



2022



Indiana State Economic Scorecard

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



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

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

Our Mission

THE FOUNDATION EDUCATES THE PUBLIC ABOUT PRO-GROWTH POLICIES.

THE FOUNDATION CONDUCTS COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATIONS OF VOTING RECORDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED IN INDIANA IN 2022

The Foundation’s study examined over 800 floor votes and, in the end, included 16 Indiana House votes and 16 Indiana Senate votes.

COMPUTATION

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

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

House and #50 in the Senate if all lawmakers are present. Scores and ranks cannot be directly compared between the House and Senate, as different votes were taken in each chamber. If applicable, the study also records a “Lifetime Score” for each lawmaker. This is a simple average of the scores from 2022 and all previous years where the lawmaker earned a score.

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

ADDITIONAL FACTORS

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

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

- DAVID McINTOSH
PRESIDENT,
CLUB FOR GROWTH FOUNDATION

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Indiana Senate Snapshot

40 Republicans

11 Democrats

0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 52%

(No change from 52% in 2020)

Average Democrat Score: 39%

(Down from 41% in 2020)



HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Sen. Gary Byrne (SD-47) | 69%



LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Sen. Blake Doriot (SD-12) | 37%



HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Sen. Timothy Lanane (SD-25) | 45%



LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Sen. Greg Taylor (SD-33) | 31%

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	4	7	7	7	10	3	5	8	7	8	5	8	
Alting, Ronnie	SD-22	R	46%	39%	-	6	5	7	-	X	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	27
Baldwin, Scott	SD-20	R	48%	48%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	5	-	24
Bassler, Eric	SD-39	R	40%	48%	3	6	5	7	-	-	X	-	X	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	43
Becker, Vaneta	SD-50	R	46%	40%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	7	10	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	27
Boehnlein, Kevin	SD-46	R	47%	47%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	X	26
Bohacek, Mike	SD-08	R	43%	36%	-	6	5	7	-	7	-	-	10	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	33
Boots, Philip	SD-23	R	60%	52%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	7	10	X	5	-	7	-	-	8	9
Bray, Rodric	SD-37	R	43%	40%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	33
Breaux, Jean	SD-34	D	41%	31%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	37
Brown, Liz	SD-15	R	46%	51%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	27
Buchanan, Brian	SD-07	R	51%	42%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	19
Buck, James	SD-21	R	57%	47%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	11
Busch, Justin	SD-16	R	43%	46%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	33
Byrne, Gary	SD-47	R	69%	69%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	7	10	3	I	I	I	I	I	8	1
Charbonneau, Ed	SD-05	R	46%	40%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	27
Crane, John	SD-24	R	65%	59%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	4
Crider, Michael	SD-28	R	62%	42%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	X	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	6
Donato, Stacey	SD-18	R	51%	55%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	19
Doriot, Blake	SD-12	R	37%	42%	-	6	5	X	X	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	47
Ford, J.D.	SD-29	D	41%	30%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	37

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POINTS					3	6	5	7	4	7	7	7	10	3	5	8	7	8	5	8	
Ford, Jon	SD-38	R	50%	40%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	22
Freeman, Aaron	SD-32	R	54%	54%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	15
Garten, Chris	SD-45	R	62%	51%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	X	7	-	-	-	6
Gaskill, Mike	SD-26	R	62%	68%	-	6	5	7	-	7	-	7	10	-	5	-	7	-	-	8	6
Glick, Susan	SD-13	R	51%	40%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	19
Griffin, Michael	SD-01	D	36%	36%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	I	I	I	I	I	-	48
Holdman, Travis	SD-19	R	46%	42%	-	6	5	7	-	X	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	27
Houchin, Erin	SD-47	R	n/a	48%	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	5	X	7	-	-	I	
Koch, Eric	SD-44	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	-	7	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	22
Kruse, Dennis	SD-14	R	54%	45%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	X	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	15
Lanane, Timothy	SD-25	D	45%	36%	3	6	X	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	7	-	5	-	32
Leising, Jean	SD-42	R	66%	53%	-	6	5	7	-	7	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	8	-	8	3
Melton, Eddie	SD-03	D	36%	37%	3	6	X	7	-	-	-	X	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	X	48
Messmer, Mark	SD-48	R	41%	40%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	X	5	-	7	-	-	-	37
Mishler, Ryan	SD-09	R	40%	41%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	-	X	X	7	-	-	-	43
Niemeyer, Rick	SD-06	R	67%	55%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	X	5	-	7	-	-	8	2
Niezdowski, David	SD-10	D	38%	29%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	46
Perfect, Chip	SD-43	R	53%	52%	3	6	5	7	-	7	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	17
Pol, Rodney	SD-04	D	41%	41%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	37
Qaddoura, Fady	SD-30	D	41%	41%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	37

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	4	7	7	7	10	3	5	8	7	8	5	8	
Raatz, Jeff	SD-27	R	65%	48%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	8	4
Randolph, Lonnie	SD-02	D	39%	33%	3	6	5	7	-	7	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	5	-	45
Rogers, Linda	SD-11	R	43%	42%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	33
Sandlin, Jack	SD-36	R	57%	50%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	-	7	-	-	-	11
Taylor, Greg	SD-33	D	31%	31%	3	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	50
Tomes, James	SD-49	R	58%	55%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	7	10	3	5	-	-	-	-	8	10
Walker, Greg	SD-41	R	55%	50%	3	6	5	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	5	-	7	-	-	8	13
Walker, Kyle	SD-31	R	48%	48%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	10	3	5	-	7	-	5	-	24
Yoder, Shelli	SD-40	D	41%	41%	3	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	37
Young, R. Michael	SD-35	R	53%	60%	-	6	5	7	-	7	X	7	X	-	5	-	7	-	-	-	17
Zay, Andy	SD-17	R	55%	58%	-	6	5	7	-	-	7	-	10	-	5	-	7	-	-	8	13

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HB 1001

MUDDLED VACCINE MANDATE EXEMPTIONS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill attempts to end the governor's emergency declaration and implement protections for Indiana workers against onerous COVID vaccine mandates. Specifically, the legislation ensures employees are exempt from such mandates if they have a religious objection under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, but the legislation is watered-down from its first iteration which allowed such exemptions with no questions asked. Additional exemptions include medical guidance suggesting potential harm from the vaccine or previous infection. The legislation also authorizes further acceptance of federal COVID funding despite ending the state's own emergency. While this legislation is an improvement for workers, it falls short of other states' exemption efforts and doubles down on seeking additional federal taxpayer-funded handouts. The Indiana House passed the bill, 78-10, on March 3, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 32-18, on March 1, 2022.

HB 1002

MODEST TAX REDUCTION PACKAGE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill reduces the individual income tax by a modest amount and eliminates a separate tax with an inordinate impact on lower-income consumers. Specifically, the legislation lowers the individual rate from 3.23 percent to 3.15 percent in both 2023 and 2024 while creating revenue triggers that, if met, would lower the overall rate down to 2.9 percent by 2028. Additionally, the bill repeals the 1 percent utility receipt tax that was imposed in 2006 on electricity, water, telephone, sewage, and natural gas bills. Estimates suggest consumers could see a 1.4 percent decrease in their utility bills. Despite the original House bill incorporating broader tax reforms, lowering rates and eliminating taxes remain effective methods for fighting inflation and improving the lives of hardworking Hoosiers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 82-17, on March 9, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 50-0, on the same day.

HB 1003

MODEST LICENSING REFORMS FOR NURSES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements some reforms to address Indiana's growing nursing shortage. Specifically, the legislation provides for the temporary licensure of retired or inactive nurses so long as their license was not suspended or revoked and provides for foreign nurses to be licensed under specific guidelines and criteria. Additionally, the bill provides for some clinical hours to be replaced with simulation hours in nursing programs with elevated graduation rates in order to expand capacity. This deregulation approach more appropriately addresses occupational shortages through targeted licensing reforms instead of taxpayer-funded subsidies and crony incentive programs. The Indiana House passed the bill, 91-2, on January 20, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 48-0, on February 17, 2022.

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HB 1045

529 SAVINGS ACCOUNTS EXPANSION (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill significantly expands the amount that can be deposited into a 529 savings account on an annual basis. Specifically, the legislation increases the threshold from \$5,000 to \$7,500 that a person can contribute annually to a 529 savings account while increasing the tax credit amount that a person may claim on such deposits from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Following the expansion of 529s to K-12 expenses in 2017, such accounts have become an important tool for empowering parents with a tax-free option for sending their children to better schools and improving educational outcomes. The Indiana House passed the bill, 91-0, on January 18, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 49-0, on February 22, 2022.

HB 1140

POSTPARTUM MEDICAID EXPANSION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues Indiana's skid into saddling taxpayers with costly and ineffective expansions of the state's Medicaid program. Specifically,

the legislation increases the income eligibility for pregnant women to 208 percent of the federal poverty level and provides up to one year of postpartum Medicaid coverage. The estimated cost to taxpayers is at least \$700,000 for FY2023, however, the true cost is masked by the duration of the federal health emergency declaration. Medicaid is a program that costs on average 64 percent more per person with a total taxpayer-funded price tag in the tens of billions. Since Indiana expanded Medicaid in 2015, general fund spending on the program has increased by 30 percent. Furthermore, Medicaid results in worse patient outcomes and overall lower quality of care due to low provider participation. The Indiana House passed the bill, 93-1, on March 7, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 49-0, on February 22, 2022.

HB 1196

SOLAR PANEL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill greases the skids for costly green energy installations under the guise of property rights. Specifically, the legislation provides a homeowner

with a pathway to install solar energy panels on their home to override existing HOA regulations so long as the homeowner achieves the necessary signature threshold from other HOA members. This change empowers the heavily-subsidized solar industry, which relies on the investment tax credit (ITC), to the overall detriment of taxpayers. The ITC was recently expanded from 26 percent to 30 percent under the dubiously-titled Inflation Reduction Act and is a significant contributor to the estimated \$100 billion in additional energy tax burdens that Americans will face over the next decade. Solar power is intermittent, unreliable, and in some states has doubled the cost of power transmission, all contributing to increased costs for ratepayers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 84-7, on March 1, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 40-8, on February 24, 2022.

HB 1209

CARBON SEQUESTRATION REVENUE GENERATION SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new program for the underground storage of carbon dioxide in

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Indiana as part of the push for so-called carbon sequestration. Specifically, the bill implements a \$1,000 carbon sequestration project permit fee to be paid to the Department of Natural Resources as well as an \$0.08 per ton storage fee, requires companies to obtain approval from 70 percent of landowners on the project's proposed property, compensate those who do not consent, prohibits property owners from seeking punitive damages so long as companies comply with existing permit metrics, and requires the state to assume liability upon project completion—all to meet arbitrary metrics designed by climate change zealots to lower greenhouse gas emissions with unproven technology. Such schemes come at a great regulatory cost to businesses and ultimately taxpayers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 75-17, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 28-20, on March 1, 2022.

HB 1221

ELECTRIC VEHICLE TAXATION PROGRAM (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill imposes a significant new taxation scheme on consumers for the benefit of the

electric vehicle (EV) industry. Specifically, the legislation authorizes the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) to develop price structures and tariffs for retail energy services concerning the construction and operation of public-use EV charging stations. The bill provides for utilities to petition for new tax-increasing pilot programs that will allow cost increases from such schemes to be baked into basic utility rates. As of June 2022, only 10,000 EVs were registered in the entire state of Indiana despite an estimated \$100 million in federal taxpayer money to entice additional EV charging station infrastructure. The Indiana House passed the bill, 66-25, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 33-13, on February 21, 2022.

HB 1410

WORK REQUIREMENT REFORMS IN WELFARE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill institutes reforms in the administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to continue work-focused

policies. Specifically, the legislation requires the secretary of Family and Social Services to adopt rules requiring participants in TANF to provide proof of job search activities in order to remain on the program. Prior to the COVID pandemic, Indiana's work-based approach to welfare had paid dividends in moving people off the welfare rolls and into the workplace. This change continues that effort. Additionally, the legislation provides for lifetime ineligibility if a participant is sanctioned for a third time for failing to fulfill work requirements. The Indiana House passed the bill, 68-24, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 36-12, on March 1, 2022.

SB 2

MARGINAL TAX REBATE AND PENSION PACKAGE (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill contains myriad provisions and includes modest tax relief in the form of a one-time rebate to roughly 4.3 million Indiana taxpayers. Specifically, the legislation issues a \$200 automatic tax refund in an attempt to offset

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historic inflation as well as an exemption on sales taxes for diapers, an increased refundable adoption tax credit up to \$2,500, and a freeze on gasoline use taxes through June 2023. The bill earmarks the first \$1 billion in excess reserves for the Pension Stabilization Fund and further expands Medicaid for neonatal and lactation care. The legislation is a hodgepodge of both good and bad policies. However, the emphasis on diminishing the harmful impacts of inflation justifies an unenthusiastic endorsement. The Indiana House passed the bill, 93-7, on August 5, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 37-9, on the same day.

SB 5

AUDIOLOGY LICENSING COMPACT

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill adopts an interstate compact with regard to licensing for speech pathologists and audiologists. Specifically, the legislation provides for reciprocity for members who are licensed in a member state to receive mutual recognition. Additionally, the bill implements a timely approval measure requiring boards

to make a decision on the issuance of a license within 30 days of receiving an approval request. The Indiana House passed the bill, 89-0, on February 24, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 47-0, on January 24, 2022.

SB 245

SPORTS TOURISM CRONYISM SLUSH FUND

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new Statewide Sports and Tourism Bid Fund for the purpose of holding sports and tourism events in Indiana. Specifically, the legislation requires the state tourism agency to distribute taxpayer-funded grants through the Indiana Sports Corporation equal to 100 percent of legislative appropriations. The bill does not specify the amount of money to be appropriated for the new slush fund. This type of flagrant cronyism not only pits citizens against one another, but also fleeces hardworking Hoosiers out of their tax money in order to reward the politically well-connected. The Indiana House passed the bill, 86-6, on February 22, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 46-0, on January 25, 2022.

SB 297

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL EMPLOYEE DUES REFORM

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements a critical reform for K-12 government school employees with regard to union dues. Specifically, the legislation requires that employees be notified that they have a right to refrain from joining or paying dues to destructive teachers' unions during union membership drives or renewal periods. Teachers' unions were at the forefront of shutting down schools during the COVID pandemic—inflicting decades of learning loss on children—while also opposing school choice provisions to empower parents and better students. In Indiana, unions have pressured lawmakers to raid the state's \$6 billion reserves to bolster their political advocacy using taxpayer funds. The Indiana House passed the bill, 58-31, on February 23, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 37-12, on February 1, 2022.

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SB 361

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CRONYISM SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill empowers the Indiana Economic Development Corporation to dole out taxpayer money to incentivize big businesses to locate in the state. Specifically, the legislation institutes a \$300 million annual cap on taxpayer-backed credits that can be handed out to businesses including a new nonrefundable film tax credit valued at 30 percent of qualified production expenses. Additionally, the bill creates a new central-planning scheme through the approval of so-called “innovation development districts,” ensuring that recipients will be confined to the politically well-connected. Lawmakers should not abuse hardworking Hoosier taxpayers with attempts to bribe government-preferred businesses. The Indiana House passed the bill, 69-27, on February 28, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 48-1, on February 1, 2022.

SB 390

FOOD AND BEVERAGE TAX EXTENSION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill extends existing taxes for food and beverages and authorizes the legislature to impose new food and beverage taxes at the local level under newly defined criteria. Additionally, the legislation institutes what is tantamount to a fake expiration date by requiring such taxes to expire either in 2042 or the date on which all outstanding bond payments are paid. While the bill does require each local unit to provide an annual report on expenditures received from the innkeeper and food and beverage tax, the impact of the fake cap and new authorization criteria ensures these taxes will continue in perpetuity at the expense of both tourists and hardworking Hoosiers. The Indiana Senate passed the bill, 37-12, on February 1, 2022. The Indiana House did not take it up.

SB 411

SOLAR AND WIND REGULATORY SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill enacts a substantial green energy regulatory apparatus designed to entice the adoption of set standards for new solar and wind projects. Unlike the previous iteration of the bill, the mandatory adoption of these new standards has been altered so that they are voluntary. However, lawmakers have made clear that the new standards—run through the Indiana Economic Development Corporation—will likely be tied to taxpayer-backed “incentives” in future legislative sessions, thereby saddling hardworking Hoosier families with higher utility rates from unreliable green energy sources and increased government spending. The Indiana House passed the bill, 83-9, on February 28, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 34-14, on March 2, 2022.

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Indiana House Snapshot

71 Republicans

29 Democrats

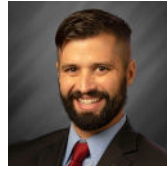
0 Vacancies

Average Republican Score: 53%

(No change from 53% in 2020)

Average Democrat Score: 36%

(Down from 38% in 2020)



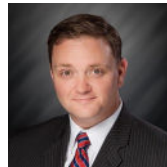
HIGHEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Rep. Matt Hostettler (HD-64) | 95%



LOWEST-RATED REPUBLICAN

Rep. Cindy Ziemke (HD-55) | 37%



HIGHEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Rep. Ryan Dvorak (HD-8) | 67%



LOWEST-RATED DEMOCRAT

Rep. Mitchell Gore (HD-89) | 24%

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Name	District	Party	Score	Lifescore	HB1001	HB1002	HB1003	HB1045	HB1100	HB1140	HB1196	HB1209	HB1221	HB1410	SB0002	SB0005	SB0245	SB0297	SB0361	SB0411	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	
Abbott, David	HD-082	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Andrade, Mike	HD-012	D	25%	25%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	96
Austin, Terri Jo	HD-036	D	28%	31%	X	6	5	7	-	-	X	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	93
Aylesworth, Michael	HD-011	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Baird, Beau	HD-044	R	56%	51%	X	6	X	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	X	X	19
Barrett, Bradford	HD-056	R	50%	43%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Bartels, Steve	HD-074	R	56%	45%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	8	-	19
Bartlett, John	HD-095	D	38%	31%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	X	X	8	-	79
Bauer, Maureen	HD-006	D	31%	31%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	88
Behning, Robert	HD-091	R	46%	45%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	X	-	-	61
Borders, Bruce	HD-045	R	50%	52%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Boy, Patricia	HD-009	D	39%	33%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	77
Brown, Timothy	HD-041	R	52%	48%	X	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	27
Campbell, Chris	HD-026	D	42%	29%	-	-	5	7	-	-	X	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	68
Carbaugh, Martin	HD-081	R	54%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	X	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	22
Cherry, Robert	HD-053	R	45%	43%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	X	7	-	-	64
Clere, Edward	HD-072	R	44%	44%	X	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	65
Cook, Anthony	HD-032	R	43%	46%	-	6	X	X	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	66
Davis, Michelle	HD-058	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Davisson, J. Michael	HD-073	R	53%	53%	3	6	X	7	9	X	-	-	7	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	26

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PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	
DeLaney, Edward	HD-086	D	38%	32%	X	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	79
DeVon, Dale	HD-005	R	40%	43%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	X	-	-	73
Dvorak, Ryan	HD-008	D	67%	49%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	9	2	5	8	X	8	-	8
Eberhart, Sean	HD-057	R	57%	58%	-	6	5	7	9	X	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	X	12
Ellington, Jeff	HD-062	R	57%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	7	12
Engleman, Karen	HD-070	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Errington, Sue	HD-034	D	35%	29%	X	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	85
Fleming, Rita	HD-071	D	43%	39%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	66
Frye, Randall	HD-067	R	41%	46%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	72
GiaQuinta, Philip	HD-080	D	34%	30%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	86
Goodrich, Chuck	HD-029	R	47%	47%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	-	-	56
Gore, Mitchell	HD-089	D	24%	24%	-	6	X	7	-	-	-	X	X	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	99
Gutwein, Doug	HD-016	R	42%	43%	X	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	68
Hamilton, Carey	HD-087	D	51%	38%	-	6	5	7	-	X	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	X	8	-	31
Harris, Earl	HD-002	D	28%	28%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	-	-	X	-	93
Hatcher, Ragen	HD-003	D	31%	35%	-	-	5	X	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	5	X	-	X	X	88
Hatfield, Ryan	HD-077	D	25%	35%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	96
Heaton, Robert	HD-046	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Heine, Dave	HD-085	R	52%	44%	X	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	27
Hostettler, Matt	HD-064	R	95%	64%	3	6	5	7	9	-	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	1

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Name	District	Party	Score	Lifescore	HB1001	HB1002	HB1003	HB1045	HB1100	HB1140	HB1196	HB1209	HB1221	HB1410	SB0002	SB0005	SB0245	SB0297	SB0361	SB0411	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	
Huston, Todd	HD-037	R	n/a	38%	-	6	5	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	2	X	X	X	-	X	
Jackson, Carolyn	HD-001	D	27%	28%	-	-	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	95
Jacob, John	HD-093	R	86%	86%	3	6	-	7	9	5	-	5	7	9	-	5	8	7	8	7	3
Jeter, Christopher	HD-088	R	69%	69%	3	6	5	7	9	-	-	X	X	X	2	5	-	X	8	X	7
Johnson, Blake	HD-100	D	25%	25%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	96
Jordan, Jack	HD-017	R	52%	51%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	X	X	X	2	5	-	7	-	-	27
Judy, Christopher	HD-083	R	76%	59%	-	6	5	7	9	-	7	-	-	9	2	5	X	X	8	7	5
Karickhoff, Michael	HD-030	R	42%	45%	-	6	5	X	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	X	-	-	-	68
King, Joanna	HD-049	R	57%	57%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	7	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	12
Klinker, Sheila	HD-027	D	31%	31%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	88
Lauer, Ryan	HD-059	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Ledbetter, Cindy	HD-075	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Lehe, Donald	HD-025	R	50%	45%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Lehman, Matthew	HD-079	R	54%	49%	-	6	5	7	9	-	X	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	22
Leonard, Daniel	HD-050	R	58%	47%	-	6	5	7	9	-	X	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	X	11
Lindauer, Shane	HD-063	R	65%	57%	-	6	5	7	9	-	7	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	8	-	9
Lucas, Jim	HD-069	R	57%	46%	3	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	X	12
Lyness, Randy	HD-068	R	57%	49%	-	6	5	7	9	-	7	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	12
Manning, Ethan	HD-023	R	50%	48%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
May, Chris	HD-065	R	39%	41%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	X	2	5	-	7	-	-	77

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Name	District	Party	Score	Lifescore	HB1001	HB1002	HB1003	HB1045	HB1100	HB1140	HB1196	HB1209	HB1221	HB1410	SB0002	SB0005	SB0245	SB0297	SB0361	SB0411	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	
Mayfield, Peggy	HD-060	R	50%	47%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
McNamara, Wendy	HD-076	R	52%	50%	-	6	X	X	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	-	8	7	27
Miller, Doug	HD-048	R	47%	45%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	-	-	56
Moed, Justin	HD-097	D	31%	37%	-	X	5	7	-	X	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	88
Morris, Robert	HD-084	R	50%	52%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Morrison, Alan	HD-042	R	46%	52%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	-	X	61
Moseley, Chuck	HD-010	D	54%	32%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	7	9	2	5	-	-	8	-	22
Negele, Sharon	HD-013	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Nisly, Curt	HD-022	R	81%	67%	3	6	-	7	9	-	-	5	7	9	-	5	8	7	8	7	4
O'Brien, Timothy	HD-078	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Olthoff, Julie	HD-019	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Pack, Renee	HD-092	D	37%	37%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	X	-	-	8	-	82
Payne, Zach	HD-066	R	87%	87%	3	6	X	7	9	-	-	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	2
Pfaff, Tonya	HD-043	D	33%	33%	-	6	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	87
Pierce, Matt	HD-061	D	31%	34%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	88
Porter, Gregory	HD-096	D	40%	34%	X	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	73
Prescott, John	HD-033	R	73%	60%	-	6	5	7	9	-	7	-	-	9	2	5	8	7	8	-	6
Pressel, Jim	HD-020	R	40%	44%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	-	-	-	73
Pryor, Cherrish	HD-094	D	38%	31%	X	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	5	-	X	8	-	79
Rowray, Elizabeth	HD-035	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36

Indiana 2022 | House Scorecard (Continued)

Name	District	Party	Score	Lifescore	HB1001	HB1002	HB1003	HB1045	HB1100	HB1140	HB1196	HB1209	HB1221	HB1410	SB0002	SB0005	SB0245	SB0297	SB0361	SB0411	Rank
PRO-GROWTH POSITION					N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
POINTS					3	6	5	7	9	5	7	5	7	9	2	5	8	7	8	7	
Saunders, Thomas	HD-054	R	51%	45%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	5	-	9	2	5	-	-	-	7	31
Schaibley, Donna	HD-024	R	54%	47%	-	6	5	7	9	-	X	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	22
Shackleford, Robin	HD-098	D	42%	31%	3	-	5	7	-	-	-	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	8	-	68
Slager, Harold	HD-015	R	57%	57%	-	6	5	7	9	-	7	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	12
Smaltz, Ben	HD-052	R	47%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	-	-	56
Smith, Vernon	HD-014	D	37%	38%	-	-	5	X	-	-	X	5	7	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	82
Snow, Craig	HD-018	R	50%	50%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Soliday, Edmond	HD-004	R	47%	43%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	X	-	7	-	-	56
Speedy, Mike	HD-090	R	51%	45%	3	6	5	X	9	-	-	X	X	X	2	5	-	7	-	-	31
Steuerwald, Gregory	HD-040	R	46%	47%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	X	-	-	61
Summers, Vanessa	HD-099	D	40%	29%	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	5	X	-	8	-	73
Teshka, Jake	HD-007	R	51%	51%	-	6	5	X	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	X	-	31
Thompson, Jeffrey	HD-028	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
Torr, Gerald	HD-039	R	50%	46%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	36
VanNatter, Heath	HD-038	R	64%	52%	-	6	5	7	X	X	7	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	7	10
Vermilion, Ann	HD-031	R	47%	53%	X	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	56
Wesco, Timothy	HD-021	R	56%	52%	3	6	5	7	9	-	-	X	X	X	2	5	-	7	-	-	19
Young, John	HD-047	R	57%	54%	-	6	5	7	9	-	-	X	X	9	2	5	-	7	-	-	12
Zent, Dennis	HD-051	R	51%	46%	X	6	X	X	9	-	X	X	X	X	2	5	-	7	-	-	31
Ziemke, Cindy	HD-055	R	37%	42%	-	6	5	7	X	-	-	-	-	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	82

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HB 1001

MUDDLED VACCINE MANDATE

EXEMPTIONS

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill attempts to end the governor’s emergency declaration and implement protections for Indiana workers against onerous COVID vaccine mandates. Specifically, the legislation ensures employees are exempt from such mandates if they have a religious objection under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, but the legislation is watered-down from its first iteration which allowed such exemptions with no questions asked. Additional exemptions include medical guidance suggesting potential harm from the vaccine or previous infection. The legislation also authorizes further acceptance of federal COVID funding despite ending the state’s own emergency. While this legislation is an improvement for workers, it falls short of other states’ exemption efforts and doubles down on seeking additional federal taxpayer-funded handouts. The Indiana House passed

the bill, 78-10, on March 3, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 32-18, on March 1, 2022.

HB 1002

MODEST TAX REDUCTION PACKAGE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill reduces the individual income tax by a modest amount and eliminates a separate tax with an inordinate impact on lower-income consumers. Specifically, the legislation lowers the individual rate from 3.23 percent to 3.15 percent in both 2023 and 2024 while creating revenue triggers that, if met, would lower the overall rate down to 2.9 percent by 2028. Additionally, the bill repeals the 1 percent utility receipt tax that was imposed in 2006 on electricity, water, telephone, sewage, and natural gas bills. Estimates suggest consumers could see a 1.4 percent decrease in their utility bills. Despite the original House bill incorporating broader tax reforms, lowering rates and eliminating taxes remain effective

methods for fighting inflation and improving the lives of hardworking Hoosiers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 82-17, on March 9, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 50-0, on the same day.

HB 1003

MODEST LICENSING REFORMS FOR NURSES

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements some reforms to address Indiana’s growing nursing shortage. Specifically, the legislation provides for the temporary licensure of retired or inactive nurses so long as their license was not suspended or revoked and provides for foreign nurses to be licensed under specific guidelines and criteria. Additionally, the bill provides for some clinical hours to be replaced with simulation hours in nursing programs with elevated graduation rates in order to expand capacity. This deregulation approach more appropriately addresses

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occupational shortages through targeted licensing reforms instead of taxpayer-funded subsidies and crony incentive programs. The Indiana House passed the bill, 91-2, on January 20, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 48-0, on February 17, 2022.

HB 1045

529 SAVINGS ACCOUNTS EXPANSION (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill significantly expands the amount that can be deposited into a 529 savings account on an annual basis. Specifically, the legislation increases the threshold from \$5,000 to \$7,500 that a person can contribute annually to a 529 savings account while increasing the tax credit amount that a person may claim on such deposits from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Following the expansion of 529s to K-12 expenses in 2017, such accounts have become an important tool for empowering parents with a tax-free option for sending their children to better schools and improving educational outcomes. The Indiana House passed the bill, 91-0, on January 18, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 49-0, on February 22, 2022.

HB 1100

SIGNIFICANT AGENCY REGULATORY REFORM (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill incorporates new procedures to curb excessive agency regulations. Specifically, the legislation requires a “one-in and one-out” approach where agencies must rescind a rule before adopting a new one, significantly curbing future regulatory burdens on hardworking Hoosier taxpayers and families. Additionally, the bill sunsets rules after four years, enacts a 180-day cap on emergency rules, requires the attorney general to review all emergency regulations, and compels agencies adopting a new rule to submit economic impact statements on how it will affect taxpayers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 61-29, on January 27, 2022. The Indiana Senate did not take it up.

HB 1140

POSTPARTUM MEDICAID EXPANSION (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill continues Indiana’s skid into saddling taxpayers with costly and ineffective expansions of the state’s Medicaid program. Specifically,

the legislation increases the income eligibility for pregnant women to 208 percent of the federal poverty level and provides up to one year of postpartum Medicaid coverage. The estimated cost to taxpayers is at least \$700,000 for FY2023, however, the true cost is masked by the duration of the federal health emergency declaration. Medicaid is a program that costs on average 64 percent more per person with a total taxpayer-funded price tag in the tens of billions. Since Indiana expanded Medicaid in 2015, general fund spending on the program has increased by 30 percent. Furthermore, Medicaid results in worse patient outcomes and overall lower quality of care due to low provider participation. The Indiana House passed the bill, 93-1, on March 7, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 49-0, on February 22, 2022.

HB 1196

SOLAR PANEL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill greases the skids for costly green energy installations under the guise of property rights. Specifically, the legislation

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provides a homeowner with a pathway to install solar energy panels on their home to override existing HOA regulations so long as the homeowner achieves the necessary signature threshold from other HOA members. This change empowers the heavily-subsidized solar industry, which relies on the investment tax credit (ITC), to the overall detriment of taxpayers. The ITC was recently expanded from 26 percent to 30 percent under the dubiously-titled Inflation Reduction Act and is a significant contributor to the estimated \$100 billion in additional energy tax burdens that Americans will face over the next decade. Solar power is intermittent, unreliable, and in some states has doubled the cost of power transmission, all contributing to increased costs for ratepayers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 84-7, on March 1, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 40-8, on February 24, 2022.

HB 1209

CARBON SEQUESTRATION REVENUE GENERATION SCHEME (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new program for the underground storage of carbon dioxide in Indiana as part of the push for so-called carbon sequestration. Specifically, the bill implements a \$1,000 carbon sequestration project permit fee to be paid to the Department of Natural Resources as well as an \$0.08 per ton storage fee, requires companies to obtain approval from 70 percent of landowners on the project's proposed property, compensate those who do not consent, prohibits property owners from seeking punitive damages so long as companies comply with existing permit metrics, and requires the state to assume liability upon project completion—all to meet arbitrary metrics designed by climate change zealots to lower greenhouse gas emissions with unproven technology. Such schemes come at a great regulatory cost to businesses and ultimately taxpayers. The Indiana House passed the bill, 75-17, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 28-20, on March 1, 2022.

HB 1221

ELECTRIC VEHICLE TAXATION PROGRAM (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill imposes a significant new taxation scheme on consumers for the benefit of the electric vehicle (EV) industry. Specifically, the legislation authorizes the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) to develop price structures and tariffs for retail energy services concerning the construction and operation of public-use EV charging stations. The bill provides for utilities to petition for new tax-increasing pilot programs that will allow cost increases from such schemes to be baked into basic utility rates. As of June 2022, only 10,000 EVs were registered in the entire state of Indiana despite an estimated \$100 million in federal taxpayer money to entice additional EV charging station infrastructure. The Indiana House passed the bill, 66-25, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 33-13, on February 21, 2022.

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HB 1410

WORK REQUIREMENT REFORMS IN WELFARE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill institutes reforms in the administration of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to continue work-focused policies. Specifically, the legislation requires the secretary of Family and Social Services to adopt rules requiring participants in TANF to provide proof of job search activities in order to remain on the program. Prior to the COVID pandemic, Indiana's work-based approach to welfare had paid dividends in moving people off the welfare rolls and into the workplace. This change continues that effort. Additionally, the legislation provides for lifetime ineligibility if a participant is sanctioned for a third time for failing to fulfill work requirements. The Indiana House passed the bill, 68-24, on March 2, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 36-12, on March 1, 2022.

SB 2

MARGINAL TAX REBATE AND PENSION PACKAGE

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill contains myriad provisions and includes modest tax relief in the form of a one-time rebate to roughly 4.3 million Indiana taxpayers. Specifically, the legislation issues a \$200 automatic tax refund in an attempt to offset historic inflation as well as an exemption on sales taxes for diapers, an increased refundable adoption tax credit up to \$2,500, and a freeze on gasoline use taxes through June 2023. The bill earmarks the first \$1 billion in excess reserves for the Pension Stabilization Fund and further expands Medicaid for neonatal and lactation care. The legislation is a hodgepodge of both good and bad policies. However, the emphasis on diminishing the harmful impacts of inflation justifies an unenthusiastic endorsement. The Indiana House passed the bill, 93-7, on August 5, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 37-9, on the same day.

SB 5

AUDIOLOGY LICENSING COMPACT (CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill adopts an interstate compact with regard to licensing for speech pathologists and audiologists. Specifically, the legislation provides for reciprocity for members who are licensed in a member state to receive mutual recognition. Additionally, the bill implements a timely approval measure requiring boards to make a decision on the issuance of a license within 30 days of receiving an approval request. The Indiana House passed the bill, 89-0, on February 24, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 47-0, on January 24, 2022.

SB 245

SPORTS TOURISM CRONYISM SLUSH FUND (CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill creates a new Statewide Sports and Tourism Bid Fund for the purpose of holding sports and tourism events in Indiana. Specifically, the legislation requires the state tourism agency to distribute taxpayer-funded grants through the Indiana Sports Corporation equal to 100 percent of

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legislative appropriations. The bill does not specify the amount of money to be appropriated for the new slush fund. This type of flagrant cronyism not only pits citizens against one another, but also fleeces hardworking Hoosiers out of their tax money in order to reward the politically well-connected. The Indiana House passed the bill, 86-6, on February 22, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 46-0, on January 25, 2022.

SB 297

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL EMPLOYEE DUES REFORM

(CFGF SUPPORTS)

This bill implements a critical reform for K-12 government school employees with regard to union dues. Specifically, the legislation requires that employees be notified that they have a right to refrain from joining or paying dues to destructive teachers' unions during union membership drives or renewal periods. Teachers' unions were at the forefront of shutting down schools during the COVID pandemic—inflicting decades of learning loss on children—while also opposing school choice provisions to empower

parents and better students. In Indiana, unions have pressured lawmakers to raid the state's \$6 billion reserves to bolster their political advocacy using taxpayer funds. The Indiana House passed the bill, 58-31, on February 23, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 37-12, on February 1, 2022.

SB 361

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CRONYISM SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill empowers the Indiana Economic Development Corporation to dole out taxpayer money to incentivize big businesses to locate in the state. Specifically, the legislation institutes a \$300 million annual cap on taxpayer-backed credits that can be handed out to businesses including a new nonrefundable film tax credit valued at 30 percent of qualified production expenses. Additionally, the bill creates a new central-planning scheme through the approval of so-called "innovation development districts," ensuring that recipients will be confined to the politically well-connected. Lawmakers should not abuse hardworking Hoosier taxpayers

with attempts to bribe government-preferred businesses. The Indiana House passed the bill, 69-27, on February 28, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 48-1, on February 1, 2022.

SB 411

SOLAR AND WIND REGULATORY SCHEME

(CFGF OPPOSES)

This bill enacts a substantial green energy regulatory apparatus designed to entice the adoption of set standards for new solar and wind projects. Unlike the previous iteration of the bill, the mandatory adoption of these new standards has been altered so that they are voluntary. However, lawmakers have made clear that the new standards—run through the Indiana Economic Development Corporation—will likely be tied to taxpayer-backed "incentives" in future legislative sessions, thereby saddling hardworking Hoosier families with higher utility rates from unreliable green energy sources and increased government spending. The Indiana House passed the bill, 83-9, on February 28, 2022. The Indiana Senate passed it, 34-14, on March 2, 2022.

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