



2025

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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2025 LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED IN KENTUCKY

The Foundation’s study examined over 700 floor votes and, in the end, included 17 Kentucky House votes and 17 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 2025 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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Kentucky Senate Snapshot

31 Republicans

7 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 70%

Average Democrat Score: 17%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICANS

Jimmy Higdon (SD-14) | 75%

Steve Rawlings (SD-11) | 75%

Brandon Smith (SD-30) | 75%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Steve West (SD-27) | 59%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Robin Webb (SD-18) | 47%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Gerald Neal (SD-33) | 5%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Lifetime	HB1	HB4	HB6	HB304	HB346	HB391	HB398	HB606	HB695	HB775	HCR22	SB1	SB9	SB28	SB65	SB84	SB183	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Adams, Julie Raque	SD-36	R	68%	44%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	X	4	26
Armstrong, Cassie Chambers	SD-19	D	9%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Berg, Karen	SD-26	D	9%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Boswell, Gary	SD-08	R	71%	58%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Carpenter, Jared	SD-34	R	71%	47%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Carroll, Danny	SD-02	R	71%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Deneen, Matthew	SD-10	R	71%	57%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Douglas, Donald	SD-22	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Elkins, Greg	SD-28	R	71%	65%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Frommeyer, Shelley Funke	SD-24	R	71%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Girdler, Rick	SD-15	R	64%	48%	X	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	X	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	29
Givens, David	SD-09	R	71%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Herron, Keturah	SD-35	D	19%	15%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Higdon, Jimmy	SD-14	R	75%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	4	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	1
Howell, Jason	SD-01	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Madon, Scott	SD-29	R	70%	70%	10	4	6	-	6	X	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Mays Bledsoe, Amanda	SD-12	R	68%	52%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	X	4	26
McDaniel, Christian	SD-23	R	68%	49%	10	4	X	-	6	X	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	26
Meredith, Stephen	SD-05	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Mills, Robby	SD-04	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Neal, Gerald	SD-33	D	5%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	X	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	38

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POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Nemes, Mike	SD-38	R	63%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	2	-	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	30
Nunn, Matt	SD-17	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Rawlings, Steve	SD-11	R	75%	63%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	4	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	1
Reed, Aaron	SD-07	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Richardson, Craig	SD-03	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Smith, Brandon	SD-30	R	75%	44%	10	4	6	-	6	X	8	-	X	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	1
Stivers, Robert	SD-25	R	69%	49%	10	4	X	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	24
Storm, Brandon	SD-21	R	71%	45%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Thomas, Reginald	SD-13	D	15%	8%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Tichenor, Lindsey	SD-06	R	69%	61%	10	4	X	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	24
Webb, Robin	SD-18	D	47%	32%	10	4	6	-	6	X	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	X	4	32
West, Steve	SD-27	R	59%	52%	10	4	6	-	6	2	-	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	X	4	31
Wheeler, Phillip	SD-31	R	70%	45%	10	4	6	-	6	X	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Williams, Gex	SD-20	R	71%	64%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Wilson, Mike	SD-32	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Wise, Max	SD-16	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	4
Yates, David	SD-37	D	15%	10%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	34

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HB 1

SIGNIFICANT INCOME TAX REDUCTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements substantial reductions in Kentucky's income tax rates. Specifically, the legislation further lowers the individual income tax rate from 4 percent to 3.5 percent, effective January 1, 2026. Estimates suggest that the individual income tax reductions will provide some \$359 million in relief for hardworking families for FY2025-2026 and \$718 million each year thereafter. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-7, on January 9, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 34-3, on February 4, 2025.

HB 4

PROHIBITING HIGHER EDUCATION DEI PROGRAMS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits higher education institutions and the Council on Postsecondary Education from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs.

Specifically, the legislation prohibits these taxpayer-funded entities from operating woke DEI offices and programs that promote race essentialism. Further, the bill protects students, contractors, and employees from being compelled to participate in activities or training that affirm destructive race essentialism. Hardworking Kentuckians should not be compelled to fund bureaucracies that engage in explicit discrimination and espouse neo-Marxist concepts. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 79-17, on March 13, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-6, on March 12, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 6

NEW STATE REGULATORY REFORM PROVISIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill gives the legislature new tools for reining in excessive state regulations that have major economic impacts. Specifically, the legislation

prohibits agencies from implementing any regulation with an estimated fiscal impact of \$500,000 or more over two years. The bill includes exceptions such as imminent threats to public health, compliance with a court order, or compliance for the purpose of receiving federal funds. This approach mirrors the federal REINS Act and provides an important check on unaccountable bureaucrats attempting to impose their ideological agenda through agency edicts. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 75-19, on February 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 29-6, on March 13, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 304

CRONY CHECKOFF FEE INCREASE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill increases statutory authority to raise taxes on soybean producers as part of a crony marketing promotion scheme. Specifically, the legislation doubles the existing allowable

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assessment from 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent of the net market price per bushel of soybeans. This bill empowers the state commodity promotion board to seize a greater percentage of soybeans grown and sold in a financing scheme that marginalizes smaller farming operations. Checkoff programs allow hand-picked interests in a particular agricultural industry to collude with the government to force their competitors to fund the promotion of their products. These programs serve as government-mandated taxes on smaller businesses and should be abolished. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 91-0, on February 21, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on March 28, 2025. The bill later died in conference.

HB 346

RESTRICTING RADICAL CLIMATE POLICIES VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of efforts to prohibit state agencies from adopting onerous regulations that restrict emissions. Specifically, the override maintains the prohibition on state agencies setting upper

limits for emissions of a single regulated air pollutant from a permitted source. This policy ensures no upper limit can be enacted and prevents zealous political subdivisions from attempting to mirror costly and destructive emissions policies created in states like California that effectively ban the internal combustion engine, imposing new costs on hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 78-19, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 32-6, on the same day.

HB 391

MINOR COTTAGE FOOD DEREGULATION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill reduces the regulatory oversight on the burgeoning cottage food industry. Specifically, the legislation expands the ability of home-based honey operations to sell their goods by increasing the annual amount of produced honey exempt from state regulatory requirements from 150 gallons to 500 gallons. This reform provides a 233 percent increase in the amount of honey that can be produced without having to utilize a food processing

establishment or obtain a state license. Onerous licensing schemes create needless barriers to entry for hardworking families, especially during times of persistent inflation. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 96-1, on February 25, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 33-0, on March 7, 2025.

HB 398

WORKPLACE REGULATORY LIMIT VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor's veto of prohibitions on workplace regulations. Specifically, the override maintains the limitations placed on the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, which prohibit the agency from adopting, promulgating, or enforcing workplace regulations that have not been implemented by the U.S. Department of Labor. Further, the override ensures that the state board cannot implement workplace regulations that are more stringent than existing federal law. These reforms are critical for protecting workers and employers from overzealous bureaucrats seeking to impose

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costly regulations driven by radical ideologies. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 78-22, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 29-9, on the same day.

HB 606

CRONY TAX INCREASE SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill authorizes new taxation entities for crony economic development initiatives. Specifically, the legislation allows multiple local governments to enter into real estate arrangements to create special taxing authorities for government-preferred projects that create at least 500 jobs. These new tax districts are empowered to levy a \$0.10 tax for every \$100 of assessed property value and impose a three percent occupational licensing fee equal to the salary and wages of those working within this new tax district. This crony tax increase scheme rewards well-connected business interests at the expense of hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 82-17, on March 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

HB 695

SIGNIFICANT MEDICAID REFORMS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new restrictions on executive overreach to expand Kentucky's Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation prohibits the Department of Medicaid Services (DMS) from making any changes to eligibility, coverage, services, or benefits without express approval from the state legislature. Further, the bill implements a mandatory work requirement for able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 60 who are enrolled in the state's Medicaid program. These changes are critical to constrain the growth of Medicaid and move Kentuckians toward a patient-centered, free-market model of healthcare. Lawmakers should repeal the Medicaid expansion under Obamacare for healthy adults. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 80-19, on March 4, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 29-7, on March 14, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 775

MUDDLED TAX OMNIBUS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements numerous tax changes. Specifically, the legislation modifies existing law to provide more flexibility for lowering the individual income tax rate if certain thresholds are not met, shifting away from 0.5 percent reductions to smaller reductions between 0.1 and 0.4 percent reductions. Additionally, the bill includes a slew of special interest tax carveouts for crony tourism initiatives, sales tax refunds for entertainment venues, and an expanded farmer tax credit program. These special interest handouts tarnish an otherwise solid policy objective to trigger smaller, but faster reductions in the state's income tax rate. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 61-23, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-5, on the same day.

HCR 22

RELIABLE ENERGY RESOLUTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This resolution calls for the addition of new reliable energy to power Kentucky. Specifically,

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the bill designates nuclear power as a clean and reliable source of energy that will improve the integrity of Kentucky’s grid. Further, the resolution calls for the inclusion of nuclear power in the state’s energy portfolio amid the increasing promotion and subsidization of unreliable and costly green energy sources like wind and solar power, which are harmful to the well-being of hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the resolution, 85-12, on March 4, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on March 28, 2025.

SB 1

CRONY HOLLYWOOD EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new government agency to reward film producers and the entertainment industry. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Kentucky Film Office within the Cabinet of Economic Development to oversee grants and fees associated with taxpayer-backed rewards for the film industry. Further, the bill diverts portions of the lodging tax to fund the new film office and creates a Film Leadership Council

to funnel taxpayer-backed subsidies from the \$75 million Kentucky Entertainment Incentive Program to well-connected Hollywood insiders. The considerations of hardworking taxpayers burdened by persistent inflation should not be secondary to the desires of Hollywood elites. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 77-9, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

SB 9

MASSIVE NEW PAID LEAVE MANDATE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new government paid leave mandate. Specifically, the legislation requires school districts to implement 30 days of paid leave for the birth of a child by July 1, 2030, and requires the state to pay the actuarial cost of sick leave when calculating retirement benefits. These benefits are calculated annually and adjusted to account for cost-of-living and salary changes, with the state mandated to pay for at least 13 days of sick leave annually. While the total cost to taxpayers of this new mandate remains unknown, paid leave mandates are regressive. These mandates often necessitate new taxes, routinely cost far more

than initial estimates, diminish wages, are prone to continued expansion, and compound pressures on already overburdened American workers and taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-9, on March 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on the same day.

SB 28

NEW CRONY AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a significant new taxpayer-backed central planning scheme in Kentucky. Specifically, the bill establishes the Agricultural Economic Development Board, funded by state appropriations, federal subsidies, and taxpayer-backed grants and loan repayments. The board is tasked with channeling these funds to well-connected interests and agri-corporations to subsidize agricultural technology and green energy projects. Additionally, there is no established cap for this new corporate welfare program. Lawmakers should not create new programs funded by taxpayers to reward special interests. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 95-0, on March 13, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on the same day.

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SB 65

REGULATORY REPEAL VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor’s veto of a repeal of agency actions that expanded Medicaid benefits and increased regulatory actions on mining permits. Specifically, the override maintains the repeal of the expansion of community mental health subsidies within the Medicaid program and maintains the repeal of two regulations related to the Division of Mine Permits and finds them to be deficient, as the agency actions improperly utilized taxpayer funds in executive branch appropriated money. While repealing these regulations 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, 75-18, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 32-6, on the same day.

SB 84

ELIMINATING STATE CHEVRON DEFERENCE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new safeguards against regulatory overreach. Specifically, the legislation eliminates so-called “Chevron deference” at the state level, ensuring that unelected state bureaucrats do not interpret statutes or regulations implemented by the state legislature with the expectation that a state court will automatically defer to the agency’s interpretation. Further, the bill requires courts to apply de novo review when rendering decisions on regulatory actions, providing a neutral posture that ultimately curbs big government and protects hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 80-19, on March 11, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 28-6, on February 18, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

SB 183

PROHIBITION ON TAXPAYER-FINANCED ESG INVESTMENTS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill expands existing policy to prevent individuals, specifically proxy advisors, responsible for managing the portfolios of taxpayer-funded pensions, from abandoning their fiduciary duty in favor of a political agenda. Specifically, the legislation constrains those charged with overseeing the nearly \$26.9 billion in Kentucky’s pension system to only make recommendations for the sole purpose of maximizing shareholder value as opposed to those that prioritize woke Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) practices. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 83-6, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-6, on March 4, 2025.

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100 MEMBERS

Kentucky House Snapshot

80 Republicans

20 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 74%

Average Democrat Score: 19%

HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

T.J. Roberts (HD-66) | 94%

LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Deanna Frazier Gordon (HD-81) | 63%

HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Ashley Tackett Laferty (HD-95) | 31%

LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Nima Kulkarni (HD-40) | 9%

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Aull, Chad	HD-079	D	20%	11%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87
Baker, Shane	HD-085	R	73%	63%	X	4	6	-	X	X	8	-	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	28
Banta, Kim	HD-063	R	77%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	13
Bauman, Jared	HD-028	R	77%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	X	13
Bivens, Ryan	HD-024	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Blanton, John	HD-092	R	69%	45%	10	4	X	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	74
Bojanowski, Tina	HD-032	D	13%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	97
Bowling, Adam	HD-087	R	71%	44%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Branscum, Josh	HD-083	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Bratcher, Steve	HD-025	R	68%	55%	X	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	75
Bray, Josh	HD-071	R	73%	51%	10	4	X	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	28
Bridges, Randy	HD-003	R	77%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	X	13
Brown Jr., George	HD-077	D	11%	13%	-	X	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	X	-	-	4	98
Burke, Lindsey	HD-075	D	18%	10%	10	-	X	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Callaway, Emily	HD-037	R	71%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Calloway, Josh	HD-010	R	85%	68%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	8
Camuel, Adrielle	HD-093	D	20%	16%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87
Chester-Burton, Beverly	HD-044	D	15%	19%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	96
Clines, Mike	HD-068	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Decker, Jennifer	HD-058	R	74%	59%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Dietz, Stephanie	HD-065	R	71%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Doan, Steven	HD-069	R	93%	77%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	-	X	10	4	2
Donworth, Anne	HD-076	D	20%	20%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87
Dossett, Myron	HD-009	R	67%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	8	10	4	79
Dotson, Ryan	HD-073	R	72%	50%	10	X	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	X	8	10	4	31
Duvall, Robert	HD-017	R	70%	61%	10	4	6	-	6	X	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	73
Elliott, Daniel	HD-054	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Fister, Daniel	HD-056	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Flannery, Patrick	HD-096	R	71%	52%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Fleming, Ken	HD-048	R	71%	46%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Frazier Gordon, Deanna	HD-081	R	63%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	-	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	80
Freeland, Chris	HD-006	R	71%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Fugate, Chris	HD-084	R	74%	45%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	X	-	-	8	10	X	22
Gentry, Al	HD-046	D	16%	12%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Gooch Jr., Jim	HD-012	R	68%	47%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	X	10	4	75
Griffee, Peyton	HD-026	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Grossberg, Daniel	HD-030	D	20%	13%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	X	87
Grossl, Vanessa	HD-088	R	73%	73%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	X	8	10	4	28
Hale, David	HD-074	R	71%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Hampton, Tony	HD-062	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Hancock, Erika	HD-057	D	26%	26%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	X	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	83

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Hart, Mark	HD-078	R	86%	51%	10	4	6	X	6	2	8	6	10	X	3	X	-	-	X	10	X	6
Heavrin, Samara	HD-018	R	71%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Hodgson, John	HD-036	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Holloway, Kimberly	HD-002	R	86%	86%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	-	-	8	10	4	6
Huff, Thomas	HD-049	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Imes, Mary Beth	HD-005	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Jackson, Kevin	HD-020	R	68%	43%	X	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	75
Johnson, DJ	HD-013	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
King, Kim	HD-055	R	71%	54%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Koch, Matthew	HD-072	R	75%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	21
Kulkarni, Nima	HD-040	D	9%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	X	100
Lawrence, William	HD-070	R	71%	46%	10	4	X	X	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Lehman, Matthew	HD-067	D	28%	28%	10	-	-	-	X	2	-	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Lewis, Chris	HD-029	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Lewis, Derek	HD-090	R	81%	50%	10	4	6	X	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	8	-	8	10	4	11
Lewis, Scott	HD-014	R	68%	42%	10	4	6	-	6	2	-	-	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	X	75
Lockett, Matt	HD-039	R	74%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Maddox, Savannah	HD-061	R	93%	85%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	-	X	10	4	2
Marzian, Mary	HD-034	D	21%	20%	-	X	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	X	-	X	8	X	X	-	-	85
Massaroni, Candy	HD-050	R	85%	75%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	8

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
McCool, Bobby	HD-097	R	77%	54%	10	4	X	X	6	2	8	6	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	X	13
McPherson, Shawn	HD-022	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Meade, David	HD-080	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Meredith, Michael	HD-019	R	74%	46%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Miles, Suzanne	HD-007	R	74%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	22
Moore, Adam	HD-045	D	20%	20%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	X	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	87
Moser, Kimberly Poore	HD-064	R	77%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	13
Neighbors, Amy	HD-021	R	71%	57%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Nemes, Jason	HD-033	R	71%	47%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Osborne, David	HD-059	R	71%	49%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Payne, J.T.	HD-011	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Petrie, Jason	HD-016	R	74%	50%	10	4	X	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	5	-	-	8	10	4	22
Pollock, Michael Sarge	HD-051	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Proctor, Marianne	HD-060	R	85%	70%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	8
Rabourn, Felicia	HD-047	R	93%	85%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	-	X	10	4	2
Raymer, Rebecca	HD-015	R	71%	58%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Riley, Steve	HD-023	R	81%	46%	10	4	6	X	6	2	8	-	10	X	3	X	-	-	8	10	4	11
Roarx, Rachel	HD-038	D	17%	14%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	94
Roberts, T.J.	HD-066	R	94%	94%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	-	8	10	4	1
Rudy, Steven	HD-001	R	77%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	-	8	-	10	-	3	-	8	-	8	10	4	13

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
POINTS					10	4	6	3	6	2	8	6	10	4	3	5	8	3	8	10	4	
Sharp, Scott	HD-100	R	71%	46%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Smith, Tom	HD-086	R	71%	45%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Stalker, Sarah	HD-034	D	10%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	99
Stevenson, Pamela	HD-043	D	23%	20%	10	-	-	X	-	2	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Tackett Laferty, Ashley	HD-095	D	31%	28%	10	4	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	3	X	8	-	-	-	X	81
Tate, Nancy	HD-027	R	76%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	5	-	-	8	10	4	19
Thomas, Walker	HD-008	R	76%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	5	-	-	8	10	4	19
Thompson, Aaron	HD-098	R	72%	72%	10	4	6	-	X	2	8	-	10	X	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	31
Tipton, James	HD-053	R	71%	51%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Truett, Timothy	HD-089	R	71%	47%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Upchurch, Ken	HD-052	R	71%	50%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Watkins, Joshua	HD-042	D	20%	20%	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	87
Wesley, Bill	HD-091	R	71%	48%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Whitaker, Mitchum	HD-094	R	71%	71%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
White, Richard	HD-099	R	89%	64%	10	4	6	X	6	2	8	-	10	4	X	X	X	-	8	10	4	5
Williams, D. Wade	HD-004	R	71%	55%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34
Willner, Lisa	HD-035	D	21%	21%	-	-	-	X	-	2	-	6	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	85
Wilson, Nick	HD-082	R	72%	49%	10	X	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	X	8	10	4	31
Witten, Susan Tyler	HD-031	R	71%	53%	10	4	6	-	6	2	8	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	8	10	4	34

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HB 1

SIGNIFICANT INCOME TAX REDUCTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements substantial reductions in Kentucky's income tax rates. Specifically, the legislation further lowers the individual income tax rate from 4 percent to 3.5 percent, effective January 1, 2026. Estimates suggest that the individual income tax reductions will provide some \$359 million in relief for hardworking families for FY2025-2026 and \$718 million each year thereafter. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-7, on January 9, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 34-3, on February 4, 2025.

HB 4

PROHIBITING HIGHER EDUCATION DEI PROGRAMS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill prohibits higher education institutions and the Council on Postsecondary Education from promoting or practicing Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives and programs.

Specifically, the legislation prohibits these taxpayer-funded entities from operating woke DEI offices and programs that promote race essentialism. Further, the bill protects students, contractors, and employees from being compelled to participate in activities or training that affirm destructive race essentialism. Hardworking Kentuckians should not be compelled to fund bureaucracies that engage in explicit discrimination and espouse neo-Marxist concepts. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 79-17, on March 13, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-6, on March 12, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 6

NEW STATE REGULATORY REFORM PROVISIONS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill gives the legislature new tools for reining in excessive state regulations that have major economic impacts. Specifically, the legislation prohibits agencies from implementing any

regulation with an estimated fiscal impact of \$500,000 or more over two years. The bill includes exceptions such as imminent threats to public health, compliance with a court order, or compliance for the purpose of receiving federal funds. This approach mirrors the federal REINS Act and provides an important check on unaccountable bureaucrats attempting to impose their ideological agenda through agency edicts. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 75-19, on February 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 29-6, on March 13, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 304

CRONY CHECKOFF FEE INCREASE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill increases statutory authority to raise taxes on soybean producers as part of a crony marketing promotion scheme. Specifically, the legislation doubles the existing allowable assessment from 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent of the net market price per bushel of soybeans. This

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bill empowers the state commodity promotion board to seize a greater percentage of soybeans grown and sold in a financing scheme that marginalizes smaller farming operations. Checkoff programs allow hand-picked interests in a particular agricultural industry to collude with the government to force their competitors to fund the promotion of their products. These programs serve as government-mandated taxes on smaller businesses and should be abolished. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 91-0, on February 21, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on March 28, 2025. The bill later died in conference.

HB 346

RESTRICTING RADICAL CLIMATE POLICIES VETO OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor’s veto of efforts to prohibit state agencies from adopting onerous regulations that restrict emissions. Specifically, the override maintains the prohibition on state agencies setting upper limits for emissions of a single regulated air pollutant from a permitted source. This policy

ensures no upper limit can be enacted and prevents zealous political subdivisions from attempting to mirror costly and destructive emissions policies created in states like California that effectively ban the internal combustion engine, imposing new costs on hardworking families and entrepreneurs. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 78-19, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 32-6, on the same day.

HB 391

MINOR COTTAGE FOOD DEREGULATION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill reduces the regulatory oversight on the burgeoning cottage food industry. Specifically, the legislation expands the ability of home-based honey operations to sell their goods by increasing the annual amount of produced honey exempt from state regulatory requirements from 150 gallons to 500 gallons. This reform provides a 233 percent increase in the amount of honey that can be produced without having to utilize a food processing establishment or obtain a state license. Onerous licensing schemes create needless

barriers to entry for hardworking families, especially during times of persistent inflation. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 96-1, on February 25, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 33-0, on March 7, 2025.

HB 398

WORKPLACE REGULATORY LIMIT VETO

OVERRIDE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor’s veto of prohibitions on workplace regulations. Specifically, the override maintains the limitations placed on the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, which prohibit the agency from adopting, promulgating, or enforcing workplace regulations that have not been implemented by the U.S. Department of Labor. Further, the override ensures that the state board cannot implement workplace regulations that are more stringent than existing federal law. These reforms are critical for protecting workers and employers from overzealous bureaucrats seeking to impose costly regulations driven by radical ideologies. The Kentucky House overrode the veto, 78-

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22, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 29-9, on the same day.

HB 606

CRONY TAX INCREASE SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill authorizes new taxation entities for crony economic development initiatives. Specifically, the legislation allows multiple local governments to enter into real estate arrangements to create special taxing authorities for government-preferred projects that create at least 500 jobs. These new tax districts are empowered to levy a \$0.10 tax for every \$100 of assessed property value and impose a three percent occupational licensing fee equal to the salary and wages of those working within this new tax district. This crony tax increase scheme rewards well-connected business interests at the expense of hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 82-17, on March 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

HB 695

SIGNIFICANT MEDICAID REFORMS

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new restrictions on executive overreach to expand Kentucky's Medicaid program. Specifically, the legislation prohibits the Department of Medicaid Services (DMS) from making any changes to eligibility, coverage, services, or benefits without express approval from the state legislature. Further, the bill implements a mandatory work requirement for able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 60 who are enrolled in the state's Medicaid program. These changes are critical to constrain the growth of Medicaid and move Kentuckians toward a patient-centered, free-market model of healthcare. Lawmakers should repeal the Medicaid expansion under Obamacare for healthy adults. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 80-19, on March 4, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 29-7, on March 14, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

HB 775

MUDDLED TAX OMNIBUS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill implements numerous tax changes. Specifically, the legislation modifies existing law to provide more flexibility for lowering the individual income tax rate if certain thresholds are not met, shifting away from 0.5 percent reductions to smaller reductions between 0.1 and 0.4 percent reductions. Additionally, the bill includes a slew of special interest tax carveouts for crony tourism initiatives, sales tax refunds for entertainment venues, and an expanded farmer tax credit program. These special interest handouts tarnish an otherwise solid policy objective to trigger smaller, but faster reductions in the state's income tax rate. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 61-23, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-5, on the same day.

HCR 22

RELIABLE ENERGY RESOLUTION

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This resolution calls for the addition of new reliable energy to power Kentucky. Specifically,

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the bill designates nuclear power as a clean and reliable source of energy that will improve the integrity of Kentucky’s grid. Further, the resolution calls for the inclusion of nuclear power in the state’s energy portfolio amid the increasing promotion and subsidization of unreliable and costly green energy sources like wind and solar power, which are harmful to the well-being of hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the resolution, 85-12, on March 4, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on March 28, 2025.

SB 1

CRONY HOLLYWOOD EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new government agency to reward film producers and the entertainment industry. Specifically, the legislation establishes the Kentucky Film Office within the Cabinet of Economic Development to oversee grants and fees associated with taxpayer-backed rewards for the film industry. Further, the bill diverts portions of the lodging tax to fund the new film office and creates a Film Leadership Council

to funnel taxpayer-backed subsidies from the \$75 million Kentucky Entertainment Incentive Program to well-connected Hollywood insiders. The considerations of hardworking taxpayers burdened by persistent inflation should not be secondary to the desires of Hollywood elites. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 77-9, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 37-0, on the same day.

SB 9

MASSIVE NEW PAID LEAVE MANDATE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new government paid leave mandate. Specifically, the legislation requires school districts to implement 30 days of paid leave for the birth of a child by July 1, 2030, and requires the state to pay the actuarial cost of sick leave when calculating retirement benefits. These benefits are calculated annually and adjusted to account for cost-of-living and salary changes, with the state mandated to pay for at least 13 days of sick leave annually. While the total cost to taxpayers of this new mandate remains unknown, paid leave mandates are regressive. These mandates often necessitate new taxes, routinely cost far more

than initial estimates, diminish wages, are prone to continued expansion, and compound pressures on already overburdened American workers and taxpayers. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 90-9, on March 28, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on the same day.

SB 28

NEW CRONY AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a significant new taxpayer-backed central planning scheme in Kentucky. Specifically, the bill establishes the Agricultural Economic Development Board, funded by state appropriations, federal subsidies, and taxpayer-backed grants and loan repayments. The board is tasked with channeling these funds to well-connected interests and agri-corporations to subsidize agricultural technology and green energy projects. Additionally, there is no established cap for this new corporate welfare program. Lawmakers should not create new programs funded by taxpayers to reward special interests. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 95-0, on March 13, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 38-0, on the same day.

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SB 65

REGULATORY REPEAL VETO OVERRIDE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This override reverses the governor’s veto of a repeal of agency actions that expanded Medicaid benefits and increased regulatory actions on mining permits. Specifically, the override maintains the repeal of the expansion of community mental health subsidies within the Medicaid program and maintains the repeal of two regulations related to the Division of Mine Permits and finds them to be deficient, as the agency actions improperly utilized taxpayer funds in executive branch appropriated money. While repealing these regulations 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, 75-18, on March 27, 2025. The Kentucky Senate overrode it, 32-6, on the same day.

SB 84

ELIMINATING STATE CHEVRON DEFERENCE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements new safeguards against regulatory overreach. Specifically, the legislation eliminates so-called “Chevron deference” at the state level, ensuring that unelected state bureaucrats do not interpret statutes or regulations implemented by the state legislature with the expectation that a state court will automatically defer to the agency’s interpretation. Further, the bill requires courts to apply de novo review when rendering decisions on regulatory actions, providing a neutral posture that ultimately curbs big government and protects hardworking families. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 80-19, on March 11, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 28-6, on February 18, 2025. Governor Beshear vetoed the bill, but had the veto overturned.

SB 183

PROHIBITION ON TAXPAYER-FINANCED ESG INVESTMENTS (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill expands existing policy to prevent individuals, specifically proxy advisors, responsible for managing the portfolios of taxpayer-funded pensions, from abandoning their fiduciary duty in favor of a political agenda. Specifically, the legislation constrains those charged with overseeing the nearly \$26.9 billion in Kentucky’s pension system to only make recommendations for the sole purpose of maximizing shareholder value as opposed to those that prioritize woke Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) practices. The Kentucky House passed the bill, 83-6, on March 14, 2025. The Kentucky Senate passed it, 32-6, on March 4, 2025.

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