

2021 LEGISLATIVE OUTCOMES



Despite the multiple levels of complexity and unpredictability that marked Kentucky's 2021 legislative session,

GLI once again followed through on its commitment to deliver results for the Greater Louisville business community. Through the dedication of our members and proactive advocacy of our government affairs team, GLI succeeded in passing several key bills to support our region's economic recovery and build a more prosperous and inclusive Greater Louisville.

Heading into the 2021 sessions in both Kentucky and Indiana, our key objectives were protecting our region's economic recovery and supporting small businesses. In Kentucky, GLI championed House Bill 278, which ensured that businesses could fully deduct from their state taxes expenses paid with forgiven Paycheck Protection Program loans. We estimate that this win staved off up to \$70 million in tax increases on businesses. Another top priority was protecting employers from increases to their unemployment insurance taxes brought on by the sharp rise in unemployment during 2020 and debt taken on by the state to continue paying UI benefits. Thanks to the passage of GLI-backed bills such as House Bill 413 and House Bill 382, Greater Louisville businesses are safe from a UI tax increase, saving employers in our region nearly \$150 million dollars.

In addition to these wins, Kentucky lawmakers passed Senate Bill 5, while lawmakers in Indianapolis passed Senate Bill 1. These critical pieces of legislation aim to establish a much-needed layer of liability protections for businesses from an expected wave of COVID-related litigation, which would threaten our region's economic recovery. We are thrilled that the Kentucky and Indiana legislatures have each passed liability protections for the many businesses in our bi-state region that operate on both sides of the Ohio River.

Passing legislation to build a more prosperous and equitable Greater Louisville was also a priority for GLI, and I am proud to report that we made good progress on this front. On the final day of session, lawmakers passed legislation to establish and provide seed funding for the West End Opportunity Partnership - a bold initiative to attract new investment in Louisville's West End and create opportunity while simultaneously protecting current residents from displacement. GLI's Board of Directors advocated aggressively for this key win.

We also saw passage of two critical criminal justice reform initiatives. House Bill 497 establishes a certificate of employability program to support reentry and second chance employment. House Bill 126, which was also a priority for our Business Council to End Racism, raises Kentucky's felony theft threshold, which will help reduce incarceration and result in fewer Kentuckians with felony records. Passage of these two bills is important for workforce development and addressing the disproportionate impact that our criminal justice system has had on Greater Louisville's Black community.

As with any legislative session, there were missed opportunities and bills left on the table. At the top of this list was the failure to pass a major infrastructure funding package. Lawmakers did not pass House Bill 561, which would have brought in almost half a billion dollars in new revenues for infrastructure in Kentucky and increased Louisville's state road aid funds by more than 60 percent. The failure to pass this bill was a major missed opportunity for lawmakers to kick our economic recovery into a higher gear.

Two other missed opportunities include House Bill 25 and House Bill 241. House Bill 25 would have removed the ban on individuals with felony records from accessing KEES funds. GLI championed this legislation in 2020 and 2021. In both years, it advanced to the Senate but never received final passage. Access to education is vital to economic opportunity and successful reentry for Kentuckians with felony records. We hope to see this legislation gain final approval in 2022. Similarly, we hope to see lawmakers finally pass legislation to authorize sports wagering, which is what House Bill 241 would have accomplished. Neighboring states and states throughout the nation are opening up new business opportunities and finding new sources of state revenue with sports wagering. It is time for Kentucky to catch up before we are left behind.

This introduction to GLI's 2021 State Legislative Outcomes Report offers just a glimpse of this year's session and what we managed to accomplish for businesses. In the full report, you can learn more about key wins, damaging bills we blocked, and other missed opportunities. In addition, you can review how legislators from our region voted on priority bills and see which lawmakers earned the title of "GLI Most Valuable Policymaker."

Despite the unique and challenging circumstances of the 2021 session, I am proud of the progress we made and the important work carried out by the Greater Louisville business community. Looking ahead, the 2022 sessions will present new opportunities to advance our region through smart, pro-growth public policy. I hope you will all join us in advocating for a stronger Greater Louisville.



Sarah Davasher-Wisdom
GLI President & CEO



Legislative Wins for Greater Louisville

COVID Liability Protections for Businesses

Senate Bill 5 (R. Stivers) establishes critical liability protections for businesses facing potential COVID-19-related lawsuits. The threat of frivolous and costly litigation related to the pandemic could severely hinder Kentucky’s economic recovery. A top legislative priority for GLI in 2021, Senate Bill 5 provides an appropriate level of protections for businesses that take the necessary measures to protect their employees, customers, and partners safe from the virus. Businesses that do not take necessary measures to protect public health are not eligible for liability protections.

In a major win for bi-state employers and businesses in Indiana, the Indiana General Assembly also established COVID liability for businesses with passage of Senate Bill 1 (M. Messmer). Thanks to this key legislation, Greater Louisville employers have protections on both sides of the Ohio River.

Tax Relief for PPP Recipients

House Bill 278 (P. Flannery) was a top GLI priority bill for the 2021 legislative session. It allows Kentucky businesses to deduct from their state tax burden expenses paid with forgiven PPP loans, as is the case under federal law and in many other states throughout the country. Without House Bill 278, Kentucky employers would have faced tax increases of up to \$250 million throughout the next two to three years- including \$75 million in Greater Louisville.

“I am thrilled that we were able to pass this important provision to provide much-needed clarity to Kentucky businesses as they finalize their tax filings. I am thankful for GLI’s advocacy on this legislation and am hopeful we can continue creating policies that protect our businesses and state economy.”

- Representative Patrick Flannery

“Both before and throughout the 2021 session, GLI was an aggressive advocate for Kentucky businesses who received PPP loans but would have been faced with a state tax increase as a result. Thanks to GLI’s advocacy and the passage of House Bill 278, Kentucky joins numerous other states in ensuring the deductibility of expenses paid with proceeds of forgiven PPP loans. This is good news for our small businesses and Kentucky’s economic recovery.”

- Brian Cromer, GLI Tax Reform Task Force Chair

Unemployment Insurance Tax Relief

House Bill 413 (R. Webber) provides immediate relief to employers by protecting them from increases to their unemployment insurance taxes brought on by the pandemic’s economic impacts. Employers were facing an increase of \$100 per employee in additional taxes for the next year. This bill provides relief from that increase by keeping the employers’ rate schedule at the pre-pandemic level.

“When I began hearing from small business owners and employers about how increases to unemployment insurance taxes would impact our economic recovery, I knew it was critical that the General Assembly act to provide relief. I was proud to sponsor House Bill 413 to support small businesses and am grateful to organizations like GLI for their advocacy on this important issue.”

- Representative Russell Webber, Chairman of the House Committee on Economic Development and Workforce Investment

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

House Bill 382 (R. Heath) appropriates \$575 million to help pay down Kentucky’s federal unemployment insurance debt. As a result of the economic impacts of the pandemic, Kentucky saw significant increases to unemployment claims by workers who lost their jobs. These increases destabilized Kentucky’s UI Trust Fund and forced the Commonwealth to borrow funds from the federal government. House Bill 382, in conjunction with House Bill 413, will help ensure employers are not burdened with repaying these funds through increased UI taxes.



Representative Patrick Flannery presenting House Bill 278

Unemployment Benefit “Clawbacks”

Senate Bill 7 (D. Givens) prevents the “clawback” of unemployment benefits that the government paid out to claimants in error during the pandemic. The bill also makes several other important improvements to Kentucky’s unemployment insurance system. Passage of this legislation was critical to help stabilize the UI system and prevent further burdens on employers.

Labor Law Consistency

House Bill 475 (W. Thomas) prohibits the state Labor Cabinet and related agencies from adopting workplace safety and health administrative regulations that are more stringent than federal OSHA standards. This legislation will provide regulatory consistency and predictability for Kentucky employers while still ensuring safety for workers.

Support for Restaurants

Senate Bill 67 (J. Schickel) makes permanent the ability of restaurants to sell alcohol with to-go and delivery orders. Restaurants have had the ability to sell alcohol to-go throughout the pandemic thanks to an executive order and legislation passed in the 2020 session. This legislation ensures restaurants will continue to have the flexibility needed to pivot their business models in light of the pandemic.

West End Opportunity Partnership

House Bill 321 (B. Reed) and House Bill 556 (D. Bentley) included language authored by Senate President Robert Stivers, Senator Julie Raque Adams, Senator Morgan McGarvey, Senator Gerald Neal, and Representative Ken Fleming to establish the West End Opportunity Partnership. This critical legislation establishes a new tax increment financing district in Louisville’s West End neighborhoods to encourage investment and economic development. The legislation also includes safeguards against the displacement of current residents and provides \$10 million in seed funds to be matched by \$20 million in local public and private funds. GLI strongly supported this legislation in the 2021 session to drive economic development and opportunity in this vital part of Louisville’s community.

Certificate of Employability

House Bill 497 (K. Moser) establishes a new certificate of employability program for inmates in Kentucky state prisons and provides for other re-entry supports, such as resume writing and assistance with securing related documents. This bill will lead to more successful reentry for individuals exiting incarceration and support workforce development.

Felony Theft

House Bill 126 (C. Massey) increases the monetary threshold under which an individual may be charged for felony theft. This critical bill will result in fewer Kentuckians with Class D felonies on their records and fewer Kentuckians entering the state prison system. House Bill 126 will reduce incarceration and support workforce participation.

Juvenile Justice Reform

Senate Bill 32 (P. Wheeler) included language from Senate Bill 36 (W. Westerfield) that will prevent some alleged juvenile offenders from automatically being transferred to adult courts. This legislation will allow judges to ensure teenagers who run into trouble will have better access to support services and alternatives to incarceration.

Commission on Race and Access to Opportunity

Senate Bill 10 (D. Givens) establishes a new state commission to study issues related to race and access to opportunity. This legislation represents a good first step in ensuring state policy promotes and advances racial equity in Kentucky.

Police Decertification

Senate Bill 80 (D. Carroll) addresses the issue of police decertification and will help police departments avoid hiring officers whom another department fired for misconduct. This legislation will help increase accountability and rebuild trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve.

Disaster Response Workers

House Bill 84 (M. Dossett) exempts out-of-state disaster response workers from being subject to local occupational licensing fees and state income taxes. This legislation will help ease administration and taxation burdens and support businesses and workers responding to natural disasters in Kentucky.

Child Care Funding

House Bill 405 (K. Fleming) includes language authored by Senator Julie Raque Adams to increase reimbursements rates for child care providers through Kentucky’s Child Care Assistance Program, or CCAP, by \$2 per child per day. This increase, a total of \$12 million, will help provide financial stability for the Commonwealth’s child care sector and ensure more families have access to child care services.

Access to Child Care

Senate Bill 148 (D. Carroll) supports increased access to child care by prohibiting certain local restrictions on family child care and in-home child care services. This legislation will help expand access to child care and support increased workforce participation.

Full-Day Kindergarten

House Bill 382 (R. Heath) appropriates \$140 million for full-day Kindergarten throughout Kentucky. Studies have shown full-day Kindergarten to be critical to supporting student success and putting students on a path to positive learning outcomes. Current state law provides funding for half-day Kindergarten.

Education Opportunity Accounts

House Bill 563 (C. McCoy) establishes Education Opportunity Accounts that will help increase educational choice for Kentucky families and provide support for students to access educational needs such as tutoring, virtual school, therapies, books and supplies, and special needs education. This legislation will help level the playing field for all families in Kentucky when it comes to finding the best educational options for their students. Representative Jerry Miller filed a floor amendment to this legislation to increase its positive impact on Jefferson County.

Teachers Retirement System Reform

House Bill 258 (C. Massey) makes several changes to the pension plans for future teachers in Kentucky to help stabilize the long-term outlook for the Teachers Retirement System. New teachers would be placed into a hybrid plan that combines elements of defined benefit and defined contribution. This legislation will help address Kentucky’s public pension crisis.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Senate Bill 270 (M. McGarvey) relates to teacher preparation programs and includes language authored by Senate President Robert Stivers to authorize a partnership between Kentucky State University and Simmons College with the goal of getting more Black teachers into K-12 schools.

Historic Preservation Tax Credits

House Bill 249 (J. Petrie) expands the annual cap on Kentucky’s Certified Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program from \$5 million to \$100 million. This program leverages private dollars to support investment in historic buildings and neighborhoods, which helps support investment, development, and economic growth.

Kentucky Center for the Arts

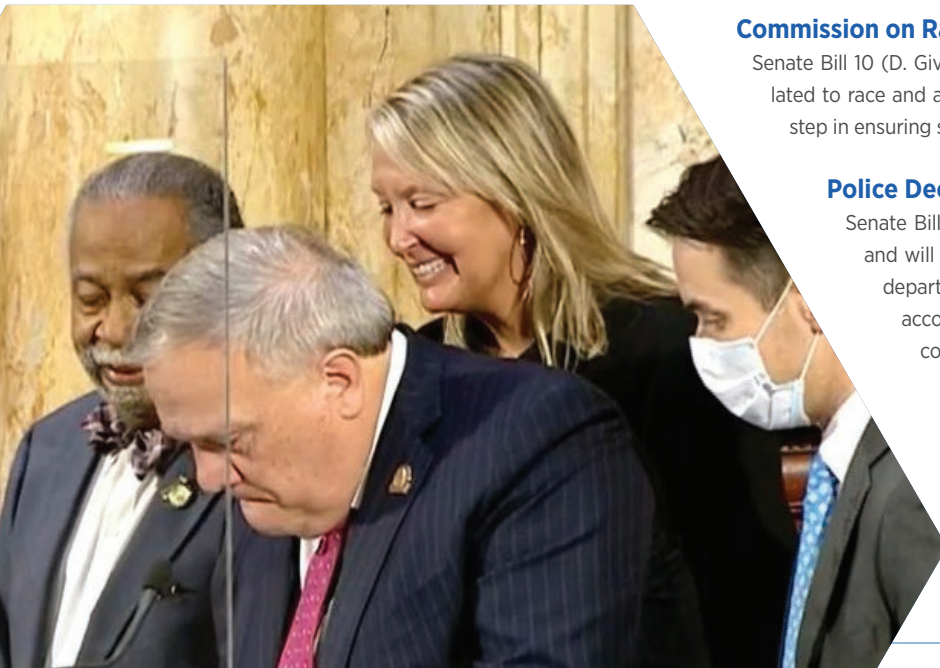
House Bill 192 (J. Petrie) includes additional funding for the Kentucky Center for the Arts to support the reopening of this critical cultural institution and state asset. This funding will support maintenance and other measures to ensure the Center is well positioned to attract tourism and drive our region’s economic recovery.

Public Transportation

House Bill 192 (J. Petrie) allocates more than \$8 million to support public transportation by addressing the loss of toll credits, which are generally used to meet matching requirements for federal grants. In Greater Louisville, public transportation plays a key role in workforce development and connecting our multi-county, bi-state region.

Small Business Development Center

House Bill 192 (J. Petrie) fully funds Kentucky’s Small Business Development Center. SBDC has numerous offices throughout the Commonwealth, including one in GLI’s offices in downtown Louisville. SBDC provides important, free services to help small business owners grow their businesses. Throughout the pandemic, SBDC has provided critical assistance to businesses seeking federal aid, such as PPP loans and EIDL loans.



Senator Neal, Senator Raque Adams, and Senator McGarvey watch as President Stivers signs legislation to establish the West End Opportunity Partnership.

Anti-Business Bills BLOCKED by GLI

In every legislative session, legislation gets filed that would harm economic growth or workforce development in Greater Louisville. GLI works aggressively to keep these bills from advancing through the legislative process and becoming law. Some of the bills that GLI blocked in 2021 addressed several issues:

- Efforts to roll-back major GLI wins in past sessions, including right to work, charter schools, and prevailing wage repeal.
- Legislation that could be used or perceived to discriminate against LGBTQ individuals- which would harm talent attraction and tourism.
- Mandates on employers that would have increased the cost of doing business or reduce employment.
- Legislation that would have increased property taxes and made land development processes in Kentucky more unpredictable.

“When legislation was filed in Frankfort that could harm development and deter investment in our region, GLI quickly stepped up to convene impacted stakeholders and engage with legislators. Thanks to their proactive advocacy, that legislation did not advance in the 2021 legislative session.”

- Lee Weyland, GLI Regional Land Development Task Force

Return on Investment

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

<p>House Bill 278 Deductibility of Expenses Paid with Forgiven PPP Loans</p> <p>\$62.5 MILLION</p>	<p>House Bill 413 and House Bill 382 Unemployment Insurance Tax Relief</p> <p>\$143 MILLION</p>	<p>House Bill 126 Felony Theft</p> <p>\$3.3 MILLION</p>
<p>BLOCKED Anti-inclusive or Discriminatory Bills</p> <p>\$60 MILLION</p>	<p>House Bill 405 Child Care Investment</p> <p>\$3 MILLION</p>	<p>House Bill 55 Reinstatement of Prevailing Wage</p> <p>\$138 MILLION</p>
<p>House Bill 321 and House Bill 556 West End Opportunity Partnership</p> <p>\$30 MILLION +</p>	<p>House Bill 192 Investment in Public Transportation and the Kentucky Center for the Arts</p> <p>\$3.6 MILLION</p>	<p>TOTAL:</p> <p>\$444 MILLION+</p>

Digital and Grassroots Advocacy

During this unique legislative session, GLI Advocacy leaned heavily on digital strategies and the volunteerism of business leaders to advocate for the business community's top priorities. More than 60 regional business leaders participated in GLI's virtual Greater Louisville Day in Frankfort and more than 150 GLI members sent messages to lawmakers through GLI's Action Center.

Greater Louisville Day (virtually in Frankfort)

- 20 elected and government officials
- 60+ regional business leaders in attendance

GLI's Action Center

- 150+ messages sent directly by GLI members to lawmakers in Frankfort



“With Frankfort largely closed off to the public because of the pandemic, GLI leveraged the strength of its members to advocate for critical priorities to grow our economy and improve our workforce. Through digital advocacy, direct outreach to legislators, and participation in events like Greater Louisville Day in Frankfort, GLI's members made a difference in the 2021 legislative session and were instrumental in many of our community's wins.”

- Tim Hagerty, GLI Public Policy Council Chair

Missed Opportunities

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

Infrastructure Investment

House Bill 561 (S. Santoro) marks the greatest missed opportunity of the 2021 legislative session. This bill would have generated hundreds of millions of dollars in new state revenues to invest in Kentucky's infrastructure. As a global logistics hub, it is critical that Kentucky have a world-class infrastructure system. This bill proposed a modest increase to the state gas tax, established a multi-modal transportation fund, and would have reformed Kentucky's outdated road-aid formula, which places regions like Greater Louisville at a disadvantage when it comes to road maintenance and improvements. House Bill 561 would have generated an additional \$460 million per year in new revenues for investment in our roads. In addition, Louisville would have seen its state road aid allocations increase by more than 60 percent.

Missed Opportunity: House Bill 561's Economic Impact

- \$460 million in NEW revenues for roads and highways
- 60 percent increase in new state road funds for Louisville

Legal Liability Reform

Senate Bill 17 (R. Alvarado), Senate Bill 20 (R. Alvarado), and Senate Bill 54 (S. Meredith) would have implemented important reforms to Kentucky's legal liability system. Kentucky's legal climate continues to harm economic growth and drive up costs for businesses and consumers in the Commonwealth. These bills would have led to major improvements to Kentucky's legal liability environment.

Missed Opportunity: Legal Liability Reform Impact

- Kentucky's legal climate is the 10th worst in the nation
- \$2,608 in annual liability costs per household

Sports Wagering

House Bill 241 (A. Koenig) would have created new opportunities for business development and tourism in Kentucky by authorizing sports wagering. Almost every state surrounding Kentucky has taken the necessary steps to create a regulatory and taxation framework for sports wagering. Kentucky continues to miss out on this opportunity.

Educational Access for Ex-Felons

House Bill 25 (K. Timoney) would have removed the statutory ban on individuals with felony records receiving KEES funds. GLI supported this legislation in 2020 and 2021. It would expand access to education for individuals in need of second chances and support workforce development.

Louisville's Civilian Review Board

Senate Bill 247 (M. McGarvey) and House Bill 309 (J. Miller) both proposed different ways to grant access to subpoena powers for Metro Louisville's Civilian Review Board, created by Metro Council ordinance in 2020. Ensuring that the Civilian Review Board had the ability to subpoena documents and witnesses when appropriate would help increase the effectiveness of the Board and ensure confidence in local investigations of issues related to law enforcement in the Louisville community.

Indiana Pregnant Workers Accommodations

GLI championed legislation in Kentucky to establish reasonable accommodations for pregnant workers and has urged the Indiana General Assembly to pass a similar law. While Indiana lawmakers did pass legislation related to this issue in the 2021 session, a stronger bill is needed that would provide clearer expectations for employers, better support women in the workplace, and more closely align with Kentucky's pregnant workers law.

2021 MOST VALUABLE POLICYMAKERS

GLI recognizes lawmakers from our region who support key legislative priorities of the Greater Louisville business community. The lawmakers below voted in line with GLI priorities 100 percent of the time. Lawmakers like these are vital to improving our region's business competitiveness. See the next two pages to read more about the voting records of lawmakers from Greater Louisville.



Senator Julie Raque Adams



Representative Thomas Huff



Representative Chad McCoy



Representative Jerry Miller



Senator Jason Nemes



Speaker David Osborne



Representative Jennifer Decker



Representative Ken Fleming



Representative James Tipton



Representative Russell Webber

LEGISLATIVE SCORECARDS

The votes in this record reveal how lawmakers from the Greater Louisville region voted on some of the priority bills that GLI supported during the 2021 General Assembly. The percentages represent how a legislator voted in relation to bills GLI supported in 2020.

Senate Voting Record

Louisville Metro Caucus Member	County	%	SB5 COVID	SB7 UI	SB67 COCKTAILS	SB80 POLICING	SB148 CHILDCARE	HB25 KEES	HB84 FIRST RESP.	HB126 FELONY THEFT	HB258 TRS	HB278 PPP	HB382 UI/FULL DAY K	HB413 UI RELEIF	HB415 DIRECT SHIP.	HB475 OSHA	HB497 REENTRY	HB563 EOAs	
Sen. Julie Raque Adams	Jefferson	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. David Yates	Jefferson	71.43%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✗	Abs.	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Denise Harper Angel	Jefferson	66.67%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Karen Berg	Jefferson, Oldham	66.67%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Jimmy Higdon	Jefferson, Nelson, Spencer	86.67%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Paul Hornback	Henry, Jefferson, Shelby, Trimble	92.86%	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	⊘	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Morgan McGarvey	Jefferson	71.43%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Stephen Meredith	Meade	93.33%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sen. Gerald Neal	Jefferson	66.67%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	⊘	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Dennis Parrett	Hardin, Jefferson	73.33%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
Sen. Mike Nemes	Bullitt, Jefferson	93.33%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊘	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓

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

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

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House Voting Record

Louisville Metro Caucus Member	County	%	SB5 COVID	SB7 UI	SB67 COCKTAILS	SB80 POLICING	SB148 CHILDCARE	HB25 KEES	HB84 FIRST RESP.	HB126 FELONY THEFT	HB258 TRS	HB278 PPP	HB382 UI/FULL DAY K	HB413 UI RELIEF	HB415 DIRECT SHIP.	HB475 OSHA	HB497 REENTRY	HB563 EOAs
Rep. Tina Bojanowski	Jefferson	75.00%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Pamela Stevenson	Jefferson	62.50%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Kevin Bratcher	Jefferson	93.75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Tom Burch	Jefferson	66.67%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. McKenzie Cantrell	Jefferson	68.75%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Jeff Donohue	Jefferson	56.25%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Jim DuPlessis	Hardin	93.33%	✓	✓	✗	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Al Gentry	Jefferson	81.25%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Rep. Samara Heavrin	Hardin	93.75%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rep. Thomas Huff	Bullitt	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Joni Jenkins	Jefferson	68.75%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Nima Kulkarni	Jefferson	62.50%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Mary Lou Marzian	Jefferson	53.85%	✗	⊖	⊖	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊖	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Chad McCoy	Nelson	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Reginald Meeks	Jefferson	50.00%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Rep. Charles Miller	Jefferson	88.89%	⊖	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✗	⊖	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	⊖	⊖
Rep. Jerry Miller	Jefferson, Oldham	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Jason Nemes	Jefferson, Oldham	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Speaker David Osborne	Oldham	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Felicia Rabourn	Henry, Trimble	85.71%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	⊖	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Josie Raymond	Jefferson	62.50%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Rep. Jennifer Decker	Shelby	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Bart Rowland	Hardin	87.50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Rep. Josh Calloway	Hardin	87.50%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Attica Scott	Jefferson	66.67%	✗	✓	✓	⊖	✗	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✗	✓	⊖	⊖	✗
Rep. Ken Fleming	Jefferson, Oldham	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Nancy Tate	Hardin, Meade	93.75%	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. James Tipton	Bullitt, Spencer	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Russell Webber	Bullitt, Hardin	100.00%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊖	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rep. Lisa Willner	Jefferson	56.25%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗

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

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