



2023

Kentucky State Legislative Scorecard

See how Members of Kentucky's General Assembly are voting on economic growth issues.



Club for Growth Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization focused on educating the public about the value of free markets, pro-growth policies, and economic prosperity.

State Scorecards are created by the Club for Growth Foundation to educate the public about the voting records of the legislators who serve in state legislatures. This is part of a larger scorecard project that the Club for Growth Foundation has created to educate the public about the economic positions taken by legislators in states across the country.

Our Mission

THE FOUNDATION
EDUCATES THE
PUBLIC ABOUT PRO-
GROWTH POLICIES.

THE FOUNDATION
CONDUCTS
COMPREHENSIVE
EXAMINATIONS OF
VOTING RECORDS.

THE FOUNDATION'S
GOAL IS TO INFORM
THE PUBLIC AND
BRING AWARENESS
TO LAWMAKERS.

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Club for Growth Foundation publishes the scorecard study so the public can monitor the actions and the voting behavior of Kentucky’s elected state lawmakers on economic growth issues.

The Foundation conducted a comprehensive examination of each lawmaker’s record on votes related to pro-growth policies and computed an Economic Growth Score on a scale of 0 to 100. A score of 100 indicates the highest support for pro-growth policies.

The Foundation examines legislative votes related to the Club’s immediate pro-economic growth policy goals, including:

- Reducing or eliminating tax rates and enacting tax reform
- Limiting government through limited spending and budget reform
- Regulatory reform and deregulation
- Ending abusive lawsuits through medical malpractice and tort reform
- Expanding school choice
- Implementing Term Limits

Not all of these policy goals will come up for a vote in each legislative session.

The Foundation also examines votes on bills that would directly harm these goals.

This scorecard is based on selected votes of importance to the Foundation and does not include the complete voting record of any legislator. There are inherent limitations in judging the overall qualifications of any legislator based on a selected voting record, and the Foundation does not endorse or oppose any legislator for public office.

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2023 LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED IN KENTUCKY

The Foundation’s study examined over 670 floor votes and, in the end, included 16 Kentucky House votes and 14 Kentucky Senate votes.

COMPUTATION

Scores are computed on a scale of 0 to 100. Each vote or action in the rating is assigned a certain number of points depending on its relative importance. If a lawmaker casts a correct vote, the scorecard will denote it with that number. If a lawmaker casts an incorrect vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with a hyphen (-). Absences are not counted – signified as an “X” on the scorecard – though the Foundation reserves the right to do so if, in its judgment, a lawmaker’s position was otherwise discernible. If a lawmaker was not officially sworn into office at the time of a vote, the scorecard will denote that vote with an “I”.

To provide some additional guidance concerning the scores, each lawmaker was ranked. Aside from ties, lawmakers with 0% scores are, by default, ranked #100 in the House and #38

in the Senate if all lawmakers are present. Scores and ranks cannot be directly compared between the House and Senate, as different votes were taken in each chamber. If applicable, the study also records a “Lifetime Score” for each lawmaker. This is a simple average of the scores from 2023 and all previous years where the lawmaker earned a score.

In some cases, a lawmaker was not present for enough votes for a meaningful score or ranking to be computed. In such cases “n.a.” for “not applicable” appears. In computing lifetime scores, years with “n.a.” listed instead of a score are not included. Comparing such scores to other members without “n.a.” years may be misleading.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

A study of roll call votes on the floor of the Kentucky House and Kentucky Senate and legislative actions is just that. It cannot account for a lawmaker’s work in committee, advocacy in his party’s caucus meetings, and effectiveness as a leader in advocating pro-growth policies.

“Through the release of this series, the Club for Growth Foundation is looking at how state legislatures perform in terms of pro-growth policies. We believe that this scorecard will help inform citizens and entrepreneurs about who supports the policies that are good for economic prosperity.”

- **DAVID McINTOSH**
PRESIDENT,
CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

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38 MEMBERS

Kentucky Senate Snapshot

30 Republicans

7 Democrats

1 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 48%

(Up from 31% in 2022)

Average Democrat Score: 5%

(Down from 18% in 2022)



HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Senator Adrienne Southworth (SD-7) | 75%



LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICANS

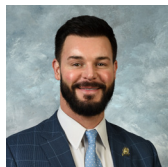
Senator Julie Adams (SD-36) | 39%

Senator Christian McDaniel (SD-23) | 39%



HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Senator Robin Webb (SD-18) | 26%



LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Senator David Yates (SD-37) | 6%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Life-score	HB1	HB5	HB9	HB56	HB75	HB236	HB303	HB448	HJR39	SB4	SB7	SB65	SB226	SB281	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
POINTS					9	6	6	7	11	6	6	11	3	6	8	8	8	5	
Adams, Julie	SD-36	R	39%	36%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	29
Berg, Karen	SD-26	D	0%	10%	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	33
Boswell, Gary	SD-08	R	45%	45%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Carpenter, Jared	SD-34	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Carroll, Danny	SD-02	R	51%	42%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	5
Chambers Armstrong, Casey	SD-19	D	0%	0%	I	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Deneen, Matthew	SD-10	R	51%	51%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	5
Douglas, Donald	SD-22	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Frommeyer, Shelley	SD-24	R	50%	50%	9	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	10
Girdler, Rick	SD-15	R	45%	38%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Givens, David	SD-09	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Harper Angel, Denise	SD-35	D	0%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Higdon, Jimmy	SD-14	R	47%	35%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	X	8	8	-	12
Howell, Jason	SD-01	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Mays Bledsoe, Amanda	SD-12	R	47%	47%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	X	8	8	-	12
McDaniel, Christian	SD-23	R	39%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	29
Meredith, Stephen	SD-05	R	51%	42%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	5
Mills, Robert	SD-04	R	51%	42%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	5
Neal, Gerald	SD-33	D	0%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	33
Nemes, Mike	SD-38	R	51%	42%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	5
Schickel, John	SD-11	R	46%	43%	9	-	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	15

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
POINTS					9	6	6	7	11	6	6	11	3	6	8	8	8	5	
Smith, Brandon	SD-30	R	47%	34%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	X	6	-	8	8	X	12
Southworth, Adrienne	SD-07	R	75%	61%	9	6	X	-	X	6	-	11	-	6	8	8	8	-	1
Stivers, Robert	SD-25	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Storm, Brandon	SD-21	R	43%	38%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	8	8	-	25
Thayer, Damon	SD-17	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Thomas, Reginald	SD-13	D	0%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Tichenor, Lindsey	SD-06	R	56%	56%	9	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	4
Turner, Johnnie	SD-29	R	43%	34%	9	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	8	8	-	25
Webb, Robin	SD-18	D	26%	25%	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	-	31
West, Steve	SD-27	R	57%	48%	9	-	-	7	-	6	-	-	X	6	8	8	8	X	3
Westerfield, Whitney	SD-03	R	41%	37%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	-	27
Wheeler, Phillip	SD-31	R	50%	37%	9	6	-	7	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	8	8	-	10
Williams, Jay	SD-20	R	62%	62%	9	6	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	2
Wilson, Mike	SD-32	R	45%	39%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	8	8	8	-	16
Wise, George	SD-16	R	41%	37%	9	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	-	27
Yates, David	SD-37	D	6%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32

Kentucky 2023 | Senate Vote Descriptions

HB 1

SIGNIFICANT INCOME TAX CUT

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill enacts significant income tax reductions for hardworking Kentuckians. Specifically, the legislation lowers the existing individual income tax rate from 5 percent to 4.5 percent retroactive to January 1, 2023, and further lowers the rate to 4 percent starting January 1, 2024. Estimates suggest the second reduction will reduce taxes on families and workers by \$316 million in 2024 alone. However, the bill also eliminates existing triggers to potentially reduce the individual income tax rate to zero if certain criteria are met, undermining pro-growth statutory measures. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 79-19, on January 5, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 30-5, on February 8, 2023.

HB 5

CRONY PROPERTY TAX CARVEOUT

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements a slow phaseout of the barrel tax paid by distilleries. Specifically, the legislation enacts a gradual reduction in the maximum property tax assessment that the state may levy on bourbon barrels starting at 96 percent of 2026 before fully zeroing out the barrel tax in 2043. The existing barrel tax is a poorly designed policy used for school funding. While reducing taxes is critical for growth, special handouts to well-connected industries remain textbook cronyism and in this instance could lead to an increased state education spending baseline and new municipal taxes. Lawmakers should adopt broad-based tax reductions that benefit hardworking Kentuckians instead of special handouts that exclusively benefit those with the best lobbyists. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 60-39, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky House passed it, 23-14, on the same day.

HB 9

ABSURD TAXPAYER-FUNDED GRANT

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new program to help government entities apply for public benefit improvement grants. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Government Resources Accelerating Needed Transformation (GRANT) program within the Department of Local Government to assist government agencies and non-profits in applying for federal improvement grants. The estimated initial cost just for the bureaucracy of this program is \$2 million in FY2023-24. Hardworking Kentuckians should not subsidize the creation of new government programs designed to assist government agencies in receiving increased taxpayer-funded benefits. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 98-0, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on the same day.

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HB 56

NEW HEALTHCARE CENTRAL PLANNING SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill enacts a new regional community services program under Medicaid. Specifically, the legislation creates 15 new centrally-planned regions in Kentucky for the implementation of taxpayer-funded mental health centers and authorizes these centers to receive provider reimbursement through Medicaid. The initial estimated cost for Medicaid to accurately identify claims by the newly-designed regions is \$1.1 million. Lawmakers should not attempt to centrally plan healthcare delivery and further entrench the government-run Medicaid welfare program in the state that will only undermine the quality of care and increase burdens on hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-7, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 34-3, on the same day.

HB 75

MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT EXPANSION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates new spending for the current fiscal year in the state Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation expands reimbursement payments to outpatient procedures estimated to cost \$318 million in new Medicaid spending for FY2023. Additionally, the estimated cost for this taxpayer-financed reimbursement in FY2024 is \$1.4 billion. The expansion of the Medicaid welfare program to able-bodied adults has devoured state budgets all across the country and Kentucky is no exception. Lawmakers should focus on moving Kentuckians off Medicaid and constraining spending instead of funneling ever higher amounts of taxpayer resources to keep costly and ineffective welfare programs afloat. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 95-0, on February 17, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 33-3, on March 13, 2023.

HB 236

PROHIBITION ON TAXPAYER-FINANCED ESG INVESTMENTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prevents the public employees' retirement board, which is responsible for managing the portfolios of taxpayer-funded pensions, from abandoning their fiduciary duty in favor of a political agenda. Specifically, the legislation requires the state board and relevant investment managers charged with overseeing the nearly \$25 billion in Kentucky's pension system to only make investment decisions with the sole purpose of maximizing shareholder value as opposed to prioritizing woke Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 77-17, on March 2, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-5, on March 13, 2023.

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HB 303

EXPANDED CRONY DEVELOPMENT CREDITS (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues or expands several economic development credits. Specifically, the legislation continues the existing Hollywood tax break with a \$25 million tax credit for eligible production companies and allows unused credits to roll into the following year. Additionally, the bill increases the existing skills training credit within the Bluegrass State Skills Corporation from \$200,000 to \$500,000. This type of flagrant cronyism—wherein Kentuckians essentially subsidize wealthy Hollywood production companies and special interest corporations—enriches a select few well-connected, government-preferred entities at the expense of hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 93-0, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

HB 448

MASSIVE CARRY-FORWARD SPENDING SPREE (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill provides for unspent funds to carry over into the following year and appropriates new

spending. Specifically, the legislation allows some taxpayer money not spent in FY2022-23 for the Louisville Zoo and American Battlefield Trust Fund to be available for spending in FY2023-24, appropriates \$25 million in new spending for Western Kentucky University, and appropriates a staggering \$1.7 billion in new spending over the FY2022-24 biennium for the state Medicaid program. With persistent inflation and high costs harming households, lawmakers should refrain from authorizing unspent tax dollars to be carried forward, rein in the costly Medicaid program, and return unspent funds to hardworking Kentuckians. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 91-5, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 36-1, on the same day.

HJR 39

WELFARE OUTREACH RESOLUTION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This resolution mandates that the Cabinet for Health and Family Services assess what mechanisms can keep households enrolled in federal welfare programs after their income exceeds existing eligibility criteria. Additionally, the resolution requires the Cabinet to implement an outreach

program to maximize awareness and use of the fraud-prone Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) welfare program. Lawmakers should be focused on transforming welfare safety nets into trampolines that propel individuals and households back into the workforce instead of seeking to expand the reach and dependency of programs funded by hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the resolution, 100-0, on February 21, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 10, 2023.

SB 4

GRID RELIABILITY PROTECTIONS (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new criteria to protect the electric grid and insulate hardworking families from green energy price hikes. Specifically, the legislation authorizes the Public Service Commission to provide final approval for the retirement of an electric generating unit operated by a utility. Additionally, the bill creates specific criteria before an electric generating unit can be retired. These criteria include no measurable reduction in grid reliability, sustained reserve capacity, no net cost increases for ratepayers

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who otherwise would not be harmed if the unit were kept operational, and no usage of federal financial incentives to shutter fossil fuel-powered units. These safeguards will further protect Kentuckians from unaffordable, unreliable green energy initiatives. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 66-28, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 25-8, on March 2, 2023.

SB 7

PRO-WORKER PROTECTIONS VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of new protections for government workers and taxpayers. Specifically, the override restores the prohibition on an employer deducting an employee's wages or earnings for use in taxpayer-funded political activities, restores the prohibition on government employers assisting labor unions in collecting dues, and restores the requirement that labor unions make their financial statements publicly available to their members. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 68-29, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 23-13, on the same day.

SB 65

MEDICAID REGULATORY REPEAL VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of a repeal of his executive order that expanded Medicaid benefits. Specifically, the override maintains the repeal of the expansion of dental, hearing, and vision subsidies within the Medicaid program and finds them to be deficient as the expanded benefits improperly utilize \$38 million in executive branch appropriated money. While repealing this regulation is the correct policy, lawmakers should seek to more broadly unwind the costly and fraud-prone Medicaid welfare program, which comprises nearly 33 percent of the Kentucky state budget and leads to worse health outcomes for patients. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 75-20, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 30-7, on the same day.

SB 226

ENERGY PERMITTING REFORM VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of

reforms to environmental permitting. Specifically, the override restores provisions that prohibit state permitting regulations from being more stringent than federal rules, authorizes new surface coal mining and reclamation operations for permitting eligibility, and accelerates the state permitting approval and review process within the Energy and Environment Cabinet. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 79-18, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 31-6, on the same day.

SB 281

GREEN ENERGY MANDATE FOR GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements a green energy mandate for government-operated vehicles. Specifically, the legislation requires 50 percent of state-owned vehicles to be hybrid or operate on alternative fuel sources by 2026. Additionally, the bill requires an increase in ethanol and other costly green energy fuel blends commensurate with the new mandate. Hybrid vehicles cost more than gas-powered vehicles, depreciate faster, and rely on subsidized fuel sources to operate effectively.

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Such mandates not only stick taxpayers with higher costs, but reward specific industries—such as hybrid automotive dealers and manufacturers—with taxpayer-funded largesse. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 84-4, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 10, 2023.

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100 MEMBERS

Kentucky House Snapshot

80 Republicans

20 Democrats

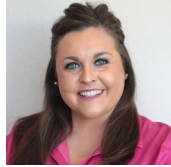
0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 44%

(Up from 28% in 2022)

Average Democrat Score: 4%

(Down from 21% in 2022)



HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Rep. Felicia Rabourn (HD-47) | **67%**



LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Rep. John Hodgson (HD-36) | **18%**



HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Rep. Ashley Tackett Laferty (HD-95) | **31%**



LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRATS

Multiple Reps. | **0%**

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
POINTS					8	5	5	5	6	10	5	5	6	10	2	5	8	8	8	8	4	
Ann Palumbo, Ruth	HD-076	D	0%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Aull, Chad	HD-079	D	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	91
Baker, Shane	HD-085	R	61%	56%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	5	8	8	8	4		3
Banta, Kimberly	HD-063	R	40%	37%	8	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	10	-	-	-	8	8	-		62
Bauman, Jared	HD-028	R	37%	37%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-		69
Bentley, Danny	HD-098	R	42%	29%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		35
Beth Imes, Mary	HD-005	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		35
Blanton, John	HD-092	R	45%	32%	8	5	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-		28
Bojanowski, Tina	HD-032	D	5%	9%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X		85
Bowling, Adam	HD-087	R	42%	31%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		35
Branscum, Joshua	HD-083	R	42%	35%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		35
Bratcher, Kevin	HD-029	R	43%	35%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	X	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	X		34
Bratcher, Steve	HD-025	R	44%	44%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	X	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		30
Bray, Josh	HD-071	R	44%	35%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	X		30
Bridges, Randy	HD-003	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		35
Brown Jr., George	HD-077	D	0%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		91
Burke, Lindsey	HD-075	D	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		91
Callaway, Emily	HD-037	R	42%	42%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-		35
Calloway, Josh	HD-010	R	52%	50%	8	5	-	-	-	X	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-		7
Chester-Burton, Beverly	HD-044	D	5%	5%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		85
Clines, Mike	HD-068	R	34%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-		75

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
POINTS					8	5	5	5	6	10	5	5	6	10	2	5	8	8	8	8	4	
Decker, Jennifer	HD-058	R	51%	48%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	4	10	
Dietz, Stephanie	HD-065	R	37%	37%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	69	
Dixon, Jonathan	HD-011	R	47%	35%	8	-	-	-	-	X	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Doan, Steven	HD-069	R	52%	52%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	-	-	8	8	8	-	7	
Dossett, Myron	HD-009	R	42%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Dotson, Ryan	HD-073	R	42%	35%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Duvall, Robert	HD-017	R	46%	46%	X	-	-	X	-	-	5	X	-	X	-	X	8	8	8	X	26	
Elliott, Daniel	HD-054	R	39%	33%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	8	-	64	
Fister, Daniel	HD-056	R	47%	40%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Flannery, Patrick	HD-096	R	42%	39%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Fleming, Ken	HD-048	R	37%	31%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	69	
Frazier Gordon, Deanna	HD-081	R	37%	36%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	X	8	-	69	
Freeland, Chris	HD-006	R	40%	37%	8	-	-	-	X	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	X	8	-	62	
Fugate, Chris	HD-084	R	47%	32%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Gentry, Al	HD-046	D	0%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	91	
Gooch Jr., Jim	HD-012	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Graham, Derrick	HD-057	D	9%	15%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	82	
Grossberg, Daniel	HD-030	D	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	
Hale, David	HD-074	R	47%	32%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Hart, Mark	HD-078	R	47%	36%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
POINTS					8	5	5	5	6	10	5	5	6	10	2	5	8	8	8	8	4	
Heath, Richard	HD-002	R	39%	31%	8	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	64	
Heavrin, Samara	HD-018	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Herron, Keturah	HD-042	D	0%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	
Hodgson, John	HD-036	R	18%	18%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	81	
Huff, Thomas	HD-049	R	47%	42%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Jackson, Kevin	HD-020	R	34%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-	75	
Johnson, DJ	HD-013	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Justice, Jacob	HD-094	R	45%	45%	8	5	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-	28	
King, Kim	HD-055	R	53%	43%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	6	
Koch, Matthew	HD-072	R	44%	32%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	X	30	
Kulkarni, Nima	HD-040	D	5%	11%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	
Lawrence, William	HD-070	R	42%	38%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Lewis, Derek	HD-090	R	48%	37%	8	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	12	
Lewis, Scott	HD-014	R	46%	34%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	X	-	X	-	5	-	8	8	-	26	
Lockett, Matt	HD-039	R	47%	41%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Maddox, Savannah	HD-061	R	58%	76%	8	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	10	-	5	8	8	8	-	4	
Massaroni, Candy	HD-050	R	62%	62%	8	5	X	-	6	-	5	-	-	X	-	5	8	8	8	-	2	
McCool, Bobby	HD-097	R	47%	36%	8	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	X	13	
McPherson, Shawn	HD-022	R	41%	32%	X	-	-	X	-	-	5	X	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	60	
Meade, David	HD-080	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
POINTS					8	5	5	5	6	10	5	5	6	10	2	5	8	8	8	8	4	
Meredith, Michael	HD-019	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Miles, Suzanne	HD-007	R	41%	32%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	X	60	
Moser, Kimberly	HD-064	R	37%	31%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	69	
Neighbors, Amy	HD-021	R	42%	42%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Nemes, Jason	HD-033	R	44%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	X	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	30	
Osborne, David	HD-059	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Petrie, Jason	HD-016	R	42%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Pollock, Michael	HD-051	R	47%	36%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Pratt, Phillip	HD-062	R	39%	29%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	8	8	8	-	64	
Proctor, Marianne	HD-060	R	55%	55%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	X	-	5	8	8	8	X	5	
Rabourn, Felicia	HD-047	R	67%	79%	8	5	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	10	-	5	8	8	8	4	1	
Rawlings, Steve	HD-066	R	47%	47%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Raymer, Rebecca	HD-015	R	42%	42%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Raymond, Josie	HD-041	D	5%	9%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	
Reed, Brandon	HD-024	R	47%	37%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13	
Riley, Steve	HD-023	R	39%	32%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-	64	
Roarx, Rachel	HD-038	D	7%	7%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	83	
Roberts, Rachel	HD-067	D	0%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	
Rudy, Steven	HD-001	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	
Sharp, Scott	HD-100	R	42%	29%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35	

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
POINTS					8	5	5	5	6	10	5	5	6	10	2	5	8	8	8	4	
Smith, Tom	HD-086	R	39%	29%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-	64
Stalker, Sarah	HD-034	D	5%	5%	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Stevenson, Cherlynn	HD-088	D	0%	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Stevenson, Pamela	HD-043	D	6%	16%	-	5	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Swann, Lamin	HD-093	D	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Tackett Laferty, Ashley	HD-095	D	31%	32%	8	5	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	79
Tate, Nancy	HD-027	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35
Thomas, Walker	HD-008	R	42%	33%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35
Timoney, Killian	HD-045	R	32%	28%	8	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	X	78
Tipton, James	HD-053	R	49%	36%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	X	11
Truett, Timothy	HD-089	R	52%	37%	8	5	-	-	-	X	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	7
Tyler Witten, Susan	HD-031	R	37%	37%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	69
Upchurch, Ken	HD-052	R	42%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	35
Webber, Russell	HD-026	R	42%	33%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	-	35
Wesley, Bill	HD-091	R	47%	40%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13
White, Richard	HD-099	R	47%	47%	8	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	8	-	13
Williams, D. Wade	HD-004	R	34%	34%	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	-	75
Willner, Lisa	HD-035	D	5%	16%	-	5	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Wilson, Nicolas	HD-082	R	30%	30%	8	X	X	-	X	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	X	X	X	-	80

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HB 1

SIGNIFICANT INCOME TAX CUT

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill enacts significant income tax reductions for hardworking Kentuckians. Specifically, the legislation lowers the existing individual income tax rate from 5 percent to 4.5 percent retroactive to January 1, 2023, and further lowers the rate to 4 percent starting January 1, 2024. Estimates suggest the second reduction will reduce taxes on families and workers by \$316 million in 2024 alone. However, the bill also eliminates existing triggers to potentially reduce the individual income tax rate to zero if certain criteria are met, undermining pro-growth statutory measures. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 79-19, on January 5, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 30-5, on February 8, 2023.

HB 5

CRONY PROPERTY TAX CARVEOUT

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements a slow phaseout of the barrel tax paid by distilleries. Specifically, the legislation enacts a gradual reduction in the maximum property tax assessment that the state may levy on bourbon barrels starting at 96 percent of 2026 before fully zeroing out the barrel tax in 2043. The existing barrel tax is a poorly designed policy used for school funding. While reducing taxes is critical for growth, special handouts to well-connected industries remain textbook cronyism and in this instance could lead to an increased state education spending baseline and new municipal taxes. Lawmakers should adopt broad-based tax reductions that benefit hardworking Kentuckians instead of special handouts that exclusively benefit those with the best lobbyists. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 60-39, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky House passed it, 23-14, on the same day.

HB 9

ABSURD TAXPAYER-FUNDED GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new program to help government entities apply for public benefit improvement grants. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Government Resources Accelerating Needed Transformation (GRANT) program within the Department of Local Government to assist government agencies and non-profits in applying for federal improvement grants. The estimated initial cost just for the bureaucracy of this program is \$2 million in FY2023-24. Hardworking Kentuckians should not subsidize the creation of new government programs designed to assist government agencies in receiving increased taxpayer-funded benefits. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 98-0, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on the same day.

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HB 11

ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill authorizes an increase in federal expenditures to implement the state’s electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure development plan. Specifically, the legislation rescinds \$17.3 million in state and federal spending for EV charging infrastructure. It replaces it with \$69.4 million in solely federal spending—an increase of over \$52 million in total expenditures. In Kentucky, EVs comprise roughly 0.06 percent of all registered vehicles with estimates showing the average EV costs nearly double that of a gas-powered vehicle. These policies socialize the cost among all Kentucky taxpayers for the exclusive benefit of the wealthy while simultaneously increasing future spending baselines to maintain such costly infrastructure. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 98-0, on January 5, 2023. The Kentucky Senate did not take it up.

HB 56

NEW HEALTHCARE CENTRAL PLANNING SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill enacts a new regional community services program under Medicaid. Specifically, the legislation creates 15 new centrally-planned regions in Kentucky for the implementation of taxpayer-funded mental health centers and authorizes these centers to receive provider reimbursement through Medicaid. The initial estimated cost for Medicaid to accurately identify claims by the newly-designed regions is \$1.1 million. Lawmakers should not attempt to centrally plan healthcare delivery and further entrench the government-run Medicaid welfare program in the state that will only undermine the quality of care and increase burdens on hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-7, on March 30, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 34-3, on the same day.

HB 75

MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT EXPANSION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill appropriates new spending for the current fiscal year in the state Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation expands reimbursement payments to outpatient procedures estimated to cost \$318 million in new Medicaid spending for FY2023. Additionally, the estimated cost for this taxpayer-financed reimbursement in FY2024 is \$1.4 billion. The expansion of the Medicaid welfare program to able-bodied adults has devoured state budgets all across the country and Kentucky is no exception. Lawmakers should focus on moving Kentuckians off Medicaid and constraining spending instead of funneling ever higher amounts of taxpayer resources to keep costly and ineffective welfare programs afloat. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 95-0, on February 17, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 33-3, on March 13, 2023.

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HB 236

PROHIBITION ON TAXPAYER-FINANCED ESG INVESTMENTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prevents the public employees' retirement board, which is responsible for managing the portfolios of taxpayer-funded pensions, from abandoning their fiduciary duty in favor of a political agenda. Specifically, the legislation requires the state board and relevant investment managers charged with overseeing the nearly \$25 billion in Kentucky's pension system to only make investment decisions with the sole purpose of maximizing shareholder value as opposed to prioritizing woke Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 77-17, on March 2, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-5, on March 13, 2023.

HB 303

EXPANDED CRONY DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues or expands several economic development credits. Specifically, the legislation continues the existing Hollywood tax break with

a \$25 million tax credit for eligible production companies and allows unused credits to roll into the following year. Additionally, the bill increases the existing skills training credit within the Bluegrass State Skills Corporation from \$200,000 to \$500,000. This type of flagrant cronyism—wherein Kentuckians essentially subsidize wealthy Hollywood production companies and special interest corporations—enriches a select few well-connected, government-preferred entities at the expense of hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 93-0, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

HB 447

EDUCATION FUNDING FLOOR MANDATE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill attempts to offset the barrel tax phaseout by creating a school funding floor. Specifically, the legislation pegs the new spending floor mandate for school districts at the current ad valorem tax revenue they receive in FY2022-23. Further, the legislation statutorily requires the legislature to appropriate funding to meet that floor for any district that falls below the mandated minimum.

Lawmakers should never implement spending floors into statutes as they create guaranteed incentives for lobbyists and special interests to increase the floor in the future at the expense of hardworking taxpayers and families. This is a uniquely terrible policy. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 97-1, on March 13, 2023. The Kentucky Senate did not take it up.

HB 448

MASSIVE CARRY-FORWARD SPENDING SPREE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill provides for unspent funds to carry over into the following year and appropriates new spending. Specifically, the legislation allows some taxpayer money not spent in FY2022-23 for the Louisville Zoo and American Battlefield Trust Fund to be available for spending in FY2023-24, appropriates \$25 million in new spending for Western Kentucky University, and appropriates a staggering \$1.7 billion in new spending over the FY2022-24 biennium for the state Medicaid program. With persistent inflation and high costs harming households, lawmakers should refrain from authorizing unspent tax dollars to be carried

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forward, rein in the costly Medicaid program, and return unspent funds to hardworking Kentuckians. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 91-5, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 36-1, on the same day.

HJR 39

WELFARE OUTREACH RESOLUTION

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This resolution mandates that the Cabinet for Health and Family Services assess what mechanisms can keep households enrolled in federal welfare programs after their income exceeds existing eligibility criteria. Additionally, the resolution requires the Cabinet to implement an outreach program to maximize awareness and use of the fraud-prone Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) welfare program. Lawmakers should be focused on transforming welfare safety nets into trampolines that propel individuals and households back into the workforce instead of seeking to expand the reach and dependency of programs funded by hardworking taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the resolution, 100-0, on February 21, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 10, 2023.

SB 4

GRID RELIABILITY PROTECTIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new criteria to protect the electric grid and insulate hardworking families from green energy price hikes. Specifically, the legislation authorizes the Public Service Commission to provide final approval for the retirement of an electric generating unit operated by a utility. Additionally, the bill creates specific criteria before an electric generating unit can be retired. These criteria include no measurable reduction in grid reliability, sustained reserve capacity, no net cost increases for ratepayers who otherwise would not be harmed if the unit were kept operational, and no usage of federal financial incentives to shutter fossil fuel-powered units. These safeguards will further protect Kentuckians from unaffordable, unreliable green energy initiatives. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 66-28, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 25-8, on March 2, 2023.

SB 7

PRO-WORKER PROTECTIONS VETO

OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of new protections for government workers and taxpayers. Specifically, the override restores the prohibition on an employer deducting an employee's wages or earnings for use in taxpayer-funded political activities, restores the prohibition on government employers assisting labor unions in collecting dues, and restores the requirement that labor unions make their financial statements publicly available to their members. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 68-29, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 23-13, on the same day.

SB 65

MEDICAID REGULATORY REPEAL VETO

OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of a repeal of his executive order that expanded Medicaid benefits. Specifically, the override

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maintains the repeal of the expansion of dental, hearing, and vision subsidies within the Medicaid program and finds them to be deficient as the expanded benefits improperly utilize \$38 million in executive branch appropriated money. While repealing this regulation is the correct policy, lawmakers should seek to more broadly unwind the costly and fraud-prone Medicaid welfare program, which comprises nearly 33 percent of the Kentucky state budget and leads to worse health outcomes for patients. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 75-20, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 30-7, on the same day.

SB 226

ENERGY PERMITTING REFORM VETO OVERRIDE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of reforms to environmental permitting. Specifically, the override restores provisions that prohibit state permitting regulations from being more stringent than federal rules, authorizes new surface coal mining and reclamation operations for permitting eligibility, and accelerates the state permitting approval and review process within the Energy

and Environment Cabinet. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 79-18, on March 29, 2023. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 31-6, on the same day.

SB 281

GREEN ENERGY MANDATE FOR GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements a green energy mandate for government-operated vehicles. Specifically, the legislation requires 50 percent of state-owned vehicles to be hybrid or operate on alternative fuel sources by 2026. Additionally, the bill requires an increase in ethanol and other costly green energy fuel blends commensurate with the new mandate. Hybrid vehicles cost more than gas-powered vehicles, depreciate faster, and rely on subsidized fuel sources to operate effectively. Such mandates not only stick taxpayers with higher costs, but reward specific industries—such as hybrid automotive dealers and manufacturers—with taxpayer-funded largesse. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 84-4, on March 16, 2023. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 35-0, on March 10, 2023.

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