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## 2022 BRINGS POSITIVE IMPACTS IN KEY AREAS

By Kevin Brinegar, president and CEO



Autumn in Indiana often provides an array of beautiful scenescapes and evokes feelings of joy for Hoosiers. But sometimes, when the leaves have fallen and November rolls around, it can become dreary. In the case of November 2021, it became downright ominous for the business community with what was proposed by legislators: a one-day special session to pass an anti-vaccination bill that would have drastically interfered with businesses’ abilities to set their own working conditions and vaccination policies.

Ultimately, after months of persistent pressure by the business community, led by the Indiana Chamber, that effort was mitigated through changes made in HB 1001. Yet, that was but one of a number of anti-business bills filed, which had the Indiana Chamber’s government affairs team playing “lockdown defense,” to play on the parlance of March Madness. A particularly concerning piece of legislation involved changing the long-standing process to review or challenge state agency actions (HB 1063). By the conclusion of the session, however, all of these anti-business bills had been thwarted!

Excess state revenues provided a pathway in 2022 to tax reductions for businesses and manufacturers – although a lack of business personal property tax relief was an unfortunate oversight – and a new, modernized economic development toolkit is at the disposal of the Indiana Economic Development Corporation. Worker attraction and retention is also now being given due consideration and will pave the way to enhance the state in many ways – especially by building its tax base.

Furthermore, key strides were made to enhance Indiana’s talent pipeline. Employers have liability relief when helping younger workers gain experience and schools will benefit from adjunct teachers in K-12 education. And at long last, we’re celebrating an important victory as the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) bill finally got over the proverbial hump, giving many more Hoosier students, particularly those from low- and middle-income families, access to financial assistance and higher education – which today is so critical for career pathways and lifelong prosperity.

Lawmakers and advocates such as the Chamber also had the youngest of students top of mind with advancements to early learning and access to affordable and quality childcare; the latter of which is an increasing factor in Hoosiers’ employment decisions.

Despite the odds going in, the 2022 Indiana General Assembly proved to be a very productive session for employers on a variety of fronts. Perhaps more importantly, this session created momentum for a 2023 budget session that has three top priorities from the Chamber’s perspective: workforce, workforce and workforce!

**INDEX**

Celebrating a Major (Economic) Development . . . . .	2	All About Health and Insurance. . . . .	8
Strengthening Indiana’s Talent Pipeline . . . . .	4	A Difficult but Successful Session . . . . .	9
A Tax Tale of Two Legislative Bodies . . . . .	6	Scorecard . . . . .	11
Anti-Business Vaccine Initiative Avoided; Workers’ Comp Win . . . . .	7		

# CELEBRATING A MAJOR (ECONOMIC) DEVELOPMENT

By Adam H. Berry, vice president of Economic Development & Technology

As the economic development apparatus of state government, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) watched in January 2022 as Intel announced its intention to build a \$20 billion factory in New Albany, Ohio – a rural community outside of Columbus.

Steps were taken this session so the state is in better position to be selected for the next big deal. Senate Bill 361 bolsters the IEDC's ability to market communities – like New Albany and Columbus, Indiana – as destinations for large, transformational projects and investments. Senate Bill 361 is, in part, the legislative manifestation of the vision laid out by Secretary of Commerce Brad Chambers upon his appointment in June 2021.

SB 361's accomplishments can be summarized as follows:

- Establishes a \$300 million aggregate cap for employer-based tax credits (Applicable tax credits include the Economic Development for a Growing Economy or EDGE Tax Credit, Community Revitalization Enhancement District Tax Credit, Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit, Headquarters Relocation Tax Credit, Redevelopment Tax Credit and Film and Media Production Tax Credit)
- Augments the IEDC's business promotion and innovation budget line-item by \$300 million (previously \$34 million for the biennium)
- Authorizes innovation development districts (IDDs), modeled after local TIF districts, to serve as business-friendly zones for construction and investment
- Adds veteran-owned businesses to those that are eligible for enhanced Venture Capital Investment or VCI Tax Credit awards
- Establishes a new Film and Media Production Tax Credit
- Authorizes local units of government to leverage surplus, unencumbered funds to promote their communities and offer incentives to attract and retain talent

Replacing arbitrary tax credit caps with a \$300 million aggregate cap allows IEDC more flexibility for putting together incentive packages that meet the needs of employers. It also reduces the administrative burdens IEDC faces when calculating the remaining balance(s) of various tax credits as the agency works on numerous deals simultaneously. On balance, \$300 million is approximately the same – or slightly more – than IEDC awarded cumulatively in years past across the applicable credits.

However, the General Assembly is giving IEDC an additional \$300 million to utilize. IEDC is afforded great flexibility in its use of this infusion of capital earmarked in the state budget for business promotion and innovation, which in the past has been used for innovation partnerships and entrepreneurship support.

One potential use of the newly received \$300 million is seeding the statewide IDD fund established by SB 361, which is dedicated to supporting "the development and expansion of industry in Indiana."

First, it might help to describe briefly the unique – yet somewhat complicated – concept of an IDD using a hypothetical. Let's assume IEDC identifies an area in Monroe County (say, five square blocks or five square miles) that it wants to designate as an IDD. If the potential project earmarked for the area is less than \$2 billion, then representatives from IEDC and the relevant unit executive(s) (e.g., mayor, town council president, county councilors, etc.) must enter into an agreement. Then, in subsequent years, the incremental tax revenues (i.e. property, state income and sales taxes) are deposited into local IDD funds for use according to the agreement, which may include refurbishing public facilities and utilities, acquiring land and/or training individuals employed in the IDD.

IEDC collects money that remains in the local IDD funds after all of the obligations are satisfied and deposits it into a non-reverting

statewide IDD fund, which the IEDC may use to pursue other economic development projects or programs throughout the state – including to make incentive cash payments to prospective employers.

As such, given that IEDC may deposit some (or all) of the \$300 million into the statewide IDD fund, our state has a powerful tool in its toolbox to pursue large, transformational projects and investments that Indiana has lost recently to its competitor states.

As the 2022 session progressed, SB 361 served as an economic development vehicle bill for other germane bills that needed a home; HB 1315, authored by Rep. Bob Morris (R-Fort Wayne), SB 4, authored by Sen. Travis Holdman (R-Markle), and SB 223, authored by Sen. Scott Baldwin (R-Noblesville), were the beneficiaries. Of note: The Chamber worked closely with Sen. Holdman in drafting SB 4, which passed the Senate unanimously. Ways and Means Chairman Rep. Tim Brown (R-Crawfordsville) amended SB 4 into SB 361, which took a little convincing but for which the Chamber is deeply appreciative.

While the Chamber was active in supporting improving the VCI statute to include veteran-owned businesses as well as resurrecting a workable film and media production incentive, establishing the local workforce retention and recruitment program and fund was a significant Chamber success during the 2022 session.

In essence, unit executives may – by executive order or resolution – establish a program to market their community or offer incentives to talent that will support local employers or make a substantial local economic impact. In cooperation with the unit's fiscal officers, the executive may identify money that is sitting idle in other (local) accounts and authorize its transfer to a workforce retention and recruitment fund. From there, a five-member board of managers is tasked with using the money to promote the community and/or offer incentives (e.g., gym or co-working memberships, land, cash payments, etc.) to one of three categories of individuals it seeks to live or remain living in the community: 1) out-of-state residents, 2) recent Indiana graduates or 3) current residents they deem valuable to the local community but who intend to move out of state.

This initiative perfectly complements the Regional Economic Acceleration & Development Initiative (READI) program, which granted funds to Indiana regions to develop quality of place programs and projects. Now, communities can attract the individuals who will realize those investments.

In the fall of 2021, before the session began, Chamber President Kevin Brinegar articulated two key economic development goals: (1) attracting (remote) workers through incentives to mitigate the projected losses to our workforce, and (2) supporting entrepreneurship in Indiana, which will create job opportunities, innovation, increase the standard of living and improve the economy.

These goals served as the lenses through which the Chamber evaluated and advocated for promising legislation such as SB 361, which ticks all the boxes!

## Victory for Indiana's Sports and Tourism Industries

The intent of SB 245 is to establish a mechanism to increase Indiana's odds of winning bids for sporting events, trade shows, conventions and other similar events. The end result: a statewide sports and tourism bid fund.

The legislation, which was signed immediately upon receipt by Gov. Holcomb, establishes only the framework for the fund, including



how it will be managed. In other words, legislators did not seed the fund with any state dollars, instead relying on stakeholders to determine the amount necessary to ensure Indiana's competitiveness and seek a corresponding appropriation during next year's budget session.

Grants, gifts and donations may also be contributed to the fund, which will be managed by the Indiana Sports Corporation (ISC).

In addition to managing the fund, the ISC will field grant requests from local/nonprofit sports commissions, destination management organizations, colleges/universities and other organizing committees. The new law requires at least 30% of the fund's disbursements go to organizations located outside of Marion County.

This final point was debated by local stakeholders and legislators alike – in and outside committee chambers – which should be no surprise given that most legislators call someplace besides Indianapolis home. The Senate-passed version of the bill contained a 25% threshold, but with out-of-staters prevailed in the House by adding a 5% bump.

Otherwise, this was a largely popular bill authored by rookie senator, Sen. Kyle Walker (R-Lawrence). It sparked the imagination of many who heard testimony from the likes of Chris Gahl, executive director of Visit Indy, who shared stories about Indiana losing events – a high school STEM competition, Paralympics qualifications and the Olympic swimming national trials – to other jurisdictions with access to a bid fund.

The Chamber will continue working with stakeholders this summer as we determine the appropriate funding ask during next year's budget session.

### **Quick Takes: Occupational Licensing and Consumer Data**

Two bills introduced during this year's legislative session sought

to recognize licenses from other jurisdictions – thus removing barriers to employment for out-of-state professionals who move to Indiana. House Bill 1234, authored by Rep. Martin Carbaugh (R-Fort Wayne), did not receive a hearing, but SB 5 made it across the finish line and was signed by Gov. Holcomb on March 18. In short, SB 5 establishes a procedure for the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA) to grant licenses and certificates to certain health care professions in Indiana. IPLA must issue a provisional license within 30 days to applicants while contemporaneously providing guidance for full licensure.

Interestingly, the Chamber's efforts in previous sessions to pass similar legislation were unsuccessful largely due to legislators' concerns of having health professionals move to and begin practicing in Indiana without first satisfying Indiana's pathway to licensure. But the COVID-19 pandemic made clear how important it is to be welcoming to these critical – and demonstrably skilled – workers.

As introduced, SB 358 was a scary proposition for many employers that deal in data. Authored by Sen. Liz Brown (R-Fort Wayne), this bill was modeled after the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation – which is like offering a round hole for a square peg here in Indiana. After numerous meetings with stakeholders, the bill was amended in the Senate's Commerce and Technology Committee to remove its private right of action and strike an equal balance between consumers' rights to understand how and when companies use their personal data and businesses' abilities to leverage and monetize data as part of their core functions. These efforts were all for not as the bill died after being passed by the House Commerce, Small Business and Economic Development Committee.

This certainly won't be the last we see of this legislation and, unless we want to wait for a less business-friendly General Assembly to come along, then we should pass a state-based solution sooner rather than later regarding this issue of growing concern.



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# STRENGTHENING INDIANA'S TALENT PIPELINE

By Jason Bearce, vice president of education & workforce development

Heading into the 2022 Indiana General Assembly, there was cause for concern that little would be accomplished from an education/workforce perspective this session due to troubling signs that lawmakers' attention (particularly in a nonbudget year) would be consumed by politically charged, culture war issues that have increasingly dominated the public discourse at both the state and national levels.

In terms of total media headlines and hours of contentious public testimony, these fears largely came to fruition with legislators devoting significant time to debating controversial education bills ranging from setting parameters on the teaching of Critical Race Theory and other "divisive concepts" in K-12 classrooms to the establishment of partisan school board elections to the participation of transgender youth in school sports. In the end, bills on each of these issues fell by the wayside for now, either dying during the legislative process (the former two) or by the Governor's veto (as did the latter).

Yet, in the midst of all the controversy and chaos, the Chamber and its allies were successful in achieving significant policy victories spanning the full education to workforce continuum, including bills aimed at ensuring students start school ready to learn with a strong early childhood education foundation and strengthening college and career readiness aligned with Indiana's workforce needs.

## Expanding Early Learning and Childcare Access

Even prior to the pandemic, employers across Indiana increasingly cited access and affordability issues pertaining to childcare, housing and transportation as among their top workforce barriers. Indeed, equity issues related to high-quality early learning/childcare have emerged as both an education preparation and a workforce development imperative.

From student learning data, we know that kindergarteners who start school without the benefit of a strong early learning foundation often arrive behind their peers and are more likely to struggle throughout their K-12 schooling. From labor market data, we know that working parents – particularly those without support from extended family – who can't find or afford adequate childcare face significant barriers to full employment and upward mobility. And, from the Indiana's Chamber's most recent statewide workforce survey, we know that Indiana employers have cited childcare access as the most significant external factor negatively impacting their ability to attract and retain workers – ranking it above both housing and transportation as well as high-speed broadband access and quality of place amenities.

It was with these realities in mind that the Chamber made enhancing early childcare access and quality a top legislative priority for the 2022 session. Clearly, the General Assembly is receiving this same message as lawmakers introduced more than a dozen bills touching on various aspects of early childhood education this session. Top among them was language included in HB 1093 that was developed in collaboration with the Chamber and other early learning advocates in partnership with the Governor's office and the relevant state agencies. Taking a systemic approach, the Chamber priority language in HB 1093 reconstitutes and expands the mission and membership of the state's Early Learning Advisory Committee, with explicit charges focused on ensuring increasing equitable and affordable access to childcare, prioritizing both health/safety and kindergarten readiness and developing a more robust pipeline of trained childcare workers. The group is also tasked with setting measurable goals for early childhood development and program quality while exploring opportunities to streamline existing state regulations and establish more equitable and sustainable funding

models for childcare providers.

In addition to HB 1093, other complementary early learning bills backed by the Chamber that passed this session included HB 1318, which lessened the regulatory burden for onsite childcare facilities provided by local school corporations, and HB 1361, which increased eligibility flexibility for Hoosier families participating in the federal Child Care Development Fund program. While it's certainly far too early to declare "mission accomplished" on early childhood education in Indiana, the measures passed this session represent important steps forward in raising visibility on the issue, creating the conditions for positive change and catalyzing meaningful momentum for further progress and future reforms.



## Growing Hoosier Talent Through Work-Based Learning

Educators and policymakers across the country have embraced work-based learning (internships, apprenticeships, etc.) as a key workforce development strategy for good reason. Students gain relevant exposure to the world of work that reinforces classroom learning and employers benefit from a "grow your own" talent pipeline strategy.

With strong encouragement from the Chamber, the Indiana General Assembly has taken proactive steps in recent years to increase opportunities for Hoosier youth to engage in relevant work-based learning experiences aligned with employer needs. Resulting state policies have included: 1) establishing new high school graduation pathway requirements that feature a strong work-based learning component; 2) expanding the state's EARN Indiana work-study program to support low-income high school students as well as college students; and 3) streamlining Indiana's youth employment law to no longer require work permits for minors.

In addition to helping shape and/or actively advocating for each of these and related policy reforms, the Chamber has also strengthened its programming support to increase work-based learning opportunities through its Work and Learn Indiana (formerly Indiana INTERNnet) initiative. Work and Learn Indiana (learn more at [www.WorkandLearnIndiana.com](http://www.WorkandLearnIndiana.com)) is the state's largest matching marketplace for work-based learning opportunities and the conduit for Indiana employers to access the EARN program's 50% hourly-wage subsidy for hiring eligible low-income students. On a related front, the Chamber secured a grant from the Lilly Endowment this year that's funding a comprehensive supply and demand study of Indiana's work-and-learn landscape to: 1) assess the current statewide capacity to offer work-based learning experiences, 2) determine the extent to which these existing opportunities are aligned with high-wage, high-demand job sectors and 3) identify policy recommendations to further incentivize and scale high-quality, work-and-learn opportunities across Indiana.

The Chamber's advocacy for HB 1094 was a logical extension of these efforts by addressing one of the most frequently cited barriers by employers when it comes to hiring student interns, apprentices and other workers under the age of 18: liability concerns. Though federal law allows youth aged 16-17 to perform most jobs a worker 18 and older can do with the exception of some hazardous occupations (e.g., mining, demolition and power saws), many employers believe their insurance carrier prohibits hiring high school students or fear doing so will increase their insurance costs.

For employers – particularly small and mid-size businesses – that cannot assume this liability directly, HB 1094 offers an alternative

option by empowering the Indiana Department of Education (IDOE) to engage an intermediary business organization – i.e., the Indiana Chamber – to offer supplemental insurance coverage for interested employers and/or contract with a staffing firm to serve as the employer of record for minor students participating in approved work-based learning experiences. Based on a model that has proved successful in other states, this approach mitigates the liability risk/human resources burden for the employer while ensuring necessary safeguards are in place for students. Since the measure has been successfully shepherded through the General Assembly and signed by the Governor, the Chamber is now actively working with IDOE to stand up this new offering in time for the summer 2022 internship season and the upcoming school year.

## Supplementing Indiana’s Teacher Corps in High-Need Subjects

In a related policy direction with both education and workforce implications, the Chamber backed language included in two House and Senate bills (HB 1251 and SB 356, respectively) that aimed to create alternative options to help local K-12 school districts address academic shortage areas through the establishment of adjunct teacher permits.

Indiana’s shortage of qualified teachers has been well-documented, particularly in high-need STEM subjects that are closely aligned with the state’s workforce needs. For example, teacher licensure pass rate data from IDOE for the past four years show that fewer than 10 K-12 teachers were licensed statewide annually in subjects that include physics and other hard sciences, computer education, information technology, engineering and business/marketing, among others.

For many school administrators, particularly those in rural communities, it often comes down to a choice between not offering these courses at all or relying on a rotating cast of substitute teachers and instructors teaching outside of their licensed content area. Some would rightly note that transition-to-teaching programs can play an important role in meeting this need, but these programs generally require individuals to leave their chosen career/profession to teach full time. These programs may be a strong option for career-changers with a passion for education, but there are relatively few Eli Lilly scientists, as just one example, who are likely to give up a lucrative career in the private sector to teach high school chemistry full time. Yet, these same individuals may be willing to teach a couple of classes if the state made it easier for them to do so.

Adjunct teaching is by no means a new or revolutionary concept, at least not in higher education, where adjunct faculty are commonplace at college campuses across the nation. As such, the Chamber and other proponents argued that the adjunct teacher legislation (similar language was introduced in both HB 1251 and SB 356 but ultimately passed in HB 1251) is a practical approach – that should be employed in tandem with a number of other strategies

– to help alleviate Indiana’s teacher pipeline shortage. Opponents, largely composed of teacher union representatives and Democrat lawmakers, claimed it was an assault on the education profession.

In the end though, the Chamber’s viewpoint on this issue prevailed, giving local schools the flexibility to issue adjunct teacher permits and thereby enable individuals from businesses and communities with pertinent knowledge and expertise to supplement schools’ existing teaching corps with relevant, real-world classroom instruction.

## Finishing With FAFSA Success (Finally)

“It was déjà vu all over again,” as the saying goes. For the fourth straight year, Indiana lawmakers considered a commonsense proposal that would make completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) a default expectation for high school seniors, albeit with multiple opt-out options that could be exercised by the student’s parent, principal or counselor. This policy has been championed by the Chamber based on a recognition that the vitality of Indiana’s economy is increasingly tied to the proportion of work-age Hoosiers who have completed education and training beyond high school.

During the three long years that bills similar to SB 82 have been passed in other states, Indiana has continued to lose ground in FAFSA completion, causing Hoosier students to miss out on more than \$65 million annually in aid that pays for postsecondary education and training aligned with workforce needs and depriving Indiana employers of more highly skilled workers. Yet, once again in 2022, the Senate passed Chamber-supported language in SB 82 that appeared to be on the fast track to fail in the House due to a Republican caucus that remained staunchly “anti-mandate” (at least on some education issues) while favoring an incentive-based approach that would provide additional state funding to schools that increased their FAFSA filing rate. In an effort to avoid another defeat at the expense of Hoosier students, the Chamber brokered compromise language in collaboration with House Education Committee Chairman Rep. Bob Behning (R-Indianapolis) that ultimately passed both chambers and was signed into law by the Governor.

While not everything the Chamber wanted, SB 82 is an important step forward that delivered: 1) a clear, statewide parent/student notification expectation sent from local schools regarding how and when to file the FAFSA and noting the availability of financial aid for all Hoosier families regardless of household income, 2) information emphasizing that 99% of living-wage jobs today require some form of education and training beyond high school, and 3) an online affirmation form that empowers families to request direct FAFSA assistance from state and local partners. The Chamber looks forward to tracking the impact of this policy that should put more students – particularly those from low- and middle-income families – on the path to post-high school education and training that supports upward economic mobility and workforce development.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMUNICATIONS

In the summer, watch for three key components of the Chamber’s ongoing legislative communications effort:

### Interim Update

The *Interim Update*, issued monthly, includes the latest legislative, regulatory and judicial developments at the state and federal levels.

### 2022 Legislative Vote Analysis

Want to know if your legislator voted for pro-economy, pro-jobs legislation? The answers will be revealed in the *2022 Legislative Vote Analysis*.

### 2022 Return on Investment

In this annual fiscal assessment, learn what the Chamber’s lobbying efforts at the Statehouse mean to your pocket.

# A TAX TALE OF TWO LEGISLATIVE BODIES

By Bill Waltz, vice president of taxation and public finance

At the beginning of the session, the Indiana Chamber, Gov. Eric Holcomb and the House Republicans all agreed it was time to address the 30% business personal property depreciation floor. And there were indications that the Senate had an interest in making changes too. But as things progressed, it became clear that the House and the Senate were not on the same page on this issue or the best way to handle burgeoning tax collections.

The House took the initiative in HB 1002, authored by outgoing Ways and Means Chair Rep. Tim Brown (R-Crawfordsville), by packaging an individual income tax reduction and a phaseout of the 30% minimum valuation depreciation floor on business personal property with a couple of other measures the Chamber has long advocated for, including the repeal of the utility receipts tax. The Chamber enthusiastically endorsed the bill and the Governor was supportive of the phaseout of the floor, but initially reserved about those additional components.

Meanwhile in the Senate, Appropriations Committee Chair Sen. Ryan Mishler (R-Bremen) was sending signals that he thought the House was getting ahead of itself in a non-budget year and that he had different ideas about how the surplus revenues ought to be applied. Add to that, Senate Tax and Fiscal Policy Committee Chair Sen. Travis Holdman (R-Markle) gave a hearing to a couple of bills dealing with business personal property only to announce at a subsequent meeting he would not be taking a vote on them. So when HB 1002 arrived in the Senate, it was totally gutted of all the House measures and the Senate passed no tax relief measures.



Bill Waltz, who has led the tax and public finance lobbying efforts for the Indiana Chamber for the last 18 years, is set to retire on June 30. Praises Indiana Chamber President Kevin Brinegar: “Bill has been a steady voice in pushing for enhancements to the state’s business tax climate and has made a real difference in getting numerous key policies across the finish line.”

The two legislative bodies were totally at odds.

It was left up to the conference committee negotiators to resurrect any meaningful tax changes. Fortunately, they did reach some agreements. Unfortunately, the ultimate agreement did not include the phaseout of the 30% depreciation floor – a missed opportunity that lies in the lap of the Senate. The final bill included a tiered reduction of the individual income tax from the current 3.23% rate to 2.9% in 2027 and the repeal of the utility receipts tax – both very positive developments. Lawmakers also provided for up to \$2.5 billion dollars to be transferred to pay down the unfunded liability of the pre-1996 teachers’ retirement fund. This is where Sen. Mishler had wanted the excess surplus applied, and the move will relieve the state of having to make substantial appropriations to meet these obligations in future budgets.

The frustrating part of this tale is that the phaseout of the 30% depreciation floor on machinery and equipment was quite doable and would have furthered economic development and enhanced Indiana’s business tax climate.

The House forwarded a solid plan; the Senate simply rejected it. The Senate was frankly more interested in listening to misinformation exaggerating the impact on local government revenues than they were motivated to find ways to accomplish the phaseout and mitigate any true impacts.



## The Tax Agencies Bills

As always, the Department of Revenue (DOR) and the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) both put together voluminous bills containing a variety of mostly minor tweaks. While both measures were introduced with provisions that the Chamber was concerned about, we successfully engaged to see them favorably amended in their first committee hearing. The final DOR bill (SB 382) included positive business-related changes affecting partnerships and a provision favorable to small businesses that receive the federal health insurance premium credit. The DLGF bill (HB 1260) contained a rewrite of the property tax assessment appeal standards regarding the burden on assessors to prove any assessment increase exceeding 5%. The intent was to simply recodify the existing law and address an undesired court interpretation, but some remain concerned the rewording could have unintended results. Interim follow-up work related to both of these bills will be necessary and the Chamber is committed to those efforts.

## Sales Tax on Services – a Continued Threat

For many years, there has been an ongoing effort to expand our sales tax base to include the taxation of services. There is a contingent of economic and academic purists who believe that as consumers evolve toward paying more on services and less on goods, the sales tax should follow that trend. This philosophy was evidenced this session in HB 1083 and SB 372. Both would have applied sales tax to services across the board. Applying sales tax to service industry transactions would equate to a new tax on thousands of small businesses of all kinds – a Main Street political issue. The concept also presents huge practical, administrative and even legal issues.

The Chamber pointed out the myriad potential negatives when HB 1083 was heard in committee. Fortunately, the fiscal leaders – even those advocating for the expansion – recognized the need for much more study before they are ready to apply sales tax to services. But it is fair to say that the desire to go down this road remains and these proposals will return in some fashion.

## Recognition of Township Problems

Legislation dealing with township trustee improprieties was passed by both the House and the Senate in recognition of continually reoccurring problems in the world of township government. These bills were in reaction to the latest township debacles involving trustees in two separate Tippecanoe County townships. House Bill 1157 addressed the circumstance in which a trustee completely neglects their budget-making duty. Senate Bill 304 included a new procedure for removal of a township assessor when they demonstrate malfeasance. Ultimately, it was SB 304 (containing both provisions) that survived and was endorsed by both the House and Senate.

# ANTI-BUSINESS VACCINE INITIATIVE AVOIDED; WORKERS' COMP WIN

By Mike Ripley, vice president of health care and employment law policy

In response to federal vaccine mandates announced late last year, House Republicans, under the leadership of Rep. Matt Lehman (R-Berne), drafted language in HB 1001 that an employer could not impose requirements that employees receive an immunization against COVID-19 unless the employer provided certain exemptions. Because of the potential of several health care workers being terminated and refused an exemption based upon religious beliefs, House Republicans deemed this an emergency and initially attempted in haste an unprecedented legislative process to hear testimony on the issue.

Before session even began in 2022, there had been two public hearings and nearly 15 hours of testimony on the matter.

The Indiana Chamber expressed serious concern for the attempt to make employers pay for COVID-19 testing if they mandated vaccination and stressed that any opt-out provisions or exemptions needed to be tied to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), plus federal contractors should be exempted. The measure ultimately cleared the House Employment Committee and the full House with those anti-business provisions intact.

But things changed on the Senate side. The bill was referred to the Health and Provider Services Committee, and at the prompting of the Chamber and other business organizations, Sen. Mark Messmer (R-Jasper) made significant changes to the bill that were more conducive to the business community's liking.

While the Chamber did not support the final version of the bill, there were enough adjustments – with the egregious anti-business elements removed – that we changed our position from oppose to neutral. Under the new law, employers may not oppose a requirement to receive an immunization for COVID-19 unless the employer provides an exemption that allows the employee to opt out for medical or religious reasons, or due to immunity from COVID for three months. The measure made allowances for federal contractor and health care facilities that are subject to federal immunization requirements, along with sports and entertainment organizations in

accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the ADA. The bill also provides for an employee to not be disqualified from unemployment benefits if they complied with the requirements to seek an exemption and were terminated for not receiving the immunization – a measure that codifies into statute the practice that the Department of Workforce Development is currently using.

The Chamber thanks the members of its Employment Law Policy Committee for their review and valued input on the bill. We would also like to thank Sen. Messmer for his diligent work in getting the bill into an acceptable place for the business community.

## A Positive Development in Workers' Comp

For several years, there has been an attempt to bring ambulatory surgical centers (ASCs) under the definition of a medical service facility. This is important because in 2014 hospitals were placed under that definition and capped for workers' compensation claims at a reimbursement rate of 200% of Medicare. According to data, this measure has decreased hospital costs while ASC costs have continued to rise. In addition, the last time worker benefits were increased was 2016. In an analysis by the National Council on Compensation Insurance, capping of ASC reimbursements would provide enough cost savings to increase worker benefits. The final bill provided that ASCs be reimbursed at 200% of Medicare rates and workers will receive a benefit increase of 3% clear across the board for injuries and disablements, plus maximum weekly wage and maximum benefits.

Because the cost savings are greater than the benefit increases, employers should see no impact on their workers' comp premiums.

The Chamber has worked closely with Rep. Lehman and Sen. Phil Boots (R-Crawfordsville) on this legislation since 2015. This year's final version passed both houses unanimously.



A large graphic advertisement for Indiana Business for Responsive Government (IBRG). The background is a photograph of the Indiana State Capitol building with its prominent green dome. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image. At the top right, it says "INDIANA BUSINESS FOR RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT" in white, followed by the "IBRG" logo in large white letters with a yellow swoosh underneath. Below that, the slogan "LEADING THROUGH POLITICAL ACTION" is written in large yellow letters. Underneath the slogan, a paragraph in white text explains that IBRG is the non-partisan political action program of the Indiana Chamber of Commerce. At the bottom right, the website "www.ibrg.biz" is listed in yellow. At the bottom left, a small white line of text states: "Paid for by the Indiana Chamber of Commerce. Contributions or gifts to Indiana Business for Responsive Government are not deductible for federal income tax purposes."

# ALL ABOUT HEALTH AND INSURANCE

By Mike Ripley, vice president of health care and employment law policy

## Looking Out for Small Group Insurance Plans

The Chamber opposed House Bill 1373 (Ambulance Services), authored by Rep. Brad Barrett (R-Richmond), because of its potential to increase costs to small group insurance plans. In addition, the policy required a direct payment to an out-of-network ambulance provider.

Ambulance providers are paid \$75-\$100 by Medicaid for basic life support transport, \$160 by Medicaid for advance life support (ALS) and \$435 by Medicare for ALS. One insurer pays 113% of Medicare in their participating contracts. The ambulance providers claim that reimbursement levels are significantly lower than their actual costs. Under the legislation, the out-of-network provider could receive an assignment of benefits (AOB) and still balance bill the patient. When the measure reached the Senate, the Chamber lobbied Senate Health and Provider Services Committee Chairman Sen. Ed Charbonneau (R-Valparaiso) with our concerns. He elected not to hear the bill.

The ambulance services language eventually was passed in HB 1314, which required health plans to fairly negotiate rates and terms with any ambulance service provider willing to become a participating provider with that health plan. The AOB portion was not included.

From the Chamber's perspective, this version is less onerous than what originally passed the House. It is expected that binding arbitration will be forthcoming in a future session, along with AOB. Much credit must be given to the Insurance Institute of Indiana and Anthem for their expertise and lobbying efforts on this issue.

## Troubling Bill Dies

The Chamber opposed SB 249 (Health Insurance Transparency), authored by Sen. Liz Brown (R-Fort Wayne), because it prohibited a health plan from requiring a participating provider to seek a prior authorization if the health plan approved at least 90% of the prior authorization requests for the particular service in the previous six-month period. It also subjected an annual policy increase exceeding 5% to be approved by the Department of Insurance – something it can do now.

After testifying about our concerns and representatives of the insurance industry expressing the impact on plans and businesses, the "prior authorization" language was amended out of the bill. We

thank Rep. Martin Carbaugh (R-Fort Wayne), chairman of the House Insurance and Financial Institutions Committee, who elected to not give the bill a hearing.

## Protecting MEWAs for Small Employers

The Chamber also opposed HB 1296, authored by Rep. Carbaugh, because it put more regulations and penalties on multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs) and would potentially make them less attractive to employers looking for a health plan option. The legislation passed the House with some changes after considerable opposition by the Chamber and employers participating in MEWAs.

The bill then became a study committee in the Senate thanks to Sen. Andy Zay (R-Huntington). Upon its return to the House, Rep. Carbaugh gutted the bill and turned it into a "constitutional carry" measure allowing a qualifying adult to carry a concealed handgun without a license; the Chamber took no position on that policy.

One insurance coverage mandate that passed the Senate 45-1 was SB 95 (Coverage For Living Organ Donors), authored by Sen. Mike Bohachek (R-Michigan City). Thanks again go to Rep. Carbaugh for not hearing the bill when it was assigned to his committee. The language did not find a home in conference committee and was defeated for this year.

## Unfortunate Tax Reduction on E-Cigarettes

Senate Bill 382, authored by Sen. Travis Holdman (R-Markle), was the Department of Revenue update legislation that ultimately included a detrimental health provision. It was amended in the Senate at the urging of vaping and tobacco lobbyists (and over the objections of the Chamber) to reduce taxes on e-cigarettes by 40% – and reduce taxes on cigars and nicotine lozenges.

The Chamber and other members of the Alliance for a Healthier Indiana urged removal of these tax cuts. While tax reductions on cigar and nicotine lozenges were removed, the reduction for e-cigarettes was kept.

This was an otherwise good bill but unfortunately it will now make tobacco and vaping products less expensive and more accessible to our youth and that aspect will likely have a negative impact on Indiana's future workforce and health care needs.



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# A DIFFICULT BUT SUCCESSFUL SESSION

By Greg Ellis, vice president of energy & environmental affairs & federal relations

In my six legislative sessions at the Indiana Chamber, this was the most unusual and maybe the busiest short term. Right out of the gate, bills were being heard and we were playing defense on some very important issues.

## Agency Oversight Attempts; Alcohol Shelved

Some of those bad bills were aimed at curtailing the authority of the executive branch. House Bill 1063 (De Novo Judicial Review of Agency Actions), which was authored by Rep. Chris Jeter (R-Fishers), was heard on day two. We opposed this policy as it would have changed the long-standing process to review/challenge agency actions by requiring the case to start over once the appeal reached the judicial branch. Creating a new evidentiary record would be duplicating what has already been achieved. Not to mention, this would have likely overburdened the court system, increased overall costs, decreased regulatory certainty and increased delays for businesses. Despite bringing these concerns to the attention of the House, the legislation passed. However, our efforts helped Senate leaders recognize this was a problematic issue and did not even hear the bill. Having two distinct but similar legal proceedings for what will likely be the same outcome is simply a bad idea.

Along similar lines was HB 1100 (Agency Oversight and Rulemaking Procedures), authored by Rep. Steve Bartels (R-Eckerty), which was also heard on the second day of session. This bill would have changed the scope of the Governor's executive orders and agency rulemaking significantly. We supported the position that executive orders do not continue indefinitely without either legislative action or rulemaking to formalize the policy. We opposed the limitation of an executive order expiring after 180 days without the ability to renew or establish a substantially similar executive order. That's because the Governor needs to have the ability to address emergency situations and exercise the powers of the office without calling a special session of the Legislature.

We also opposed the prohibition of not allowing a new rule without the repeal of the old rule. This could create gaps and endanger agency authority over federal programs delegated to them. This measure passed out of the House but was not voted on in committee in the Senate. It was resurrected though in the conference committee process and passed out of both chambers in HB 1211. Fortunately, Gov. Holcomb vetoed the bill for the above reason. Also, some additional language was added that would have had a chilling effect on the expansion of broadband connectivity. Lawmakers can override the Governor's veto with a simple majority when they reconvene. As of this writing, legislative leaders have not indicated if they will seek to override it.

Meanwhile, legislators were fairly quiet on attempts to upgrade Indiana's alcohol laws. Senator Phil Boots (R-Crawfordsville) authored SB 75 (Cold Beer Sales), which would have repealed provisions that prohibit a grocery store (including a convenience store) or a drug store from selling and delivering cold beer for carryout. It would have removed references to the temperature of beer as Indiana remains the only state in the country that regulates beer sales based on temperature. The Chamber's policy is to support more logical and equitable alcohol policies that level the playing field for producers, distributors and retailers, as well as facilitate consumer convenience. In the end, this bill did not receive a hearing in the Senate and died.

## Environmental Impacts

This year was a bit different in the environmental area in that there was no Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) agency bill. We also had a new House Environmental Affairs Committee

chair in Rep. Mike Speedy (R-Indianapolis), who authored a significant piece of environmental legislation in HB 1226 (Solid Waste Matters). This policy establishes the Central Indiana Waste Diversion Pilot Project for the purpose of diverting recyclable materials from municipal waste to productive commercial reuse, including up to \$4 million in grant funding for the project. It changes the definition of solid waste to not include material that is discarded if the material is determined to be nonhazardous and the material is used as an ingredient in or a component of a product or as a commodity in a process that results in a product – i.e., beneficial reuse. It also provides that a transfer station that holds a permit to haul hazardous waste may haul solid waste without also holding a permit to haul solid waste.

The Chamber supported this legislation with some caveats about redefining what is solid waste as it should be consistent with federal law and should add some protections for the original generator of the waste if it is used as material in a new product. Overall, we were pleased with the final policy and the positive effect the new law will have.

We did have some disappointments in this area: Senate Bill 265 (Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project), which was authored by Sen. Jon Ford (R-Terre Haute), and House Bill 1249 (Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project), authored by Rep. David Abbott (R-Rome City). These were effectively the same bills – both aimed at addressing frivolous lawsuits for the carbon sequestration pilot project in Terre Haute. The bills would have limited any potential liability of the pilot project by providing that a person asserting a carbon sequestration claim must prove actual interference with the reasonable use of the person's property or direct and tangible physical damage to the person's property, not just a lowering of property value due to perceived risk. This was similar to SB 373 from the 2021 legislative session. House Bill 1249 passed out of the House but did not get a hearing in the Senate because SB 265 was advancing.

Unfortunately, SB 265 died on the floor of the House when it was defeated by a vote of 43-53 on third reading. The uncertainty and confusion seemed to stem from concerns of property rights. The end result is the future of the carbon sequestration project in Terre Haute is now uncertain.

## Various Energy Successes

Even though we did play some defense, we had several notable successes on the energy policy front, including a couple Chamber legislative priorities.

First was SB 411 (Commercial Solar and Wind Energy), authored by Sen. Mark Messmer (R-Jasper). This was the renewable energy siting policy that died last year, which allows for the voluntary adoption by local government of commercial wind and/or solar siting regulations as set forth in the bill. It provides some regulatory certainty for siting of this type of energy generation and is consistent with recommendations made in the Indiana Chamber Foundation's energy study, *Powering Indiana's Economic Future*.

Another Chamber priority was a statewide policy on electric vehicles (EVs). House Bill 1221 (Electric Vehicles and Electricity Pricing), authored by Rep. Ed Soliday (R-Valparaiso), provided that a person who owns, operates or leases EV supply equipment and makes the equipment available for use by the public for compensation may charge the public for such use. The policy also authorizes an electric utility that is subject to the jurisdiction of the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission



(IURC) to request approval from the IURC to implement a public use EV pilot program to install, own or operate charging infrastructure or make-ready infrastructure to support public use EVs (such as school buses, public transit or delivery vehicles). It also establishes a plan for EV infrastructure in Indiana and serves as a first step in competing with our neighbors in the EV field and creating an EV policy for Indiana.

There were several other Chamber-supported energy bills that passed into law. House Bill 1209 (Carbon Sequestration Projects), also authored by Rep. Soliday, establishes a mechanism for underground storage of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in pore space in Indiana. It also addresses mineral and property rights and addresses liability for carbon sequestration.

Senate Bill 147 (Underground Pumped Storage Hydropower) was authored by Sen. Eric Koch (R-Bedford). It adds underground pumped storage hydropower using abandoned coal mines, abandoned quarries or other suitable sites located in Indiana to the list of sources and technologies that qualify as clean energy resources for purposes of the Indiana Voluntary Clean Energy Portfolio Standard Program. Specifically, it states that this technology qualifies as a renewable energy resource for purposes of the statute providing certain financial incentives for energy utilities to invest in clean energy projects. Senate Bill 271 (Small Modular Nuclear Reactors), also authored by Sen. Koch, amends the law governing certificates of public convenience and necessity that are issued by the IURC for the construction, lease or purchase of electric generation facilities. It requires the IURC, in consultation with IDEM, to adopt rules for the construction, purchase or lease of small modular nuclear reactors in Indiana for the generation of electricity to be used to furnish public utility service to Indiana customers. What's more, it establishes a clear procedural pathway for utilities in Indiana to use these small reactors to generate electricity and utilize existing infrastructure.

These measures take steps to advance an overall energy policy for Indiana consistent with the findings of the General Assembly's 21st Century Energy Task Force and the Chamber Foundation's *Powering Indiana's Economic Future* study. Such progress is needed to help Indiana obtain a goal of reliable energy at the most cost-effective prices.

## Water Infrastructure Progress

Water needs have historically been a topic that the General Assembly likes to address. So with the availability of federal money for water needs, this year was no different. Senate Bill 272 (Wastewater Infrastructure), authored by Sen. Koch, represents the culmination of the Wastewater Task Force's work from the 2021 interim period. It provides that the Indiana Finance Authority shall serve as the executive branch coordinator for funding allocated or made available to the state or local communities from federal, state and other sources for purposes related to water, wastewater or storm water infrastructure and systems.

Additionally, the Indiana Board of Education is required to approve a utility career cluster that allows students to acquire knowledge and skills related to employment in the electric, natural gas, communications, water and wastewater utility industries. It also provides for a mechanism for the IURC to initiate a receivership proceeding with respect to wastewater utilities that are failing and have been found to be in violation of the law. This legislation is consistent with the Chamber's legislative business issues and our 2014 water study.

Senate Bill 85 (Drainage Task Force), authored by Sen. Jean Leising (R-Oldenburg), establishes the Drainage Task Force and requires the task force to review the responsibilities of landowners and state and local authorities under current laws relating to the drainage of land. The new law also makes certain determinations concerning drainage and regulatory matters, and compares the regulatory authority over drainage of agricultural land with neighboring states authority. This policy will aid in the development of long-term plans for addressing drainage needs in Indiana.

This session began with a feverish pace and concluded with many Chamber successes as noted above. I would like to thank the members of the General Assembly who helped us get many beneficial bills through the process and defeat the bills that we opposed. In particular, Sen. Rod Bray (R-Martinsville), Sen. Liz Brown (R-Fort Wayne), Sen. Koch, Rep. Ethan Manning (R-Peru), Sen. Messmer, Rep. Soliday and Rep. Speedy were especially helpful.



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# LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD 2022

Bill #	Title/Description	Chamber Position	1st House				2nd House				Status
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/INNOVATION/TECHNOLOGY

HB 1092	Business Association Matters	S												Signed
HB 1234	Occupational Licensure Reciprocity	S												Died
HB 1288	Supplemental Fee on Electric and Hybrid Vehicles	O												Died
SB 4	Local Workforce Recruiting and Retention	S												Passed in part in SB 361
SB 5	Reciprocity of Health Care Licenses and Certificates	S												Signed
SB 75	Cold Beer Sales	S												Died
SB 223	Venture Capital Investment Tax Credit	S												Passed in part in SB 361
SB 245	Statewide Sports and Tourism Bid Fund	S												Signed
SB 358	Consumer Data Protection	S												Died
SB 361	Economic Development and Talent Attraction	S												Signed
SB 377	Film and Media Production Incentives	S												Similar effort passed in SB 361
SB 401	Business Matters	S												Died

## EDUCATION/WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

HB 1003	Nursing Programs and Licensing Matters	S												Signed
HB 1045	529 College Savings Accounts	S												Signed
HB 1072	School Referendum Levies	S												Died
HB 1093	Education Matters (early childhood/childcare provision)	S												Signed
HB 1094	Insurance Coverage for Work-Based Learning	S												Signed
HB 1251	Various Education Matters (adjunct teacher provision)	S												Signed
HB 1318	Childcare Provided by a School Corporation	S												Signed
HB 1361	TANF and Childcare Assistance Eligibility	S												Signed
SB 82	Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)	S												Signed
SB 290	Various Education Matters	S												Signed

## ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT

HB 1136	Net Metering for Electricity Generation	O												Died
HB 1209	Carbon Sequestration Projects	S												Signed
HB 1221	Electric Vehicles and Electricity Pricing	S												Signed
HB 1226	Solid Waste Matters	S												Signed
HB 1249	Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project	S												Died
HB 1304	Distributed Energy Generation	O												Died
SB 85	Drainage Task Force	S												Signed
SB 147	Underground Pumped Storage Hydropower	S												Signed
SB 265	Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project	S												Died
SB 271	Small Modular Nuclear Reactors	S												Signed
SB 272	Wastewater Infrastructure	S												Signed
SB 288	Eminent Domain Proceedings	O												Died
SB 411	Commercial Solar and Wind Energy	S												Signed

### Status and Position Key

1 – First Reading	5 – Committee Referral	9 – Conference Committee	N – Neutral
2 – Committee Action	6 – Committee Action	10 – Action by Governor	O/S – Oppose/Support in Part
3 – Second Reading	7 – Second Reading	S – Chamber Supports	OIP – Oppose in Part
4 – Third Reading	8 – Third Reading	O – Chamber Opposes	SIP – Support in Part

# LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD 2022

Bill #	Title/Description	Chamber Position	1st House				2nd House				Status		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
<b>HEALTH CARE/WORKPLACE SAFETY</b>													
HB 1046	Health Insurance Matters	O											Died
HB 1049	Cannabis Regulation	O											Died
HB 1070	Decriminalization of Marijuana	O											Died
HB 1168	Medical Marijuana	O											Died
HB 1212	Medical and Adult Use Cannabis	O											Died
HB 1232	Partial Marijuana Decriminalization	O											Died
HB 1296	Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangements	O											Died
HB 1311	Cannabis Legalization	O											Died
HB 1350	Vaccination Adverse Event Reporting System	O											Died
HB 1373	Ambulance Services	O											Died
HB 1405	Study of the Legalization of Recreational Marijuana	O											Died
SB 135	Ambulance Fee Dispute Resolution	SIP/OIP											Died
SB 175	Medical Cannabis	O											Died
SB 197	Cannabis Regulation	O											Died
SB 231	Medical Marijuana	O											Died
SB 249	Health Insurance Transparency	O											Died
SB 268	Colorectal Cancer Screening	O											Died
SB 324	Legalization of Cannabis	O											Died
SB 354	Marijuana Offenses	O											Died
SB 394	Medical Malpractice	O											Died
SB 414	Cannabis Legalization	O											Died
<b>LABOR</b>													
HB 1001	COVID-19 Immunizations	N											Signed
HB 1031	Wage History and Wage Range Inquiries	O											Died
HB 1050	Fair and Open Competition for Public Works Projects	S											Died
HB 1105	Same as 1050	S											Died
HB 1153	Workers' Compensation	S											Signed
HB 1162	Paid Family and Medical Leave	O											Died
HB 1215	Work Sharing Unemployment Insurance Program	S											Died
HB 1229	Vaccines and Employment	O											Died
HB 1307	Employee Misclassification	O											Died
HB 1333	Minimum Wage	O											Died
HB 1368	Unemployment Compensation	SIP/OIP											Died
HB 1408	Prohibition on COVID-19 Mandates	O											Died
SB 26	Use of Consumer Reports for Employment Purposes	O											Died
SB 30	Workplace Immunization	O											Died
SB 31	Workplace COVID-19 Immunization	O											Died
SB 34	Vaccine Status Discrimination	O											Died
SB 128	Prohibited Discrimination in Civil Rights Statutes	O											Died
SB 199	Workers' Compensation	O											Died
SB 203	Employee Misclassification	O											Died
SB 211	COVID-19 Vaccine or Mask Mandate Cause of Action	O											Died
SB 286	Prohibition on Employer Immunizations Requirements	O											Died
SB 287	Health and Immunization Matters	O											Died
SB 323	Minimum Wage and Employment Benefits	O											Died
SB 330	Vaccine Status Discrimination	O											Died

# LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD 2022

Bill #	Title/Description	Chamber Position	1st House				2nd House				Status
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

HB 1157	Township Budget	S												Died
SB 304	Township Trustees and Budgets	S												Signed

## MISCELLANEOUS

HB 1063	De Novo Judicial Review of Certain Agency Actions	O												Died
HB 1195	Driving Record Cards	S												Died
SB 128	Prohibited Discrimination in Civil Rights Statutes	S												Died
SB 200	Driving Cards	S												Died

## TAXATION/PUBLIC FINANCE

HB 1002	Various Tax Matters (tax cut provisions)	S												Signed
HB 1083	Tax and Fiscal Matters	OIP												Died
HB 1260	Department of Local Government Finance	N												Signed
SB 145	Property Tax Matters	SIP/OIP												Signed
SB 150	Business Personal Property Tax Exemption	S												Died
SB 262	Housing Tax Credits	S												Passed in SB 382
SB 382	Various Tax Matters	SIP/OIP												Signed

## Status and Position Key

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