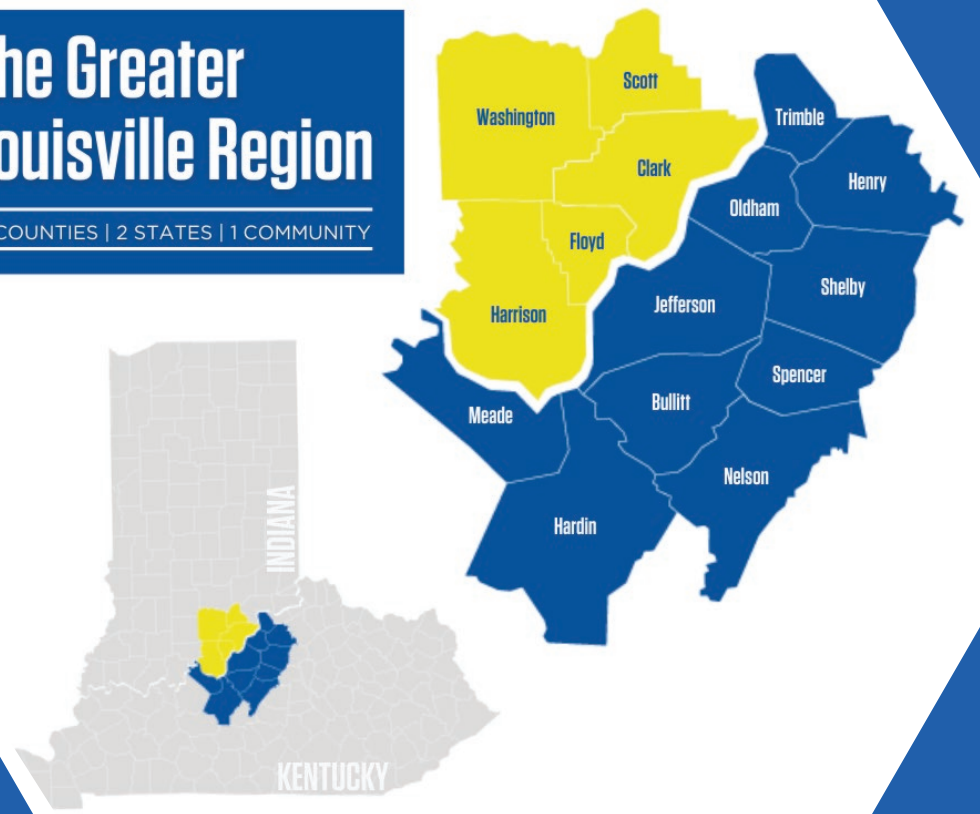


# 2022 LEGISLATIVE OUTCOMES



# The Greater Louisville Region

15 COUNTIES | 2 STATES | 1 COMMUNITY



**[GLI]** GREATER LOUISVILLE INC.  
The Metro Chamber of Commerce

**Leading up to the 2022 legislative session, legislators in Kentucky laid out an ambitious set of priorities to lead the state out of economic recovery and into accelerated economic growth. Thanks to the significant resources from federal COVID-19 relief funding, legislators had the flexibility to be creative and enact bold reforms and changes.**

GLI seized the opportunity to advocate for both long-term priorities and new, innovative policies to confront our region's most pressing problems and set us up for future prosperity.

GLI's top priority was passing comprehensive tax reform to help our region attract new economic investment and top talent. Over the past decade, Kentucky has made strides to create a more competitive tax structure, but it needs significant reform to keep up with the pace of neighboring states.

GLI was a strong champion of House Bill 8, which will gradually decrease the state personal income tax until it is fully eliminated. The bill will help Greater Louisville compete for talent with our peer markets who have already eliminated or significantly reduced their state income taxes. It also includes important safeguards to maintain the financial health of the commonwealth.

While a competitive tax structure is a key ingredient to long-term growth, GLI recognized the importance of addressing the most acute challenge facing our region. Despite unemployment rates falling to pre-pandemic levels, workforce participation in Kentucky remains one of the lowest in the nation. Lack of access to affordable childcare is the biggest barrier keeping working aged adults out of Greater Louisville's workforce. That is why GLI advocated for House Bill 499, the Employee Child Care Assistance Partnership program, which incentivizes businesses to offer childcare stipends for employees through a state match program. GLI's advocacy also helped ensure increased funding for childcare services in the state's biennial budget.

Education continues to be a priority for GLI and a crucial strategy to supporting a strong homegrown workforce. GLI advocated for passage of Senate Bill 9, the "Read to Succeed Act" which aims to boost reading proficiency indicators before third grade by increasing resources for students and teachers and improving curriculum.

While GLI pursued a number of priority bills, there were also a record number of discriminatory bills filed during the 2022 session that GLI actively worked to block. Bills that would limit discussions of race in the classroom, or negatively target certain sexual orientations are harmful to talent attraction and I am proud that GLI was the tip of the spear on these issues. Despite the pressure from GLI and many chambers and economic development partners across the commonwealth, some of these bills did pass. However, GLI was

successful in blocking bills that threaten employer rights and could create undue burdens on businesses.

GLI made great progress to set up the region and state for future success, although a number of priorities were left on the table. We are glad to see long-term priorities like tax reform move forward and we are optimistic that more pro-growth policies will pass in 2023.

One of the largest missed opportunities was House Bill 475, which would have been first of four steps to enable tax reform at the local level. The bill would have set up a ballot referendum for voters to decide whether to amend the Kentucky Constitution, allowing the General Assembly to investigate expanding revenue streams for local governments. Although the bill did not clear the final obstacles for passage, we are optimistic about its future in sessions to come.

Thank you to each of our investors who provided funding specifically to support advocacy, participated in a policy committee, contacted your legislators, or attended our Advocacy Day in Frankfort. I hope you will continue engaging with GLI's advocacy work. We need your voice in the months and years ahead!



**Sarah Davasher-Wisdom**  
GLI President & CEO



# Legislative Wins for Greater Louisville

## Child Care Funding

HB 1 (J. Petrie) includes \$12 million in funding to increase reimbursement rates through the Child Care Assistance Program. This \$12 million increase will help provide financial stability for the Commonwealth’s childcare sector through increased payments to childcare providers, and ensure more families have access to childcare services.

## Early Literacy Education

Senate Bill 9 (S. West) also known as the “Read to Succeed Act”, fills student achievement gaps and ensures Kentucky students are best prepared for future careers by increasing reading proficiency rates by third grade, increasing resources for students and early literacy educators, and creating an intervention team comprised of parents, educators, and partners to shape early literacy curriculum. Passage of this legislation is vital to strengthening our workforce for the future.

## Educational Opportunities

House Bill 9 (C. McCoy) provides a funding mechanism for public charter schools. Because nearly 10% of our regional population does not have a high school diploma, we must explore ways to increase the number of students who successfully complete their primary education through innovative educational models like those that can be implemented through charter schools. While charter schools have been legal in Kentucky since 2017, establishing a funding source will pave the way for school choice and increase the competitiveness of our state’s workforce.

## Employee Child Care Assistance

House Bill 499 (S. Heavrin) creates the Employee Child Care Assistance program, a public-private partnership that will encourage employers to offer childcare assistance as a benefit to their employees while providing matching contributions with state funds. This is a vital step in addressing the workforce shortage in the region, as childcare is one of the main factors keeping talent out of the workforce.

## Full Day Kindergarten

House Bill 1 (J. Petrie) includes funding for full-day kindergarten in all Kentucky school districts in the biennial state budget, continuing the General Assembly’s effort to fund full-day kindergarten from the 2021 regular session. Studies have shown full-day kindergarten to be critical to supporting student success and putting students on a path to positive learning.

## Historic Preservation Tax Credit

House Bill 8 (J. Petrie) includes provisions to the Kentucky Historic Preservation Tax Credit (HTC) to make it more beneficial to the state and investors. House Bill 8 increases the per project cap to \$10 million for non-owner-occupied properties and solves a transferability issue that will allow corporations and banks to support positive preservation projects in their communities and around Kentucky. The competition to attract businesses, especially in urban infill areas, is fierce between

competitor markets and these changes ensures that the HTC will continue to be one of the most successful and cost-effective community revitalization tools in the region.

## Nursing Workforce

Senate Bill 10 (R. Mills) addresses the chronic nursing workforce shortage in Kentucky by lifting limits on enrollment for nursing schools and expanding state reciprocity for nurses to get more healthcare professionals into the field faster. This bill is critical to alleviating the healthcare workforce shortage Kentucky is facing from the pandemic.

## Pari-mutuel Wagering

House Bill 607 (A. Koenig) standardizes the excise tax rate to 1.5% on all pari-mutuel wagers placed in Kentucky, changing the current system in which there are different rates depending on whether bettors place their bets by phone, in-person, or at historical horse-racing machines. House Bill 607 requires payoffs to be paid to the nearest penny (rather than nearest dime), resulting in greater amounts of money returned to winning horseplayers, and it makes claiming races eligible for Kentucky-bred purse subsidies which will raise purses for many lower-level races in which many horsemen compete. This bill will lead to an estimated \$62 million in revenue to the state from pari-mutuel taxes in 2022.

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If we want to solve the critical workforce shortage in Kentucky, we must start with education. We need homegrown, qualified talent, and Senate Bill 9 ensures students are prepared for future careers by increasing reading proficiency rates and resources, as well as creating an intervention team to shape early literacy curriculum. GLI and its members’ support of this legislation was invaluable in getting this legislation across the finish line, and I am excited to see the impact it will have on the state.

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Senator Stephen West (R-Paris)

## Postpartum Medicaid Coverage

Senate Bill 178 (J. Adams) extends Medicaid eligibility for certain new mothers for up to 12 months postpartum. This legislation will ensure that new mothers receive the continued care they need following delivery and reduce Kentucky’s current maternal mortality rate, which is the worst in the nation.

## State Income Tax Reduction

House Bill 8 (J. Petrie) lowers the state personal income tax over several years until it is eliminated, with an initial reduction of 0.5% beginning January 1, 2023, should the state meet certain revenue measures. This bill helps Kentucky compete for regional talent by allowing individuals to retain more of their earnings.

## SEEK Funding

House Bill 1 (J. Petrie) includes increased funding for the Support Education Excellence in Kentucky (SEEK) program for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24. SEEK is a vital allocation of state funds to local school districts that helps educate our region’s students.



Senator Julie Raque Adams (R-Louisville) speaks on the Senate floor.

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Our state is facing an unprecedented shortage of workers and we constantly hear that lack of access to childcare is a driving factor. That’s why I was proud to sponsor legislation to create the Employee Child Care Assistance Program which will incentivize businesses to offer childcare stipends for employees through a state match program. I thank GLI and its members for their support of this legislation and look forward to it making a meaningful impact on getting people back to work.

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Representative Samara Heavrin (R-Leitchfield)

## Substance Abuse and Mental Health Alternative Program

Senate Bill 90 (W. Westerfield) creates a behavioral health conditional dismissal pilot program to run for four years and provide eligible individuals an alternative to receive treatment for a behavioral health disorder instead of incarceration. This legislation is a key piece of criminal justice reform that will support Kentuckians with behavioral health conditions and reduce Kentucky’s incarcerated population. GLI was hopeful that Jefferson County would be included as part of the pilot, but we consider this program as a crucial starting point to expand alternative programs in Kentucky.

## Unemployment Insurance

House Bill 144 (R. Webber) freezes unemployment insurance contribution rates for employers at 2020 levels, saving employers \$70 per employee. The bill also adds \$242 million in federal relief funding to Kentucky’s Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, replenishing funds lost during the height of the pandemic. Passage of this legislation is critical to help stabilize the unemployment insurance system and prevent further burdens on employers.

## Unemployment Insurance Sustainability

House Bill 4 (R. Webber) supports laid-off workers and incentivizes rapid reemployment. As we continue to emerge from the pandemic, employers are facing record number of “no-shows” for interviews and concerning small numbers of qualified applicants. House Bill 4 critically increases work search requirements for people continuing to receive unemployment benefits and provides flexibility that will allow lawmakers to adjust the requirements in the future.

# Anti-business bills BLOCKED by GLI

In every legislative session, lawmakers file legislation that could harm economic growth or workforce development in Greater Louisville. GLI works aggressively to keep these bills from advancing through the legislative process and becoming law. Some of the bills that GLI blocked in 2022 addressed several issues:

- Legislation that would infringe on employer rights, including prohibiting private entities from requiring immunization disclosure and vaccine mandates.
- Efforts to increase the requirements for valuation and appraisal of property assessments.
- Legislation that would establish nonrecourse consumer legal funding
- Data privacy laws that would have been excessively burdensome on businesses operating in the state.
- Efforts to undo major GLI wins in the past, including prevailing wage repeal and repeal of right-to-work legislation.

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When lawmakers filed legislation in the General Assembly that could potentially harm development and increase costs for businesses, GLI quickly stepped up to engage with impacted stakeholders and legislators. Thanks to their proactive advocacy, that legislation did not advance in the 2022 legislative session.

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Lee Weyland, GLI Regional Land Development Task Force

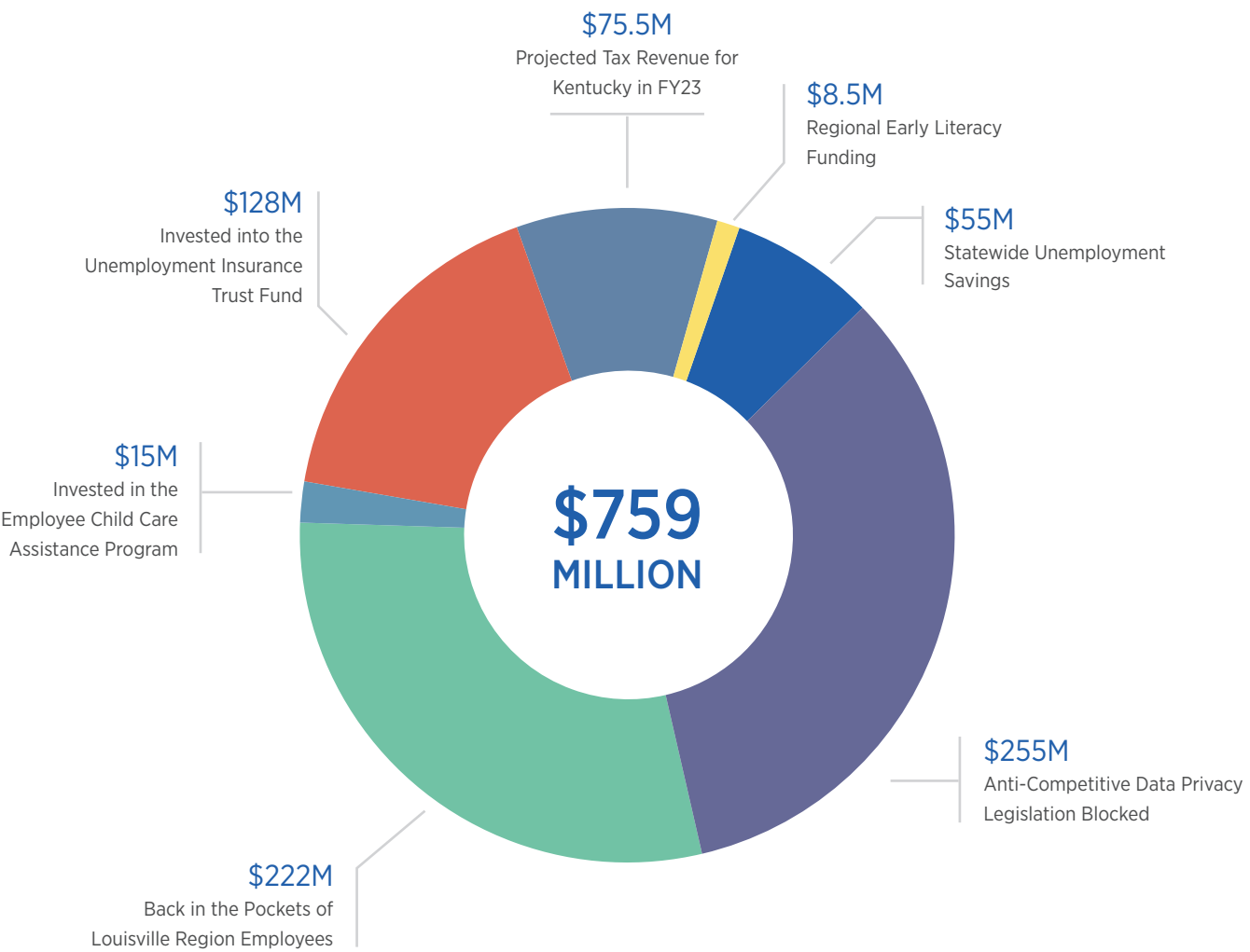
# Return on Investment

At the end of every legislative session, GLI staff quantifies the impact of select legislation to establish projected estimates of a bill's economic impact on the Greater Louisville region and the state. All bills supported by GLI have economic impacts, but not all are clearly quantifiable.

## LOUISVILLE BUDGET WINS

<b>\$221 MILLION</b> for the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center	<b>\$6 MILLION</b> for Simmon's College	<b>\$100 MILLION</b> for transportation upgrades to widen, reconstruct, and extend roadways throughout the Louisville Metro Area	<b>\$75 MILLION</b> to state transportation program funds for projects in the Louisville Metro Area
<b>\$10 MILLION</b> to the Louisville Zoo for the construction of the Kentucky trails habitat	<b>\$10 MILLION</b> for Phase IV of the Waterfront Park, a 22-acre expansion connection downtown to west Louisville	<b>\$3.36 MILLION</b> increase in CCAP funding for local families	<b>\$8.5 MILLION</b> for Volunteers of America
<b>\$6 MILLION</b> for Norton Healthcare/Children's Pediatric Specialists	<b>\$1.5 MILLION</b> to the Waterfront Botanical Gardens	<b>\$12 MILLION</b> for the YUM! Center/Louisville Arena Authority	<b>\$165 MILLION</b> to the University of Louisville for asset preservation, the Speed School, Bucks for Brains, and various research projects
<b>\$5 MILLION</b> for the Kentucky Center for the Arts	<b>\$4.3 MILLION</b> for the Louisville Orchestra	<b>\$3 MILLION</b> for Maryhurst's specialized program for children in care	<b>\$900,000</b> for The Healing Place
<b>\$750,000</b> for Jefferson County Family Recovery Court	<b>\$250,000</b> increase each year for Visually Impaired Preschool Services	<b>\$632 MILLION</b> Louisville budget wins	

# Impact of GLI's Legislative Efforts Beyond the Budget



**Total: \$759 Million**  
Regional and Statewide Impacts



# Investor Advocacy Engagement

After a two-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic, GLI was thrilled to return in-person for our annual Advocacy Day in Frankfort. More than 50 regional business leaders participated and heard directly from lawmakers and government officials. In addition, GLI members sent more than 100 direct messages to lawmakers through GLI’s Action Center to advocate for top legislative priorities to improve our region.



Shelby Somervell, VP of Government Affairs & Communications for GLI, testifies in support of HB 475 in committee during GLI Advocacy Day in Frankfort.

## GLI Advocacy Day In Frankfort

- **10+** elected and appointed government officials
- **50+** regional business leaders in attendance

## GLI’s Action Center

- **100+** messages sent directly by GLI members to lawmakers in Frankfort
- **40+** new GLI members getting actively involved in advocacy in Frankfort

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With Frankfort open again to the public, GLI engaged its members in various advocacy efforts to grow our economy and strengthen our workforce through policy. GLI provided multiple ways for business leaders to engage on key priorities through Advocacy Day in Frankfort, sending action alerts and regular updates on priorities as they advance, and convening policy committees to champion pro-business and pro-growth legislation.

Tim Hagerty,  
GLI Public Policy Council

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### GLI Board Chair

President, V-Soft Consulting Group, Inc.

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Thanks to the tireless work of GLI’s advocacy team, the 2022 General Assembly brought major successes and wins for the Greater Louisville business community and regional economy. Legislation to decrease and eventually eliminate the state’s income tax level will make our region more attractive to prospective talent and businesses, and policies to curb the ongoing childcare shortage will get Louisvillians back to work. GLI truly is the voice of the Greater Louisville business community in Frankfort, and their advocacy to advance pro-business policies this session will undoubtedly result in accelerated economic growth for decades to come.

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# Missed Opportunities

Every legislative session comes with missed opportunities for lawmakers to act on measures to support economic growth and workforce development. Below are some of the key opportunities legislators missed that GLI will be working to advance in future legislative sessions.

## Local Revenue Options

House Bill 475 (M. Meredith) would have put a constitutional amendment on the ballot to give local governments more options in how they assess and collect local taxes and fees. GLI believes that coupling both state and local tax reform is critical to maximizing our region's competitive advantage.

## Sports Wagering

House Bill 606 (A. Koenig) would have legalized sports betting in-person and online in Kentucky. House Bill 606 was projected to generate more than \$22 million per year in tax revenue for Kentucky in 2023. This revenue would have been critical in modernizing Kentucky's tax base to compete with the 33 other states that have passed similar legislation.

## Expungement Reform

House Bill 218 (T. Huff) reduced the waiting period and fees for felony expungement and Senate Bill 33 (J. Higdon) clarified expungement waiting periods for enhanceable misdemeanor offenses, i.e., penalties and waiting periods that are increased for a subsequent offense. These bills were critical workforce bills that could increase opportunities for individuals with felony records to access gainful employment and reduce recidivism.



Senator Morgan McGarvey (D-Louisville) speaks on the senate floor.

## Education

Senate Bill 1 (J. Schickel) in its original form was a major win for GLI because it contains important education reforms that have long been GLI priorities and gives school superintendents hiring authority to match principals' strengths and experience with their school's specific needs. However, GLI is concerned that lawmakers added an amendment that restricts middle and high school teachers from teaching about race, gender, and religion. Due to this addition, we view Senate Bill 1 as a mixed bag.

## Identity Documents

House Bill 197 (R. Bridges) required the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to streamline procedures and forms to allow an individual without a fixed, permanent address to receive or renew state-issued identification cards. Enabling Kentucky's homeless population to obtain identification more easily would have allowed them to connect with vital services and to provide avenues to rejoin the workforce and to attain jobs.

## Legal Liability Reform

Senate Bill 142 (R. Alvarado) and House Bill 455 (J. Bray) were bills proposing a constitutional amendment to limit non-economic damages that would have implemented important reforms to Kentucky's legal liability system. Kentucky's legal climate continues to harm economic growth and increase costs for businesses and consumers in the Commonwealth. These bills would have led to major improvements to Kentucky's legal liability environment.

## Louisville's Civilian Review Board

Senate Bill 115 (M. McGarvey) would have permitted consolidated local governments to establish a citizen review board independent of the police department, and an investigatory office led by an appointee of the mayor for review of police department policies, procedures, and operations. Senate Bill 115 would have been a vital step to increase trust between LMPD and communities they serve via increased transparency and public confidence.

## Student Financial Aid

Senate Bill 163 (B. Storm) expanded eligibility of KEES funding and other educational funding to those with a criminal background. The bill would also have enabled Kentucky students to use KEES awards at proprietary institutions for programs that fall under the state's top five highest demand job sectors. This bill could have been a critical component in supporting workforce participation, reducing recidivism, and expanding educational opportunities for those with a criminal history.

# 2022 MOST VALUABLE POLICYMAKERS

GLI recognizes lawmakers from our region who support key legislative priorities of the Greater Louisville business community. The lawmakers below voted in line with GLI priorities 90% of the time. Lawmakers like these are vital to improving our region's business competitiveness. See the next two pages to read more about the voting records of lawmakers from Greater Louisville.



Senate President Robert Stivers



Senator Julie Raque Adams



Senator Jimmy Higdon



Senator Mike Nemes



Speaker of the House David Osborne



Representative Ken Fleming



Representative Samara Heavrin



Representative Chad McCoy



Representative Jerry Miller



Representative Russell Webber

LEGISLATIVE SCORECARDS

The votes in this record reveal how lawmakers from the Greater Louisville region voted on some of the priority bills that GLI supported during the 2021 General Assembly. The percentages represent how a legislator voted in relation to bills GLI supported in 2022.

Senate Voting Record

Louisville Metro Caucus Member	County	%	HB1 Appropriations	HB4 Unemployment	HB8 Revenue Measures	HB9 Educ. Opp.		HB144 Unemploy. Ins.	HB499 Child Care	HB500 Sale of Alc	HB607 Sale of Alc	HB608 Reg. Gaming	SB9 Early Lit. Educ.	SB10 Nursing	SB163 Student Fin. Aid
Sen. Julie Raque Adams	Jefferson	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Karen Berg	Jefferson	58.33%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Denise Harper Angel	Jefferson	58.33%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Jimmy Higdon	Nelson, Spencer	91.67%	✓	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Paul Hornback	Carroll	80.00%	✓	⊘	✓	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	⊘
Sen. Morgan McGarvey	Jefferson	58.33%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Stephen Meredith	Meade	75.00%	✓	✓	✓	✗		✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Gerald Neal	Jefferson	58.33%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Mike Nemes	Bullitt, Jefferson	91.67%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Dennis Parrett	Hardin, Jefferson	66.67%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Robert Stivers	For Role in Leadership	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. David Yates	Jefferson	58.33%	✗	✗	✗	✗		✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Yes | ✗ No | ⊘ No Vote | Abs. Abstain

Please note that the legislation referenced in this voting record is based on the final version of the bill receiving a vote. This may include concurrence votes and/or veto overrides. Vote modifications are included. Only counties within the Greater Louisville region are listed. Legislators may represent counties beyond those listed here.

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# House Voting Record

Louisville Metro Caucus Member	County	%	HB28 Immunization	HB260 Property	HB1 Appropriations	HB4 Unemploy. Ins.	HB8 Rev. Measures	HB9 Educ. Opp.	HB144 Unemploy. Ins.		HB174 Postpartum	HB197 Identity Docs	HB226 Early Lit. Ed.	HB475 Local Rev. Flex	HB476 Local Taxation	HB499 Child Care	HB500 Sale of Alc	HB606 Sports	HB607 Pari-Mutuel	HB608 Gaming	SB9 Early Lit. Ed.	SB10 Nursing	SB163 Student Fin. Aid
Rep. Tina Bojanowski	Jefferson	75.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Kevin Bratcher	Jefferson	85.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Tom Burch	Jefferson	73.68%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Josh Calloway	Hardin	70.59%	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		⊘	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊘	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. McKenzie Cantrell	Jefferson	60.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Rep. Jennifer Decker	Shelby	73.68%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Jeff Donohue	Jefferson	55.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Rep. Jim DuPlessis	Hardin	78.95%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	⊘	✓
Rep. Ken Fleming	Jefferson, Oldham	90.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Al Gentry	Jefferson	65.00%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Rep. Samara Heavrin	Hardin	95.00%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Keturah Herron	Jefferson	60.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊘
Rep. Thomas Huff	Bullitt	88.24%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Joni Jenkins	Jefferson	75.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Nima Kulkarni	Jefferson	63.16%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Mary Lou Marzian	Jefferson	60.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Chad McCoy	Nelson	95.00%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Charles Miller	Jefferson	68.75%	✗	✓	⊘	✗	⊘	⊘	✓		✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Jerry Miller	Jefferson, Oldham	89.47%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Jason Nemes	Jefferson, Oldham	85.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Speaker David Osborne	Oldham	90.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Felicia Rabourn	Henry, Trimble	70.59%	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	⊘	✓	⊘	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Josie Raymond	Jefferson	65.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Bart Rowland	Hardin	86.67%	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✗	⊘		⊘	⊘	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Attica Scott	Jefferson	35.29%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	⊘	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✗	⊘	✓	✗
Rep. Pamela Stevenson	Jefferson	63.16%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Nancy Tate	Hardin, Meade	75.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. James Tipton	Bullitt, Spencer	84.21%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Russell Webber	Bullitt, Hardin	90.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Lisa Willner	Jefferson	50.00%	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗		✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓

Please note that the legislation referenced in this voting record is based on the final version of the bill receiving a vote. This may include concurrence votes. Vote modifications are included. Only counties within the Greater Louisville region are listed. Legislators may represent counties beyond those listed here. Voting scores were not given for lawmakers who did not cast votes for more than 50 percent of the bills listed.

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