



2016 Regular and Special Sessions

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 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)*
10. Does it create 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*)

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 Appropriations process? *(Transparency)*
(Political Dues or Issues/Lobbying with Taxpayer Funds)

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

and in 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

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.

Also of note is that some bills include separate provisions that effectively cancel themselves out. For instance, a bill that increases fees but offering minor regulatory reform. The fee increase would be -1 (2-5) while the lessening of regulatory burden would be +1 (2-6). Bills of this nature are not included in the Index because they have no net effect. This "no net effect" phenomenon is also commonplace when multiple bills are placed together in the same legislative package, as typically happens at the end of a regular session. HB 2088 this year is another example of a bill with a positive impact on property tax transparency, by way of strengthening voter empowerment on property taxes, while exemptions were added to the underlying policy in the same bill that resulted in no net effect.

In short, votes are only included if they have a net impact on the Freedom Index.

(NOTE: This report includes 2016 regular and special sessions)

BILL SUMMARIES

Includes 2016 Regular and Special Sessions

HB2292 • Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education

The version of the bill considered would have prohibited Kansas from continuing to use the Common Core curriculum standards or other “federally-provided or required standards.” This bill would have returned more power to the State of Kansas and local boards of education.

HB2446 • Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

A bill to increase the minimum liability insurance requirements for motor vehicle insurance policies. Whereby, the regulatory burden of the private sector would have been worsened.

HB2456 – Original Bill • Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 16: Consumer-Driven Health Care

This bill would have allowed Kansas to join the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact. The Compact would have eased the ability of physicians to be licensed and practice across state lines. This would have increased patient access to qualified practitioners and, thereby, provided more opportunity for better health outcomes.

HB2456 – Ward Amendment • Freedom Index Score (-1)

Tier 2, Criteria 16: Consumer-Driven Health Care

This amendment would have eliminated the existing Kansas membership in the Health Care Compact. The underlying Compact pledges member states to secure from Congress the authority to regulate health care at the state level. If the Health Care Compact were repealed it would have undermined the effort to promote federalism, via health care regulation.

HB2456 – CCR • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation**

This bill provided further regulatory restrictions on the private sector by preventing children under the age of 18 from using a tanning device and levy fines to the same. This sort of blanket regulation erodes parental responsibility and undermines the decisions of business owners.

HB2509 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees**

This bill allowed the Secretary of Commerce discretionary authority to levy new fees on certain economic development programs. While the underlying economic development programs are concerning, the authorization of new fees is the subject of this bill.

HB2558 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 17: Citizen Engagement**

A bill to prevent cities and counties from regulating or prohibiting certain actions related to door-to-door

campaigning. Restrictions on door-to-door campaigning have a chilling effect on free speech and the ability of candidates for elected office to communicate with their perspective constituents.

HB2573 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency**

HB 2573 provided for the live streaming of proceedings from the Kansas Legislature by expanding capabilities for streaming to new committee rooms within the statehouse.

HB2632 • Freedom Index Score (+2)**Tier 2, Criteria 1 & 5: Tax Preference & Taxes/Fees**

Provisions of this bill changed existing law to allow only a portion of state sales and use tax revenues to a STAR Bond district (+1). Additional provisions prevented some properties from being annexed into an existing STAR Bond district (+1) helping to ensure projects do not grow beyond initial understandings.

HB2655 • Freedom Index Score (+3)
Tier 1, Criteria 11: Legislative Process

This bill places authority for spending decisions related to school finance to the appropriate branch of government – the legislature. A score on this bill should not be considered as a judgement on the funding decisions made. Inclusion of this bill is solely a reflection of spending authority being within the purview to the legislature.

HB2696 • Freedom Index Score (-2)
Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees x2

Municipal court fees and surcharges to vehicle registrations are both increased in this bill. Thus, each provision is scored separately as an increase in taxes/fees.

HB2724 • Freedom Index Score (+2)
Tier 2, Criteria 1 & 8: Tax Preference & Gov't Favoritism

By providing limitations to the calculations used to determine KPERS benefits this bill eliminated an opportunity by which government employees receive a benefit not

typically extended to the private sector (+1). Further, by reporting on data related to vacation and sick leave to KPERS the common practice of “spiking” is addressed.

HB2729 • Freedom Index Score (-1)
Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

A procedural motion that effectively killed the underlying bill is the vote captured for this piece of legislation. The legislation itself would have required certain school district purchases to be made through the state Department of Administration thereby providing more opportunity for efficient spending (+1). Thus, while the bill has a positive impact the procedural motion to end further consideration is the relevant score (-1).

HB2739 • Freedom Index Score (+1)
Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

A priority-based budgeting system and the creation of a budget stabilization fund has the potential to ensure more-efficient spending.

HCR5010 • Freedom Index Score (+3)**Tier 1, Criteria 4: Separation of Powers**

This Concurrent Resolution would have called a Convention of the States under Article V of the U.S. Constitution. Further, it would have limited the proceedings to proposing amendments to the Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for members of Congress and officials.

SB149 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference**

While making a variety of changes to state tax law, the key provisions of this bill extended the sunset of the angel investor tax credit program, a special tax preference.

SB193 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency**

By providing information and statistics on postsecondary degree programs, this bill would have put more information in the hands of students and parents as they consider a course of study at Kansas Regents institutions.

SB280 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency**

Property owners with cases before the Board of Tax Appeals would have recourse to appeal those rulings to either the Kansas Court of Appeals or District Court of the county in which the property is located. Taxpayer disputes would be subject to additional review and more power placed into the hands of taxpayers.

SB312 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency**

SB 312 extends the sunset of a statute requiring the Legislative Division of Post Audit to conduct three school

district efficiency audits each fiscal year from June 30, 2017, to June 30, 2020. The bill also allowed a school district to decline participation in an efficiency audit if the district has participated in a similar audit in the past ten years. Taken together, these provisions relaxed demands for accountability and potential efficiency savings in USD spending.

SB318 • Freedom Index Score (+2)
Tier 2, Criteria 4 & 3: Streamlining Government & Regulatory Scope

This bill repealed the authorizing legislation for the Kansas Electric Transmission Authority (KETA). More importantly, it suspended all state agency activities, studies, and investigations used in preparation of a plan submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as part of the federal “Clean Power Plan” pending the outcome of judicial review of the underlying EPA regulatory proposal.

SB323 • Freedom Index Score (+1)
Tier 2, Criteria 11: Efficiency

The bill placed a cap on the total amount of capital improvement state aid available for school districts’ general obligation bonds. This cap could not have exceeded the six-year average amount of capital improvement state aid and the bill provided certain other priorities on this state aid to help ensure efficient, student-focused use of taxpayers’ dollars.

SB326 • Freedom Index Score (+1)
Tier 2, Criteria 6: Regulation

Increasing the amount of beer that a microbrewery can produce is a lessening of regulations of the private sector. The bill also allows for the manufacture and distribution of hard cider, further lessening the regulatory burden of the private sector.

SB338 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 15: Property Rights**

An erosion of private property rights, this bill would have made it easier for cities and non-profit organizations to possess certain properties for “rehabilitation purposes.”

SB342 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education**

A variety of provisions in this bill would strengthen rules related to student data and privacy.

SB352 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 10: Licensing/Free Markets**

Under this bill, non-resident real estate brokers would more easily be able to secure a Kansas real estate broker’s license.

SB358 • Freedom Index Score (+1)**Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education**

Individuals pursuing an education in nursing via the

Nurse Educator Service Scholarship Program would have been able to use those funds at certain private institutions of higher education within the state of Kansas. This represents an expansion of an existing program and puts more freedom into the hands of those seeking an education in the field of nursing.

SB363 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 3: Regulatory Scope**

The bill created the Acupuncture Practice Act and extended new authority to the Kansas State Board of Health Arts to require licensing of practitioners of a variety of practices commonly understood as acupuncture. It clearly expanded the regulatory scope of the Board of Healing Arts.

SB366 • Freedom Index Score (+3)**Tier 1, Criteria 2: Transparency/Free Markets**

SB 366 prohibited cities, counties, and other political subdivisions from enacting or enforcing policies pertaining to price control of real estate, labor work

schedules, and nutrition labeling. Taken as a whole, these prohibitions of local regulation authority represent a major impact on the operation of the free market.

SB382 • Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 6: Privatization

Certain notices, publications, and affidavits would no longer be required to be filed with the county clerk by towing/wrecking services prior to their sale of abandoned or disabled motor vehicles.

SB402 • Freedom Index Score (+3)

Tier 2, Criteria 1 & 11: Tax Preference, Efficiency x2

This bill makes a variety of changes to the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program that ensure the program remains, in fact, temporary, makes other changes, and establishes certain work requirements (+2). It also provided for Medicaid recipients to use “step therapy” in drug usage and/or therapy (+1) while maintaining certain protections for medical need.

SB439 • Freedom Index Score (+1)

Tier 2, Criteria 17: Citizen Engagement

Citizens are encouraged to engage in holding state officers, and judges, to account by strengthening the criteria and processes related to impeachment for Supreme Court justices and constitutional officers within the executive branch.

SB449 • Freedom Index Score (-2)

Tier 2, Criteria 6 & 16: Regulation & Consumer-Driven Health

The bill made a variety of changes to law that ensure regulatory authority of the private sector is extended (-1). Further, it prohibited the privatization of the Larned or Osawatomie State Hospitals without specific legislative approval (-1). Privatization of these facilities may, or may not, be beneficial to taxpayers or patients but this provision effectively eliminated the consideration of such a proposal from being seriously undertaken.

SB457 • Freedom Index Score (-1)**Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees**

By increasing the quality care assessment from \$1,950 to \$4,908 per licensed bed, this bill would have clearly increased fees levied on the private sector.

SB469 • Freedom Index Score (+3)**Tier 1, Criteria 15: Employee Freedom**

Professional employees represented by a professional employees' organization covered under the Professional Negotiations Act would be required to hold a recertification election every three years and stipulates the grounds upon which such an election would take place, putting more freedom into the hands of covered employees and their rights within the workplace.

SB63 • Freedom Index Score (-3)**Tier 1, Criteria 5: Tax Burden**

This bill, as considered by the House of Representatives on 29 April 2016, would have increased taxes on

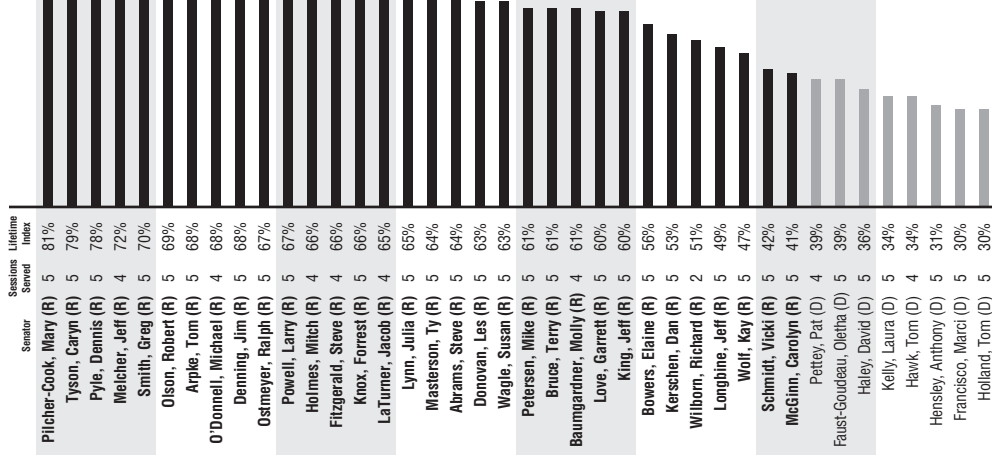
non-wage business income exempted from state income tax since 2013. In short, it repealed the tax cuts for LLCs, S Corporations, and sole proprietorships passed by the legislature in the 2012 legislative session.

SCR1602 • Freedom Index Score (+3)**Tier 1, Criteria 9: Education**

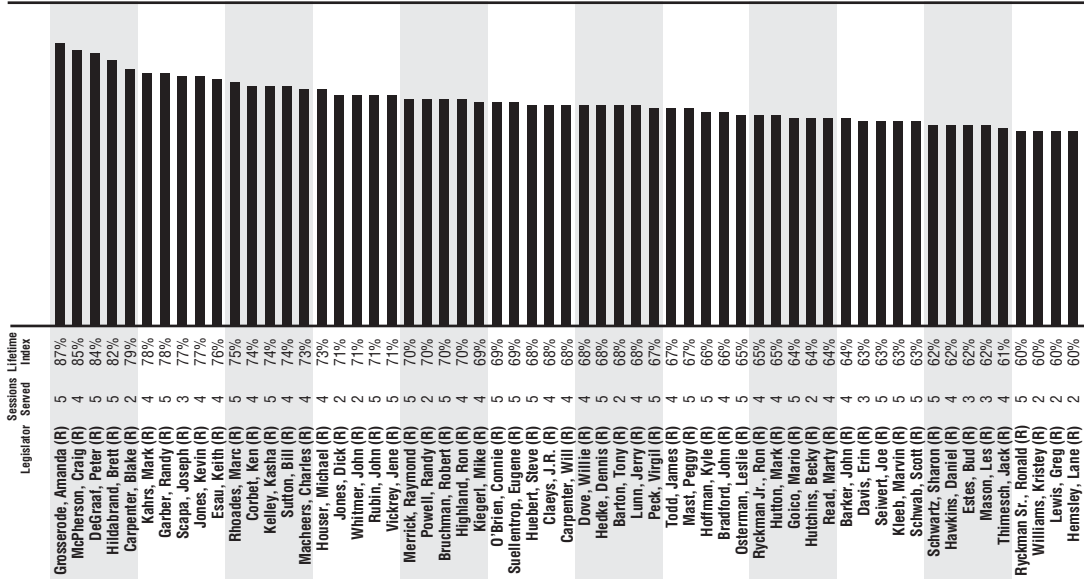
By preventing schools from being closed by either the legislature or judicial system, this constitutional amendment would have ensured that Kansas public school remain open amidst school-related litigation. This would have protected the ability of Kansas students to continue pursuing their educational interests.

Kansas Senate Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking

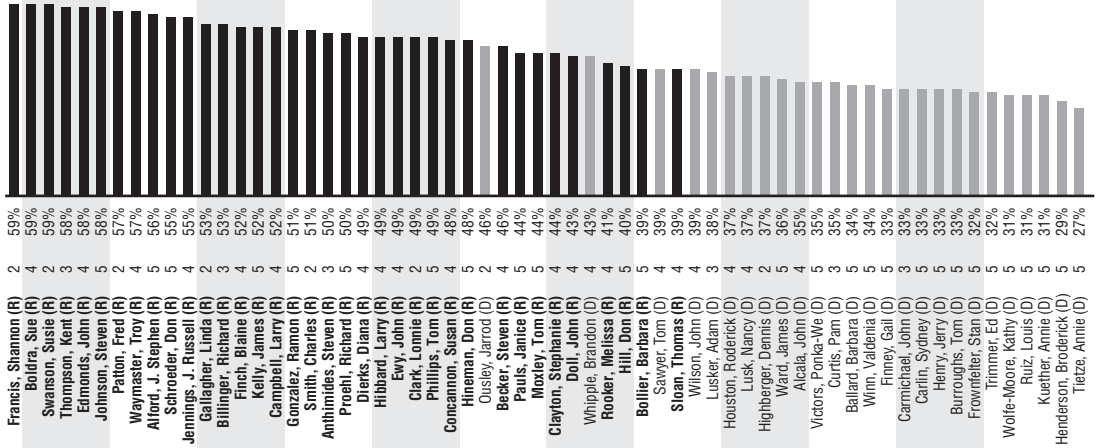
The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session (minimum of two) in which they participated. Scores from non-consecutive sessions and movement between legislative chambers are included in lifetime score. (See page 7.)



Kansas House Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking



The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulating 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 %	HB2292	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 Amendment	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2573	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2724	HB2729	HB2739
BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Carpenter, Blake (R)	38	93%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
DeGraaf, Peter (R)	38	93%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
McPherson, Craig (R)	38	93%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Grosserode, Amanda (R)	37	92%	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Garber, Randy (R)	36	91%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Jones, Kevin (R)	36	91%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Powell, Randy (R)	36	91%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Rhoades, Marc (R)	36	91%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Whitmer, John (R)	36	91%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Barton, Tony (R)	34	89%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hildabrand, Brett (R)	34	89%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Lunn, Jerry (R)	34	89%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Sutton, Bill (R)	34	89%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Vickrey, Jene (R)	32	86%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Dove, Willie (R)	31	85%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Merrick, Raymond (R)	31	85%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲
Hutchins, Becky (R)	30	84%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Macheers, Charles (R)	30	84%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲

	HCR5010	SB63	SB149	SB193	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323	SB326	SB338	SB352	SB358	SB366	SB402	SB449
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House

- ▲ Freedom Vote
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	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2292	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 Amendment	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2573	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2724	HB2729	HB2739
BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
O'Brien, Connie (R)	30	84%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Scapa, Joseph (R)	30	84%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Weber, Chuck (R)	30	84%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Suellentrop, Eugene (R)	29	83%	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Bradford, John (R)	28	82%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Corbet, Ken (R)	28	82%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Esau, Keith (R)	28	82%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Bruchman, Robert (R)	27	81%	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Hemsley, Lane (R)	27	81%	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	•
Highland, Ronald (R)	27	81%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Houser, Michael (R)	27	81%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kahrs, Mark (R)	27	81%	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	•	▲	▲	•	▲	•	▲	▲	•
Hedke, Dennis (R)	26	80%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Huebert, Steve (R)	26	80%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Ryckman, Ron (R)	26	80%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Clays, J.R. (R)	25	78%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Boldra, Sue (R)	24	77%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carpenter, Will (R)	24	77%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

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BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Jones, Dick (R)	24	77%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Read, Marty (R)	24	77%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Schwartz, Sharon (R)	24	77%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kelley, Kasha (R)	23	76%	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	•	•
Peck, Virgil (R)	23	76%	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mason, Les (R)	22	75%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Mast, Peggy (R)	22	75%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Rubin, John (R)	22	75%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	•	▲
Rahjes, Ken (R)	21	74%	▽	•	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Goico, Mario (R)	20	73%	•	▽	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	•	▲	•	▲	•	•
Hoffman, Kyle (R)	20	73%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Hawkins, Daniel (R)	18	70%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Thimesch, Jack (R)	18	70%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Williams, Kristey (R)	18	70%	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Estes, Bud (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Hutton, Mark (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Kleeb, Marvin (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Osterman, Leslie (R)	16	68%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲

	HCR5010	SB63	SB149	SB193	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323	SB326	SB338	SB352	SB358	SB366	SB402	SB449
	+3	-3	-1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+3	+3	-2
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BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Pauls, Janice (R)	16	68%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Schwab, Scott (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Seiwert, Joe (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	•	•	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Thompson, Kent (R)	16	68%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Johnson, Steven (R)	15	67%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Alford, J. Stephen (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Anthimides, Steven (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲
Billinger, Richard (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Finch, Blaine (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Kelly, James (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Waymaster, Troy (R)	14	66%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Barker, John (R)	13	65%	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Davis, Erin (R)	13	65%	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Kiegerl, Mike (R)	12	64%	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Ryckman Sr., Ronald (R)	12	64%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Dierks, Diana (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Gonzalez, Ramon (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Hibbard, Larry (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲

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	+3	-3	-1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+3	+3	-2
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BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Jennings, J. Russell (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Phillips, Tom (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Todd, James (R)	10	61%	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Campbell, Larry (R)	8	59%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Francis, Shannon (R)	8	59%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Patton, Fred (R)	8	59%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Proehl, Richard (R)	8	59%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Ewy, John (R)	6	57%	▽	•	▲	▲	•	•	▲	•	•	▲	•	▽	▽	•
Schroeder, Don (R)	6	57%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Smith, Charles (R)	6	57%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Concannon, Susan (R)	4	55%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Lewis, Greg (R)	4	55%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Swanson, Susie (R)	4	55%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Bollier, Barbara (R)	-2	48%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Clark, Lonnie (R)	-2	48%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Doll, John (R)	-2	48%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Gallagher, Linda (R)	-4	45%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Edmonds, John (R)	-5	44%	•	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▲	•	•	▽	•	▲	▽	•

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	+3	-3	-1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+3	+3	-2
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	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2292	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 Amendment	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2573	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2724	HB2729	HB2739
BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Hill, Don (R)	-5	44%	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Clayton, Stephanie (R)	-6	43%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Hineman, Don (R)	-6	43%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Rooker, Melissa (R)	-6	43%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Becker, Steven (R)	-8	41%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Moxley, Tom (R)	-8	41%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Whipple, Brandon (D)	-8	41%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Ousley, Jarrod (D)	-12	36%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Helgerson, Henry (D)	-13	35%	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Sloan, Thomas (R)	-14	34%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Henry, Gerald (D)	-15	33%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Lusk, Nancy (D)	-16	32%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Carlin, Sydney (D)	-18	30%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Finney, Gail (D)	-18	30%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Houston, Roderick (D)	-18	30%	▽	▽	•	•	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Wilson, John (D)	-18	30%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Ward, James (D)	-19	28%	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲
Burroughs, Tom (D)	-20	27%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲

	HCR5010	SB63	SB149	SB193	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323	SB326	SB338	SB352	SB358	SB366	SB402	SB449
	+3	-3	-1	+1	+1	-1	+2	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+3	+3	-2
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House

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

	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2292	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 Amendment	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2573	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2724	HB2729	HB2739
BILL SCORE – 2016			+1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	+1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+2	-1	+1
Henderson, Broderick (D)	-20	27%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Winn, Valdenia (D)	-20	27%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Ballard, Barbara (D)	-22	25%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Carmichael, John (D)	-22	25%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Kuether, Annie (D)	-22	25%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Frownfelter, Stan (D)	-23	24%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Highberger, Dennis (D)	-24	23%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Ruiz, Louis (D)	-24	23%	▽	•	▲	▽	•	▲	•	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Sawyer, Tom (D)	-24	23%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Scott, Ben (D)	-24	23%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Trimmer, Ed (D)	-24	23%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Victors, Ponka-We (D)	-24	23%	▽	•	▲	▽	•	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Alcala, John (D)	-25	22%	▽	▽	▲	▽	•	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Lusker, Adam (D)	-26	20%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Wolfe Moore, Kathy (D)	-26	20%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Tietze, Annie (D)	-27	19%	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Curtis, Pam (D)	-28	18%	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲

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- ▲ Freedom Vote
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	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2739	SB149	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323
BILL SCORE – 2016			-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+1	-1	+1	-1	+2	+1
Tyson, Caryn (R)	34	90%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Pilcher-Cook, Mary (R)	32	88%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Baumgardner, Molly (R)	30	86%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Pyle, Dennis (R)	30	86%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Olson, Robert (R)	24	79%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Melcher, Jeff (R)	21	75%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Abrams, Steve (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Bruce, Terry (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Knox, Forrest (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
LaTurner, Jacob (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Love, Garrett (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Powell, Larry (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Smith, Gregory (R)	20	74%	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Arpke, Thomas (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Fitzgerald, Steve (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Holmes, Mitch (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Lynn, Julia (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Masterson, Ty (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

	SB326	SB338	SB342	SB352	SB358	SB363	SB366	SB382	SB402	SB439	SB449	SB457	SB469	SCR1602
	+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+3	+1	+3	+1	-2	-1	+3	+3
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	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2739	SB149	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323
BILL SCORE – 2016			-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+1	-1	+1	-1	+2	+1
O'Donnell, Michael (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Wagle, Susan (R)	18	71%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Denning, Jim (R)	16	69%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Donovan, Leslie (R)	16	69%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Ostmeyer, Ralph (R)	12	64%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
King, Jeff (R)	11	63%	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Petersen, Mike (R)	11	63%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Wilborn, Richard (R)	10	62%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Kerschen, Daniel (R)	3	54%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Bowers, Elaine (R)	-2	48%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Schmidt, Vicki (R)	-2	48%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Haley, David (D)	-3	46%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Longbine, Jeffrey (R)	-3	46%	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
McGinn, Carolyn (R)	-4	45%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▲
Wolf, Kay (R)	-5	44%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Faust-Goudeau, Oletha (D)	-8	40%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Hawk, Tom (D)	-11	37%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Petty, Pat (D)	-11	37%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

SB326	SB338	SB342	SB352	SB358	SB363	SB366	SB382	SB402	SB439	SB449	SB457	SB469	SCR1602
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Senate

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	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2446	HB2456 Original	HB2456 CCR	HB2509	HB2558	HB2632	HB2655	HB2696	HB2739	SB149	SB280	SB312	SB318	SB323
BILL SCORE – 2016			-1	+1	-1	-1	+1	+2	+3	-2	+1	-1	+1	-1	+2	+1
Hensley, Anthony (D)	-14	33%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Holland, Tom (D)	-14	33%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Kelly, Laura (D)	-14	33%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Francisco, Marci (D)	-15	32%	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲

SB326	SB338	SB342	SB352	SB358	SB363	SB366	SB382	SB402	SB439	SB449	SB457	SB469	SCR1602
+1	-1	+1	+1	+1	-1	+3	+1	+3	+1	-2	-1	+3	+3
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250 N. Water, Suite 216 • Wichita, KS 67202

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