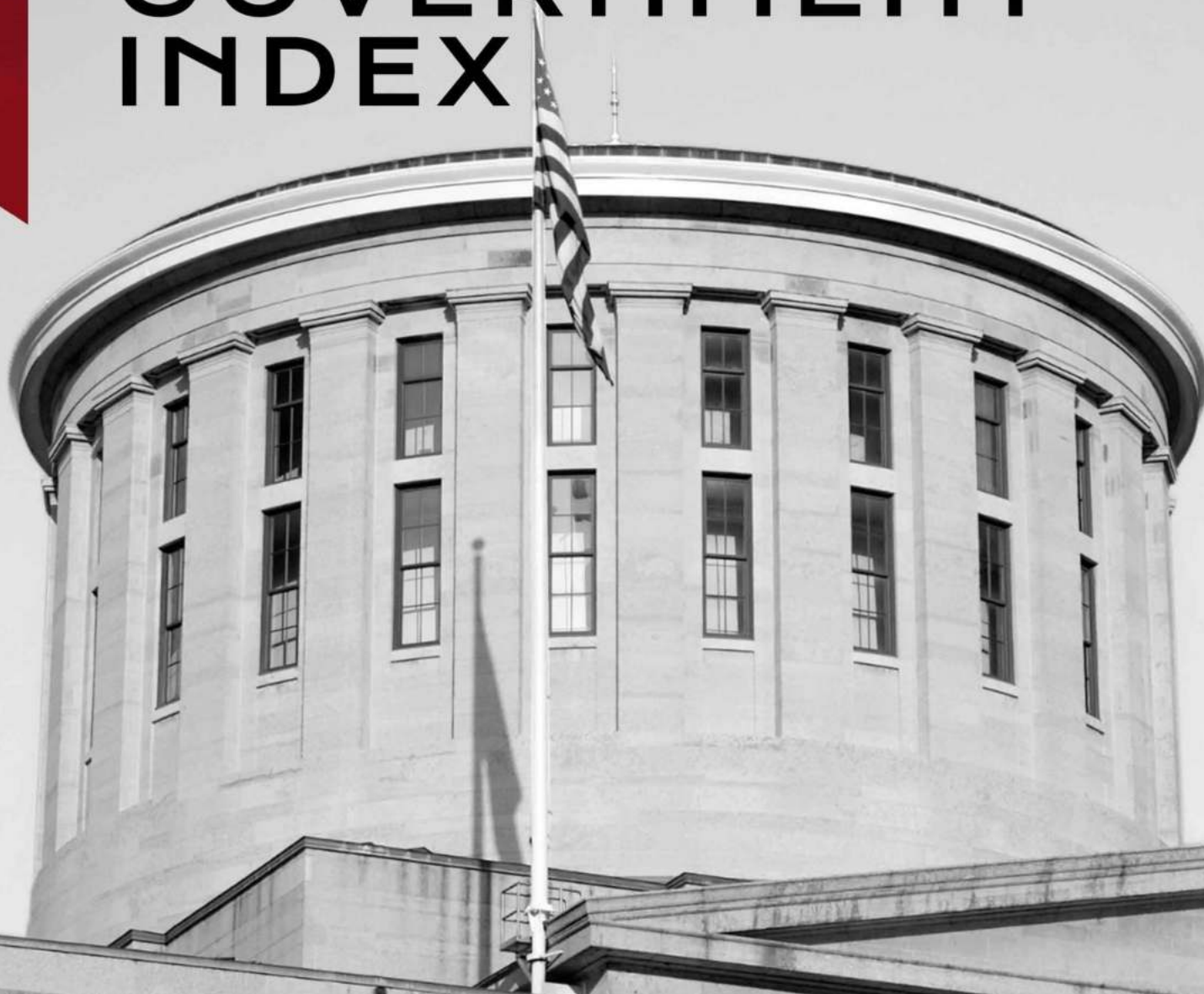




OHIO LIMITED GOVERNMENT INDEX



The Institute for
Legislative
Analysis



LIMITEDGOV.ORG



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LETTER FROM THE CEO

In 2022, progressives orchestrated the best midterm showing of any incumbent party in decades, despite soaring inflation and crumbling economic policies brought forth by the Biden Administration. Their sights are now set on 2024, where they plan to coordinate with their friends in the media to keep the White House, overthrow the slim House Republican majority, and finally implement their grand plan to fundamentally reshape America.

Their plan will bring about the destruction of the core tenants of limited government - free markets, federalism, individual liberties, and a commitment to our nation's Constitution. How do we, as individuals, protect our natural rights and fight back against tyranny? How can we help direct our country's focus back to the core economic principles that created the wealthiest nation in human history? Most importantly, what process of

accountability is in place to ensure our elected officials keep their campaign promises when in office?

These are difficult challenges to overcome, especially when resources are scarce and siloed within organizations. But that is no longer the case - the Institute for Legislative Analysis (ILA) was founded for the purpose of sharing its research and technology with the leading national, state, and local groups to build a foundation of transparency and hold lawmakers accountable. Together, we will educate voters on why America's economy and the prosperity of individual citizens are best served by a system built on free enterprise, economic freedom, private property rights, and the rule of law. As Thomas Jefferson said, "An informed citizenry is the best defense against tyranny."

Ryan McGowan



ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute for Legislative Analysis (ILA) serves as the premiere research institution for analyzing policy and lawmaker voting at the federal level and across all 50 state legislatures. The ILA is a non-partisan organization and grades lawmakers based on the limited government principles of the U.S. Constitution.

LEADERSHIP

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Director of Policy Analysis



METHODOLOGY

The ILA's policy team examined every roll call vote taken during the 2022 session of Ohio and selected all the votes that best reflect how lawmakers view the proper role, scope, and duty of government. Ultimately, 84 roll calls were selected and 11,850 individual votes were compiled to create Ohio's most advanced scorecard - the Limited Government Index (LGI). Unlike other scorecards that are based on a particular political party or philosophy (which tend to evolve over time), the LGI provides a non-partisan measurement that is based on the limited government principles of the U.S. Constitution.

ILA's team of analysts reviewed the policies associated with each roll call vote through a constitutional and limited government lens — regardless of how the issue may fall along political lines.

The votes selected are designed to serve as clear reflectors of how a lawmaker views the role of government, and are free of any conflicting provisions which may cloud the reasoning behind a lawmaker's vote. Furthermore, just as the Constitution does not specifically address social and cultural issues, such as abortion, marriage, or gender, these issues are not included within the underlying LGI ratings. However, the Limited Government Index Scorecard Platform (LGISP) does provide its allied organizations with the research and ability to include social and cultural issues within their own scorecards if they wish to include them.

The ILA research team categorized its 84 analyses into 10 main policy categories. As a result, not only is there an overall LGI rating to evaluate lawmakers, but a tool to further dissect lawmaker voting, which can be viewed on ILA's website:

WWW.LIMITEDGOV.ORG



Champion of Limited Government **90-100**
Defender of Limited Government **80-89**

0-10

Big Government Extremist



LIMITED ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

A score of "100%" represents an elected official who believes government should be limited in its size and scope and only perform a small set of duties aligned with the U.S. Constitution. These duties largely surround protecting property rights, maintaining a strong national defense, upholding the rule of law and ensuring equal application, fostering a free market and maintaining essential services such as K-12 education, core infrastructure, emergency management, etc.

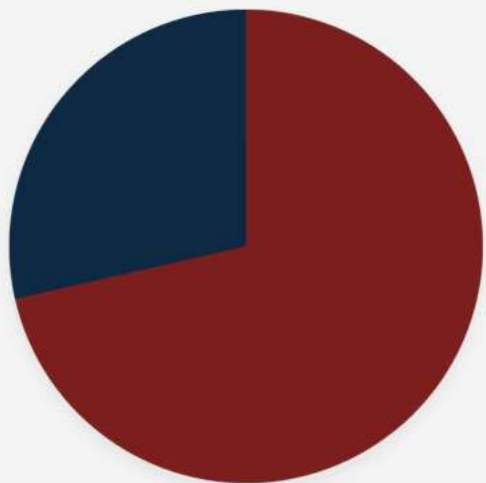
LARGE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

A score of "0%" represents an elected official who believes government should have a large role in society and the lives of individuals. This includes high levels of government involvement in the private sector, especially in relation to regulation, taxation, and market steering and oversight. The duties and services government provides are not just limited to core and essential duties but also include heavy involvement in the everyday lives of individuals and businesses.

SENATE MEMBERS



Democrats
10



Republicans
25

SENATE SCORES



Senate
Average



65%

Republican
Average



80%

Democrat
Average



19%



81%

President
Matt Huffman



80%

Republican Leader
Kirk Schuring



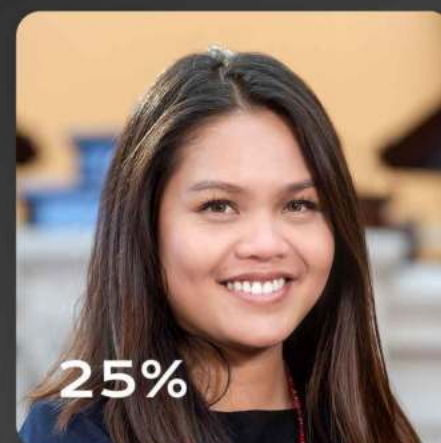
81%

Republican Whip
Rob McColley



23%

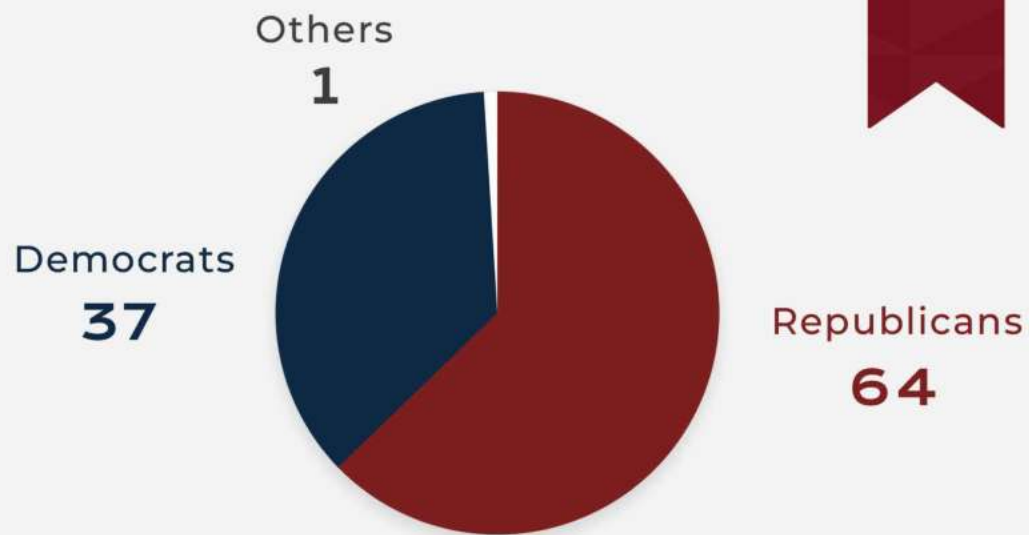
Democrat Leader
Kenny Yuko



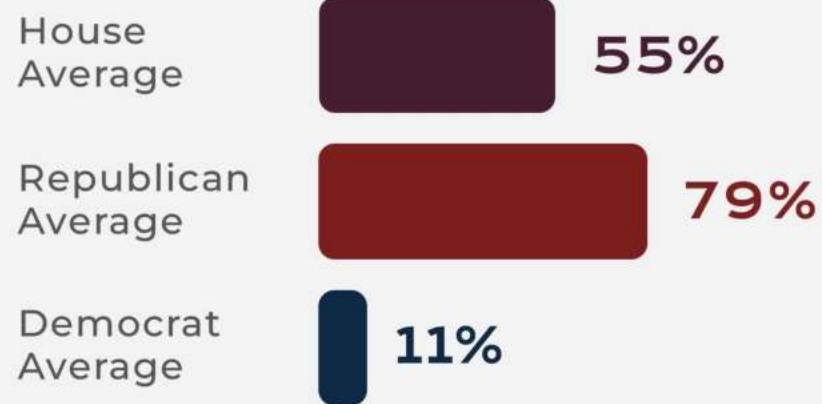
25%

Democrat Whip
Tina Maharath

HOUSE MEMBERS



HOUSE SCORES



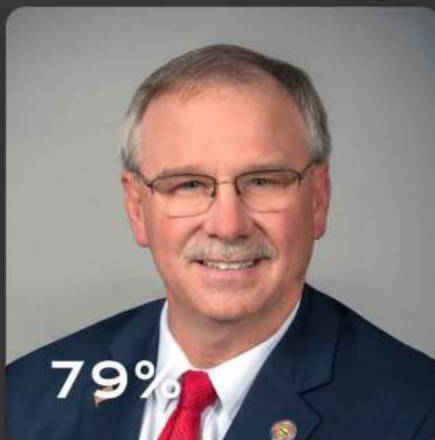
77%

Speaker of the House
Robert Cupp



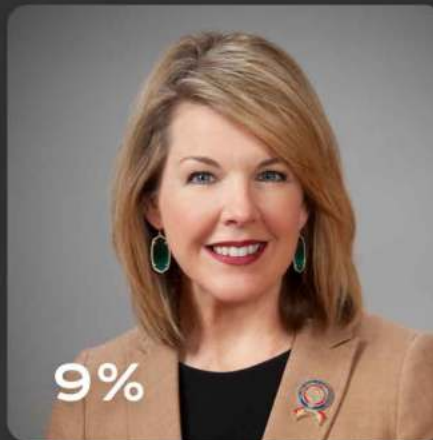
78%

Republican Leader
Bill Seitz



79%

Republican Whip
Don Jones



9%

Democrat Leader
C. Allison Russo



13%

Democrat Whip
Jessica Miranda

SENATE CATEGORIES



Regulations

Senate Average: 88.18%
Republican Average: 100%
Democrat Average: 51.25%



Free Speech & Elections

Senate Average: 86.76%
Republican Average: 100%
Democrat Average: 50.00%



Education

Senate Average: 80.00%
Republican Average: 100%
Democrat Average: 0.00%



Individual Liberties

Senate Average: 74.74%
Republican Average: 98.50%
Democrat Average: 15.33%



Local & National Security

Senate Average: 73.16%
Republican Average: 96.57%
Democrat Average: 0.00%



Energy & Environment

Senate Average: 72.86%
Republican Average: 98.00%
Democrat Average: 10.00%



Workforce & Labor

Senate Average: 67.50%
Republican Average: 82.20%
Democrat Average: 26.67%



Law & Scope of Government

Senate Average: 63.24%
Republican Average: 82.00%
Democrat Average: 11.11%



Tax & Fiscal

Senate Average: 29.66%
Republican Average: 39.01%
Democrat Average: 6.28%



Healthcare

Senate Average: 3.13%
Republican Average: 4.00%
Democrat Average: 0.00%

HOUSE CATEGORIES



Regulations

House Average: 64.84%
Republican Average: 66.91%
Democrat Average: 60.30%



Free Speech & Elections

House Average: 65.15%
Republican Average: 100%
Democrat Average: 62.50%



Education

House Average: 60.87%
Republican Average: 61.02%
Democrat Average: 60.61%



Individual Liberties

House Average: 64.67%
Republican Average: 66.34%
Democrat Average: 62.98%



Local & National Security

House Average: 63.53%
Republican Average: 65.36%
Democrat Average: 60.36%



Energy & Environment

House Average: 64.13%
Republican Average: 68.42%
Democrat Average: 58.82%



Workforce & Labor

House Average: 49.97%
Republican Average: 49.54%
Democrat Average: 51.19%



Law & Scope of Government

House Average: 46.52%
Republican Average: 47.07%
Democrat Average: 45.73%



Tax & Fiscal

House Average: 30.52%
Republican Average: 29.85%
Democrat Average: 32.54%



Healthcare

House Average: 33.84%
Republican Average: 32.80%
Democrat Average: 33.80%

STATE VS FEDERAL DELEGATION

OHIO SENATE



STATE VS FEDERAL DELEGATION

OHIO HOUSE





SENATE RANKINGS

Defenders of Limited Government (89-80%)

| | | |
|------------|------------------|-----|
| 1 | George Lang | 83% |
| 2 | Steve Wilson | 83% |
| T3 | Louis Blessing | 81% |
| T3 | Andrew Brenner | 81% |
| T3 | Jerry Cirino | 81% |
| T3 | Theresa Gavarone | 81% |
| T3 | Bob Hackett | 81% |
| T3 | Frank Hoagland | 81% |
| T3 | Jay Hottinger | 81% |
| T3 | Matt Huffman | 81% |
| T3 | Rob McColley | 81% |
| T3 | Sandra O'Brien | 81% |
| T3 | Bob Peterson | 81% |
| T3 | Bill Reineke | 81% |
| T3 | Kristina Roegner | 81% |
| 16 | Tim Schaffer | 81% |
| T17 | Terry Johnson | 81% |

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|
| T17 | Mark Romanchuk | 81% |
| 19 | Kirk Schuring | 80% |
| 20 | Stephen Huffman | 80% |
| T21 | Michael Rulli | 80% |
| T21 | Nathan Manning | 80% |

Remaining Lawmakers (79-11%)

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|
| 23 | Niraj Antani | 77% |
| 24 | Matt Dolan | 75% |
| 25 | Stephanie Kunze | 73% |
| 26 | Tina Maharath | 25% |
| 27 | Kenny Yuko | 23% |
| 28 | Sandra Williams | 21% |
| 29 | Cecil Thomas | 20% |
| 30 | Teresa Fedor | 16% |
| T31 | Nickie Antonio | 16% |
| T31 | Hearcel Craig | 16% |
| 33 | Vernon Sykes | 12% |



HOUSE RANKINGS

Champions of Limited Government (100-90%)

| | | |
|----------|------------------|-----|
| 1 | Reggie Stoltzfus | 92% |
| 2 | Jena Powell | 92% |
| 3 | Ron Ferguson | 92% |
| 4 | Darrell Kick | 91% |
| 5 | Kris Jordan | 90% |

Defenders of Limited Government (89-80%)

| | | |
|------------|------------------------|-----|
| 6 | Scott Wiggam | 89% |
| 7 | Bill Dean | 87% |
| 8 | Thomas E. Brinkman Jr. | 86% |
| 9 | Nino Vitale | 86% |
| 10 | Sarah Fowler Arthur | 85% |
| T11 | Kyle Koehler | 85% |
| T11 | Brett Hudson Hillyer | 85% |
| T13 | Riordan T. McClain | 84% |
| T13 | Jennifer Gross | 84% |
| 15 | Shawn Stevens | 82% |
| 16 | Derek Merrin | 81% |
| T17 | Al Cutrona | 80% |
| T17 | Brian Stewart | 80% |
| T19 | Mike Loychik | 80% |

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----|
| T19 | Craig S. Riedel | 80% |
| T21 | Bob Young | 80% |
| T21 | Shane Wilkin | 80% |
| T23 | Cindy Abrams | 80% |
| T23 | Jon Cross | 80% |

Remaining Lawmakers (79-71%)

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|-----|
| T25 | Thomas Hall | 79% |
| T25 | Mark Johnson | 79% |
| T25 | Don Jones | 79% |
| T25 | Phil Plummer | 79% |
| T29 | Brian E. Lampton | 78% |
| T29 | Susan Manchester | 78% |
| 31 | D. J. Swearingen | 78% |
| T32 | Tracy M. Richardson | 78% |
| T32 | Rodney Creech | 78% |
| T32 | Mark A. Fraizer | 78% |
| T32 | Timothy E. Ginter | 78% |
| T32 | James M. Hoops | 78% |
| T32 | Marilyn S. John | 78% |
| T32 | Jeff LaRe | 78% |
| T32 | Scott Lipps | 78% |
| T32 | Bill Roemer | 78% |

| | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----|
| T32 | Bill Seitz | 78% |
| T32 | Dick Stein | 78% |
| T32 | Jason Stephens | 78% |
| T32 | Adam Holmes | 78% |
| T45 | Robert R. Cupp | 77% |
| T45 | Brian Baldrige | 77% |
| T47 | Jamie Callender | 76% |
| T47 | Gail K. Pavliga | 76% |
| 49 | Tom Young | 76% |
| 50 | Gary Click | 76% |
| T51 | Sara P. Carruthers | 76% |
| T51 | Sharon A. Ray | 76% |
| T53 | Kevin D. Miller | 75% |
| T53 | Scott Oelslager | 75% |
| T53 | Jean Schmidt | 75% |
| 56 | Adam C. Bird | 74% |
| 57 | Diane V. Grendell | 73% |
| 58 | Andrea White | 73% |
| 59 | Haraz N. Ghanbari | 73% |
| 60 | Gayle Manning | 71% |
| 61 | Thomas F. Patton | 70% |
| 62 | Jay Edwards | 69% |
| 63 | Laura Lanese | 69% |



HOUSE RANKINGS

| | | |
|------------|----------------------|-----|
| 64 | Daniel P. Troy | 18% |
| 65 | Michael J. O'Brien | 17% |
| 66 | Joseph A. Miller III | 17% |
| 67 | Bishara W. Addison | 17% |
| 68 | Jeffrey A. Crossman | 16% |
| 69 | Brigid Kelly | 16% |
| 70 | Michael Sheehy | 15% |
| 71 | Richard D. Brown | 15% |
| 72 | Catherine D. Ingram | 15% |
| 73 | Bride Rose Sweeney | 14% |
| T74 | Jessica E. Miranda | 13% |
| T74 | Thomas West | 13% |
| 76 | Juanita O. Brent | 11% |
| 77 | Sedrick Denson | 11% |

Big Government Extremist (≤10%)

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----|
| 78 | Mary Lightbody | 10% |
| 79 | Michael J. Skindell | 10% |
| 80 | Shayla Davis | 10% |
| 81 | Beth Liston | 10% |
| 82 | Latyna M. Humphrey | 10% |
| 83 | Lisa A. Sobecki | 9% |

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----|
| 84 | Adam C. Miller | 9% |
| T85 | Kristin Boggs | 9% |
| T85 | David Leland | 9% |
| 87 | Tavia Galonski | 9% |
| T88 | Kent Smith | 9% |
| T88 | Allison Russo | 9% |
| 90 | Casey Weinstein | 9% |
| 91 | Phillip M. Robinson Jr. | 8% |
| 92 | Monique Smith | 8% |
| 93 | Dontavius L. Jarrells | 8% |
| 94 | Michele Lepore-Hagan | 8% |
| 95 | Terrence Upchurch | 7% |
| 96 | Emilia Strong Sykes | 6% |
| 97 | Willis E. Blackshear Jr. | 5% |
| 98 | Paula Hicks-Hudson | 2% |



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

1. HJR 2 Increasing Public Safety Through a Constitutional Amendment Reforming How Bail Determinations are Made.

This resolution amends the state's Constitution to change how bail determinations are made, which will be presented before voters in the 2022 election. Under existing law, the state supreme court has governed the practice based on constitutional language requiring "sufficient sureties". This resolution requires courts to consider factors such as public safety, the seriousness of the offense, a person's criminal record, and a person's likelihood of returning to court when setting the amount of bail. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as upholding law and order and ensuring public safety serve as essential components of government. This resolution contains a key provision requiring the court to "consider public safety" when setting bail, a component that some individuals not committed to public safety have opposed. 25-7 on June 1, 2022.

2. HJR 4 Strengthening Election Integrity Through a Constitutional Amendment to Prohibit Non-Citizens from Voting in Local Elections.

This resolution amends the Ohio Constitution to ensure voting in local elections is reserved for citizens only and prohibits localities from approving non-citizens to vote. The bill is in response to a case in the Southwest Ohio village of Yellow Springs where the council passed a charter amendment to allow all residents 16 years of age and older to vote - regardless of citizenship. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as ensuring the ability to vote is reserved for only citizens is a critical component to ensure free and fair elections, an essential component of democracy under our nation's constitutional republic. 32-0 on June 1, 2022.

3. SB 9 Spurring Economic Growth by Requiring State Agencies to Reduce their Regulations by 30% by 2025.

This bill requires that each state agency reduces the regulatory restrictions contained in its rules by 30% by June 30, 2025. If an agency fails to achieve the reduction by that date the agency must eliminate two restrictions before enacting a new rule containing a restriction. The bill is partially in response to a study that found Ohio has the fourth most regulations out of over 40 states evaluated. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the state is overburdening its economy through excessive regulations, as evident by its top-five

regulatory ranking. This bill serves as a key mechanism to reduce the size and scope of government by eliminating unnecessary regulations implemented by government employees who are not accountable to voters. 27-6 on March 2, 2022.

4. SCR 14 Urging Congress to Implement Reforms that Increase the Number of Hours Teenagers can Work to Boost Employment Experience and Economic Growth.

This resolution urges Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to allow individuals under 16 years of age to be employed between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. during the school year, if they have approval to do so from their parents. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as obtaining early employment experience can pay dividends in both short- and long-term career growth, earnings, and real world business experience. Additionally, such reforms can boost economic growth and lower business and consumer costs. 25-8 on March 2, 2022.

5. SB 47 Expanding Employment Opportunities and Combatting Lawsuit Abuse Through Revisions to the State's Overtime Laws.

This bill makes a couple revisions to the state's labor laws concerning overtime. First, the bill exempts employee travel to and from a worksite or activity from overtime pay requirements. Second, the bill clarifies that an employee is not a plaintiff in a lawsuit alleging an overtime violation unless the employee first gives written consent to become a plaintiff and the consent is filed in court. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as employees and employers should be free to negotiate their own employment agreements and terms of compensation without undue interference by government. Government overreach and wage regulations drive up costs and ultimately reduce employment opportunities. 25-8 on March 30, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

6. SB 61 Infringing Private Contracting Rights Through Government Overreach into the Governance Practices of Private Homeowners Associations.

This bill establishes a list of new regulations and governing requirements for condominium unit owners associations (UOAs) and home owners associations (HOAs). For example, the bill places new restrictions on owner representation on HOA and UOA boards and prohibits restrictions on things such as solar panels. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as it is not the role of government to dictate the private contractual agreements and operations of HOAs and UOAs. HOAs serve as free-market alternatives to government zoning and land use standards, as individuals can choose the restrictiveness of the community they wish to join or select to live on property outside the governance of an HOA. 32-0 on June 1, 2022.

7. SB 63 Strengthening Individual Liberties by Authorizing Alcoholic Beverage Sales at Automotive Drag Racing Events.

This bill authorizes alcoholic beverages to be sold at certain automotive drag racing events. Specifically, the bill allows issuance of D-9 liquor permits to establishments that seat at least 2,000 individuals and are hosting automotive events. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this measure strengthens individual liberties and improves attendee experiences at automotive events while maintaining public safety. 31-0 on December 14, 2022.

8. HB 66 Expanding Cronyism Through Numerous Tax Credits and Carve-Outs to Government-Favored Industries and Property Owners.

This appropriations bill contains 84 pages of various grants, tax incentives, credits and abatements for select industries and property owners. For example, the bill provides \$65 million in grants to minor league sports teams and certain cultural facilities, exempts certain watercraft that are stored and repaired in the state from sales tax, provides \$25,000 tax credits for employers to train commercial vehicle operators, and various tax abatements to property owners through enterprise zones and Tax-Increment-Financing (TIFs). **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as not only do the policies within this measure provide competitive advantages to select companies and industries, but shift tax burdens to other individuals and businesses not favored by government. Instead of expanding government

central planning, lawmakers should work to reduce tax rates for all companies and remove regulatory barriers so the free market can spur investment in the most needed initiatives and regions of the state. 30-0 on December 14, 2022.

9. HB 99 Strengthening School Security by Permitting School Boards to Train and Arm Certain School Staff Members.

This bill authorizes local school boards to select certain school staff to arm and creates the Ohio School Safety and Crisis Center within the Department of Public Safety. The Center is tasked with maintaining a list of individuals the school board has approved to carry a firearm and providing instructions and firearm training to the individuals. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as ensuring public safety and protecting children is one of the most important functions of government. "Gun free zones" do not protect children, rather they place students and staff in defenseless positions against criminals who do not abide by the law. This measure helps prevent tragedies by ensuring carefully vetted and trained staff are able to protect themselves and their school community. 23-9 on June 1, 2022.

10. HB 126 Protecting Property Owners from Excessive Taxation by Limiting the Ability of Local Governments to Contest Property Valuation.

This bill places limits on the ability of political subdivisions and school districts to contest the property valuations of privately-owned structures and land that the subdivisions and districts may believe are assessed too low. Under the bill, valuations may only be contested if the property was sold in a certain timeframe and the sale price was at least 10% and \$500,000 more than the auditor's current valuation. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as while all property value should be fairly and accurately assessed, some local governments have abused their ability to challenge property valuations, which has led to excessive taxation. Lawmakers at both the state and local level should take every action to eliminate all unnecessary spending and ensure every property owner is taxed at the lowest level possible. 24-8 on April 6, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

11. SB 131 Reducing Employment Barriers and Expanding Competition by Enacting Occupational Licensing Reciprocity.

This bill requires state licensing authorities to recognize the occupational licenses held by individuals from other states, with certain exceptions. The bill also requires recognition of certification or work experience in cases where an individual is coming from a state that does not require a license for their occupation. The bill still requires individuals to pass an exam or undergo a background check if such actions are required for licensure by Ohio licensing authorities. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the private sector, via certifications, rating systems, and the free market, is much better equipped to provide consumer protection while also ensuring competition and low consumer costs. Most government licensing entities are overly restrictive and are largely advocated by special interests seeking to restrict competition in the marketplace. 29-0 on December 14, 2022.

12. HB 136 Increasing Government Dependency by Expanding Medicaid Under Obamacare to Include Coverage of Additional Chiropractor Services.

This bill expands the state's Medicaid system (government-provided healthcare to individuals earning up to 138% of the poverty level) to include coverage of a greater range of chiropractor services. The bill prohibits the Medicaid program from imposing any prior authorization requirements on chiropractic services, such as receiving a referral or visiting a doctor to determine if the services are necessary. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as this measure further increases government dependency under a state system that already provides substantial benefits due to its expansion under Obamacare. Lawmakers should work to reduce barriers for the private sector (through charitable endeavors) to direct aid and assistance to those that truly need it, not expand ineffective welfare systems. 33-0 on March 2, 2022.

13. HB 140 Combatting Excessive Property Taxation by Improving Transparency of Ballot Measures.

This bill improves the transparency of all ballot measures that relate to property taxation. Under the bill, the property tax levy rate must be displayed in dollars per \$100,000 of taxable value, versus the previous practice of dollars for each \$100 of value. This adjustment makes it easier for voters to understand the consequences of the tax adjustment. Additionally, the bill

requires ballot measures to estimate the amount of revenue the levy will collect. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill helps combat excessive taxation by making property tax measures more transparent and relatable to the average voter. Property taxation should be set as low as possible to maintain housing affordability and spur development. 22-10 on June 1, 2022.

14. SB 156 Strengthening Individual Liberties by Preventing Localities from Infringing on the Right to Own or Carry Knives.

This bill prohibits a locality from establishing any ordinance or regulation that inhibits a person's ability to own or carry a knife. The bill also establishes that knives as arms are necessary for the exercise of fundamental individual rights, along with firearms and firearm ammunition. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms (including knives) is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. 25-7 on June 1, 2022.

15. HB 175 Strengthening Property Rights Through the Removal of Overreaching State Regulations on Ephemeral Streams.

This bill contains a number of provisions that reduce state regulations on ephemeral water features (i.e. streams that are typically at the edge of the watershed and only flow after heavy rain). As a result, the state now mirrors the standards established by the federal government under the Clean Water Act. The state of Ohio has 36,000 miles of ephemeral streams. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill strengthens property rights by reducing excessive regulations that have hindered development and driven up housing costs. Even so, additional reforms still need to be made to the Clean Water Act. 25-8 on March 30, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

16. SB 196 Reducing Bureaucratic Red Tape to Building and Development by Establishing an Expedited Appeals Process for Permitting Decisions. 📄

This bill allows an individual to request an expedited appeal of a building official's order by a before the state or local board of appeals. If an expedited appeal is requested the board must commence the appeal within one day after the request is made (excluding weekends and holidays) and hold a hearing within five days after receiving the request. The cost for a person to request an expedited appeal is between \$500 and \$1,000. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as permitting delays can result in substantial additional costs imposed on builders and property owners. A system of swift oversight of government building officials is necessary as they do not bear any financial cost for their actions. This is especially critical in the permitting process where cases of government overreach run rampant. 32-0 on April 6, 2022.

17. SR 204 Urging the President and Secretary of Defense to Respect the Individual Liberties of Members within the U.S. Armed Forces and End the COVID-19 Vaccination Mandates. 🗳️

This resolution urges the United States President and Secretary of Defense to not allow members of the U.S. Armed Forces to be punished, reprimanded, or discharged for refusing to submit to a COVID-19 vaccination. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this measure helps protect the individual liberties of those serving our country in the U.S. Armed Services. While certain standards and requirements placed on members of the U.S. Armed Forces may be necessary to ensure their readiness for combat, submitting them to greatly ineffective COVID-19 vaccinations represents government overreach. 25-6 on November 30, 2022.

18. SB 215 Strengthening Second Amendment Rights by Enacting "Constitutional Carry" Allowing Qualified Adults 21 and Older to Carry a Concealed Firearm without a Special Permit. 🗳️

This bill authorizes qualifying adults 21 years and older to carry a concealed firearm without having to obtain a special permit from the state - a measure commonly referred to as "constitutional carry". To carry, an individual must be a legal resident, not convicted of a

felony or misdemeanor within the past three to five years, not be mentally ill, and otherwise not forbidden under state or federal law. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. This measure helps reduce unnecessary barriers for lawful individuals wishing to exercise their Second Amendment rights, barriers which do nothing to deter criminals from engaging in unlawful behavior. 24-9 on March 2, 2022.

19. SB 225 Expanding Cronyism by Hiking Subsidies and Payouts Under the Historic Building and Opportunity Zone Tax Credit Programs. 💰

This bill increases the amount of historic building rehabilitation tax credits that may be issued from \$60 million to \$120 million, while also authorizing the Director of Development to issue several new credit enhancements. Furthermore, the bill expands eligibility for the Ohio opportunity zone investment tax credit and increases the cap on the program from \$50 million to \$75 million for the fiscal year. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as taxpayers should not be forced to pay for the renovation costs of privately-owned buildings that certain government officials may deem "historic". Additionally, the free-market - not government central planning via "opportunity zones" - is the best mechanism to direct capital where it will provide the greatest return on investment. Instead of this tax cronyism, lawmakers should reduce zoning and regulatory barriers while improving public safety to spur redevelopment. 32-0 on June 1, 2022.

20. HB 229 Reducing Frivolous Litigation by Providing Liability Protections to Camp Operators. 🏕️

This bill provides camp operators with legal immunity from any harm or injury a camper at a recreational park may sustain due to the inherent risk of camping. Examples include injuries due to unpredictable terrain, weather conditions, campfires, lack of lighting and wildlife. The bill requires visible signs to be posted to provide notice that a camp operator is not liable. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as protecting business operators from frivolous litigation due to factors outside of their control is critical to ensuring their operation and maintaining low consumer costs. 25-8 on January 26, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

21. SR 243 Urging the Federal Government to Fulfill its Constitutional Duty to Secure our Nation's Borders and Reduce Human Trafficking.

This resolution urges the U.S. Congress and President to support investing in the necessary resources to "ensure secure, strong and sustainable borders". The resolution also highlights human trafficking is a daily occurrence at the southwestern border and that Ohio ranks among the ten worst states in the nation for human trafficking. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the promotion of an open-border immigration system places an immense strain on U.S. infrastructure and taxpayer resources, ranging from welfare to the education system, while also creating serious national security and human trafficking issues. Lawmakers should focus on growing the U.S. economy through reforms to the immigration system that both increase the number of skilled individuals who may enter and work in our country and reduce human trafficking across our borders. 22-8 on March 16, 2022.

22. SB 246 Providing Broad Tax Relief to Small Business Owners Through a \$ Mechanism that Allows Avoidance of the Federal \$10k Cap on SALT Deductions.

This bill is designed to provide broad tax relief by allowing owners of businesses designated as pass-through entities (PTE)s to pay Ohio tax at the entity level versus the investor level. As a result, most small business owners are now able to deduct the full amount State and Local Taxes (SALT) they pay from their federal tax liability. The bill is in response to the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) passed at the federal level which limits state and local tax deductions to a maximum of \$10,000 per taxpayer. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the controversial SALT cap within the TCJA increased tax burdens on a number of small business owners. This broadly applied pro-growth tax measure helps ensure a greater amount of resources are kept in the private sector. 30-0 on March 16, 2022.

23. SB 249 Bolstering Innovation in the Financial Industry Through the Creation of a "Regulatory Sandbox" Program.

This bill creates a "regulatory sandbox" to authorize companies to test certain financial products and services in Ohio on a temporary basis without having to obtain special authorization or undergo additional licensure. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this measure helps spur innovation and expand consumer choice and competition in the marketplace. This measure is especially needed in Ohio where the state's regulatory code is plagued by over 274,000 restrictions, which is among the highest in the nation.

24. SR 259 Urging Congress to Boost American Energy Production Through Construction of the Keystone XL Pipeline and Offshore Drilling.

This resolution urges the United States Congress and President to implement policies and enact legislation that boosts American energy production. Among the declarations, this includes constructing new oil and gas pipelines, such as the Keystone XL pipeline, and providing federal lease sales for offshore drilling. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as low-cost energy is essential to growing the economy and improving the quality of life for all Americans. With renewable energy only accounting for about 20 percent of the U.S. energy supply, the country must adopt an "all of the above" approach to energy production that balances environmental concerns with the need to provide Americans with the lowest possible energy costs. 25-6 on December 13, 2022.

25. HB 286 Providing Citizens and Lawmakers Greater Ability to Challenge Executive Branch Regulations and Actions.

This bill contains provisions that provide greater ability for citizens and lawmakers to challenge executive branch regulations and actions. First, the bill allows challenges to government agencies' orders to take place in the county where the business or individual resides. Currently, all challenges must be heard in Columbus. Second, the bill gives the General Assembly the ability to hire its own lawyers to defend state laws, rather than rely on the attorney general. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill helps provide citizens and lawmakers greater ability to challenge executive branch regulations and actions. Checks on government power are critical to maintaining a small and limited government. 25-4 on December 7, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

26. SB 302 Reducing Unemployment Insurance Fraud Through Multiple New Verification Requirements.

This bill establishes of new requirements under the state's unemployment compensation system for the Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) to implement to help reduce fraud. Some of the key provisions include providing ODJFS access to the state's driver's license database to help verify applicants' identities, only disbursing benefits by direct deposit to institutions with a physical location in the state, and establishing a verification system using state tax information in the event the federal government offers expanded benefits like during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as combatting fraud within the state's unemployment insurance system is critical to maintaining low payroll taxes for businesses which are forced to pay into the system. While unemployment insurance should not be carried out by government - rather, a system should be established whereby individuals and companies can purchase into a program on the private marketplace -, lawmakers have a duty to maintain the integrity of the system. 30-0 on December 14, 2022.

27. HB 371 Increasing Health Insurance Premiums by Mandating All Policies Provide Additional Mammography Coverages.

This bill requires all health insurance policies offered in the state to provide additional coverages concerning screening mammography (to detect breast cancer) and cytologic screening (to detect cervical cancer). Specifically, the bill eliminates certain coverage limits and requires supplemental screenings including digital breast tomosynthesis. The bill also requires the state's Medicaid system (government-provided healthcare) to also provide all of the new coverages. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as each and every health insurance mandate or price control on co-payments prevents individuals from selecting plans with just basic or customized coverages to fit their specific needs. As a result, health insurers are forced to only offer costly plans loaded with coverages that most individuals do not need. This can result in lower-income or younger individuals choosing to purchase no insurance plan at all due to the high cost. 31-1 on June 1, 2022.

28. HB 377 (Schaffer Amd.) Protecting Taxpayers by Raising the Number of Hours Township First Responders are Expected to Work to Be Considered "Full Time".

The Schaffer amendment to a local government appropriations bill increases the number of hours to work to 1,976 for certain township first responders to be considered "full-time" for the purpose of healthcare coverage. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this amendment increases government integrity. The hiring, staffing and benefit practices at every level of government should be structured in a manner that ensures the greatest return for taxpayers. 25-7 on June 1, 2022.

29. HB 430 Strengthening Property Rights and Maintaining Housing Affordability by Preventing All Local Governments from Imposing Rent Controls.

This bill contains a major provision which prevents all local governments (previously just municipal corporations and townships) from imposing rent controls or rent stabilization. "Rent controls" are price controls, which require landlords to rent their properties at below-market rates, while "Rent stabilization" restricts the ability of a landlord to raise a rent above a certain amount set by the government. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as rent controls and stabilization are price controls, which distort the free market, lead to shortages, and reduced consumer choice and quality. In the case of housing, fewer homeowners are incentivized to rent out their properties, and those that do rarely invest in upgrades or improve quality since they are unable to charge higher rents. 25-6 on June 1, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

30. HB 440 Reducing Taxpayer Investment Returns and Worsening Cronyism by Expanding the State's Agricultural Linked Deposit Program (Ag-LINK). \$

This bill expands the state's Ag-LINK by eliminating the \$150,000 cap on individual loans and making agricultural cooperatives now eligible to borrow. This program provides loans to certain agricultural businesses with interest rates three percent below the market. Financial institutions provide the businesses with the reduced rates in exchange for a corresponding certificate of deposit or investment by the State Treasurer. The Treasurer accepts a lower return for the state's deposit or investment, which allows the loans to be offered at such a large discount to the agricultural businesses. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as it is not the role of government to engage in financial lending for private business endeavors. Additionally, this scheme provides a competitive advantage to select industries and businesses while harming taxpayers through much lower returns on their investments. All funds controlled by the State Treasurer should be prudentially invested to ensure the greatest financial returns to taxpayers. 32-0 on April 6, 2022.

31. HB 458 Reduce Voter Fraud by Strengthening Election Integrity Through Voter ID and other Reforms to Mail-in-Voting. Q

This bill contains over a dozen provisions that overhaul the state's election law. Most notably, the bill requires voters to present an ID when they cast their ballot in person, such as drivers' licenses, state IDs, and passports. The bill also requires completed mail-in ballots to arrive within four days of an election (previously ten), permits only one ballot drop box per county, prohibits curbside voting except in cases of disability, and requires voters wishing to vote by mail to request a ballot at least seven days prior to an election instead of three. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as requiring voters to present an ID and maintaining safeguards to prevent voter fraud are critical aspects of ensuring free and fair elections, an essential component of democracy under our nation's constitutional republic. 24-7 on December 13, 2022.

32. HB 507 Increasing Ohio Energy Production by Advancing Oil and Gas Drilling Beneath State-Owned Land. 🏠

This bill requires state agencies to lease state-controlled land for oil and natural gas drilling

and fracking. Other notable provisions include the designation of natural gas as a "green energy" and prohibiting localities from enacting any additional regulations on pesticides. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill expands American energy production, which results in lower consumer costs, and provides taxpayers additional revenue, allowing for reduced levels of taxation. 22-7 on December 7, 2022.

33. HB 513 Strengthening Individual Rights by Prohibiting Local Bans on Tobacco and Alternative Nicotine Products. 🚫

This bill prohibits local governments from imposing additional regulations or bans on tobacco and alternative nicotine products. The bill is largely in response to actions taken by the city of Columbus to impose a local ban on flavored tobacco products. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as tobacco usage is an individual liberty which should be protected at every level of government, especially considering the U.S. Constitution only recognizes the role of the federal and state government. 24-8 on December 14, 2022.

34. HB 542 Slightly Reducing the State's Overreaching Cosmetology Licensing Mandates. ✂️

This bill makes several reforms to the licensing requirements under the State Cosmetology and Barber Board. Most notably, the bill reduces the number of required training hours to receive a barber license (previously 1,800 hours) and cosmetology license (previously 1,500 hours) to 1,000 hours each. Additionally, the bill eliminates the licensing and registration requirements for an individual to perform "boutique services," such as natural hair styling. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the private sector, via certifications, rating systems, and the free market, is much better equipped to provide consumer protection while also ensuring competition and low consumer costs. The Cosmetology industry - due to many special interests such as cosmetology schools - represents one of the worst examples of government licensing run amuck. Countless states, including Ohio, require over a thousand hours of training to perform hair and beautification services, which should require a license to conduct. In comparison, an Emergency Medical Technician is required to undergo 150 hours of training in Ohio (equal to the national average), or less than a tenth of the amount of someone who provides haircuts. 24-7 on November 30, 2022.



SENATE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

35. HB 583 Ensuring Public and Charter Schools can Hire the Most Effective Educators by Extending their Flexibility to Employ Substitute Teachers Based on their Own Education Standards. 🎓

This bill contains a number of provisions designed to foster school choice and a key provision that extends the authorization for public and charter schools to employ substitute teachers according to their own education requirements. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as schools should be provided the flexibility to hire the most qualified and effective educators. Additionally, responsibly expanding school choice helps create a "market in education", which ultimately leads to much better educational outcomes for all students. 24-6 on May 25, 2022.

36. HB 687 Expanding Cronyism and Out-of-Control Spending Through a Bloated Capital Projects Budget that Provides over \$600 million in Subsidies to Intel Corporation. 💰

This capital project appropriations bill contains \$3.51 billion in spending while authorizing \$2.28 billion in new state debt. Most notably, the bill contains a \$600 million onshoring incentive grant to Intel Corporation to entice the company to build a semiconductor plant in Central Ohio. Altogether, Intel is expected to benefit from over \$2 billion in various tax breaks and infrastructure benefits. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as these types of policies provide competitive advantages to select companies and industries, shift tax burdens to other individuals and businesses not favored by government, and plunge the state further into debt. Instead of expanding government central planning, lawmakers should reduce tax rates for all companies and remove regulatory barriers so the free market can spur investment. 32-0 on June 1, 2022.



OHIO SENATE

| Name | Party | District | Score | Rank | HJR 2 ³ | HJR 4 ³ | SB 9 2 | SCR 14 | SB 47 | SB 61 | SB 63 | HB 66 ³ | HB 99 ³ | HB 126 ³ | SB 131 | HB 136 | HB 140 | SB 156 ² | HB 175 | SB 196 | SR 204 | SB 215 ³ | SB 225 | HB 229 ² | SR 243 | SB 246 | SB 249 ² | SR 259 | HB 286 ³ | SB 302 | HB 371 | HB 377 (Schaffer Amd.) | HB 430 | HB 440 ² | HB 458 ³ | HB 507 ² | HB 513 | HB 542 | HB 583 ³ | HB 687 ³ | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|----------|--------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antani, Niraj | R | 6 | 76.56% | 23 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | | |
| Antonio, Nickie J. | D | 23 | 15.63% | 31 | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Blessing III, Louis W. | R | 8 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Brenner, Andrew O. | R | 19 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Cirino, Jerry C. | R | 18 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Craig, Hearcel F. | D | 15 | 15.63% | 31 | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Dolan, Matt | R | 24 | 75.41% | 24 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | / | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Fedor, Teresa | D | 11 | 16.28% | 30 | x | ✓ | x | x | x | x | / | / | x | x | / | x | x | x | x | ✓ | / | x | x | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | x |
| Gavarone, Theresa | R | 2 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Hackett, Bob D. | R | 10 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Hicks-Hudson, Paula | D | 11 | N/A | N/A | / | / | / | / | / | / | ✓ | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | ✓ | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | / | x | / | / | / | / | / |
| Hoagland, Frank | R | 30 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Hottinger, Jay | R | 31 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Huffman, Matt | R | 12 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Huffman, Stephen A. | R | 5 | 80.33% | 20 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | / | x |

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OHIO SENATE

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|----------------------|-------|----------|--------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Johnson, Terry | R | 14 | 80.65% | 17 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | / | / | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Kunze, Stephanie | R | 16 | 72.88% | 25 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | / | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | / | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Lang, George F. | R | 4 | 82.81% | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Maharath, Tina | D | 3 | 25.00% | 26 | / | / | x | x | x | / | ✓ | x | / | x | ✓ | x | / | / | x | ✓ | / | x | / | x | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | / | / | ✓ | / | / | / | x | / | / | x | / | / | / | / | / | |
| Manning, Nathan H. | R | 13 | 79.69% | 21 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | | |
| Martin, Dale | D | 21 | N/A | N/A | / | / | / | / | / | / | ✓ | x | / | / | ✓ | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | ✓ | / | / | / | / | / | x | x | x | x | / | / | |
| McColley, Rob | R | 1 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| O'Brien, Sandra | R | 32 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Peterson, Bob | R | 17 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Reineke, Bill | R | 26 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Roegner, Kristina D. | R | 27 | 81.25% | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | |
| Romanchuk, Mark | R | 22 | 80.65% | 17 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | / | / | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Rulli, Michael A. | R | 33 | 79.69% | 21 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | |
| Schaffer, Tim | R | 20 | 80.95% | 16 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | / | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Schuring, Kirk | R | 29 | 80.43% | 19 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | / | / | ✓ | ✓ | / | x | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ | / | / | ✓ | / | / | / | / | / | / | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | / | / | / | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x |

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OHIO SENATE

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|------------------|-------|----------|--------|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Sykes, Vernon | D | 28 | 12.07% | 33 | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | / | / | X | X | / | X | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | X | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | / | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Thomas, Cecil | D | 25 | 20.31% | 29 | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | X | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Williams, Sandra | D | 18 | 20.93% | 28 | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | / | / | X | X | / | X | X | X | X | ✓ | / | X | X | X | X | X | ✓ | ✓ | / | / | / | X | X | / | X | / | / | / | / | / | / | X | X | |
| Wilson, Steve | R | 7 | 82.76% | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | X | ✓ | / | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | / | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| Yuko, Kenny | D | 25 | 23.44% | 27 | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | ✓ | X | X | X | X | X | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | ✓ | ✓ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

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HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

1. HJR 2 Increasing Public Safety Through a Constitutional Amendment Reforming How Bail Determinations are Made.

This resolution amends the state's Constitution to change how bail determinations are made, which will be presented before voters in the 2022 election. Under existing law, the state supreme court has governed the practice based on constitutional language requiring "sufficient sureties". This resolution requires courts to consider factors such as public safety, the seriousness of the offense, a person's criminal record, and a person's likelihood of returning to court when setting the amount of bail. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as upholding law and order and ensuring public safety serve as essential components of government. This resolution contains a key provision requiring the court to "consider public safety" when setting bail, a component that some individuals not committed to public safety have opposed. 63-33 on May 25, 2022.

2. HJR 4 Strengthening Election Integrity Through a Constitutional Amendment to Prohibit Non-Citizens from Voting in Local Elections.

This resolution amends the Ohio Constitution to ensure voting in local elections is reserved for citizens only and prohibits localities from approving non-citizens to vote. The bill is in response to a case in the Southwest Ohio village of Yellow Springs where the council passed a charter amendment to allow all residents 16 years of age and older to vote - regardless of citizenship. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as ensuring the ability to vote is reserved for only citizens is a critical component to ensure free and fair elections, an essential component of democracy under our nation's constitutional republic. 68-28 on May 25, 2022.

3. SB 9 Spurring Economic Growth by Requiring State Agencies to Reduce their Regulations by 30% by 2025.

This bill requires that each state agency reduces the regulatory restrictions contained in its rules by 30% by June 30, 2025. If an agency fails to achieve the reduction by that date the agency must eliminate two restrictions before enacting a new rule containing a restriction. The bill is partially in response to a study that found Ohio has the fourth most regulations out of over 40 states evaluated. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the state is

is overburdening its economy through excessive regulations, as evident by its top-five regulatory ranking. This bill serves as a key mechanism to reduce the size and scope of government by eliminating unnecessary regulations implemented by government employees who are not accountable to voters. 61-33 on March 2, 2022.

4. SB 47 (Skindell Amd.) Combatting Lawsuit Abuse by Requiring Employees to Provide Written Consent to Being Named Plaintiffs in Overtime-Related Lawsuits.

This motion tables (defeats) the Skindell amendment #2887 to a bill regarding the state's overtime law. The Skindell amendment would have eliminated the language within the bill which clarifies that an employee is not a plaintiff in a lawsuit alleging an overtime violation unless the employee first gives written consent to become a plaintiff and the consent is filed in court. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as employees and employers should be free to negotiate their own employment agreements and terms of compensation without undue interference by government. The Skindell Amendment would have eliminated a key provision from the bill which helps protect employers from lawsuit abuse brought by deviant plaintiffs' attorneys. Such litigation merely drives up employment costs which limits wage and job growth. 53-41 on March 23, 2022.

5. SB 47 Expanding Employment Opportunities and Combatting Lawsuit Abuse Through Revisions to the State's Overtime Laws.

This bill makes a couple revisions to the state's labor laws concerning overtime. First, the bill exempts employee travel to and from a worksite or activity from overtime pay requirements. Second, the bill clarifies that an employee is not a plaintiff in a lawsuit alleging an overtime violation unless the employee first gives written consent to become a plaintiff and the consent is filed in court. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as employees and employers should be free to negotiate their own employment agreements and terms of compensation without undue interference by government. Government overreach and wage regulations drive up costs and ultimately reduce employment opportunities. 56-37 on March 23, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

6. SB 61 Infringing Private Contracting Rights Through Government Overreach into the Governance Practices of Private Homeowners Associations.

This bill establishes a list of new regulations and governing requirements for condominium unit owners associations (UOAs) and home owners associations (HOAs). For example, the bill places new restrictions on owner representation on HOA and UOA boards and prohibits restrictions on things such as solar panels. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as it is not the role of government to dictate the private contractual agreements and operations of HOAs and UOAs. HOAs serve as free-market alternatives to government zoning and land use standards, as individuals can choose the restrictiveness of the community they wish to join or select to live on property outside the governance of an HOA. 81-13 on May 25, 2022.

7. SB 63 Strengthening Individual Liberties by Authorizing Alcoholic Beverage Sales at Automotive Drag Racing Events.

This bill authorizes alcoholic beverages to be sold at certain automotive drag racing events. Specifically, the bill allows issuance of D-9 liquor permits to establishments that seat at least 2,000 individuals and are hosting automotive events. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this measure strengthens individual liberties and improves attendee experiences at automotive events while maintaining public safety. 90-1 on December 13, 2022.

8. HB 66 Expanding Cronyism Through Numerous Tax Credits and Carve-Outs to Government-Favored Industries and Property Owners.

This appropriations bill contains 84 pages of various grants, tax incentives, credits and abatements for select industries and property owners. For example, the bill provides \$65 million in grants to minor league sports teams and certain cultural facilities, exempts certain watercraft that are stored and repaired in the state from sales tax, provides \$25,000 tax credits for employers to train commercial vehicle operators, and various tax abatements to property owners through enterprise zones and Tax-Increment-Financing (TIFs). **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as not only do the policies within this measure provide competitive advantages to select companies and industries, but shift tax burdens to other individuals and businesses not favored by government. Instead of expanding government central planning, lawmakers should work to reduce tax rates for all companies and remove regulatory barriers so the free market can spur investment in the most needed initiatives and regions of the state. 66-14 on December 14, 2022.

9. HB 88 Hiking Costs and Regulatory Burdens Through New Licensing Mandates on Commercial Roofing Contractors.

This bill establishes a new roofing contractor license and requires all individuals who work as commercial roof contractors to become licensed by the state. To obtain a license one must pay annual fees, take an examination, meet continuing education requirements, and obtain additional liability insurance. Additionally, the bill prohibits individuals who have been convicted of any one of a number of crimes or "disqualifying offenses" from becoming licensed. Under existing law a general contractor is required to obtain a permit before installing a roof. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as this government overreach restricts competition and unnecessarily drives up costs for contractors and consumers. Furthermore, the bill's provisions concerning "moral turpitude" infringes on contracting rights and harms the ability for reformed individuals to obtain employment and grow in their careers. 75-16 on March 2, 2022.

10. HB 99 Strengthening School Security by Permitting School Boards to Train and Arm Certain School Staff Members.

This bill authorizes local school boards to select certain school staff to arm and creates the Ohio School Safety and Crisis Center within the Department of Public Safety. The Center is tasked with maintaining a list of individuals the school board has approved to carry a firearm and providing instructions and firearm training to the individuals. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as ensuring public safety and protecting children is one of the most important functions of government. "Gun free zones" do not protect children, rather they place students and staff in defenseless positions against criminals who do not abide by the law. This measure helps prevent tragedies by ensuring carefully vetted and trained staff are able to protect themselves and their school community. 56-35 on June 1, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

11. HB 109 Strengthening Property Rights by Holding Rioters Accountable for Damage and Injury.

This bill amplifies criminal penalties against offenders who cause damage to property or injury to another during a riot. Under current law, the offense is a first degree misdemeanor. The bill retains that as the general penalty but increases the penalty to a fourth-degree felony when the offender causes injury or property damage. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as protecting property rights and ensuring public safety serve as essential components of government. This measure is especially necessary considering a number of localities and prosecutors have failed to hold criminals accountable for their actions, resulting in increasing crime rates. 60-35 on February 16, 2022.

12. HB 126 Protecting Property Owners from Excessive Taxation by Limiting the Ability of Local Governments to Contest Property Valuation.

This bill places limits on the ability of political subdivisions and school districts to contest the property valuations of privately-owned structures and land that the subdivisions and districts may believe are assessed too low. Under the bill, valuations may only be contested if the property was sold in a certain timeframe and the sale price was at least 10% and \$500,000 more than the auditor's current valuation. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as while all property value should be fairly and accurately assessed, some local governments have abused their ability to challenge property valuations, which has led to excessive taxation. Lawmakers at both the state and local level should take every action to eliminate all unnecessary spending and ensure every property owner is taxed at the lowest level possible. 61-35 on April 6, 2022.

13. SB 131 Reducing Employment Barriers and Expanding Competition by Enacting Occupational Licensing Reciprocity.

This bill requires state licensing authorities to recognize the occupational licenses held by individuals from other states, with certain exceptions. The bill also requires recognition of certification or work experience in cases where an individual is coming from a state that does not require a license for their occupation. The bill still requires individuals to pass an exam or undergo a background check if such actions are required for licensure by Ohio licensing authorities. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the private sector, via

certifications, rating systems, and the free market, is much better equipped to provide consumer protection while also ensuring competition and low consumer costs. Most government licensing entities are overly restrictive and are largely advocated by special interests seeking to restrict competition in the marketplace. 87-3 on December 14, 2022.

14. HB 135 Driving Up Health Insurance Premiums Through New Government Mandates Concerning the Calculation of Co-Pay Deductibles for Private Healthcare Plans.

This bill places new regulations on how healthcare providers calculate co-pay deductibles for private health benefit plans. Specifically, the bill requires that if a consumer receives a coupon whereby a drug manufacturer covers all or part of the copayment for a drug, the value of the coupon must be counted towards the deductible of the consumer's health plan. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as it is not the role of government to interfere in private contracting agreements or provide certain companies within an industry with financial or negotiation advantages over their counterparts through the regulatory process. This government overreach will merely drive-up insurance premiums and lead to higher consumer deductibles. 89-0 on March 30, 2022.

15. HB 142 Increasing Government Dependency by Expanding Medicaid Under Obamacare to Include Coverage of Doula Services.

This bill expands the state's Medicaid system (government-provided healthcare to individuals earning up to 138% of the poverty level) to include coverage of doula services. The bill also creates a new registry and requires doulas to become certified. This includes meeting certain educational requirements and undergoing "training on racial bias, health disparities, and cultural competency as a condition of initial certification and renewal". **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as this measure further increases government dependency under a state system that already provides substantial benefits due to its expansion under Obamacare. Lawmakers should work to reduce barriers for the private sector (through charitable endeavors) to direct aid and assistance to those that truly need it, not expand ineffective welfare systems. 82-3 on June 1, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

16. SB 156 Strengthening Individual Liberties by Preventing Localities from Infringing on the Right to Own or Carry Knives.

This bill prohibits a locality from establishing any ordinance or regulation that inhibits a person's ability to own or carry a knife. The bill also establishes that knives as arms are necessary for the exercise of fundamental individual rights, along with firearms and firearm ammunition. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms (including knives) is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. 59-32 on June 1, 2022.

17. SB 156 (Miranda Amd.) Blocking a Ban on "Large Capacity Magazines" and a Mandate that Private Firearm Sales Undergo Background Checks Through FFLs.

This motion tables (defeats) the Miranda amendment #3535 to a bill that preempts regulations on knives by localities. The Miranda amendment bans "large capacity magazines" that store more than 10 rounds of ammunition. Additionally, the amendment requires all private firearm sales undergo background checks conducted through federal firearm licensees (FFLs). **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. This measure also places a new cost and burden on purchasing a firearm, which countless studies have found does nothing to deter criminals from continuing to engage in unlawful behavior. 56-33 on June 1, 2022.

18. SB 164 (Callender Amd.) Hiking Taxes on Nicotine Users by Authorizing an Additional Tax on Vaping Products in Cuyahoga County to Fund the Arts.

The Callender amendment #4399 to a bill pertaining to animal cruelty authorizes Cuyahoga County to hold a ballot referendum to levy an additional tax on nicotine vapor products. The tax would be based on the product's wholesale price at a rate of up to 9%. The new revenue would be used to support the county's arts and cultural district. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as tobacco usage is an individual liberty which should not be punished by "sin taxes" including the state's \$1.60 per pack cigarette tax. Furthermore, it is not the role of government to promote arts and culture. 61-24 on December 14, 2022.

19. HB 175 Strengthening Property Rights Through the Removal of Overreaching State Regulations on Ephemeral Streams.

This bill contains a number of provisions that reduce state regulations on ephemeral water features (i.e. streams that are typically at the edge of the watershed and only flow after heavy rain). As a result, the state now mirrors the standards established by the federal government under the Clean Water Act. The state of Ohio has 36,000 miles of ephemeral streams. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill strengthens property rights by reducing excessive regulations that have hindered development and driven up housing costs. Even so, additional reforms still need to be made to the Clean Water Act. 61-35 on April 6, 2022.

20. SB 185 Safeguarding Second Amendment Rights During States of Emergency by Prohibiting Firearm Seizures or Business Shutdowns.

This bill declares that firearm businesses and services are "essential" for purposes of safety and security and prohibits them from being shut down during a declared emergency. Furthermore, the bill prevents both state and local governments from seizing, requiring registration of, or curtailing the carrying of firearms during a declared emergency. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. It is especially critical to safeguard Second Amendment rights during states of emergency when individuals are most threatened and vulnerable to danger. 57-22 on December 1, 2022.

21. HB 197 Expanding Cronyism by Providing Employers with \$25,000 in Income Tax Credits for Commercial Vehicle Operator Training Expenses.

This bill provides employers with up to \$25,000 in income tax credits if they train their employees to be commercial vehicle operators (truck drivers). The tax credit equals one-half of the employer's training expenses and the bill authorizes up to \$1.5 million in credits to be issued each year. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as all companies face costs and challenges with training employees. The employee training costs of one specific industry should not be borne by the taxpayers of other industries not favored by government. Furthermore, this government central planning may be especially wasteful considering the rapid transition to autonomous vehicles and trucks. 92-0 on February 2, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

22. SB 215 (Galonski Amd.) Blocking the Seizure of Firearms without Due Process Through "Extreme Risk Protection Orders".

This motion tables (defeats) the Galonski amendment #2704 to the firearm constitutional carry bill. The amendment allows for the issuance of "extreme risk protection orders," or a "red flag" program, whereby individuals may seek to have a firearm immediately taken away from another person through an "ex-parte" (one-sided) petition to a court if the individual alleges the firearms owner is a danger to themselves or others. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as the one-sided petition violates due process under the law (an individual can't provide their defense) and this program lacks provisions that prevent nefarious individuals from abusing the system to harass or harm law-abiding individuals, thus unduly infringing their Second Amendment protections and leaving them defenseless. 59-33 on March 2, 2022.

23. SB 215 (Kelly Amd.) Blocking a Mandate which Forces Private Firearm Businesses to Distribute Brochures to Customers on Firearm Laws and Regulations.

This motion tables (defeats) the Kelly amendment #2708 to the firearm constitutional carry bill. The amendment requires all federally licensed firearm dealers in the state to provide handgun purchasers with a foldable brochure produced by the state, which details state laws surrounding firearms and the "stand your ground" self-defense law. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as this measure serves as yet another unnecessary regulatory burden placed on firearm businesses. Private firearm businesses should not be forced to serve as marketing employees for government public service campaigns. 53-39 on March 2, 2022.

24. SB 215 Strengthening Second Amendment Rights by Enacting "Constitutional Carry" Allowing Qualified Adults 21 and Older to Carry a Concealed Firearm without a Special Permit.

This bill authorizes qualifying adults 21 years and older to carry a concealed firearm without having to obtain a special permit from the state - a measure commonly referred to as

"constitutional carry". To carry, an individual must be a legal resident, not convicted of a felony or misdemeanor within the past three to five years, not be mentally ill, and otherwise not forbidden under state or federal law. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as James Madison and our nation's other founding fathers understood that the right to keep and bear arms is a crucial individual liberty and protects the citizenry against a tyrannical government. This measure helps reduce unnecessary barriers for lawful individuals wishing to exercise their Second Amendment rights, barriers which do nothing to deter criminals from engaging in unlawful behavior. 58-36 on March 2, 2022.

25. SB 225 Expanding Cronyism by Hiking Subsidies and Payouts Under the Historic Building and Opportunity Zone Tax Credit Programs.

This bill increases the amount of historic building rehabilitation tax credits that may be issued from \$60 million to \$120 million, while also authorizing the Director of Development to issue several new credit enhancements. Furthermore, the bill expands eligibility for the Ohio opportunity zone investment tax credit and increases the cap on the program from \$50 million to \$75 million for the fiscal year. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as taxpayers should not be forced to pay for the renovation costs of privately-owned buildings that certain government officials may deem "historic". Additionally, the free-market - not government central planning via "opportunity zones" - is the best mechanism to direct capital where it will provide the greatest return on investment. Instead of this tax cronyism, lawmakers should reduce zoning and regulatory barriers while improving public safety to spur redevelopment. 87-5 on June 1, 2022.

26. HB 229 Reducing Frivolous Litigation by Providing Liability Protections to Camp Operators.

This bill provides camp operators with legal immunity if a camper at a recreational park sustains any harm or injury due to the inherent risk of camping. Examples include injuries due to unpredictable terrain, weather conditions, campfires, lack of lighting and wildlife. The bill requires visible signs to be posted to provide notice that a camp operator is not liable. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as protecting business operators from frivolous litigation due to factors outside of their control is critical to ensuring their operation and maintaining low consumer costs. 60-31 on February 9, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

27. SB 246 Providing Broad Tax Relief to Small Business Owners Through a \$ Mechanism that Allows Avoidance of the Federal \$10k Cap on SALT Deductions.

This bill is designed to provide broad tax relief by allowing owners of businesses designated as pass-through entities (PTE)s to pay Ohio tax at the entity level versus the investor level. As a result, most small business owners are now able to deduct the full amount State and Local Taxes (SALT) they pay from their federal tax liability. The bill is in response to the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) passed at the federal level which limits state and local tax deductions to a maximum of \$10,000 per taxpayer. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the controversial SALT cap within the TCJA increased tax burdens on a number of small business owners. This broadly applied pro-growth tax measure helps ensure a greater amount of resources are kept in the private sector. 88-2 on June 1, 2022.

28. SB 249 Bolstering Innovation in the Financial Industry Through the Creation of a "Regulatory Sandbox" Program.

This bill creates a "regulatory sandbox" to authorize companies to test certain financial products and services in Ohio on a temporary basis without having to obtain special authorization or undergo additional licensure. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this measure helps spur innovation and expand consumer choice and competition in the marketplace. This measure is especially needed in Ohio where the state's regulatory code is plagued by over 274,000 restrictions, which is among the highest in the nation. 82-0 on November 30, 2022.

29. HB 283 Over-Criminalizing Cell Phone Usage While Driving by Changing Violations from a Secondary to Primary Offense.

This bill increases penalties for using or holding an "electronic wireless communications device" (i.e cell phone) while driving. Additionally, the bill makes violations a "primary offense" meaning an officer can stop a motorist if they observe the usage of a cell phone while driving. Previously, an officer could only stop and cite a motorist for a cell phone violation if they had committed another driving violation. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as these changes to the current law over-criminalize cell phone usage, especially at a time when more motor vehicles are becoming equipped with many autonomous technologies. A number of automotive manufacturers now have vehicles that can operate on highways and other major roadways with no driver involvement. 77-14 on November 16, 2022.

30. HB 286 Providing Citizens and Lawmakers Greater Ability to Challenge Executive Branch Regulations and Actions.

This bill contains provisions that provide greater ability for citizens and lawmakers to challenge executive branch regulations and actions. First, the bill allows challenges to government agencies' orders to take place in the county where the business or individual resides. Currently, all challenges must be heard in Columbus. Second, the bill gives the General Assembly the ability to hire its own lawyers to defend state laws, rather than rely on the attorney general. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill helps provide citizens and lawmakers greater ability to challenge executive branch regulations and actions. Checks on government power are critical to maintaining a small and limited government. 61-31 on December 13, 2022.

31. SB 302 Reducing Unemployment Insurance Fraud Through Multiple New Verification Requirements.

This bill establishes several new requirements under the state's unemployment compensation system for the Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) to help reduce fraud. Some of the key provisions include providing ODJFS access to the state's driver's license database to help verify applicants' identities, only disbursing benefits by direct deposit to institutions with a physical location in the state, and establishing a verification system using state tax information in the event the federal government offers expanded benefits, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as combatting fraud within the state's unemployment insurance system is critical to maintaining low payroll taxes for businesses that are forced to pay into the system. While unemployment insurance should not be carried out by government - rather, a system should be established whereby individuals and companies can purchase into a program on the private marketplace -, lawmakers have a duty to maintain the integrity of the system. 68-22 on December 14, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

32. HB 304 Advancing Government Overreach Through a New Mandate that Smoke Alarms in Private Homes Contain 10 Year Sealed Batteries.

This bill requires the state Fire Marshal and Board of Building Standards to establish new regulations that all private residential homes be equipped with smoke detectors that have sealed batteries lasting ten years (as opposed to units that have shorter-term replaceable batteries). The installation mandate is contingent upon certain events, such as a renovation or change of ownership or tenancy. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as, while well-intentioned, this one-size-fits-all mandate infringes consumer choice. Some homeowners may prefer to install smoke detectors with replaceable batteries that cost less, allowing them to install more units around their home for the same price. Ultimately homeowners, not government bureaucrats, should make the decision on how to best protect their families and properties. 79-14 on February 9, 2022.

33. HB 371 Increasing Health Insurance Premiums by Mandating All Policies Provide Additional Mammography Coverages.

This bill requires all health insurance policies offered in the state to provide additional coverages concerning screening mammography (to detect breast cancer) and cytologic screening (to detect cervical cancer). Specifically, the bill eliminates certain coverage limits and requires supplemental screenings including digital breast tomosynthesis. The bill also requires the state's Medicaid system (government-provided healthcare) to also provide all of the new coverages. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as each and every health insurance mandate or price control on co-payments prevents individuals from selecting plans with just basic or customized coverages to fit their specific needs. As a result, health insurers are forced to only offer costly plans loaded with coverages that most individuals do not need. This can result in lower-income or younger individuals choosing to purchase no insurance plan at all due to the high cost. 88-1 on June 1, 2022.

34. HB 372 Reducing Bureaucratic Red Tape to Building and Development by Establishing an Expedited Appeals Process for Permitting Decisions.

This bill allows an individual to request an expedited appeal of an order by a building official before the state or local board of appeals. If an expedited appeal is requested the board

must commence the appeal within one day after the request is made (excluding weekends and holidays) and hold a hearing within five days after receiving the request. The cost for a person to request an expedited appeal is \$1,000. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as permitting delays can result in substantial additional costs imposed on builders and property owners. A system of swift oversight of government building officials is necessary as they do not bear any financial cost for their actions. This is especially critical in the permitting process where cases of government overreach run rampant. 83-7 on May 18, 2022.

35. HB 430 Strengthening Property Rights and Maintaining Housing Affordability by Preventing All Local Governments from Imposing Rent Controls.

This bill contains a major provision which prevents all local governments (previously just municipal corporations and townships) from imposing rent controls or rent stabilization. "Rent controls" are price controls, which require landlords to rent their properties at below-market rates, while "Rent stabilization" restricts the ability of a landlord to raise a rent above a certain amount set by the government. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as rent controls and stabilization are price controls, which distort the free market, lead to shortages, and reduced consumer choice and quality. In the case of housing, fewer homeowners are incentivized to rent out their properties, and those that do rarely invest in upgrades or improve quality since they are unable to charge higher rents. 59-31 on June 1, 2022.



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

36. HB 433 Slightly Reducing the State's Overreaching Cosmetology Licensing Mandates.

This bill makes a few reforms to the licensing requirements under the State Cosmetology and Barber Board. Specifically, the bill eliminates the licensing and registration requirements for an individual to perform "boutique services," such as natural hair styling. Additionally, the bill reduces regulatory barriers for an individual to provide services under a "boutique salon registration." **Support is the Limited Government Position** as the private sector, via certifications, rating systems, and the free market, is much better equipped to provide consumer protection while also ensuring competition and low consumer costs. The Cosmetology industry - due to many special interests such as cosmetology schools - represents one of the worst examples of government licensing run amuck. Countless states, including Ohio, require over a thousand hours of training to perform hair and beautification services, which should require a license to conduct. In comparison, an Emergency Medical Technician is required to undergo 150 hours of training in Ohio (equal to the national average), or less than a tenth of the amount of someone who provides haircuts. **73-19 on November 16, 2022.**

37. HB 458 Reduce Voter Fraud by Strengthening Election Integrity Through Voter ID and Other Reforms to Mail-in-Voting.

This bill contains over a dozen provisions that overhaul the state's election law. Most notably, the bill requires voters to present an ID when they cast their ballot in person, such as drivers' licenses, state IDs, and passports. The bill also requires completed mail-in ballots to arrive within four days of an election (previously ten), permits only one ballot drop box per county, prohibits curbside voting except in cases of disability, and requires voters wishing to vote by mail to request a ballot at least seven days prior to an election instead of three. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as requiring voters to present an ID and maintaining safeguards to prevent voter fraud are critical aspects of ensuring free and fair elections, an essential component of democracy under our nation's constitutional republic. **55-34 on December 14, 2022.**

38. HB 507 Increasing Ohio Energy Production by Advancing Oil and Gas Drilling Beneath State-Owned Land.

This bill requires state agencies to lease state-controlled land for oil and natural gas drilling and fracking. Other notable provisions include the designation of natural gas as a "green energy" and prohibiting localities from enacting any additional regulations on pesticides. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill expands American energy production, which results in lower consumer costs, and provides taxpayers additional revenue, allowing for reduced levels of taxation. **59-33 on December 13, 2022.**

39. HB 513 Strengthening Individual Liberties by Prohibiting Local Bans on Tobacco and Alternative Nicotine Products.

This bill prohibits local governments from imposing additional regulations or bans on tobacco and alternative nicotine products. The bill is largely in response to actions taken by the city of Columbus to impose a local ban on flavored tobacco products. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as tobacco usage is an individual liberty which should be protected at every level of government, especially considering the U.S. Constitution only recognizes the role of the federal and state government. **53-35 on December 14, 2022.**

40. HB 583 Ensuring Public and Charter Schools can Hire the Most Effective Educators by Extending their Flexibility to Employ Substitute Teachers Based on their Own Education Standards.

This bill contains a number of provisions designed to foster school choice and a key provision that extends the authorization for public and charter schools to employ substitute teachers according to their own education requirements. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as schools should be provided the flexibility to hire the most qualified and effective educators. Additionally, responsibly expanding school choice helps create a "market in education," which ultimately leads to much better educational outcomes for all students. **56-36 on June 1, 2022.**



HOUSE BILL DESCRIPTIONS

41. HB 645 Reducing Costs and Expanding Access to Pharmaceutical Drugs by Authorizing Remote Dispensing Pharmacies.

This bill authorizes the operation of remote dispensing pharmacies within the state. The bill requires each remote pharmacy to be staffed by at least two pharmacy interns or technicians and be operated by both a supervising pharmacy and pharmacist through the use of a telepharmacy system. **Support is the Limited Government Position** as this bill serves as a step in the right direction in expanding access to pharmaceutical drugs and reducing pharmacy costs. However, the bill would be much stronger if it removed certain anti-competitive provisions, such as limits on prescription refills and a requirement that the facility is at least ten miles from an outpatient pharmacy. **90-2 on December 13, 2022.**

42. HB 687 Expanding Cronyism and Out-of-Control Spending Through a Bloated Capital Projects Budget that Provides over \$600 million in Subsidies to Intel Corporation.

This capital project appropriations bill contains \$3.51 billion in spending while authorizing \$2.28 billion in new state debt. Most notably, the bill contains a \$600 million onshoring incentive grant to Intel Corporation to entice the company to build a semiconductor plant in Central Ohio. Altogether, Intel is expected to benefit from over \$2 billion in various tax breaks and infrastructure benefits. **Oppose is the Limited Government Position** as these types of policies provide competitive advantages to select companies and industries, shift tax burdens to other individuals and businesses not favored by government, and plunge the state further into debt. Instead of expanding government central planning, lawmakers should reduce tax rates for all companies and remove regulatory barriers so the free market can spur investment. **84-8 on June 1, 2022.**



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