

2013 Kansas Freedom Index

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



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Kansas Policy Institute is an independent non-profit organization that advocates for free markets and the protection of personal freedom.

Our work is focused on state and local issues with particular emphasis on economic freedom and educational freedom.

Guarantee of Quality Scholarship

Kansas Policy Institute is committed to delivering the highest quality and most reliable research on state and local issues in Kansas. KPI guarantees that all original factual data are true and correct and that information attributed to other sources is accurately represented.

INTRODUCTION

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

The 2013 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 and education freedom are not partisan issues. Indeed, the *2012 Kansas Economic Freedom Index* showed that quite clearly. There were 32 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the 2012 Senate; the House had 92 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

Those counts would produce fairly strong results one way or the other if economic freedom was a partisan issue, but instead, the overall score of both chambers was very near neutral.

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 2013 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.

Also noteworthy in the 2013 Freedom Index is that the fiscal impact of a bill will only be considered within the current budget cycle. Recent legislative efforts to phase in income tax reform over multiple years have prompted this revision from previous iterations of the Freedom Index.

The Freedom Index 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, via 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 listed below. 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.

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.
- 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.
- 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?
- 4. Is it supportive of or hostile to the Separation of Powers doctrine?
- 5. Does it have a major positive or negative impact on the overall 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?
- 7. Does it reaffirm basic legal rights or otherwise protect citizens from judicial activism?
- 8. Does it enhance or restrict citizen input on the selection of judges?
- 9. Does it provide students and parents more choice or does it restrict school choice options?

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, 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?
- 2. Does it perform a function that can and should be performed by the private sector, or restore functions to the private sector?
- 3. Does it grow or shrink the regulatory scope of an agency?
- 4. Does it add or remove a minor agency or licensing board?
- 5. Does it directly or indirectly create/reduce taxes, fees or other assessments?
- 6. Does it increase or decrease control of the private sector through rules, regulation or statute?
- 7. Does it increase or decrease long-term debt, or override or restore statutory or constitutional protections against long-term debt?
- 8. Does it give or reduce special benefits for government employees or elected officials?

- 9. Does it promote government transparency or does it restrict access to information that should be in the public domain?
- 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?
- 11. Does it promote more efficient use of taxpayer funds or does it oppose or reduce government efficiency?
- 12. 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?
- 13. Does it prevent or allow government funds or operations from being used for political purposes?

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?

The Freedom Percentage 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.

Interpreting Legislators' Votes

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.

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 in the House or Senate chamber 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.

BILL SUMMARIES

HB 2012 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

The Legislature is required by statute to review an exception to disclosure under the Kansas Open Records Act (KORA) before its scheduled expiration. An exception may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose and may be no broader than is necessary to meet the public purpose it serves. An identifiable public purpose is served if the legislature finds that the purpose is sufficiently compelling to override the strong public policy of open government. HB 2012 effectively eliminates the requirement for ongoing review of exceptions to disclosure and is not in the interest of transparency.

HB 2019
Freedom Index Score (+3)
Tier 1, Criteria 8: Judicial Selection

This bill would allow the Governor to appoint judges to the Kansas Court of Appeals subject to Senate confirmation. It repeals the provision that only allows the Governor to appoint an appeals court judge by selecting from recommendations submitted by a 9-member panel, the majority of which were attorneys appointed by members of the Kansas Bar Association. This enhances citizen input on the selection of judges by having appointments approved by elected representatives.

Senate Sub for HB 2022 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 13: Political Dues

This bill prohibits any professional employees' organization or public employee organization from using "... any dues, fees, money or other assessments deducted from a member's paycheck for the purpose of engaging in partisan or political purposes...." Members of those organizations are permitted to make personal contributions to political action committees, or PACs; the contributions just cannot come from dues withheld

from paychecks. This appropriately prevents government operations (paycheck withholding) from being used for political purposes.

Substitute HB 2024

Freedom Index Score (-2)

Tier 2, Criteria 5 & 10: Tax and Licensing

This new legislation requires roofing contractors to register with the Attorney General's office and obtain a registration certificate. Enacting new licensing requirements can restrict competition in the free market. (-1) This bill also requires roofing contractors to pay a new annual fee of up to \$500 (actual amount to be determined by the Attorney General) as part of the licensing process. (-1)

HB 2035

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

HB 2035 would change the education requirement for certain contractors who elect to satisfy part of the

licensing requirement for their profession with traderelated schooling, as allowed by statute. The bill would change the educational requirement from 240 hours classroom training to 930 program hours, documented by a certificate of completion.

HB 2042

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

Previously, owners of commercial and industrial property who were appealing their property taxes were only required to submit income and expense statements for their properties in the Court of Tax Appeals (COTA). This bill says COTA will give a presumption of validity and correctness to the county appraiser's valuation unless the property owner submits a complete income and expense statement to the county appraiser much earlier in the process at the informal meeting step. This rule change is to the detriment of taxpayers by awarding government with a presumption of favor in the appeals process.

HB 2047

Freedom Index Score (+2)

Tier 2, Criteria 9 & 11: Transparency & Efficiency

This bill requires local governments and school districts to vote to approve property tax increases. Current law only requires elected officials to approve a budget. The budget is given to the County Clerk, who sets the mill rate at such level to produce the amount of property tax revenue in the approved budget. This is what allows elected officials to say they are 'holding the line' on property taxes by referencing the change in the mill rate, while ignoring the actual amount of the tax increase due to increased property valuations. (+1) Requiring elected officials to vote on actual tax increases will encourage more efficient use of taxpayer funds. (+1)

HB 2049 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees Several Department of Agriculture fees are scheduled on July 1, 2015 to revert to rates set in FY 2002, which are lower than current rates. HB 2049 maintains the fees at current levels for the Dairy, Water Appropriations, and Pesticide Programs in perpetuity. The bill also increases a weights and measurements fee.

HB 2050

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

The Department of Agriculture estimates that passage of HB 2050 will produce a net increase in fees of \$21,750. Vendors for approximately 900 alternately-labeled pesticide products would pay \$45,000 in registration fees and the repeal of the Agricultural Liming Act would reduce fees by \$23,250.

Senate Sub for HB 2059 Freedom Index Score (-3) Tier 1, Criteria 5: Tax Burden

There are many elements to this bill but the primary focus is an increase in the state sales tax rate (from the July 1, 2013 scheduled rate of 5.7% to 6.15%), phased reduction of many allowed income tax deductions such as mortgage interest and small reductions in marginal income tax rates. The Kansas Legislative Research Department said the net effect of the bill would be to increase state tax revenues by \$525 million in FY 2014 and FY 2015 (the time frame upon which this bill is scored); KLRD says the bill will increase state revenues by \$777.1 million through FY 2018.

HB 2066 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

Current law prohibits a physical therapist from initiating treatment on a patient without approval by a licensed health care practitioner. HB 2066 allows physical therapists to initiate physical therapy treatment on a patient without referral from a licensed health care practitioner. This is a positive reduction in control of

the private sector that also enhances patients' ability to seek medical care.

HB 2069 Freedom Index Score (+3) Tier 1, Criteria 2: Free Markets

This bill prohibits cities, counties, and local government units from using ordinances, resolutions, or law to require private employers to provide leave, with or without pay, to employees; pay compensation for any leave; pay compensation or wages at a higher rate than the state or federal minimum wage, unless the higher compensation or wages are required by state or federal law; or offer any employee benefit. Cities, counties, or local government units also would be prohibited from requiring, showing preference (either for or against), or basing any policy on the provision of leave (with or without pay), compensation, wages, or benefits by construction contractors or subcontractors on any projects entailing real estate construction or infrastructure work

HB 2075

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

HB 2075 would expand the definition of abandoned property by including any residential real estate that has been unoccupied continuously by the persons legally in possession of the property for the preceding 180 days and which has a blighting influence on the surrounding property. This bill also allows local governments to petition the court to get control of the property. 'Blighting' is a subjective term and this bill would make it easier for government to take control of private property.

HB 2083 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

HB 2083 revises the Public Employer-Employee Relations Act by shifting the costs associated with public employee elections and fact-finding or mediation from the Department of Labor to the parties involved. This promotes more efficient use of taxpayer funds by requiring the parties accessing this particular service to bear the associated costs and discourages frivolous use.

HB 2084

Freedom Index Score (-3)

Tier 1, Criteria 5: Tax Burden

The bill would increase the sales tax rate from the July 1, 2013 scheduled rate of 5.7% to 6.3% on all items except food, which would be taxed at 4.95%. There would also be reductions in the value of income tax deductions (except for charitable contributions) and the standard deduction. There would also be small reductions in marginal income tax rates over several years. The net effect during the FY 2014 / FY 2015 budget cycle would be a tax increase of several hundred million dollars.

HB 2086

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

This bill would allow infrastructure improvements located outside of a community improvement or redevelopment district to be included in the allowable costs of a project if the improvements are contiguous to any part of the community improvement or redevelopment district. This expands governments' ability to use incentives for economic development projects that benefit specific developers.

HB 2125 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

HB 2125 would increase the statutory cap for the prorated monthly fee for issuance of an original real estate salesperson's license and the two-year renewal fee by \$50 from \$100 to \$150. The statutory maximum for the prorated monthly fee for issuance of an

original real estate broker's license and the two-year renewal fee would increase by \$50 from \$150 to \$200.

Senate Substitute for HB 2140 Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 14: Education

This bill requires school districts to retain first grade students who score at the lowest of five levels on the most recent reading state assessment or an alternative standardized reading assessment rather that promote them to second grade, subject to some exceptions. The original bill intended for third grade students to be held back to ensure that students had learned to read before they transitioned to fourth grade where they begin to read in order to learn.

Senate Substitute for HB 2141 Freedom Index Score (+2)

Tier 2, Criteria 9 & 13: Transparency, Political Issues

This new bill requires every public entity to "...file with the secretary of state a report of public funds used to hire or contract for the services of any lobbyist on a form and in the manner prescribed and provided by the governmental ethics commission. Each report required to be filed by this act is a public record and shall be open to public inspection upon request. (+1) The bill also says "No public funds shall be expended by any public entity as a direct or indirect gift or campaign contribution to any elected official, officer or employee of the state or any municipality." (+1)

HB 2160

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

Current law provides that the nursing facility provider assessment rate will be reduced to 60.0 percent of the current rate effective July 1, 2013, and the entire assessment will expire on July 1, 2014. HB 2160 would eliminate the sunset provision and would extend the assessment through July 1, 2016.

HB 2162

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 13: Political Issues

HB 2162, as amended, would prohibit the use of state-appropriated funds, aside from normal and recognized executive and legislative relationships, to engage in activities designed to support or defeat the enactment of legislation, regulation, administration action, or order before the federal government, the Kansas Legislature, or local government legislative body regarding firearms or gun control.

HB 2201

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

HB 2201 would create the Telecommunications Study Committee, further deregulate telecommunications in Kansas, make changes to distributions from the Kansas Universal Service Fund (KUSF), and allow the Board of Regents (Board) to charge fees for services provided by the KAN-ED program.

HB 2204 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

HB 2204 would extend, for two years, the judicial surcharge the Legislature authorized in 2010 Senate Sub. for HB 2476 to fund non-judicial personnel. The Conference Committee agreed to move the language of HB 2204, as it passed the Senate, into HB 2081, and replace it with the portion of SB 218 extending the judicial surcharge for non-judicial personnel. The fees were statutorily set to expire on June 30, 2013.

HB 2221 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 10: Education

The bill would require all local boards of education to give equal access for all professional employees' associations to the employees' physical or electronic mailboxes and allow equal access for all professional

employees' associations to attend new teacher or employee school orientations and other meetings. Local boards of education would not be allowed to designate any day or breaks in a school year by naming or referring to the name of any professional employees' association. The bill would amend the Professional Negotiations Act by making the Equal Access Act supplemental and part of that law. Changes in the Professional Negotiations Act would include expanding the definition of "professional employees' organizations" to include those existing for the purpose.

HB 2234 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 1: Efficiency

HB 2234, as amended, would make the Secretary of Transportation the Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson of the Kansas Turnpike Authority (KTA). The Chief Executive Officer would be responsible for the daily administration of the toll roads, bridges,

structures and facilities constructed, maintained, or operated by the KTA. The bill would allow the Secretary of Transportation and the KTA to contract with each other to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for record keeping, reporting, administrative, planning, engineering, legal, and clerical functions as well as for the construction, operation, and maintenance of turnpike projects and state highways. The KTA would retain its separate identity, powers, and duties as an instrumentality of the state; however, the bill would require that duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment between KDOT and the KTA be minimized in operation and maintenance of turnpikes and highways in the state.

HB 2244 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes

Under current law, watercraft is classified in the "all other" property tax category which requires property taxes to be assessed on 30.0 percent of its fair market

value. HB 2244 would reduce the assessment rate on watercraft to 20.0 percent of its fair market value in tax year 2014, 10.0 percent in tax year 2015, and would exempt watercraft from property taxation in tax year 2016 and each future tax year.

HB 2261 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

HB 2261 allows a school district to continue to transfer unencumbered cash balances for the 2013-2014 school year and each school year thereafter for general operating expenses of the district from each of the following funds: at-risk education, bilingual education, contingency reserve, professional development, summer program, one third of textbook and student materials, one-third of special education, virtual school, and vocational education. The maximum amount allowed to be transferred from the unencumbered funds could not exceed \$250 multiplied by the adjusted enrollment of the district. This bill makes

these provisions permanent, which previously had been single-year authorizations. Eliminating fund restrictions allows districts to make more efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

Substitute for HB 2262 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes

This bill would lower the percentage annually credited to the Oil and Gas Valuation Depletion Trust Fund (OGVDTF) based on the previous year's severance tax receipts from 12.41 percent to 8.25 percent beginning in FY 2014. The statutory criteria for a county to receive a distribution from the Trust Fund would not change and the trust funds would remain in control of the counties. The effect is to reduce the amount of severance tax set aside for county government and to increase the amount going into the General Fund. This action encourages local government to operate more efficiently and reduces the state tax burden.

HB 2311

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

This bill increases the fees for delinquent registration or renewal registration of any motor vehicle.

HB 2319

Freedom Index Score (+3)

Tier 1, Criteria 9: Education

HB 2319 allows up to ten percent of the state's school districts, at any one time, to opt out of most state laws and rules and regulations in order to improve student achievement. This allows entire school districts to effectively function as charter schools, which could include the ability to offer educational opportunities beyond the 'one-size-fits-all' approach.

HB 2377

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

HB 2377 extends the authority for the current Judicial

Branch surcharge for two additional years, through July 1, 2015.

HB 2391 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes

HB 2391, as amended, would allow a local school board that has levied an ad valorem tax for ancillary school facilities for two years to continue to levy the tax for up to six years. The amount of the levy would be reduced to 90.0 percent in the first year of the six-year period; 75.0 percent in the second year; 60.0 percent in the third year; 45.0 percent in the fourth year; 30.0 percent in the fifth year; and 15.0 percent in the sixth year.

Senate Substitute for HB 2391 Freedom Index Score (+2)

Tier 2, Criteria 11 & 12: Efficiency, Education

The bill would prohibit any school district, the Kansas Department of Education, or the State Board of Education (State Board) from spending any money to "institute" the Common Core standards, the Next Generation Science Standards, or any other uniform educational standards for grades kindergarten through 12 (K-12) if those standards were not adopted by the State Board prior to the first day of the 2013 Legislative Session. It would also create the Joint Committee on Uniform Educational Standards Oversight, which would be charged with reviewing Common Core Standards.

The creation of the Joint Committee essentially hits the 'Pause' button on further implementation of Common Core to allow time for further study of the issue, which seems entirely appropriate to ensure that education decisions can be made locally. (+1)

Preventing any more taxpayer money from being spent on the institution of Common Core beyond which was already in place at the beginning of 2013 Legislative Session until valid parental and legislative concerns are resolved is prudent. (+1)

HB 2403

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 7: Debt

HB 2403, as amended, would authorize the issuance of not more than \$1.5 billion in revenue bonds, at an interest rate of not more than 4.0 percent, for the purpose of paying the net bond proceeds to the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) and for reducing the unfunded accrued pension liability of the KPERS state and school groups of public employees.

SB 45

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 13: Lobbying with Taxpayer Funds

SB 45, as amended, would prohibit the use of state appropriated money for a broad range of publicity and publications designed to support or defeat enactment of legislation before the federal government, state Legislature, or local government legislative body. The

bill would further prohibit use of state appropriations for activities related to advocacy or promotion of gun control.

SB 46

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 10: Licensing

Current law prohibits a physical therapist from initiating treatment on a patient without approval by a licensed health care practitioner. SB 46 allows physical therapists to initiate physical therapy treatment on a patient without referral from a licensed health care practitioner. This is a positive reduction in control of the private sector that also enhances patients' ability to seek medical care.

SB 72

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

SB 72, as amended, would provide a property or ad valorem tax exemption on all property owned and

operated by a health club. This unfairly provides a special interest group (in this case, health clubs) with a tax reduction.

SB 82

Freedom Index Score (+2) Tier 2. Criteria 1 & 10: Tax Preference. Free Markets

SB 82 would amend existing law regarding the state's renewable energy portfolio standard (RPS). Currently, the RPS requires utilities to generate or purchase electricity generated from renewable energy resources, which counts toward the utilities' RPS requirement. The utilities are required to meet a specific percent of their peak demand with renewable generation capacity by calendar years specified in statute.

Government subsidies (primarily at the federal level) artificially reduce the cost of renewable energy but renewables are still more expensive than other energy sources. Mandates that require utilities to purchase specific amounts of renewable energy artificially

increases electricity rates for consumers. Delaying the RPS implementation requirements mitigates a portion of the special treatment given to the renewable energy industry. (+1)

It also defers an economic disadvantage imposed on other electricity providers and their suppliers, at least temporarily mitigating further disruption of free markets. (+1)

House Substitute for SB 83 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

The bill would increase the service fee assessed to set up an installment payment plan for delinquent tax liability in excess of 90 days from \$10 to \$25. It would authorize the Department of Revenue to assess a service fee of \$50 for partial or full abatement requests and withhold \$22 for any funds remitted to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

SB 84 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes

The original SB 84 dealt with state compensating use tax and determination if a retailer has nexus in Kansas. The proposal would amend current law to expand the definition of a retailer doing business in this state to include "click-thru" provisions in which a retailer would be responsible for collecting and remitting use tax.

SB 124 Freedom Index Score (+3) Tier 1, Criteria 2: Free Markets

SB 124, as amended, would create or amend sections of the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act (KRTA). The bill would create a new section that would declare that the purpose of the new section and the amendments to existing sections is to clarify and reduce uncertainty or ambiguity in the application of the KRTA and

applicable evidentiary standards to certain business contracts, agreements, and arrangements that are not intended to unreasonably restrain trade or commerce and do not contravene public welfare. SB 124 makes it clear that courts must consider whether antitrust plaintiffs have demonstrated the unreasonableness of a defendant's trade restraint to show a statutory violation, which reasonably limits courts' and plaintiffs' ability to unnecessarily disrupt activities in the free market.

SB 147 Freedom Index Score (-1) Tier 2, Criteria 5: Fees

SB 147 would establish a requirement for the owner of each anhydrous ammonia tank to be permitted through the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and to carry liability insurance. It establishes a commercial anhydrous ammonia tonnage fee and the Anhydrous Ammonia Fee Fund.

SB 163

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

SB 163 permits insurance companies to issue "mandate lite health benefit plans," which are defined as an individual or group sickness and accident insurance plan that does not contain one or more of the Kansas-mandated benefits other than coverage for optometrist, dentist, or podiatrist services (KSA 40-2,100) and for reconstructive breast surgery (KSA 40-2,166). The plan could be issued on either a group or individual basis. Mandate lite health benefit plans would not be required to issue coverage for drugs; the bill, however, does specify drug coverage a plan could offer. This bill removes some restrictions on the private sector.

SB 171 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency

SB 171 would amend the Kansas Uniform Financial

Accounting and Reporting Act. The bill would require each school district and the Kansas Department of Education (KSDE) to report on their respective websites the budget summary for the current school year, as well as actual expenditures for the immediately preceding two school years showing total net transfers and amounts spent per pupil by specific function, disaggregated to show the per-pupil revenue amounts from local, state and federal sources. This improves government transparency.

SB 176

Freedom Index Score (+3)

Tier 1, Criteria 9: Education

SB 176 allows up to ten percent of the state's school districts, at any one time, to opt out of most state laws and rules and regulations in order to improve student achievement. This allows entire school districts to function as charter schools, which could include the ability to offer educational opportunities beyond the 'one-size-fits-all' approach.

SB 203

Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

SB 203, as amended, would modify current law and add new provisions relating to alcoholic liquor by amending the Kansas Liquor Control Act and the Club and Drinking Establishment Act. The bill as amended would allow alcoholic beverages to be served in a number of circumstances that previously were prohibited, thereby removing controls on the private sector.

SB 235

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference

SB 235, as amended, would provide a property tax exemption retroactive to tax year 2012 for all new automobile manufacturing property, defined generally to mean all real property purchased or constructed after December 31, 2011, by qualifying automobile

manufacturers. The exemption would apply only for a period of ten calendar years, and owners would be required to make all payments in lieu of taxes mutually agreed to with local taxing subdivisions.

SB 245

Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 7: Debt

SB 245 would authorize the issuance of an additional \$202.0 million in revenue bonds for a total of \$307.0 million for the purpose of supporting capital improvement projects related to the National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF). The bill expands authority in existing law to expend bond proceeds for facility construction and improvements.

SCR 1601

Freedom Index Score (+3)

Tier 1, Criteria 8: Judicial Approval

SCR 1601 is a constitutional amendment that would eliminate the Supreme Court Nominating Commission and allow the Governor to appoint a qualified person

to the position with the consent of the Senate. This enhances citizen input on the selection of judges by having appointments made and confirmed by elected representatives of the people. The current Supreme Court Nominating Commission is under the majority control of attorneys appointed by the Kansas Bar Association. The Commission presents the Governor with a list of candidates they approve, from which he must make an appointment.

SCR 1608

Freedom Index Score (+3)

Tier 1, Criteria 4: Separation of Powers

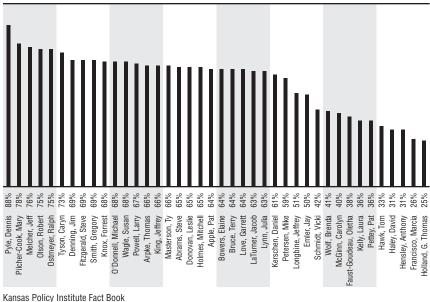
SCR 1608 would submit to the qualified electors of the state an amendment to Article 6, Section 6 of the Kansas Constitution concerning education finance. Specifically, the amendment would add the following sentence to subsection (b): "The financing of the educational interests of the state is exclusively a legislative power under article 2 of the constitution of the state of Kansas and as such shall be established solely by the

legislature." This supports the Separation of Powers doctrine by removing courts' ability to order the Legislature to appropriate money.

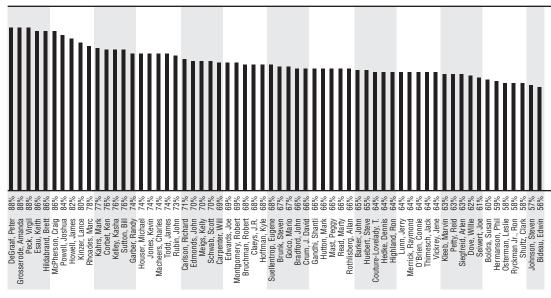
SR 1711 Freedom Index Score (+1) Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

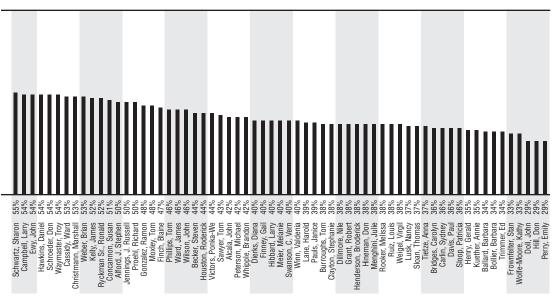
SR 1711, as amended, expresses opposition to the proposed programmatic safe harbor agreement and environmental assessment drafted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to encourage nonfederal landowners to voluntarily allow reintroduction of black-footed ferrets on their properties. The USFWS reintroduced blackfooted ferrets into Logan County, Kansas, as part of a recovery effort in December 2007.

Kansas Senate Freedom Index Ranking



Kansas House Freedom Index Ranking





House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	-1	1	-1	
DeGraaf, Peter Grosserode, Amanda Peck, Virgil	R R R	38 38 38 36	88 88 88 86	∇	A	A	▲	▲	▲	A		A	A	A	A	A	A	A A A	
Esau, Keith Hildabrand, Brett	R	36	86	∇				∇											
McPherson, Craig	R	36	86	∇				∇											
Powell, Joshua	R	34	84	∇			∇	∇											
Howell, James	R	32	82	∇							∇		∇						
Kinzer, Lance	R	30	80	∇				∇					∇						
Rhoades, Marc	R	28	78	∇				$ \nabla$	∇			∇							
Kahrs, Mark	R	27	77	∇			∇	∇	∇				•						
Corbet, Ken	R	26	76	∇				∇	∇			∇						∇	
Kelley, Kasha	R	26	76	∇			∇	∇				∇	∇						
Sutton, Bill	R	26	76	∇				∇	∇		∇		∇						
Garber, Randy	R	24	74	∇			∇	∇					∇						
Houser, Michael	R	24	74	∇				∇	∇			∇	∇						
Jones, Kevin	R	24	74	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇					∇	
Macheers, Charles	R	24	74	$ \nabla$			$ \nabla$	$ \nabla$	$ \nabla$				$ \nabla$						

, HB2125	, HB2140 Sub S	HB2141 Sub S	, HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	, HB2221	, HB2234	HB2244	, HB2261	HB2262 Sub	, HB2311	HB2319	, HB2377	, HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	, HB2403	SB83 Sub H	SB124	SB171
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	-1	1	-1	
Todd, James	R	24	74	∇				$ \nabla$	∇										
Rubin, John	R	23	73	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇						
Carlson, Richard	R	21	71	∇				∇	∇			∇	∇					∇	
Edmonds, John	R	20	70	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇							
Meigs, Kelly	R	20	70	∇				∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Schwab, Scott	R	20	70	∇				∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Carpenter, Will	R	19	69	∇			∇	•	∇		∇	∇	∇	•				∇	
Edwards, Joe	R	19	69	∇			∇	∇			∇	∇	∇	•					
Montgomery, Robert	R	19	69	∇			∇	∇	•		∇	∇	•	•		∇			
Bruchman, Robert	R	18	68	∇			•	∇	∇		∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $	
Claeys, J.R.	R	18	68	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇					$ \nabla $	
Hoffman, Kyle	R	18	68	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Suellentrop, Eugene	R	18	68	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇					$ \nabla $	
Brunk, Steven	R	17	67	∇			∇		∇		∇		∇						
Goico, Mario	R	17	67	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇			
Bradford, John	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇						
Crum, J. David	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Gandhi, Shanti	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	$ \nabla$	$ \nabla$				$ \nabla $	

HB2125	HB2140 Sub S	4 HB2141 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	▲ HB2234	HB2244	► HB2261	HB2262 Sub	HB2311	v HB2319	HB2377	HB2391	4 HB2391 Sub S	HB2403	SB83 Sub H	s SB124	SB171	
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	-1	1	-1	
Hutton, Mark	R	16	66	\Box			abla	\Box	∇			∇	∇					∇	
Mast, Peggy	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇					∇	
Read, Marty	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Rothlisberg, Allan	R	16	66	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Barker, John	R	15	65	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	•			∇		∇	
Huebert, Steve	R	15	65	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	•		∇			
Couture-Lovelady, T.	R	14	64	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇					∇	
Hedke, Dennis	R	14	64	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Highland, Ron	R	14	64	∇			∇	∇	∇		ig ig	∇	∇					∇	
Lunn, Jerry	R	14	64	∇			∇	$ \nabla $	∇		∇	∇	∇			$ \nabla $		∇	
Merrick, Raymond	R	14	64	∇			∇	∇	∇		ig ig ig	∇	∇			∇		∇	
O'Brien, Connie	R	14	64	∇			∇		∇		$ \nabla $	∇	∇					∇	
Thimesch, Jack	R	14	64	∇			∇	∇	∇		ig ig ig	∇	∇	∇		∇		∇	
Vickrey, Jene	R	14	64	∇				∇	∇		$ oxed{ } $	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Kleeb, Marvin	R	13	63	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Petty, Reid	R	13	63	∇			∇	∇	∇			∇	∇					∇	
Siegfreid, Arlen	R	13	63	•	•		•	∇	∇		•	•	∇			•	•	∇	
Dove, Willie	R	12	62	∇			∇	∇	∇		$ \nabla $	∇	∇	0040				∇	

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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	<u>-1</u>	1	-1	
Seiwert, Joe	R	11	61	$ \nabla$			$ \nabla$	$ \nabla$	∇			$ \nabla$				∇			
Boldra, Susan	R	10	60	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					∇	
Hermanson, Phil	R	9	59	∇			∇	•	∇		∇	∇	∇	•		∇		∇	
Osterman, Leslie	R	8	58	∇		•	∇	∇	•	•	∇	∇	•		•	∇		•	
Ryckman Jr., Ron	R	8	58	∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		ig ig ig	
Shultz, Clark	R	8	58	∇				∇	∇		∇	∇	∇					$ \nabla $	
Johnson, Steven	R	7	57	∇			∇	•	∇		∇	∇	∇	•		∇		∇	
Bideau, Edwin	R	6	56					∇	∇		∇		∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Schwartz, Sharon	R	5	55	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇		∇		∇	
Campbell, Larry	R	4	54						∇				∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Ewy, John	R	4	54	∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Hawkins, Daniel	R	4	54	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇		∇	∇						
Schroeder, Don	R	4	54	∇		∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇						
Waymaster, Troy	R	4	54	∇				∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Cassidy, Ward	R	3	53	∇				∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•		∇		ig ig ig	
Christmann, Marshall	R	3	53	∇		∇	∇	•		∇	∇	∇		•			∇		
Weber, Brian	R	3	53	∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		$ oxed{ } egin{pmatrix} igwedge & igwed$	
Kelly, James	R	2	52		$ \nabla$			$ \nabla $	$ \nabla$		$ \nabla$	$ \nabla $	$ \nabla$	0040	A				

2013 Kansas Freedom Index

	HB2125	HB2140 Sub S	HB2141 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	HB2234	HB2244	HB2261	HB2262 Sub	HB2311	HB2319	HB2377	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	HB2403	SB83 Sub H	SB124	SB171
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				51	3		-2	61	51	2	<u>-</u>	51	-3		3	61		<u>-</u>	
Ryckman Sr., Ronald Concannon, Susan Alford, J. Stephen Jennings, J. Russell	R R R	2 1 0 0	52 51 50 50	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	▲	A A A	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	▽▲▽▽	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	▲	A A A	▽▲▽▽	A A A	∇ ∇ ∇ ∇	
Proehl, Richard Gonzalez, Ramon	R R	0 -2	50 48	∇	A	∇	∇	∇	∇	\triangle	∇	∇	∇		A	∇	A	∇	
Moxley, Tom Finch, Blaine	R R	-2 -3	48 47	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	A	A	•	∇	\triangle	∇	
Phillips, Tom Ward, James	R D	-4 -4	46 46	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	\triangle	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Wilson, John Becker, Steven	D R	-4 -6	46 44	∇	• \\ \triangle \tag{\tau}	∇	• \\ \triangle \tag{\tau}	∇	∇	∇		∇			igwedge	\triangle	•		
Houston, Roderick Victors, Ponka-We	D D	-6 -6	44 44	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	\triangle		∇	•		∇	∇	∇		
Sawyer, Tom Alcala, John	D D	-7 -8	43 42	∇	∇	• \(\nabla \)	∇	∇	∇	• ▽	A	∇	A	A	• \(\nabla \)	∇	∇	•	
Peterson, Michael Whipple, Brandon	D D	-8 -8	42 42	∇	∇	• ▽	∇	• ▽	• ▽	•	•	• ▽	•	•	• ▽	• ▽	∇	• ▽	

2013 Kansas Freedom Index

HB2125	HB2140 Sub S	, HB2141 Sub S	HB2160	, HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	HB2234	HB2244	HB2261	HB2262 Sub	HB2311	, HB2319	HB2377	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	HB2403	SB83 Sub H	SB124	SB171
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	-1	1	-1	
Dierks, Diana	R	-10	40		∇		∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Finney, Gail	D	-10	40	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇		∇	∇	∇	∇		
Hibbard, Larry	R	-10	40	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇				∇			
Meier, Melanie	D	-10	40		∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇		
Swanson, C. Vern	R	-10	40	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Winn, Valdenia	D	-10	40	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇					∇		∇	$ \nabla $	
Lane, Harold	D	-11	39	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•		∇	∇	∇		
Pauls, Janice	D	-11	39	∇		∇		∇	∇			∇		•	∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Burroughs, Tom	D	-12	38	∇	$ \nabla$	∇	$ \nabla$	∇	$ \nabla$	∇		∇			∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Clayton, Stephanie	R	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $	
Dillmore, Nile	D	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇					∇	∇	∇		
Grant, Robert	D	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	•	∇		∇	∇			∇	∇	∇		
Henderson, Broderick	D	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	•	∇	∇		∇		
Hineman, Don	R	-12	38	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		$ \nabla $	
Menghini, Julie	D	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇					∇	∇	∇	$ oxed{ } $	
Rooker, Melissa	R	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇				$ \nabla $	
Ruiz, Louis	D	-12	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇		∇	∇	∇	∇		
Weigel, Virgil	D	-12	38					$ \nabla$		$ \nabla$				0040	🗸				

2013 Kansas Freedom Index

HB2125	HB2140 Sub S	HB2141 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	HB2234	HB2244	HB2261	HB2262 Sub	HB2311	HB2319	HB2377	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	HB2403	SB83 Sub H	SB124	SB171
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House ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2035	HB2042	, HB2047	HB2049	HB2050	HB2059 Sub S	HB2066	HB2069	HB2075	HB2083	HB2086	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	-3	1	3	-1	1	-1	
Lusk, Nancy	D	-13	37	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		∇	∇	
Sloan, Thomas	R	-13	37	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		∇	
Tietze, Anna	D	-13	37	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	•	∇	∇	∇	
Bridges, Carolyn	D	-14	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	•		∇	∇	∇		
Carlin, Sydney	D	-14	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	
Davis, Paul	D	-14	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	
Sloop, Patricia	D	-14	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇			∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Henry, Gerald	D	-15	35	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇			∇	∇	∇	∇	
Kuether, Annie	D	-15	35	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇				∇	∇	∇		
Ballard, Barbara	D	-16	34	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Bollier, Barbara	R	-16	34	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇		∇	
Trimmer, Ed	D	-16	34	∇	$ \nabla $	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Frownfelter, Stan	D	-17	33	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	
Wolfe-Moore, Kathy	D	-17	33	∇	$ \nabla $	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•		∇	∇	∇	$ \nabla $	
Doll, John	R	-21	29	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	∇	∇	
Hill, Don	R	-21	29	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇	∇	
Perry, Emily	D	-21	29	∇	ig ig	∇	∇	∇	•	∇	∇	∇		∇	∇	∇		ig ig	

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HB2125	HB2140 Sub S	HB2141 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	HB2234	HB2244	HB2261	HB2262 Sub	HB2311	, HB2319	HB2377	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	HB2403	SB83 Sub H	SB124	SB171	
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Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2049	HB2059	HB2066	HB2069	HB2083	HB2084	HB2140 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-3	1	3	1	-3	1	<u>-1</u>	1	1	<u>-1</u>	1
Pyle, Dennis	R	45	88	∇															
Pilcher-Cook, Mary	R	33	78	∇				∇	∇				∇					∇	
Melcher, Jeff	R	31	76	∇				∇	∇						∇		∇	∇	
Olson, Robert	R	29	75	∇				∇	∇				∇					∇	
Ostmeyer, Ralph	R	29	75	∇			∇	∇							ig ig ig				
Tyson, Caryn	R	27	73	∇				∇	∇				∇				∇	∇	\blacksquare
Denning, Jim	R	23	69	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Fitzgerald, Steve	R	23	69	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Smith, Gregory	R	23	69	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Knox, Forrest	R	21	68	∇				∇	∇				∇	∇	$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
O'Donnell, Michael	R	21	68	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Wagle, Susan	R	21	68	∇				ig ig ig	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Powell, Larry	R	20	67	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			$ \nabla $	
Arpke, Thomas	R	19	66	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		ig			ig	
King, Jeffrey	R	19	66	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		ig ig ig			ig ig ig	
Masterson, Ty	R	19	66	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			ig ig ig	
Abrams, Steve	R	18	65	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $	•		$ \nabla $	
Donovan, Leslie	R	18	65	∇					•				•		▽ 2013 K	ansas	 Freedo	m Inde	A

HB2234	HB2261	HB2319	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	SB45	SB46	SB72	SB82	SB83 Sub H	SB84	SB124	SB147	SB163	SB171	SB176	SB203	SB235	SB245	SCR1601	SCR1608	SR1711	
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Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2049	HB2059	HB2066	HB2069	HB2083	HB2084	HB2140 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-3	1	3	1	-3	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	
Holmes, Mitchell	R	18	65	∇			∇	∇	•				∇		$ \nabla $			∇		
Apple, Pat	R	16	64	∇			∇	∇	∇	∇			∇		∇			∇		
Bowers, Elaine	R	17	64	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		∇			∇	lack	
Bruce, Terry	R	17	64	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		∇			∇		
Love, Garrett	R	16	64	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		∇			∇	lack	
LaTurner, Jacob	R	15	63	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇				∇	∇	$ \nabla $			∇		
Lynn, Julia	R	15	63	∇			∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			∇		
Kerschen, Daniel	R	13	61	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			∇		
Petersen, Mike	R	11	59	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇		∇		∇		$ \nabla $			∇		
Longbine, Jeffrey	R	1	51	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇				∇		$ \nabla $			∇	∇	
Emler, Jay	R	0	50	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	•						∇			∇	∇	
Schmidt, Vicki	R	-9	42	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇							∇	∇		∇	∇	
Wolf, Brenda	R	-11	41	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇							ig ig ig	ig ig		∇	∇	
McGinn, Carolyn	R	-12	40	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇						∇	$ \nabla $	∇		•	∇	
Faust-Goudeau, O.	D	-14	38	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇		∇	ig ig ig	•		∇	∇	
Kelly, Laura	D	-17	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇			$ oxed{ } $			∇	∇	
Pettey, Pat	D	-16	36	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇		∇	ig ig ig	∇		∇	∇	
Hawk, Tom	D	-20	33		$ \nabla $		$ \nabla $	∇			$ \nabla $			∇		•			$ \nabla $	

HB2234	HB2261	HB2319	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	SB45	SB46	SB72	SB82	SB83 Sub H	SB84	SB124	SB147	SB163	SB171	SB176	SB203	SB235	SB245	SCR1601	SCR1608	SR1711
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Senate ▲ Freedom Vote ▽ Non Freedom Vote • No recorded vote	Party	Index	Freedom %	HB2012	HB2019	HB2022 Sub S	HB2024 Sub	HB2049	HB2059	HB2066	HB2069	HB2083	HB2084	HB2140 Sub S	HB2160	HB2162	HB2201	HB2204	HB2221	
BILL SCORE				-1	3	1	-2	-1	-3	1	3	1	-3	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	
Haley, David	D	-23	31	$ \nabla $	∇			∇				∇		∇	$ oxed{ } egin{pmatrix} igwedge & igwed$			∇	∇	
Hensley, Anthony	D	-23	31	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇		∇	∇			∇	∇	
Francisco, Marcia	D	-28	26	∇	∇	\Box	•	∇			∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	\Box	
Holland, G. Thomas	D	-29	25	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇			∇	∇		∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	∇	

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HB2234	HB2261	HB2319	HB2391	HB2391 Sub S	SB45	SB46	SB72	SB82	SB83 Sub H	SB84	SB124	SB147	SB163	SB171	SB176	SB203	SB235	SB245	SCR1601	SCR1608	SR1711	
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The 2013 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.



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