed to those principles will receive negative points. A vote of Present or Not Voting will be awarded zero points.

For example, consider a bill creating a new licensing board that requires dog groomers to pay a small fee and meet state requirements to operate. The Economic Freedom Index would be scored as follows: negative one (-1) for creation of the licensing board and negative one (-1) for creating a new fee; total score assigned would be negative two (-2). A legislator voting against this bill would be awarded positive two (+2) points. Conversely, a legislator voting for the bill would be awarded negative two (-2) points.

A positive cumulative score indicates that a legislator generally supported freedom, while a negative cumulative score indicates that a legislator generally opposed freedom. A score of zero indicates that a legislator was generally neutral on freedom. The cumulative score only pertains to the specific votes included in the Kansas Freedom Index and should not be interpreted otherwise. A different set of issues and/or a different set of circumstances could result in different cumulative scores.

TIER 1 – Three points awarded for each applicable criteria which has a major impact on the functioning of student-focused education, free markets or the constitutional principles of individual liberty and limited government.

- Does it create or eliminate an agency, program or function of government? Does it attempt to prevent the consolidation of multiple agencies? Consolidation of multiple agencies into a new agency is not considered creation of an agency for this purpose. (Streamlining Government)
- Does it remove or give the government new power to prohibit or restrict activities in the free market? Examples may include licensing requirements and other restrictions on legal business practices. (Transparency/Free Markets)
- 3. Is it hostile to the concept of Federalism as set forth in the 10th Amendment? Does it restrict property, speech, gun or other constitutionally-recognized rights or freedoms? Conversely, does it restore

- balance between the state and federal government, resume state authority over an issue under the 10th Amendment or remove restrictions on constitutionally-protected rights? (Federalism/10th Amendment)
- 4. Is it supportive of or hostile to the Separation of Powers doctrine? (Separation of Powers)
- 5. Does it have a major positive or negative impact on the overall tax burden? (Tax Burden)
- 6. Does it hold government accountable by making services more accessible and/or improve quality at the same price? Conversely, does it prevent such circumstances by favoring the interest of government employees over taxpayers? (Transparency & Efficiency)
- 7. Does it reaffirm basic legal rights or otherwise protect citizens from judicial activism? (Separation of Powers)
- 8. Does it enhance or restrict citizen input on the selection of judges? (Judicial Selection/Judicial Approval)
- 9. Does it have a major impact on student-focused educational opportunities? (Student-Focused)

TIER 2 – One point awarded for each applicable criteria which has an important, but less significant, impact on the functioning of free markets or the constitutional principles of individual liberty and limited government.

- Does it redistribute income, or use tax policy or other incentives to reward specific interest groups, individual businesses or industries with special favors or perks? Conversely, does it eliminate special favors and perks in the tax code or public policy? (Tax Preference)
- 2. Does it perform a function that can and should be performed by the private sector, or restore functions to the private sector? (*Privatization*)
- 3. Does it grow or shrink the regulatory scope of an agency? (Regulatory Scope)
- 4. Does it add or remove a minor agency or licensing board? (Streamlining Government)
- Does it directly or indirectly create/reduce taxes, fees or other assessments? (Tax/Taxes/Fees)

- Does it increase or decrease control of the private sector through rules, regulation or statute? (Regulation)
- Does it increase or decrease long-term debt, or override or restore statutory or constitutional protections against long-term debt? (Debt)
- 8. Does it give or reduce special benefits for government employees or elected officials? (Government Favoritism)
- Does it promote government transparency or does it restrict access to information that should be in the public domain? (Transparency)
- 10. Does it change licensing provisions in ways that further restrict competition in the free market or does it relax regulations to encourage competition or otherwise provide for the functioning of free markets? (Licensing/Free Markets)
- Does it promote more efficient use of taxpayer funds or does it oppose or reduce government efficiency? (Efficiency)

- Does it give teachers, principals, school districts or the Department of Education more flexibility to make student-focused decisions by relaxing or eliminating regulations or does it increase regulatory control? (Education)
- 13. Does it prevent or allow government funds or operations from being used for political purposes?

 (Political Dues or Issues/Lobbying with Taxpayer Funds)
- 14. Does it require school districts to make studentfocused decisions related to student achievement or does it allow school districts to put other considerations ahead of student-focused achievement? (Education)
- 15. Does it enhance or restrict private property rights? (Property Rights)
- Does it enhance or promote consumer-driven health care or does it make health care more expensive and/or less accessible? (Consumer-Driven Health Care)
- Does it encourage citizen engagement in state and local governmental decision making? (Citizen Engagement)

Interpreting Legislators' Votes

Some legislators may object to the inclusion or classification of their votes on a particular bill for a variety of reasons. Kansas Policy Institute acknowledges that such issues are subjective in nature and open to interpretation. The decision to include or exclude a particular bill or procedural vote is based on our view of the issues at hand without regard to party affiliation or the intent of an individual legislator. We simply record each vote as cast.

We also recognize that a legislator may occasionally cast a vote that is contrary to his or her true belief on an issue for procedural or parochial reasons. Unfortunately, there is no way to fairly interpret the intent behind each vote so in the interest of avoiding any concerns of partisanship, we simply record each vote as cast.

It should also be noted that some legislators choose not to cast a vote in some cases (this is recorded as a vote of 'Present'). When a legislator is not present at the time of a vote, it is recorded as "Not Voting". While the

motive behind a 'Present' vote is often understood by regular observers of the Legislature, we assign zero points to 'Present' to avoid any concerns of partisanship. Similarly, legislators may be unavoidably absent when a vote is taken; zero points are awarded even though their position on an issue may be well known to ensure the non-partisan nature of the Kansas Freedom Index.

Lifetime Freedom Index

Each legislative session brings a different 'mix' of bills and circumstances, such that, in combination with the caveats in the preceding section, a legislator's Freedom Index for a particular year may or may not be indicative of their complete record. Accordingly, a Lifetime Freedom Index was added effective with the 2015 Freedom Index.

A Lifetime Freedom Index is assigned to every current legislator who participated in at least two legislative sessions but only back as far as the 2012 legislative session, which was the inaugural year of the Freedom

Index. Service in previous sessions need not be contiguous to the current session and includes participation in a different chamber (House or Senate) in which they currently serve.

The Index (percentage) for a single year represents the relative position of a legislator's score on a number line of the minimum and maximum score, with the percentage indicating proximity to the maximum score. For example, if a legislator with score range of ±43 and a score of zero would be at the 50% point of the minimum / maximum number line. A legislator with a score of negative 20 on that same range would be at the 26.7% point (Freedom Percentage) on the number line (or 73.7% away from the maximum). It is calculated by adding the maximum positive score for the House or Senate to each legislator's actual score and dividing the total by twice the appropriate maximum score.

The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session in which they participated.

BILL SUMMARIES

HB 2003 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 17: Citizen Engagement

HB 2003 would amend law related to annexation of noncontiguous land by a city, sometimes called "island" annexation. The bill increases citizen participation and checks and balances throughout the annexation process. Affirmative votes of the County Commission would move from a simple majority to two-thirds, land would need to be adjacent in some instances, and the bill would clarify notification language in highway right-of-way situations.

HB 2023 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

HB 2023 continues in existence of several exceptions to the Kansas Open Records Act (KORA). While some exceptions are necessary within KORA, too many are interpreted to prevent citizen oversight of governmental action and general transparency efforts.

HB 2095 Sub S • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 8: Government Favoritism

Senate Sub. for HB 2095 makes revisions to the state's retirement system, pertaining to working-after-retirement provisions. It is too common for some government employees to take a retirement benefit while still continuing to work in state government. Employees should not be penalized for continuing to work but neither should they be able to take both a salary and a KPERS retirement benefit.

HB 2109 Sub S • Freedom Index Score (-4) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

This bill is a compilation of several tax bills considered by the legislature in 2015. Each provision is scored individually to arrive at the final Freedom Index score. Each of the following provisions was awarded a -1 for increasing a tax, tax rate or governmental fee; Guaranteed payment, Rate reduction freeze, Rate Reduction Formula Modifications, Itemized Deduction Acceleration, Sales Tax Rates, Cigarette Tax and provisions related to the

taxing authority of fire districts. The following provisions were each awarded a +1 for decreasing and/or capping taxes and/or fees; Property tax lids without voter approval, technical amendments to an existing tax credit scholarship program and the establishment of a tax study commission.

HB 2183 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria (17): Citizen Engagement

HB 2183 makes a variety of changes to statutes related to lobbying and free speech. Changes to the definition of "lobbying" make it easier for citizens to petition their legislator(s) and received +1. Provisions related to governmental funding of lobbying were strengthened and received +1. The bill also increased certain fees to the Kansas Governmental Ethics Committee and, as such, received -1.

HB 2192 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

HB 2192 creates the Environmental Stewardship Fund (Fund) in the Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to pay for remediation activities at contaminated "orphan" sites, i.e., sites with no party responsible for cleanup. Further, the bill also creates an incentive program for owners of single-wall underground petroleum tanks who replace those tanks with secondary containment systems.

HB 2223 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

HB 2223, as amended, would make changes to several different areas of law concerning alcoholic liquor. Generally, they free existing, licensed entities to infuse alcoholic drinks on-site, operate automated wine dispensers, etc. More flexibility is given to distributors, vineyards and other entities to provide samples for alcoholic beverages. Licensed caterers are also freed to serve alcohol on public premises for certain events while temporary permits for the State Fair and farmers markets are also loosened.

HB 2231 • Freedom Index Score (1)

Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

HB 2231 allows an operator of one or more natural gas wells to obtain an annual license from the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) when the natural gas wells are used strictly for personal use on the property where the gas wells are located. The fee will be \$25, rather than the standard \$100 annual license fee under prior law.

HB 2233 • Freedom Index Score (3) Tier 1, Criteria 3: Federalism

HB 2233 would establish the procedure for developing and submitting a state plan to the federal Environmental Protection Agency to comply with the proposed federal Clean Power Plan (CPP) rule. The bill mandates legislative input of any plan(s) put together by KDHE via the creation of the Clean Power Plan Implementation Study Committee prior to any CPP being submitted by the State of Kansas to the Environmental Protection Agency.

HB 2254 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

HB 2254 exempts general contractors from the Roofers Registration Act, an act requiring roofing services firms to register with the state. This is special exemption for a specific type of business from a broadly applied regulation.

HB 2256 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

The bill originally covered unrelated matters, but was ultimately voted on as a bill that strengthened provisions of Kansas Open Records and Open Meetings law. Most importantly, it set up administrative procedures by which the Attorney General will have administrative review of KORA/KOMA conflicts between requestors and a governmental entity.

HB 2267 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

HB 2267 revises the notice requirements and the evaluation of construction projects involving alternatives to the standard competitive bidding procedures for school

districts, state agencies and the Board of Regents. The revisions aim to broaden the pool of potential bidders on government projects.

HB 2326 Sub S • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education

Senate Sub. for HB 2326 would limit the collectively bargained subjects under the Professional Negotiations Act to no more than compensation and hours/amount of work. It would also make changes to fact-finding should negotiations lead to impasse. By making these changes schools would be freer to make employment decisions to place the best possible teacher in each classroom.

HB 2353 Sub S • Freedom Index Score (2) Tier 2, Criteria 8: Government Favoritism Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

The bill amends the Professional Negotiations Act to limit the number of collectively bargained subjects to no more than five topics, including compensation and hours/amount of work. It also makes out-of-state students ineligible from receiving state tax dollars for virtual education.

By making these changes schools would be freer to make employment decisions to place the best possible teacher in each classroom and ensure that taxpayers dollars are only being spent on Kansas pupils.

HB 2391 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

HB 2391 revises the Kansas Civil Service Act. To the existing list of unclassified positions specified in the Act, the bill adds persons in newly hired positions, including any employee who is rehired into a position and any current employee who voluntarily transfers, or is voluntarily promoted or demoted, into an unclassified position.

SB 7 Sub H • Freedom Index Score (4) Tier 1, Criteria 9: Student-Focused Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

House Sub. for SB 7 makes appropriations for K-12 education for fiscal years (FYs) 2015, 2016 and 2017 and is commonly referred to as the "Block Grant" program. It repealed the existing school finance formula and, via the block grant nature of the system, will provide USDs with

more flexibility in allocating their financial resources by eliminating the "silos" of the previous formula.

SB 21 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

SB 21 loosens the economic and safety regulations of commercial motor vehicles operated solely within the state of Kansas.

SB 36 Sub H • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

The bill creates the Local Conservation Linked Deposit Lending Program that will facilitate taxpayer-funded loans to private property owners. Eligible projects include those related to nonpoint source water pollutions.

SB 48 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

SB 48 would sunset a ten-year property tax exemption for new qualifying pipeline property. The underlying exemption is a carve-out of the tax code to benefit a certain industry.

SB 51 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

SB 51, as amended, would extend for two years, through July 1, 2017, the Judicial Branch surcharge initially authorized in 2010 thereby extending an authority for higher taxes and/or fees. It makes other provision for largely administrative functions within the Judicial Branch.

Sub SB 60 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education

Sub. for SB 60 would provide that any student who is a resident of a school district must be allowed to participate in any activities the school district offers, regardless of whether the student attends a school in that school district full time. This bill is primarily aimed at allowing children attending registered homeschools to participate in extracurricular activities their tax dollars are funding in the local school district.

SB 76 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

SB 76 mandates that certain insurers and insurance groups maintain a risk and solvency report with the Kansas Insurance Commissioner. Determinations of risk and solvency should be left to individual firms and reports of the same should not be "registered" with the state.

SB 86 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 86 would create the Kansas Transparency Act (Act), which would expand the Kansas Open Meetings Act (KOMA). The Act would require, beginning January 1, 2016, real time, internet audio broadcasts of legislative committee meetings required to be open to the public under the KOMA that are held in four designated committee rooms in the Statehouse. It would make further provision for archiving the same and dealing with technical failures.

SB 91 Sub H • Freedom Index Score (4)

Tier 1, Criteria 2: Transparency, Free Markets

Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

The bill eliminates a mandate on the amount of renewable energy generated within Kansas. Instead the mandate would be voluntary. Further, it reduces the lifetime property tax exemption to ten years for new renewable resources after December 31, 2016.

SB 98 • Freedom Index Score (1)

Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 98 would limit the fees and charges for public records requests under the Kansas Open Records Act (KORA) and require minutes to be taken at meetings under the Kansas Open Meetings Act (KOMA).

SB 108 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2. Criteria 5: Tax. Taxes. Fees

SB 108 allows the Real Estate Commission (Commission) to increase license fees. For both real estate salespersons and brokers the fee limits for original and

renewal licenses would increase by 50 percent. It also makes further changes strengthening government licensure of a private business.

SB 117 Sub H • Freedom Index Score (-3) Tier 1, Criteria 2: Transparency, Free Markets

The bill mandates specific requirements for transportation network companies (e.g., Uber, Lyft, etc.). This specificity dictates a regulatory system potentially limiting new entrants and short-circuiting the ability of consumers to make choices on their own.

SB 126 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

SB 126 would establish a \$15 driving test fee for the drive test portion of the commercial driver's license (CDL) application. It also establishes an additional fee if a CDL applicant must retake a failed portion of their CDL-qualifying test.

SB 154 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

SB 154 revises provisions of the Employment Security Law, commonly referred to as Unemployment Insurance (UI), pertaining to the calculation of maximum weekly benefits, the assessment of employer contributions and the administration of the UI System. Practically, these changes lessen the tax/fee burden on private businesses.

SB 180 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

SB 180 would create in the State Treasury the Medical Assistance Fee Fund (Fund); would increase the annual privilege fees paid by every health maintenance organization for the period beginning January 1, 2015, and ending December 31, 2017.

SB 188 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 188 revises the requirements for posting these documents on a district's website homepage and specify the

documents must be published on or before November 1 of each year. The bill would require the link to the publications be titled "Budget Information," be no less prominent in size and typeface as the most prominent link located on that page and be directly accessible without the use of menu options. The web page containing the publications must contain the following documents in the following order: Budget at a Glance; Budget Summary for the Current School Year; Form 150, or its successor; and Employee Compensation Information.

SB 189 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 3: Regulatory Scope

SB 189 would require any person who practices veterinary medicine on client-owned animals as a part of the person's employment at a school of veterinary medicine in Kansas to be a licensed veterinarian or possess an institutional license, beginning July 1, 2016. It also extends annual licensure authority. By mandating licensure, the employing institution is prevented from exercising their own best judgement in hiring decisions.

SB 193 • Freedom Index Score (1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 193 would require each postsecondary educational institution to publish a single-page degree prospectus for each degree program offered by such institution, featuring information and statistics on the degree program. The information required in the degree prospectus would include items ranging from a description of the degree and average years to obtain degree to cost to post-graduation data such as salary distribution and job placement.

SB 228 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 7: Debt

SB 228 authorizes the Kansas Development Finance Authority (KDFA) to issue no more than \$1.0 billion in debt directed to the unfunded actuarial pension liability, as directed by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS). It is dramatic increasing in the debtissuing authority of the state.

SB 244 • Freedom Index Score (1)

Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 244 modernizes the mandated publication of governmental budgets of governmental budgets to allow taxing bodies to publish either online or, as is current law, in a qualifying newspaper.

SB 247 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 247 would increase thresholds that trigger certain requirements related to municipal accounting and change certain related requirements. Therefore, fewer governmental actions will be subject to audits and recording requirements.

SB 255 • Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 3: Regulatory Scope

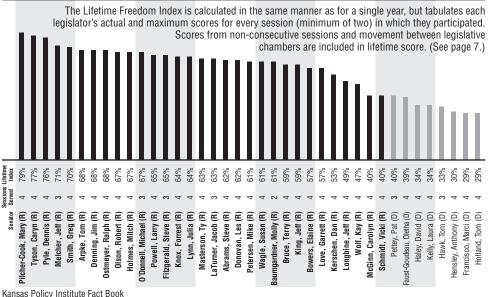
SB 255 would amend the statute prohibiting smoking in an enclosed area or at a public meeting to add an exemption for a separately-ventilated portion of a medical or clinical research facility used exclusively for clinical research activities conducted in accordance with U.S. or Kansas regulations.

SB 270 Sub H • Freedom Index Score (-5) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Tax, Taxes, Fees

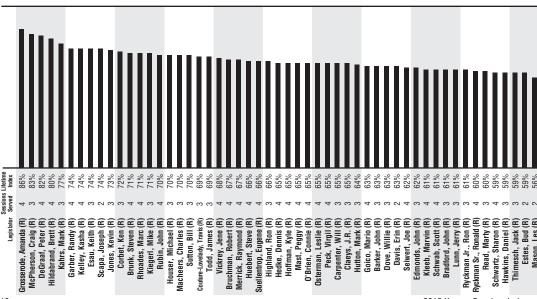
Each provision of this larger tax package is scored individually to arrive at the final Freedom Index score. Each of the following provisions was awarded a -1 for increasing a tax, tax rate or governmental fee; Guaranteed payment, sales and use tax, itemized deductions, cigarette tax rate increase(s), increases to individual tax rates, and cancelling a review of a sales tax exemption plan. The implementation of a property tax lid is scored at +1.

^{*} Representative Greg Lewis took office on March 23, 2015 and is only scored on the votes for which he was in office.

Kansas Senate Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking

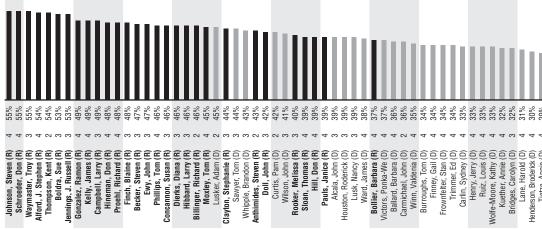


Kansas House Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking



The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session (minimum of two) in which they participated.

Scores from non-consecutive sessions and movement between legislative chambers are included in lifetime score. (See page 7.)



House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Couture-Lovelady, Travis (R)	27	81%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇			lack	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacktriangle	lack	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
DeGraaf, Peter (R)	23	77%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	\blacksquare	\blacksquare		∇			∇	∇	lack	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Grosserode, Amanda (R)	22	76%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•		lack	\blacktriangle	lack	\blacktriangle	lack	∇	lack	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Kahrs, Mark (R)	18	71%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		•		∇	\blacktriangle		∇	lack		•	\blacktriangle		
Lewis, Greg [*note pg. 16] (R)	12	68%	\blacktriangle		∇		∇		∇	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	∇		
McPherson, Craig (R)	15	67%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇				\blacktriangle			∇		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Hildabrand, Brett (R)	14	66%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•			\blacksquare				∇		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Pauls, Janice (R)	14	66%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	A	∇	∇	∇	lack		•			\blacktriangle	∇	lack	
Ballard, Barbara (D)	13	65%	\blacktriangle	∇				∇	\blacksquare	•		∇	\blacksquare		\blacktriangle	∇	•	
Carpenter, Blake (R)	13	65%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇						∇	∇					
Claeys, J.R. (R)	13	65%	A	∇	•	•					•	∇		▲	\blacktriangle			
Clayton, Stephanie (R)	13	65%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	A	∇	∇				∇				∇	∇	
Corbet, Ken (R)	13	65%	lack	∇	∇	∇		∇			lack	∇		▲	\blacktriangle			
Jones, Dick (R)	13	65%		∇	∇			∇			∇	∇						
Edmonds, John (R)	12	64%	•	∇	∇		•		•			∇	•		lack	lack	∇	
Jones, Kevin (R)	12	64%		∇	•	∇			∇			∇	∇					
Kiegerl, Mike (R)	12	64%	•	•	∇	•	٠	lack	∇	lack	A	\blacksquare	lack	\blacksquare	A	A	A	
Kelley, Kasha (R)	11	63%	•	•	∇	∇			∇			∇	•					

	SB21	SB36	SB76	SB91	SB108	SB117	SB154	SB189	SB228	SB270	
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Sutton, Bill (R)	11	63%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇			∇			∇	∇					
Swanson, Susie (R)	11	63%	\blacktriangle	∇				∇		\blacksquare		∇				∇	$ \nabla $	
Becker, Steven (R)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇				∇	\blacksquare			∇	$ \nabla $	
Bruchman, Robert (R)	9	60%		∇	∇			∇				∇	A					
Curtis, Pam (D)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacksquare		∇	∇			\blacksquare	∇	A		A	∇	∇	
Dierks, Diana (R)	9	60%		∇	∇		∇	∇				∇	A			∇	$ \nabla $	
Finch, Blaine (R)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇			\blacksquare	∇	A	\blacksquare	A	∇	∇	
Finney, Gail (D)	9	60%		∇		A	∇	∇				∇	A			∇	$ \nabla $	
Gallagher, Linda (R)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	lack	∇	∇			\blacksquare	∇	\blacksquare	lack	\blacksquare	∇	∇	
Hibbard, Larry (R)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇				∇				∇	$ \nabla $	
Highland, Ronald (R)	9	60%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	\blacksquare	∇			\blacksquare	∇	\blacksquare	lack	\blacksquare	\blacksquare		
Francis, Shannon (R)	8	59%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇					$ \nabla $	
Lusker, Adam (D)	8	59%	A	∇	∇	A	∇	∇				∇	A			∇	∇	
Burroughs, Tom (D)	7	58%	\blacktriangle	∇			∇	∇		∇		∇				∇	$ \nabla $	
Campbell, Larry (R)	7	58%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•	•	∇	∇		A	∇	A	A	•	∇		
Carpenter, Will (R)	7	58%		∇	∇	∇	A	∇				∇						
Doll, John (R)	7	58%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇				∇				∇	∇	
Hill, Don (R)	7	58%	lack	∇	∇		∇	∇				∇				∇	$ \nabla $	

	SB21	SB36	SB76	SB91	SB108	ა SB117	- SB154	SB189	SB228	الا SB270
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015				-1	-1	-4	1	-1		1	3	-1			2		4	
Hineman, Don (R)	7	58%		∇	∇		∇	∇		lack		∇			•		∇	
Houser, Michael (R)	7	58%		∇	∇	∇		∇	∇			∇	$ \nabla $					
Jennings, J. Russell (R)	7	58%	\blacksquare	∇	∇		∇	∇		▲	A	∇			•	∇	∇	
Rooker, Melissa (R)	7	58%		∇	∇		∇	∇				∇				∇	∇	
Scapa, Joseph (R)	7	58%	▲	∇	∇	∇			∇		A	∇						L
Schroeder, Don (R)	7	58%		∇	∇		•	∇	∇								∇	
Victors, Ponka-We (D)	7	58%		∇	•		∇	∇	lack	▲	\blacksquare	∇			\blacksquare	∇	∇	
Frownfelter, Stan (D)	6	57%	A	∇			∇	∇		∇		∇				ig ig	ig ig	
Lusk, Nancy (D)	6	57%	•	∇	∇			∇		∇	A	∇				∇	∇	
Garber, Randy (R)	5	56%	A	∇	∇	∇			∇			∇	∇					
Ousley, Jarrod (D)	5	56%	lack	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	A	∇				∇	∇	
Patton, Fred (R)	5	56%		∇	∇		∇	∇				∇			•	∇	∇	
Rhoades, Marc (R)	5	56%		∇	∇	∇		A	∇		A	∇	•		\blacksquare			
Sawyer, Tom (D)	5	56%		•	•			•			•	•		•			∇	
Wolfe Moore, Kathy (D)	5	56%	\blacksquare	∇	∇		∇	∇	\blacksquare	∇	A	∇		\blacksquare	\blacksquare	∇	∇	
Bollier, Barbara (R)	4	55%		∇	∇		∇	∇	•	∇		∇			•	∇	$ \nabla $	
Rubin, John (R)	4	55%	\blacksquare	∇	∇	∇		\blacksquare	∇	▲	\blacksquare				\blacksquare	•	lack	
Winn, Valdenia (D)	4	55%		•			$ \nabla $	∇		∇		∇	•			$ \nabla $	$ \nabla $	

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	SB21	SB36	SB76	SB91	SB108	SB117	SB154	SB189	SB228	SB270
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Kansas Policy Institute Fact Book

House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Brunk, Steven (R)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	∇	lack	\blacksquare	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle	A	
Esau, Keith (R)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	lack	∇	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Macheers, Charles (R)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		\blacktriangle	∇		\blacktriangle	∇	lack	lack	lack	\blacktriangle	lack	
Merrick, Raymond (R)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		∇				∇			lack		A	
Todd, James (R)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	∇	lack	▲	lack	\blacktriangle		
Wilson, John (D)	3	53%	\blacktriangle	∇				∇	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	∇				∇	∇	
Phillips, Tom (R)	2	52%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	\blacktriangle		\blacktriangle	∇	lack	▲	lack	\blacktriangle	∇	
Seiwert, Joe (R)	2	52%		∇	∇	∇		∇				•			A			
Alcala, John (D)	1	51%	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacksquare	lack		∇	lack	∇	lack	∇	lack	\blacksquare	\blacksquare	∇	∇	
Carmichael, John (D)	1	51%		∇		A		∇		∇		∇				∇	∇	
Davis, Erin (R)	1	51%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	▲	∇	lack		lack	∇		lack	lack	lack		
Dove, Willie (R)	1	51%	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇										
Estes, Bud (R)	1	51%	lack	∇	∇	∇	\blacksquare	∇	lack		lack	∇	\blacksquare	\blacksquare	A	\blacksquare		
Hawkins, Daniel (R)	1	51%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇						
Hedke, Dennis (R)	1	51%	lack	∇	∇	∇	\blacksquare	\blacksquare	∇		lack	∇	\blacksquare	\blacksquare	A	\blacksquare		
Highberger, Dennis (D)	1	51%		∇				∇		∇		∇				∇	∇	
Hoffman, Kyle (R)	1	51%	A	∇	∇	∇		∇	lack	\blacksquare	lack	∇	\blacksquare		A	\blacksquare	A	
Kuether, Annie (D)	1	51%	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇		∇				∇	$ \nabla $	

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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Lunn, Jerry (R)	1	51%	•	$ \nabla $		$ \nabla $				lack	A	∇	$ \nabla $					
Osterman, Leslie (R)	1	51%		∇	∇	∇		∇	A			∇	lack					
Ryckman Jr., Ron (R)	1	51%	lack	∇	∇	∇		∇		\blacksquare	A	∇						
Vickrey, Jene (R)	1	51%		∇	$ \nabla $	∇		∇	A			∇	\blacktriangle				lack	
Whitmer, John (R)	1	51%		∇	ig ig ig	∇			∇	•	A	∇						
Clark, Lonnie (R)	0	50%		∇		•	∇	∇	A		A	∇				∇	∇	
Hutton, Mark (R)	0	50%	lack	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	A	A	A	∇						
Thimesch, Jack (R)	0	50%	•	∇	$ \nabla $	∇		∇	∇			∇						
Trimmer, Ed (D)	0	50%	lack	∇		•	∇	∇	A	A	A	∇	lack			∇	∇	
Williams, Kristey (R)	0	50%	•	∇	$ \nabla $	∇	A	∇				∇						
Barker, John (R)	-1	49%	lack	∇	∇	∇	•	∇	•	A	A	∇	lack					
Boldra, Sue (R)	-1	49%		∇	$ \nabla $	∇	∇	∇	A			∇	A					
Bradford, John (R)	-1	49%	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	A	A	A	∇	lack					
Kleeb, Marvin (R)	-1	49%		∇	$ \nabla $	∇	A	∇	A			∇	•					
Mast, Peggy (R)	-1	49%	lack	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	A	A	∇	lack					
O'Brien, Connie (R)	-1	49%		∇	$ \nabla $	∇			A			∇	∇		•			
Powell, Randy (R)	-1	49%	A	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	A	A	∇	lack					
Ruiz, Louis (D)	-1	49%		$ \nabla $			∇	∇		∇		∇				$ \nabla $	∇	

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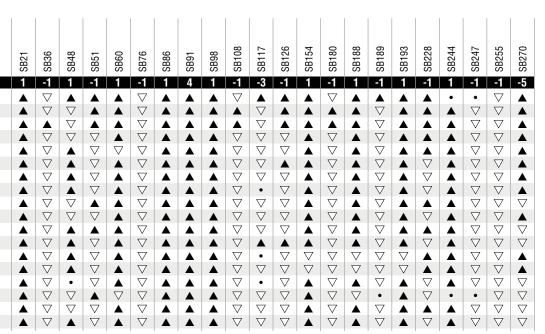
House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	F i	E	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Ryckman Sr., Ronald (R)	-1	49%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇			∇	A			A		
Sloan, Thomas (R)	-1	49%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	•	lack		∇	•		\blacksquare	∇	∇	
Whipple, Brandon (D)	-1	49%	•	∇	∇	•	•	\blacksquare				∇	•			∇	∇	
Henry, Gerald (D)	-2	48%	\blacktriangle	∇			∇	∇		∇		∇	•			∇	∇	
Huebert, Steve (R)	-2	48%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	•	∇		\blacksquare		∇			•	\blacksquare		
Moxley, Tom (R)	-2	48%		∇	∇	•	∇	∇		•		∇				∇	∇	
Proehl, Richard (R)	-2	48%	\blacktriangle	•	∇	∇	∇	∇	\blacksquare		\blacksquare	∇				∇		
Schwartz, Sharon (R)	-2	48%		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇				∇						
Barton, Tony (R)	-3	47%	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	∇		A	∇	A	A	A	A		
Schwab, Scott (R)	-3	47%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇						
Ward, James (D)	-3	47%	∇	∇		A	∇	∇	\blacksquare	∇	A	\blacksquare	A	A	A	∇	∇	
Carlin, Sydney (D)	-4	45%		∇		•	∇	∇		∇		∇			A	∇	∇	
Peck, Virgil (R)	-4	45%	•	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇			∇	∇				•	
Smith, Charles (R)	-4	45%	•	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		A	∇	A					
Suellentrop, Eugene (R)	-4	45%	•	∇	∇	∇		∇				∇	•		•			
Thompson, Kent (R)	-4	45%		∇	•		•	∇	•			∇	A		•	∇	∇	
Anthimides, Steven (R)	-5	44%	A	∇	∇	∇		∇				∇	•			∇		
Goico, Mario (R)	-5	44%		•	∇	∇		∇			•	∇	•					

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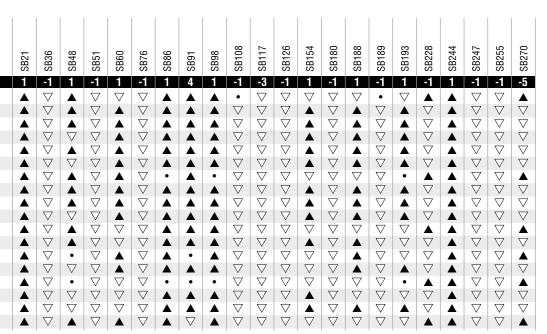
House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1	2	1	4	
Hutchins, Becky (R)	-5	44%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	A	∇	∇			A		
Mason, Les (R)	-5	44%	•	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇			∇	•		•			
Read, Marty (R)	-5	44%	A	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	A	\blacksquare	∇	∇	A	•	A		
Billinger, Richard (R)	-7	42%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇					$ \nabla $	
Waymaster, Troy (R)	-7	42%	A	∇	∇	∇		∇	▲	A	A	∇			A		ig ig ig	
Concannon, Susan (R)	-8	41%	A	∇	•	∇	∇	∇				∇					$ \nabla $	
Johnson, Steven (R)	-8	41%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇	•				∇	
Lane, Harold (D)	-8	41%	•	∇		•		∇		∇		∇	•			∇	$ \nabla $	
Tietze, Anna (D)	-8	41%	∇	∇	A	•	∇	∇	A	∇	A	∇	A	A	•	∇	$ \nabla $	
Alford, J. Stephen (R)	-9	40%	_	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		A	A	∇	A	A	A	A	$ \nabla $	
Bridges, Carolyn (D)	-9	40%	∇	∇		•	•	∇	A	∇		∇		A	•	∇	•	
Ewy, John (R)	-9	40%	A	∇	A	∇	∇	∇	A	A	A	∇		A	A	∇	$ \nabla $	
Houston, Roderick (D)	-9	40%	<u> </u>	∇	A	•	•	∇	A	A	A	∇	A	A	•	∇	ig ig ig	
Kelly, James (R)	-9	40%	A	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	A	A	∇	A	A	A		$ \nabla $	
Hemsley, Lane (R)	-10	38%	A	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	A		A	∇	•	A	A	∇	∇	
Henderson, Broderick (D)	-10	38%	A	∇	A	•	∇	∇	A	∇	A	∇	A	A	A	∇	∇	
Gonzalez, Ramon (R)	-11	37%	•	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•	•	∇	A		A	•	$ \nabla $	

SB21	SB36	SB76	SB91	SB108	SB117	SB154	SB189	SB228	, SB270
1	-1	-1	4	-1	-3	1	-1	-1	-5
	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	$ \nabla $
	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
A	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	
A	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
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	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
A	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			•
	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇		•
	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
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A	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
	∇	A	•						
A	∇	∇	A	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
	∇	∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	∇
A	∇	A	•						
	∇	∇	A	∇	∇	A	∇	∇	∇
Kar	isas Po	olicy In	stitute	Fact B	Book				

Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2326	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1		1	3	-1	1	1		2	1	4	
Pilcher-Cook, Mary (R)	28	75%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacksquare	lack	\blacksquare	∇	\blacktriangle	A		\blacktriangle			
Pyle, Dennis (R)	26	73%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇				\blacktriangle	\blacktriangle		
Tyson, Caryn (R)	20	68%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	lack	∇	∇	∇	lack	∇	∇	lack	lack	lack	\blacktriangle	∇	lack	
Baumgardner, Molly (R)	16	64%	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇		A	∇	\blacktriangle			\blacktriangle			
Wolf, Kay (R)	16	64%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	lack	∇	∇	▲	lack	▲	∇	\blacksquare	lack	∇	\blacktriangle	∇		
Denning, Jim (R)	14	63%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	\blacktriangle	∇	▲		▲	∇	\blacktriangle		∇	\blacktriangle			
Melcher, Jeff (R)	14	63%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		∇		\blacksquare		∇		\blacksquare		\blacktriangle			
O'Donnell, Michael (R)	10	59%	•	∇	∇	∇		∇				∇			∇	\blacktriangle		•	
Olson, Robert (R)	10	59%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	•	A	∇	A	A	A	∇	A	A		\blacktriangle	lack		
Smith, Gregory (R)	10	59%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	A	∇				∇	A		∇	\blacktriangle	lack		
Abrams, Steve (R)	8	57%	▲	∇	∇	∇	▲	∇	▲	▲		∇		▲		\blacktriangle	▲		
LaTurner, Jacob (R)	8	57%		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇				∇	A		∇				
Kelly, Laura (D)	7	56%	lack	∇	∇		∇	\triangle	lack	lack	A	∇		lack	∇	lack	∇	∇	
Faust-Goudeau, O. (D)	6	55%		∇	∇			∇	A		A	∇	A		∇		∇	∇	
Lynn, Julia (R)	6	55%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇	\blacksquare	∇	▲	\blacksquare	▲	∇	\blacksquare	▲		lack	lack	lack	
Ostmeyer, Ralph (R)	6	55%		∇	∇			∇	A		A	∇	•		∇				
Arpke, Thomas (R)	4	54%	▲	∇	∇	•	•	∇	•			∇				•	▲		
Bruce, Terry (R)	4	54%		∇	∇	∇		∇	A		A	∇							



Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2326	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	61	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1		2		4	
McGinn, Carolyn (R)	3	53%		$ \nabla $	∇		∇	∇		\blacktriangle	▲	∇	•		∇	\blacktriangle	$ \nabla $	∇	
Donovan, Leslie (R)	2	52%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇			∇	A			
King, Jeff (R)	2	52%	lack	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	\blacksquare	\blacktriangle	A	∇	lack	\blacksquare	∇	A	lack	lack	
Powell, Larry (R)	2	52%	lack	∇	∇	∇	A	∇		\blacktriangle		∇	lack	\blacksquare	lack	lack			
Wagle, Susan (R)	2	52%	\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		∇		\blacktriangle		∇	\blacksquare	\blacksquare	∇	lack	lack	\blacktriangle	
Masterson, Ty (R)	1	51%		∇	∇	∇		∇	•			∇			▲				
Pettey, Pat (D)	1	51%	•	•	∇		∇	∇		•		∇		•	∇		$ \nabla $	∇	
Fitzgerald, Steve (R)	0	50%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇			∇		∇		
Holmes, Mitch (R)	0	50%		$ \nabla $	∇	∇		∇				∇			∇		$ \nabla $		
Knox, Forrest (R)	0	50%		∇	∇	∇		∇	∇			∇							
Schmidt, Vicki (R)	0	50%		$ \nabla $	∇		∇	∇	$ \nabla $			∇			∇		$ \nabla $	∇	
Bowers, Elaine (R)	-2	48%	lack	∇	∇			∇		\blacktriangle		∇	\blacktriangle		∇			∇	
Haley, David (D)	-4	46%	•	∇	•			∇		\blacktriangle	•	∇	\blacktriangle	∇	∇		ig ig ig	∇	
Petersen, Mike (R)	-4	46%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇			∇		∇		
Hawk, Tom (D)	-5	46%	\blacktriangle	•	•		A	∇		•	•	∇	\blacktriangle	•	∇	A	∇	∇	
Longbine, Jeffrey (R)	-6	45%	lack	∇	∇			∇		lack		∇			∇			∇	
Wilborn, Richard (R)	-6	45%		∇	∇	∇	A	∇				∇			∇	•	∇		
Hensley, Anthony (D)	-8	43%	lack	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	lack		∇		∇	∇		∇	∇	



Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2003	HB2023	HB2095	HB2109	HB2183	HB2192	HB2223	HB2231	HB2233	HB2254	HB2256	HB2267	HB2326	HB2353	HB2391	SB7	
BILL SCORE – 2015			1	-1	-1	-4	1	-1	1	1	3	-1	1	1		2	1	4	
Holland, Tom (D)	-10	41%	•	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	•	•	•	∇	•	∇	∇	A	∇	∇	
Love, Garrett (R)	-10	41%		∇	∇	∇		∇				∇		\blacksquare	∇	\blacktriangle		∇	
Francisco, Marci (D)	-11	40%		∇	∇		•	∇		•	•	∇		∇	∇	lack	∇	∇	
Kerschen, Daniel (R)	-13	38%		∇	∇	∇	A	∇	•	A	A	∇		A	∇	A		∇	

SB21	SB36	SB48	SB51	SB60	SB76	SB86	SB91	SB98	SB108	SB117	SB126	SB154	SB180	SB188	SB189	SB193	SB228	SB244	SB247	SB255	SB270	
1	61	1	-1	1	-1	1	4	1	-1	-3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1		-1	-1	-5	
\blacktriangle	∇	•	∇	•	∇	•	∇	•	∇	•	A	∇	∇									
\blacktriangle	∇	∇	∇		∇				∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	\blacktriangle	∇	\blacksquare	∇	∇	∇	
\blacktriangle	∇	lack	∇	•	∇	\blacksquare	∇	lack	∇	•	lack	∇	∇	\blacksquare								
lack	∇	A	∇	∇	∇	A		A	∇	∇	∇	A	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	

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