



2020 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 **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 Appropriation 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

HB2016 Pittman Amendment Special Session: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 6 – This proposal would have resulted in any COVID infection being eligible for worker compensation regardless of where or what caused the infection.

HB2016 Clayton Amendment Special Session: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 6 – By largely preventing evictions of tenants amidst the COVID pandemic, this proposal would have interfered with existing contracts between tenants and landlords.

HB2016 Reject Ward Amendment Special Session: +6, Tier 1, Crit. 5 & 13 – A “YES” vote on this procedural motion prevented Medicaid from being expanded as part of the Affordable Care Act, commonly referred to as ObamaCare.

HB2016 Curtis Amendment Special Session: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 15 – This proposal would have expanded liability for businesses amidst the on-going COVID pandemic.

HB2018 Reject Sykes Amendment: +6, Tier 1, Crit. 5 & 13 – A “YES” vote on this procedural motion prevented Medicaid from being expanded as part of the Affordable Care Act, commonly referred to as ObamaCare.

HB2054: +4, (1) Tier 2, Crit. 18, CARES Funding; (1) Tier 2, Crit. 17, SFC of EO; (1) Tier 2, Crit. 17, County Commissions on health orders; (1) Tier 2, Crit. 15, Immunity provisions – This legislation provided for increased transparency of federal CARES Act funding (+1, Tier 2-18) and provided for State Finance Council oversight of executive action (+1, Tier 2-17), a county commission oversight of county health orders (+1, Tier 2-17), and immunity protections for Kansas businesses during COVID-19 (+1, Tier 2-15).

HB2503: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 7 – Making “catch-up” payments on pension liabilities, as this legislation would do, puts the state on a more-stable financial footing.

HB2503 Benson Amendment: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 8 – Increasing already under-funded pension obligations without specifying the means by which those obligations would be financed does long-term harm to beneficiaries and taxpayers.

HB2503 Frownfelter Amendment: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 8 – Increasing already under-funded pension obligations without specifying the means by which those obligations would be financed does long-term harm to beneficiaries and taxpayers.

HB2506: +3, Tier 1, Crit. 2 – A proposal to make it easier for Kansans – especially military families – to obtain certain occupational licenses would increase economic opportunity for individuals.

HB2510: +2, Tier 2, Crit. 12 & 14 – This bill provided equity to many private school students in Kansas for the ACT exam (+1, Tier 2-12) and created a more educational opportunity for children in foster care who are dually-enrolled in a postsecondary institution.

HB2515: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 3 – Private entities – in this case higher education establishments – should rarely, if ever, have to receive permission from competitors in order to operate.

HB2540: +3, Tier 1, Crit. 10 – Dollars allocated for at-risk students should only be spent for at-risk students. This bill ensured that would happen.

HB2585: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This bill exempts publically-regulated utilities from paying income taxes, thereby lowering utility rates for Kansas consumers.

HB2619: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 11 – By making idle state funds available for appropriate loans, taxpayers have the ability to see their assets protected and used to spur economic growth.

HB2702: +5, Tier 1, Crit. 5; +3 Truth in Taxation Tier 2, Crit. 5; +1 Improvements Tier 2, Crit. 5; +1 Penalties and interest – This bill brought much-needed Truth in Taxation to property taxes (+3, Tier 1-5), prevented property valuation increases for routine maintenance (+1, Tier 2-5), and gave local governments flexibility on property tax penalties and interest (+1, Tier 2-5).

SB152: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – A proposal to establish new fees related to certain types of wells.

SB153: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 3 – This proposal expands the regulatory authority of KDHE for certain types of “pollutants.”

SB221: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 6 – This bill provided more flexibility for “drinking establishments” to sell beer thereby lessening the regulatory burden on Kansans and the businesses.

SB225: -2, Tier 2, Crit. 5 & 11 – This bill increased fees (-1, Tier 2-5) on medical providers and that those funds be administered by a government board (-1, Tier 2-11).

SB262: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This bill provided more time by which a Kansan could ask for additional information from the Board of Tax Appeals.

SB264: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – A bill to help ensure that Kansas governments understand who is eligible as an appraiser of property.

SB265: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – A step towards government efficiency by allowing the Board of Tax Appeals to serve orders and notices via electronic means.

SB266: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 9 – This legislation would clarify educational and licensing requirements, and continuing education requirements, for property appraisers to help ensure conformity and compliance around Kansas.

SB272: + 1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This bill would prohibit increasing property valuations after a Board of Tax Appeals appeal or some other types of meetings between government and Kansas property owners.

SB292: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – A proposal to give the Commissioner of Insurance more flexibility to assess penalties under certain administrative circumstances.

SB297: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 9 – This legislation would require that property appraisals be done in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

SB305: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 6 – A proposal to increase regulations on vehicle dealers by increasing the bonding requirements.

SB308: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 9 – A bill to ensure the 1st Amendment rights of raw milk dairies in Kansas as it relates to advertising and package labeling.

SB308 Bollier Amendment: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 9 – A proposal to restrict 1st Amendment rights of Kansas raw milk dairies by requiring certain signage on their farms.

SB309: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This proposal places the burden of proof on county appraisers in district court hearings on appraisals.

SB322: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This proposal ensures that purchasers of certain motor vehicles are charged appropriately for retail sales tax into the future.

SB335: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 14 – This legislation would have allowed local USDs more flexibility to award credit for students dually/concurrently enrolled in postsecondary institutions.

SB346: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 7 – Current law provides for 80% of the proceeds from state real estate sales going to KPERS debt. This proposal would have these proceeds remain with the relevant agency.

SB354: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 10 – Private entities – in this case higher education establishments – should rarely, if ever, have to receive permission from competitors in order to operate.

SB380: +1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – This bill would prohibit municipalities from increasing regulations of wireless providers.

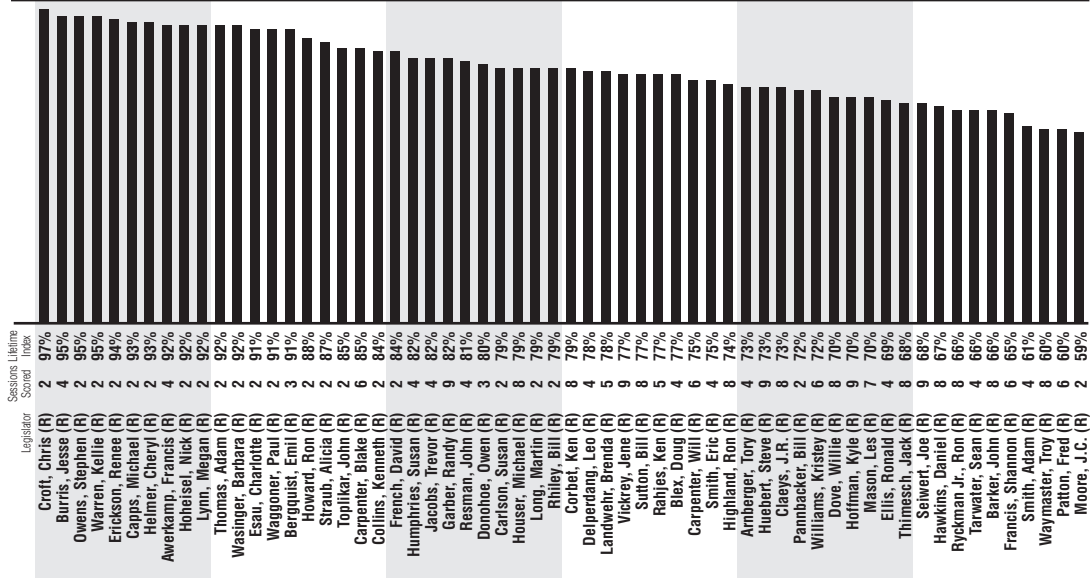
SB402: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 6 – This proposal would increase the licensure requirements for certain insurance agents in Kansas.

SB409: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 5 – A proposal to extend the fees owed by certain types of extended-care or assisted-living facilities.

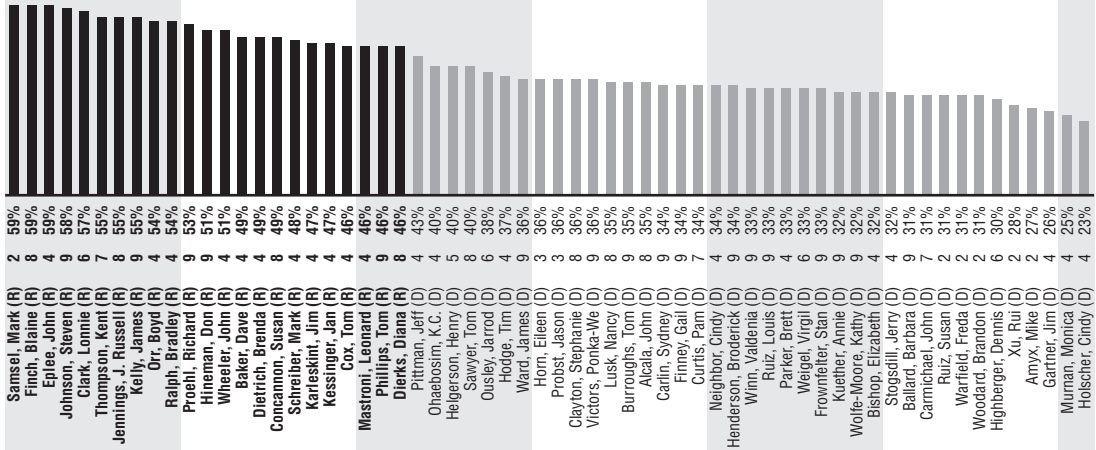
SB423: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 15 – A proposal to allow Sedgwick County to “remove or abate” any property that they deem a “nuisance” thereby weakening the rights of property owners.

SB433: -1, Tier 2, Crit. 3 – Allows broad latitude, with limited checks and balances, for the Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control to revoke the liquor licenses of certain Kansans.

Kansas House Lifetime Freedom Index Ranking

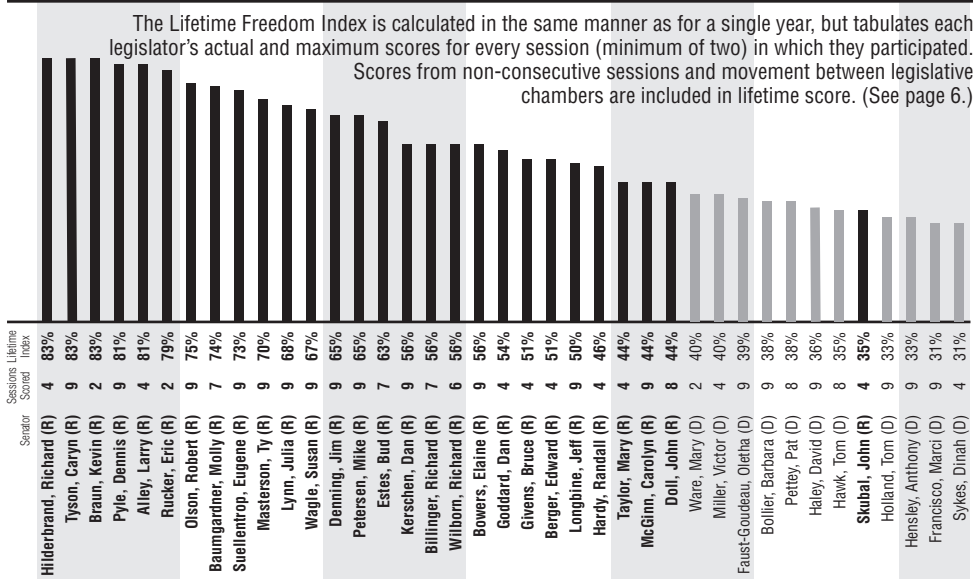


The Lifetime Freedom Index is calculated in the same manner as for a single year, but tabulates each legislator's actual and maximum scores for every session (minimum of two) in which they participated. Scores from non-consecutive sessions and movement between legislative chambers are included in lifetime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



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.)



House

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

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Pittman Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Clayton Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Reject – Ward Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Curtis Amend	HB2054	HB2503	HB2503 Benson Amend	HB2503 Frownfelter Amend	HB2506	HB2510	HB2515	HB2540	HB2585	HB2619	HB2702
BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Orr, Boyd (R)	32	32	100.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Arnberger, Tory (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Baker, Dave (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Burris, Jesse (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carpenter, Will (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Claeys, J.R. (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Clark, Lonnie (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Croft, Chris (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Eplee, John (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Erickson, Renee (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Finch, Blaine (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Francis, Shannon (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hawkins, Daniel (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hoffman, Kyle (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hoheisel, Nick (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Huebert, Steve (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Humphries, Susan (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Jennings, J. Russell (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲

House

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BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Johnson, Steven (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kelly, James (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Kessinger, Jan (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Landwehr, Brenda (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Long, Martin (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Lynn, Megan (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mason, Les (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Newland, Joe (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Pannbacker, Bill (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Proehl, Richard (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Ryckman, Ron (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Smith, Adam (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Straub, Alicia (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Sutton, Bill (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Tarwater, Sean (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Thimesch, Jack (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Thompson, Kent (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Warren, Kellie (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲

House

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BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Wasinger, Barbara (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Waymaster, Troy (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Wheeler, John (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Williams, Kristey (R)	32	30	96.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Bergquist, Emil (R)	32	29	95.3%	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carlson, Susan (R)	32	29	95.3%	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Seiwert, Joe (R)	32	29	95.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Blex, Doug (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Capps, Michael (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Carpenter, Blake (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Collins, Kenneth (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Delperdang, Leo (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Dietrich, Brenda (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Ellis, Ronald (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Esau, Charlotte (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Helmer, Cheryl (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Highland, Ronald (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Houser, Michael (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Pittman Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Clayton Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Reject – Ward Amend	HB2016 (Spec. Sess.) Curtis Amend	HB2054	HB2503	HB2503 Benson Amend	HB2503 Frownfelter Amend	HB2506	HB2510	HB2515	HB2540	HB2585	HB2619	HB2702
BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Jacobs, Trevor (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Owens, Stephen (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Patton, Fred (R)	32	28	93.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Rahjes, Ken (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Waggoner, Paul (R)	32	28	93.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Corbet, Ken (R)	32	27	92.2%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲
Smith, Eric (R)	32	27	92.2%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲
Awerkamp, Francis (R)	32	26	90.6%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲
Dove, Willie (R)	32	26	90.6%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Hineman, Don (R)	32	26	90.6%	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Howard, Ron (R)	32	26	90.6%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Karleskint, Jim (R)	32	26	90.6%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Resman, John (R)	32	26	90.6%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Thomas, Adam (R)	32	26	90.6%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Garber, Randy (R)	32	24	87.5%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲
Cox, Tom (R)	32	22	84.4%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Schreiber, Mark (R)	32	21	82.8%	•	•	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Concannon, Susan (R)	32	20	81.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽

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BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Toplikar, John (R)	32	20	81.3%	▲	▲	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Vickrey, Jene (R)	32	20	81.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽
Donohoe, Owen (R)	32	19	79.7%	•	•	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
French, David (R)	32	18	78.1%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Ralph, Bradley (R)	32	18	78.1%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽
Barker, John (R)	32	15	73.4%	•	•	•	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Dierks, Diana (R)	32	10	65.6%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Rhiley, Bill (R)	32	10	65.6%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽
Mastroni, Leonard (R)	32	8	62.5%	•	•	•	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	•	•	•
Samsel, Mark (R)	32	5	57.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▽
Helgerson, Henry (D)	32	2	53.1%	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲
Moore, J.C. (R)	32	2	53.1%	•	•	•	•	•	▲	▲	▲	▲	•	▽	▽	•	•	•
Phillips, Tom (R)	32	0	50.0%	▽	▲	▽	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	•	•
Pittman, Jeff (D)	32	0	50.0%	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Sawyer, Tom (D)	32	0	50.0%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Ward, James (D)	32	0	50.0%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲
Alcala, John (D)	32	-2	46.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Carlin, Sydney (D)	32	-2	46.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲

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BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Hodge, Tim (D)	32	-2	46.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Ohaebosim, K.C. (D)	32	-2	46.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Weigel, Virgil (D)	32	-2	46.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲
Frownfelter, Stan (D)	32	-4	43.8%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▲	•	•
Victors, Ponka-We (D)	32	-4	43.8%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Finney, Gail (D)	32	-6	40.6%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	•	•
Neighbor, Cindy (D)	32	-6	40.6%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽
Ruiz, Louis (D)	32	-6	40.6%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	•	•
Burroughs, Tom (D)	32	-8	37.5%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Warfield, Freda (D)	32	-8	37.5%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Kuether, Annie (D)	32	-9	35.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	•	•	▲	•	▽	▽	•	•	•
Bishop, Elizabeth (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Horn, Eileen (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Murnan, Monica (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	▽	▽	▽	•	▲	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Parker, Brett (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	•	▽	•	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Ruiz, Susan (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	•	•	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Wolfe Moore, Kathy (D)	32	-10	34.4%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽
Clayton, Stephanie (D)	32	-11	32.8%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	•	▲	▽	▲	▽

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BILL SCORE – 2020				-1	-1	6	-1	4	1	-1	-1	3	2	-1	3	1	1	5
Curtis, Pam (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Henderson, Broderick (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Ousley, Jarrod (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Probst, Jason (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Stogsdill, Jerry (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Winn, Valdenia (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Woodard, Brandon (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Xu, Rui (D)	32	-12	31.3%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▲	▽
Lusk, Nancy (D)	32	-13	29.7%	▽	•	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽
Carmichael, John (D)	32	-14	28.1%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▲
Gartner, Jim (D)	32	-16	25.0%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽
Yeager, Stephanie (D)	32	-16	25.0%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽
Amyx, Mike (D)	32	-18	21.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽
Ballard, Barbara (D)	32	-18	21.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽
Holscher, Cindy (D)	32	-18	21.9%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽
Highberger, Dennis (D)	32	-24	12.5%	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽
Day, Jennifer (D)	9	-9	0.0%	▽	▽	▽	▽											

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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2018 Reject Sykes Amend	HB2054	HB2510	HB2585	HB2619	HB2702	SB152	SB153	SB221	SB225	SB262	SB264	SB265
BILL SCORE – 2020				6	4	2	1	1	5	-1	-1	1	-2	1	1	1
Tyson, Caryn (R)	44	40	95.5%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Thompson, Mike (R)	44	38	93.2%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hilderbrand, Richard (R)	44	35	89.8%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Pyle, Dennis (R)	44	33	87.5%	▲	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Baumgardner, Molly (R)	44	32	86.4%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Rucker, Eric (R)	44	32	86.4%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Olson, Robert (R)	44	30	84.1%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Alley, Larry (R)	44	28	81.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Masterson, Ty (R)	44	28	81.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Suellentrop, Eugene (R)	44	28	81.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Wagle, Susan (R)	44	26	79.5%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Braun, Kevin (R)	44	24	77.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Estes, Bud (R)	44	24	77.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Petersen, Mike (R)	44	24	77.3%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Billinger, Richard (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Givens, Bruce (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Goddard, Dan (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Longbine, Jeffrey (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲

SB266	SB272	SB292	SB297	SB305	SB308	SB308 Bollier Amend	SB309	SB322	SB335	SB346	SB354	SB380	SB402	SB409	SB423	SB433
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Senate

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

	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2018 Reject Sykes Amend	HB2054	HB2510	HB2585	HB2619	HB2702	SB152	SB153	SB221	SB225	SB262	SB264	SB265
BILL SCORE – 2020				6	4	2	1	1	5	-1	-1	1	-2	1	1	1
McGinn, Carolyn (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Wilborn, Richard (R)	44	22	75.0%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Lynn, Julia (R)	44	21	73.9%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Berger, Edward (R)	44	20	72.7%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Bowers, Elaine (R)	44	20	72.7%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Kerschen, Daniel (R)	44	20	72.7%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Denning, Jim (R)	44	14	65.9%	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Hardy, Randall (R)	44	6	56.8%	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Taylor, Mary (R)	44	6	56.8%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Doll, John (R)	44	5	55.7%	▽	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Faust-Goudeau, Oletha (D)	44	-3	46.6%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Haley, David (D)	44	-3	46.6%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Hawk, Tom (D)	44	-4	45.5%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Holland, Tom (D)	44	-4	45.5%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Miller, Victor (D)	44	-4	45.5%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Bollier, Barbara (D)	44	-6	43.2%	▽	•	•	▽	▽	▲	•	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Hensley, Anthony (D)	44	-6	43.2%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Skubal, John (R)	44	-6	43.2%	▽	•	▲	▲	▲	▽	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲

SB266	SB272	SB292	SB297	SB305	SB308	SB308 Bollier Amend	SB309	SB322	SB335	SB346	SB354	SB380	SB402	SB409	SB423	SB433
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	Possible Score	Total Score	Freedom %	HB2018 Reject Sykes Amend	HB2054	HB2510	HB2585	HB2619	HB2702	SB152	SB153	SB221	SB225	SB262	SB264	SB265
BILL SCORE – 2020				6	4	2	1	1	5	-1	-1	1	-2	1	1	1
Ware, Mary (D)	44	-7	42.0%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	▲	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Sykes, Dinah (D)	44	-11	37.5%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Francisco, Marci (D)	44	-12	36.4%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲
Petty, Pat (D)	44	-13	35.2%	▽	▽	▲	▲	▽	•	▽	▽	▲	▽	▲	▲	▲

SB266	↑	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB272	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
SB292	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
SB297	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
SB305	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB308	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
SB308 Bollier Amend	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB309	↑	•	▲	▽	▲
SB322	↑	•	▲	•	▽
SB335	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
SB346	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB354	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB380	↑	▽	▽	▲	▽
SB402	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB409	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB423	↓	▽	▽	▽	▽
SB433	↓	▽	▽	•	▽

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