



2017 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 **E**xpanding government, while others are grounded in a strong philosophical belief

in **L**imited government. And there are some citizens for whom the primary litmus test is more **C**ircumstantial 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 Appropriations process? (*Transparency*)

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.

Also of note is that some bills include separate provisions that effectively cancel themselves out. For instance, a bill that increases fees but offers minor regulatory reform. The fee increase would be -1 (2-5) while the lessening of regulatory burden would be +1 (2-6). 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. For instance, SB 36 in the 2017 session ceded legislative authority to an administrative agency (-1) but also removed some fee authority (+1) resulting in a neutral score and the bill not being included in the Index itself.

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 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 ± 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.

BILL SUMMARIES

HB 2030: +1, Tier 2, Criteria 16: Consumer-Driven Health Care — This bill allows more flexibility for those administering certain vaccinations to engage in their work.

HB 2031: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 4: Streamlining Government — By establishing an advisory council of palliative care, health care decisions are potentially influenced by government agencies outside of the patient/doctor relationship.

HB 2036: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference — Tax credits of this nature are a carve out for benefit of a specific industrial sector and distort the function of the free market.

HB 2041: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — The bill increases the reinstatement fee and extends the sunset of docket fees within the state judicial system.

HB 2044: -6, Tier 1, Criteria 5 & 13 (-3x2): Tax Burden & Medicaid Expansion — This bill would have expanded Medicaid under provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act.

HB 2079: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — Privilege fees for Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) are increased under this bill.

HB 2136: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — This bill increases licensing for certain entities providing for the testing of weights and measures.

HB 2161: +3, Tier 1, Criteria 6: Transparency & Efficiency — By liquidating idle funds in the Pooled Money Investment Portfolio and transferring the funds to the SGF, this bill promotes the efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

HB 2186 Stogsdill Amend.: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 12: Education — This amendment would have mandated tenure at the state level for public school teachers. This authority is currently held by local USDs.

HB 2228: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference — This bill allows for exemption from property taxes for certain recreational vehicles and is a specific benefit to a specific type of property or economic activity.

HB 2277: +1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — Alcohol consumption rules and regulations are loosened under this bill by providing for “common consumption areas” to be determined in certain circumstances by local and/or county governments.

HB 2301: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 9: Transparency — Removing periodic reviews of Open Records exceptions, as this bill does, undermines transparent and accountable government.

HB 2380: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — This bill extends sales taxes to certain services without offering offsetting rate reductions.

HB 2410 Ousley Amend.: -3, Tier 1, Criteria 9: Student-Focused — A tax credit scholarship program for low income students who also attend some of Kansas’ lowest performing schools would have been eliminated if this amendment had passed.

SB 19: -5, Tier 1, Crit. 9 & 10 (-3x2): Student-Focused & School Funding, Tier 2, Crit.14 (+1): Education — The new school finance formula was not “reasonably calculated” (-3) and did not hold schools accountable for improving student outcomes (-3). It did, however, offer a slight expansion of the state’s only school choice program.

SB 21: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 8: Government Favoritism — This bill allows for the continuation of government employees “double dipping” by taking both a salary and a pension distribution.

SB 26: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — Increasing fees on economic activities, in this case for vessel registration, represents government taking more money out of the private economy.

SB 30: -9, Tier 1, Criteria 5 (-3x3): Tax Burden —

This bill represents a massive tax hike and burden on the Kansas economy. Three separate provisions restrict economic liberty; a retroactive repeal of the small business tax cut from 2012 (-3), a retroactive increase in marginal rates for individual taxpayers (-3), and a repeal of the so-called “ratchet” (-3).

SB 47: -2, Tier 2, Criteria 3 & 5 (-1x2): Regulatory Scope & Taxes/Fees — New regulatory authority is extended to governmental agencies, as is fee authority, under this bill.

SB 56: +1, Tier 2, Criteria 17: Citizen Engagement —

By waiving certain filing requirements for some candidates for public office this bill encourages more citizen engagement with governmental activity.

SB 60: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 5: Taxes/Fees — This bill raises a variety of fees by changing scheduled sunset provisions for several activities subject to oversight by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

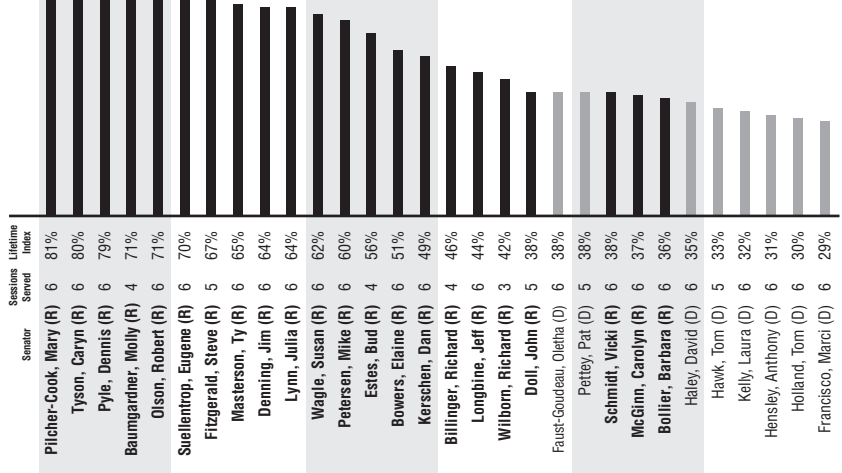
SB 110: -1, Tier 2, Criteria 8: Government Favoritism —

Implementing federal health care benefits for certain educational employees erodes state prerogatives and favors state employees.

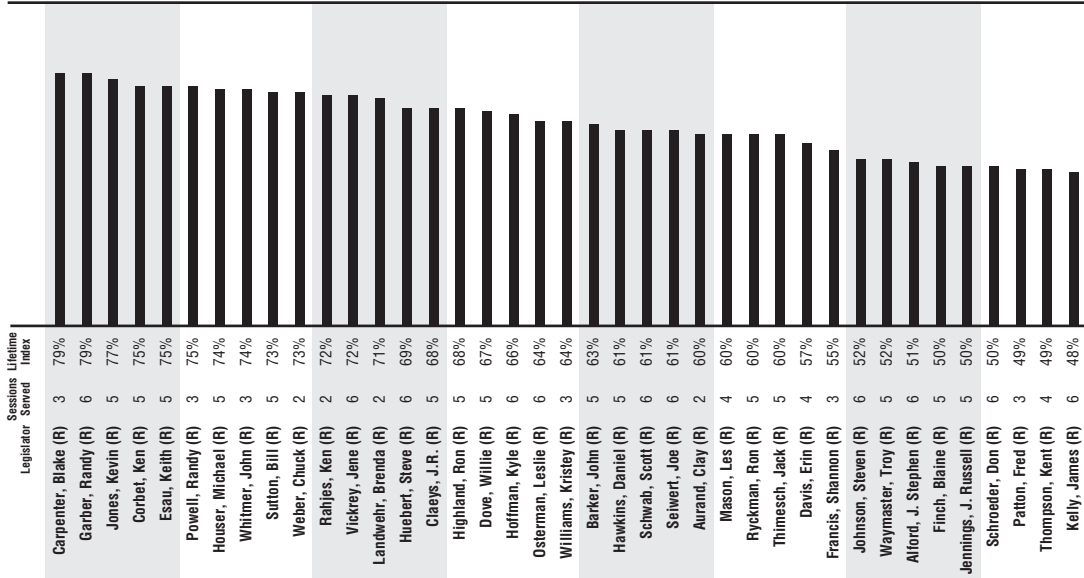
SB 146: +1, Tier 2, Criteria 1: Tax Preference — While this bill would extend law for state-mandated property taxes, by not allowing the 20 mill levy to be waived for certain economic development activities (i.e., Industrial revenue bonds) in the future this bill would have limited a preferential tax subsidy.

Kansas Senate Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking

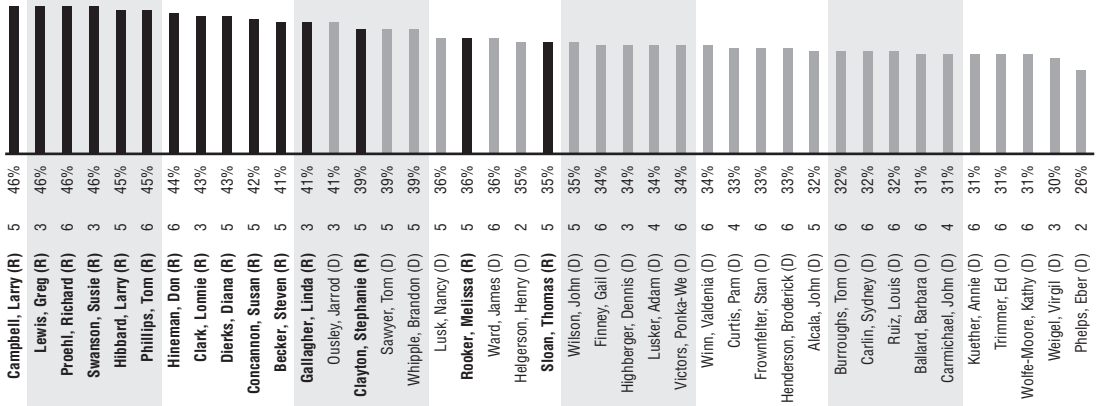
The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session (minimum of two) in which they participated. Scores from non-consecutive sessions and movement between legislative chambers are included in lifetime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



House

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

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2031	HB2036	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2161	HB2186 Stogsdill Amend.	HB2228	HB2277	HB2301	HB2380
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Burris, Jesse (R)*	15	15	100%						▲							
Awerkamp, Francis (R)	41	33	90%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Garber, Randy (R)	41	31	88%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Powell, Randy (R)	41	30	87%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Houser, Michael (R)	41	25	80%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Whitmer, John (R)	41	24	79%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Carpenter, Blake (R)	41	23	78%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Corbet, Ken (R)	41	23	78%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Vickrey, Jene (R)	41	23	78%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
DeGraaf, Peter (R)*	26	14	77%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲		▲	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	•
Jones, Kevin (R)	41	21	76%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Huebert, Steve (R)	41	20	74%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Resman, John (R)	41	18	72%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	•	▽
Esau, Keith (R)	41	17	71%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Rahjes, Ken (R)	41	17	71%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Williams, Kristey (R)	41	17	71%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Humphries, Susan (R)	41	15	68%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Delperdang, Leo (R)	41	13	66%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽

	HB2410 Ousley Amend.	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB60	SB110
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* Individuals served partial terms and are only scored on the votes for which they were in office.

House

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

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2031	HB2036	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2161	HB2186 Stogsdill Amend.	HB2228	HB2277	HB2301	HB2380
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Jacobs, Trevor (R)	41	13	66%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲
Sutton, Bill (R)	41	13	66%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Claeys, J.R. (R)	41	12	65%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Hoffman, Kyle (R)	41	11	63%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Landwehr, Brenda (R)	41	10	62%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Dove, Willie (R)	41	9	61%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲
Weber, Chuck (R)	41	9	61%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Arnberger, Tory (R)	41	8	60%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Barker, John (R)	41	7	59%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▽
Highland, Ronald (R)	41	7	59%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Osterman, Leslie (R)	41	7	59%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Henderson, Broderick (D)	41	6	57%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Hawkins, Daniel (R)	41	5	56%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	•
Ellis, Ronald (R)	41	4	55%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Mason, Les (R)	41	4	55%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	•
Schwab, Scott (R)	41	4	55%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	•	▽
Thimesch, Jack (R)	41	1	51%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	▲	▽	▽
Seiwert, Joe (R)	41	0	50%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	▲	▽	▽

House

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BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Blex, Doug (R)	41	-1	49%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Smith, Eric (R)	41	-1	49%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Francis, Shannon (R)	41	-2	48%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Aurand, Clay (R)	41	-9	39%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Finch, Blaine (R)	41	-9	39%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Rafie, Abraham (R)	41	-9	39%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Sawyer, Tom (D)	41	-10	38%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Davis, Erin (R)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Finney, Gail (D)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Kuether, Annie (D)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	•	▲	•	▲
Lakin, Greg (R)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Ohaebosim, K.C. (D)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Phelps, Eber (D)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Ruiz, Louis (D)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Ryckman, Ron (R)	41	-11	37%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Frownfelter, Stan (D)	41	-12	35%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Tarwater, Sean (R)	41	-12	35%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	•	▲	▽	▽
Helgerson, Henry (D)	41	-13	34%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	•	▽	▲	▲

	HB2410 Ousley Amend.	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB60	SB110
	-3	-5	-1	-1	-9	-1	-1
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House

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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2031	HB2036	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2161	HB2186 Stogsdill Amend.	HB2228	HB2277	HB2301	HB2380
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Terrell, Patsy (D)	41	-13	34%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲
Ward, James (D)	41	-13	34%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲
Winn, Valdenia (D)	41	-13	34%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▲
Wolfe Moore, Kathy (D)	41	-13	34%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Burroughs, Tom (D)	41	-15	32%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Clark, Lonnie (R)	41	-15	32%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Patton, Fred (R)	41	-15	32%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Victors, Ponka-We (D)	41	-15	32%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Carlin, Sydney (D)	41	-16	30%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▲
Neighbor, Cindy (D)	41	-16	30%	▲	▽	▲	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Crum, Steven (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Curtis, Pam (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Lusk, Nancy (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Ousley, Jarrod (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Parker, Brett (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Stogsdill, Jerry (D)	41	-17	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	•
Bishop, Elizabeth (D)	41	-19	27%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Gartner, Jim (D)	41	-19	27%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲

	HB2410 Ousley Amend.	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB60	SB110
	-3	-5	-1	-1	-9	-1	-1
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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2031	HB2036	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2161	HB2186 Stogsdill Amend.	HB2228	HB2277	HB2301	HB2380
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Highberger, Dennis (D)	41	-19	27%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Jennings, J. Russell (R)	41	-19	27%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Hodge, Tim (D)	41	-20	26%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Carmichael, John (D)	41	-21	24%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Hineman, Don (R)	41	-21	24%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Trimmer, Ed (D)	41	-21	24%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Waymaster, Troy (R)	41	-21	24%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Whipple, Brandon (D)	41	-21	24%	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Lusker, Adam (D)	41	-22	23%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Pittman, Jeff (D)	41	-22	23%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Schroeder, Don (R)	41	-22	23%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	•	▽
Alford, J. Stephen (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Baker, Dave (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Campbell, Larry (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Eplee, John (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Hibbard, Larry (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Kelly, James (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Phillips, Tom (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽

	HB2410 Ousley Amend.	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB60	SB110
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BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
Ralph, Bradley (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Smith, Adam (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Weigel, Virgil (D)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Wheeler, John (R)	41	-23	22%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Cox, Tom (R)	41	-24	21%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Good, Mary (R)	41	-24	21%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Johnson, Steven (R)	41	-24	21%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽
Miller, Victor (D)	41	-24	21%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Proehl, Richard (R)	41	-24	21%	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Clayton, Stephanie (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Lewis, Greg (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Mastroni, Leonard (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Orr, Boyd (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Schreiber, Mark (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Swanson, Susie (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
Thompson, Kent (R)	41	-25	20%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽
Alcala, John (D)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽
Becker, Steven (R)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽

	HB2410 Ousley Amend.	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB60	SB110
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BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-1	-1	3	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
Deere, Debbie (D)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Holscher, Cindy (D)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Sloan, Thomas (R)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Wilson, John (D)	41	-27	17%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▲	▲
Ballard, Barbara (D)	41	-28	16%	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Brim, Shelee (R)	41	-28	16%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▽
Concannon, Susan (R)	41	-28	16%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	•	•
Murnan, Monica (D)	41	-28	16%	▲	•	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Dierks, Diana (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Gallagher, Linda (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Karleskint, Jim (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Koesten, Joy (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Markley, Patty (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Rooker, Melissa (R)	41	-29	15%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Dietrich, Brenda (R)	41	-31	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Elliott, Roger (R)	41	-31	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Judd-Jenkins, Anita (R)	41	-31	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Kessinger, Jan (R)	41	-31	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽

Senate

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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2277	HB2301	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB47	SB56
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-6	-1	-1	1	-1	-5	-1	-1	-9	-2	1
Olson, Robert (R)	34	26	88%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Pyle, Dennis (R)	34	26	88%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Tyson, Caryn (R)	34	26	88%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Pilcher-Cook, Mary (R)	34	24	85%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Suellentrop, Eugene (R)	34	19	78%	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Baumgardner, Molly (R)	34	16	74%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Fitzgerald, Steve (R)	34	16	74%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Masterson, Ty (R)	34	15	72%	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▲
Alley, Larry (R)	34	12	68%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
LaTurner, Jacob (R)*	14	4	64%	▲		▲		▽					▽		▽	▲
Wagle, Susan (R)	34	6	59%	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Lynn, Julia (R)	34	5	57%	▲	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Hilderbrand, Richard (R)*	20	2	55%		▽		▲		▽	▽	▽	▽		▲		
Petersen, Mike (R)	34	-3	46%	•	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲
Estes, Bud (R)	34	-13	31%	▲	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Denning, Jim (R)	34	-14	29%	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Faust-Goudeau, Oletha (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Hawk, Tom (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲

	SB60	SB110	SB146
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- ▽ Non Freedom Vote
- No recorded vote

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2277	HB2301	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB47	SB56
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-6	-1	-1	1	-1	-5	-1	-1	-9	-2	1
Hensley, Anthony (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Holland, Tom (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Petty, Pat (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Rogers, Lynn (D)	34	-14	29%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Francisco, Marci (D)	34	-15	28%	▲	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Haley, David (D)	34	-16	26%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Billinger, Richard (R)	34	-22	18%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Bollier, Barbara (R)	34	-24	15%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Bowers, Elaine (R)	34	-24	15%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▲
Kelly, Laura (D)	34	-24	15%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
McGinn, Carolyn (R)	34	-24	15%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Schmidt, Vicki (R)	34	-24	15%	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Berger, Edward (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Doll, John (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Givens, Bruce (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Goddard, Dan (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Hardy, Randall (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Kerschen, Daniel (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲

	SB60	SB110	SB146
	-1	-1	-1
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
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	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲

* Individuals served partial terms and are only scored on the votes for which they were in office.

Senate

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

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2030	HB2041	HB2044	HB2079	HB2136	HB2277	HB2301	SB19	SB21	SB26	SB30	SB47	SB56
BILL SCORE – 2017				1	-1	-6	-1	-1	1	-1	-5	-1	-1	-9	-2	1
Longbine, Jeffrey (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Skubal, John (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Taylor, Mary (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Wilborn, Richard (R)	34	-26	12%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲
Sykes, Dinah (R)	34	-28	9%	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲

	SB60	SB110	SB146
	-1	-1	-1
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▲
	▽	▽	▽

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