



# 2019 Kansas Freedom Index

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



# FACT BOOK

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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 **Expanding** 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.**

1. 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)*
2. 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 concepts set forth in the U.S. Constitution? Does it protect the idea of Federalism as set forth in the 10th Amendment? Does it restrict property, speech, gun or other constitutionally-recognized rights or freedoms? Does it adhere to the electoral system, balance of power, and checks and balances provided for in the Constitution? *(Constitutional Structure)*
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 preserve or improve quality at the same or a better 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)*
10. Does it create a student-focused school funding system that holds schools accountable for outcomes or does it perpetuate a system that produced unacceptable results? *(School Funding)*
11. Does it restore spending to the Legislature's appropriations process or does it remove spending authority from the Legislature's appropriations process? *(Legislative Process)*

12. Does it prevent agencies or individuals from obligating the state to actions or expenditures without Legislative approval or does it allow agencies or individuals to obligate the state to actions or expenditures without Legislative approval?  
*(Legislative Process)*
13. Does it contract or expand government-provided health care?  
*(Medicaid Expansion)*
14. Does it change tax policy for the improvement or detriment of economic growth and job creation?  
*(Economy)*
15. Does it impact the ability of government employees to complete their work free from coerced political influence, exercise an individual right on issues related to terms of employment, collective bargaining, etc.  
*(Employee Freedom)*
16. Does it have a major impact on private property rights?  
*(Property Rights)*
17. Does it preserve, enhance, or diminish the integrity of the election process?  
*(Electoral Integrity)*

**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.**

1. 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)*
5. Does it directly or indirectly create/reduce taxes, fees or other assessments?  
*(Tax/Taxes/Fees)*
6. Does it increase or decrease control of the private sector through rules, regulation or statute?  
*(Regulation)*

7. 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*)
9. 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*)
11. Does it promote more efficient use of taxpayer funds or does it oppose or reduce government efficiency? (*Efficiency*)
12. Does it give teachers, principals, school districts, higher education, 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 student-focused 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*)
16. 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*)
17. Does it encourage citizen engagement in state and local governmental decision making? (*Citizen Engagement*)
18. Does it restore funding decisions to the Appropriations process or does it circumvent the Appropriation process? (*Transparency*)

## Interpreting Legislators' Votes

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 and is continued with the current session. 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 a score range of  $\pm 43$  and a score of zero would be at the 50% point on 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.

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## BILL SUMMARIES

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**HB 2033: +9, Tier 1, Crit. 5 (x3), Tier 2, Crit. 5, & Tier 2, Crit. 5** — By returning the federal tax windfall to individual taxpayers (+3) and businesses, via two separate changes (+6), this bill would have returned “found money” to Kansas taxpayers. It also would have reinstated previous business expensing provisions (+1) and implemented a broader Internet sales tax (-1). Lastly, the provisions dealing with the food sales tax were not scored as the implementation date makes the impact difficult to determine.

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**HB 2044: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5** — Creating a tax credit program, relating to businesses that employ Kansans with disabilities, that is open to all taxpayers is an appropriate way to lower the tax burden on Kansans.

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**HB 2066: -6, Tier 1, Crit. 5 & 13** — Medicaid expansion, as part of ObamaCare/Affordable Care Act, would have significantly increased the long-term tax burden on Kansans (-3) and also would dramatically and permanently expanded government-provided health care (-3).

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**HB 2118: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 1** — In contrast to some other tax credit programs open to all taxpayers, this program would have extended a special tax credit only to aviation industry graduates and businesses.

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**HB 2119: +2, Tier 2, Crit. 16 (x2)** — This bill allows for pharmacists to better serve patients by allowing licensed pharmacists to administer drug injections (+1). The bill also allows businesses to provide some on-site medical care to their employees (+1).

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**HB 2144: +2, Tier 2, Crit. 9 & 11** — Providing transparency on basic functions of community colleges (+1) and dictating that student fees be charged and spent for a specific purpose (+1) are both important steps to hold community colleges accountable and drive efficiency.

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**HB 2197: -3, Tier 1, Crit. 5** — This bill would have re-amortized KPERS and put the fiscal sustainability of the state and our pension system at further risk.

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**HB 2209: +2, Tier 2, Crit. 16 (x2)** — A bill to allow for expanded association and small employer health care plans (+1). It also allows for the Kansas Farm Bureau to provide health benefit coverage to members (+1). Both of these actions increase access to private health care insurance.

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**HB 2214: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 5** — Increasing fees for hybrid and/or electric vehicles would result in increased revenue for government and represents an expansion of government.

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**HB 2223: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 9 & 11** — Economic development incentives offered by government to private businesses should be tracked and reported to taxpayers, this bill accomplished this basic level of transparency.

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**HB 2225: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 5** — Increasing fees and registration requirements makes it incrementally harder for small businesses to operate, in this case operators of overweight vehicles.

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**HB 2314: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 15** — A system whereby local governments would have expanded power to “possess” private property for rehabilitation all but ensures an erosion of private property rights.

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**HB 2383: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 5** — Increasing fees on small businesses, in this case barbers, makes it harder to operate a business and increases government revenue.

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**House Sub for SB 16: +4, Tier 1, Crit. 9 & Tier 2, Crit. 14** — This bill would have certified that local school districts focused their spending on the classroom first (+3). It also provided for a several transparency and accountability measures in how K-12 funds are spent (+1).

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**SB 16 Stogsdill Amendment: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 14** — Current law states that due process for teachers, sometimes referred to as “tenure,” provides for this decision to be made by local USDs. State-level mandates remove decision-making authority from those closest to the students (i.e., local school administrators).

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**SB 16 CCR: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 14** — This version of the bill included several incremental changes to drive accountability and transparency in K-12 education.

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**SB 60: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 10** — A new law that expands the licensing regime for realtors in Kansas.

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**SB 61: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 10** — This proposal would have updated and clarified law making it easier for podiatrists to serve patients.

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**SB SB 63: +2, Tier 2, Crit. 3 (x2)** — Allowing local governments more flexibility to regulate services such as Uber (+1) and making a variety of changes to other modes of motorized transportation (+1) provide more transportation options.

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**SB 69: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 9** — This bill authorizes the Kansas Corporation Commission to study retail electrical rates.

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**SB 70: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 10** — This new law, among other small changes to liquor laws, allows for temporary liquor licenses lessening the regulatory burden on small businesses.

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**SB 90: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 1** — By expanding an existing tax credit to more business entities, this bill lessens the favoritism aspect of tax credit schemes and provides for the ability of certain Kansans to lower their tax burden.

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**SB 135: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5** — This bill would have added more counties to the Rural Opportunity Zone program.

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**SB 193: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 10** — This bill would have lowered the regulatory burden on social workers.

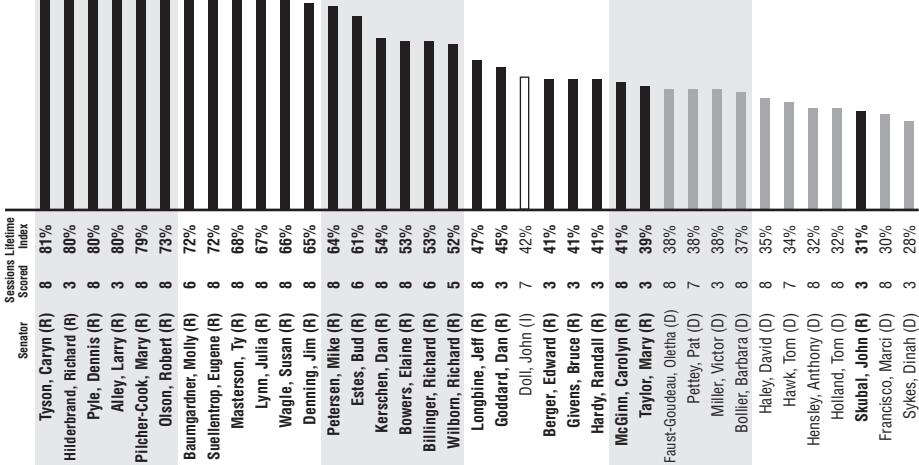
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**SB 210: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 7** — KPERS serves as the retirement program for government employees, this bill would have expanded that benefit to a small class of non-governmental persons.

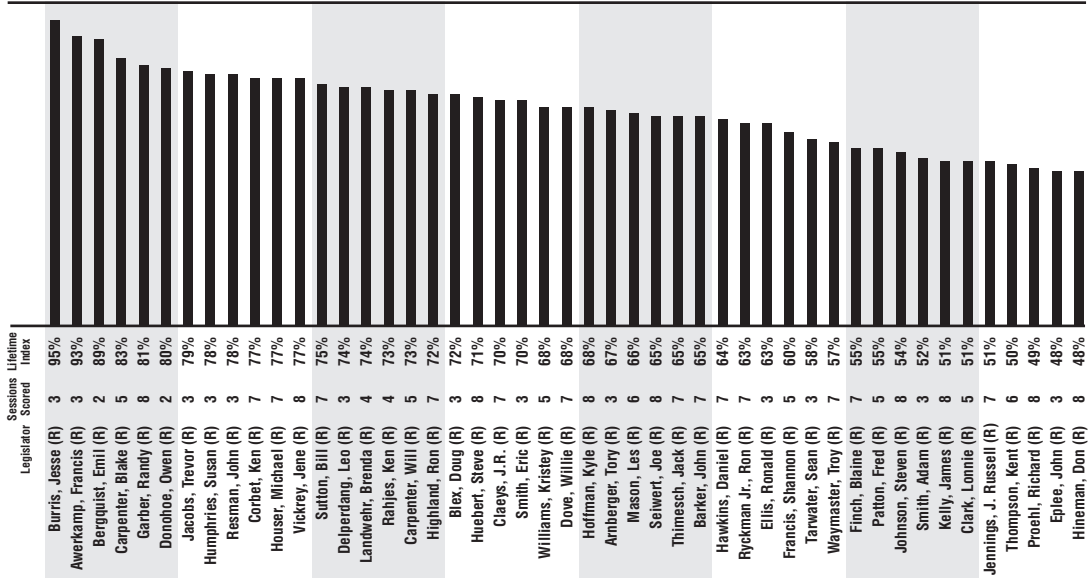
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# Kansas Senate Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking

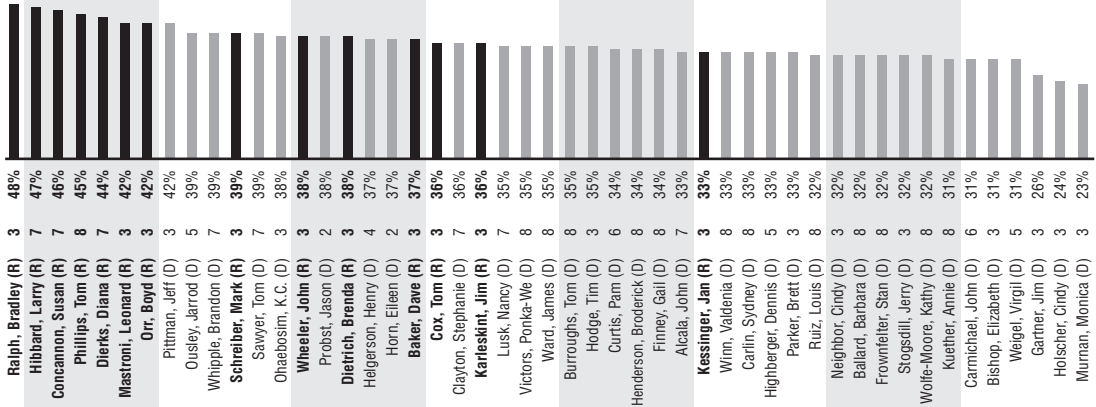
The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session (minimum of two) in which they participated. Scores from non-consecutive sessions and movement between legislative chambers are included in lifetime score. (See page 6.)



# 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 6.)



# House

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>
Croft, Chris (R)	43	41	97.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Awerkamp, Francis (R)	43	39	95.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Burris, Jesse (R)	43	39	95.3%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carpenter, Blake (R)	43	39	95.3%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Owens, Stephen (R)	43	39	95.3%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Blex, Doug (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Capps, Michael (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carpenter, Will (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Delperdang, Leo (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Helmer, Cheryl (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Thomas, Adam (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Vickrey, Jene (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲
Warren, Kellie (R)	43	37	93.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Erickson, Renee (R)	43	36	91.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲
Bergquist, Emil (R)	43	35	90.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Garber, Randy (R)	43	35	90.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Landwehr, Brenda (R)	43	35	90.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲
Sutton, Bill (R)	43	34	89.5%	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲



	SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
	4	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1
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	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
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<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Corbet, Ken (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Esau, Charlotte (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
French, David (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Hoheisel, Nick (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Houser, Michael (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Humphries, Susan (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Lynn, Megan (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Resman, John (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Rhiley, Bill (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Toplikar, John (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Waggoner, Paul (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Wasinger, Barbara (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Waymaster, Troy (R)	43	33	88.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Hawkins, Daniel (R)	43	32	87.2%	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Rahjes, Ken (R)	43	32	87.2%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	•
Arnberger, Tory (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Barker, John (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Claeys, J.R. (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲

SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
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- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Highland, Ronald (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Hoffman, Kyle (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Howard, Ron (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Seiwert, Joe (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Smith, Eric (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Williams, Kristey (R)	43	31	86.0%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Francis, Shannon (R)	43	30	84.9%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	•
Huebert, Steve (R)	43	30	84.9%	▲	▲	▲	▽	•	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▲
Ryckman, Ron (R)	43	30	84.9%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	•
Thimesch, Jack (R)	43	30	84.9%	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Finch, Blaine (R)	43	29	83.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Mason, Les (R)	43	29	83.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Tarwater, Sean (R)	43	29	83.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Jacobs, Trevor (R)	43	28	82.6%	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Ellis, Ronald (R)	43	27	81.4%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Clark, Lonnie (R)	43	25	79.1%	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Dove, Willie (R)	43	25	79.1%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Smith, Adam (R)	43	25	79.1%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲

SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
4	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1
▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
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# House

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Collins, Kenneth (R)	43	23	76.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽
Donohoe, Owen (R)	43	23	76.7%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Straub, Alicia * (R)	39	23	79.5%	▲		•	▽	▲	▲		▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲
Eplee, John (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Johnson, Steven (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Kelly, James (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Patton, Fred (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Proehl, Richard (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Ralph, Bradley (R)	43	21	74.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Hineman, Don (R)	43	20	73.3%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	•
Orr, Boyd (R)	43	17	69.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲
Concannon, Susan (R)	43	16	68.6%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	•
Pittman, Jeff (D)	43	16	68.6%	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽
Carlson, Susan (R)	43	15	67.4%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	•	•
Hibbard, Larry (R)	43	13	65.1%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Jennings, J. Russell (R)	43	13	65.1%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽
Long, Martin (R)	43	13	65.1%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Baker, Dave (R)	43	11	62.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽

SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
4	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1
▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
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▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲

\*Served partial term and is only scored on the votes while in office.

# House

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Dietrich, Brenda (R)	43	11	62.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Mastroni, Leonard (R)	43	11	62.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Moore, J.C. (R)	43	11	62.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Dierks, Diana (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Karleskint, Jim (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Kessinger, Jan (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Phillips, Tom (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Thompson, Kent (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Wheeler, John (R)	43	9	60.5%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Samsel, Mark (R)	43	8	59.3%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▽	▲
Cox, Tom (R)	43	5	55.8%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Schreiber, Mark (R)	43	4	54.7%	▲	▲	▽	▽	•	▲	▲	•	•	▲	•	▽	▽
Pannbacker, Bill (R)	43	3	53.5%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Burroughs, Tom (D)	43	-7	41.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Ousley, Jarrod (D)	43	-15	32.6%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Victors, Ponka-We (D)	43	-15	32.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽
Amyx, Mike (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Benson, David (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽



	SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
	4	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1
	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
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# House

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Hodge, Tim (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽
Horn, Eileen (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Parker, Brett (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Probst, Jason (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Woodard, Brandon (D)	43	-17	30.2%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Whipple, Brandon (D)	43	-18	29.1%	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Alcala, John (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽
Ballard, Barbara (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Carlin, Sydney (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Curtis, Pam (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Helgeson, Henry (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Holscher, Cindy (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Lusk, Nancy (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Neighbor, Cindy (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Ohaebosim, K.C. (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽
Ruiz, Susan (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Sawyer, Tom (D)	43	-19	27.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Henderson, Broderick (D)	43	-20	26.7%	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽



# House

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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2118	HB2119	HB2144	HB2197	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	HB2314	HB2383
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	-1	2	2	-3	2	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Bishop, Elizabeth (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Clayton, Stephanie (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Gartner, Jim (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Highberger, Dennis (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Murnan, Monica (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Stogsdill, Jerry (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Warfield, Freda (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Weigel, Virgil (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Winn, Valdenia (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Xu, Rui (D)	43	-21	25.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Ruiz, Louis (D)	43	-22	24.4%	▽	▲	▽	•	•	•	▽	•	•	▲	•	▽	▽
Finney, Gail (D)	43	-23	23.3%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽
Wolfe Moore, Kathy (D)	43	-23	23.3%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Kuether, Annie (D)	43	-24	22.1%	▽	•	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽
Ward, James (D)	43	-25	20.9%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽
Frownfelter, Stan (D)	43	-26	19.8%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	▽	•	▽	▽	▽
Carmichael, John (D)	43	-27	18.6%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽

SB16 House Sub	SB16 Stogsdill Amend.	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB63	SB69	SB70	SB90
4	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1
▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲
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▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲
▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲

# Senate

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2119	HB2144	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB61	SB63
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	2	2	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2
Hilderbrand, Richard (R)	36	30	91.7%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Braun, Kevin (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Kerschen, Daniel (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Lynn, Julia (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Olson, Robert (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Petersen, Mike (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Pyle, Dennis (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Tyson, Caryn (R)	36	28	88.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Alley, Larry (R)	36	26	86.1%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Suellentrop, Eugene (R)	36	26	86.1%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Wagle, Susan (R)	36	25	84.7%	▲	•	▲	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Masterson, Ty (R)	36	24	83.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Baumgardner, Molly (R)	36	22	80.6%	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Estes, Bud (R)	36	19	76.4%	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	•	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Wilborn, Richard (R)	36	18	75.0%	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	•	•	▽	•	▽	▲	▲
Berger, Edward (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Billinger, Richard (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Bowers, Elaine (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

	SB69	SB70	SB90	SB135	SB193	SB210
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽
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	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽

# Senate

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2119	HB2144	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB61	SB63
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	2	2	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2
Denning, Jim (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Doll, John (I)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Givens, Bruce (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Goddard, Dan (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Hardy, Randall (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Longbine, Jeffrey (R)	36	16	72.2%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
McGinn, Carolyn (R)	36	14	69.4%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Rucker, Eric (R)	36	14	69.4%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Taylor, Mary (R)	36	14	69.4%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Pilcher-Cook, Mary (R)	36	8	61.1%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Skubal, John (R)	36	-2	47.2%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Faust-Goudeau, Oletha (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Hawk, Tom (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Hensley, Anthony (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Holland, Tom (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Miller, Victor (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Petty, Pat (D)	36	-6	41.7%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Bollier, Barbara (D)	36	-8	38.9%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲





## Senate

- ▲ Freedom Vote
- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2033	HB2044	HB2066	HB2119	HB2144	HB2209	HB2214	HB2223	HB2225	SB16 CCR	SB60	SB61	SB63
<b>BILL SCORE – 2019</b>				9	1	-6	2	2	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	2
Sykes, Dinah (D)	36	-8	38.9%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Francisco, Marci (D)	36	-9	37.5%	▽	•	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Ware, Mary (D)	36	-9	37.5%	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Haley, David (D)	36	-10	36.1%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

	SB69	SB70	SB90	SB135	SB193	SB210
	1	1	1	1	1	-1
	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽
	•	▲	▲	•	▲	▽
	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▽
	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▽

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