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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

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Matt Hostettler

Indiana

State Representative, HD-064 (R)

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Lifetime
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Score

IN Legislative Scorecard 2024

✓ Constitutional ✗ Unconstitutional — Did not Vote **Vote**

1. Gives the Attorney General the authority to enforce Indiana's existing ban on "sanctuary" cities or institutions. ✓

Constitutional: **Yes** · Cast: **Yes** · SB181 · 02/27/2024

2. Repeals obsolete energy programs and funds managed by the Indiana Office of Energy Development and replaces them with a low-interest loan program for energy efficiency and recycling projects. ✓

Constitutional: **No** · Cast: **No** · HB1278 · 03/05/2024

3. Introduces exemptions to certain work restrictions for minors aged 14 to 15, repeals work restrictions for minors aged 16 to 17, and removes the provision limiting work hours for minors after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m. —

Constitutional: **Yes** · Cast: None · HB1093 · 03/06/2024

4. Applies to Congress for a convention for proposing amendments under Article V of the U.S. Constitution to limit the number of terms that an individual may serve in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate. —

Constitutional: **No** · Cast: None · HJR3 · 01/30/2024

5. Restricts the use of a "firearms code" in payment transactions, preventing financial services from declining transactions based on it. —

Constitutional: **Yes** · Cast: None · HB1084 · 03/06/2024

6. Prohibits any state or state agency from accepting or requiring payment in a central bank digital currency (CBDC). ✓

Constitutional: **Yes** · Cast: **Yes** · SB180 · 02/27/2024

Scorecard Votes: 100%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Combating Illegal Immigration

SB181 Gives the Attorney General the authority to enforce Indiana's existing ban on "sanctuary" cities or institutions.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed SB181 on February 27, 2024 by a vote of 70 to 23. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because this bill is vital for maintaining the rule of law and preserving the integrity of our immigration system, which are crucial to protecting national sovereignty. Uncontrolled immigration transform the United States by altering the country's demographics and impact the nation's elections.

2. Green Energy Loans

HB1278 repeals obsolete energy programs and funds managed by the Indiana Office of Energy Development and replaces them with a low-interest loan program for energy efficiency and recycling projects.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed HB1278 on March 5, 2024 by a vote of 84 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill takes a step toward implementing the United Nations' Agenda 2030. HB1278 subtly advances a globalist environmental agenda under the pretext of combating climate change, which erodes property rights and local control. States should not buy into the climate-change agenda.

3. Employment of Minors

HB1093 introduces exemptions to certain work restrictions for minors aged 14 to 15, allowing them to work past 7 p.m. on school nights from June 1 through Labor Day. It repeals work restrictions for minors aged 16 to 17 and removes the provision limiting work hours for minors after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed HB1093 on March 6, 2024 by a vote of 62 to 31. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because parents know what is best for their children, not the government. This legislation removes government interference in business and the free market. By allowing parents and employers to make decisions about work hours, the bill supports individual responsibility. Furthermore, by easing restrictions on youth employment, the bill encourages a free-market environment where businesses can operate with fewer regulatory burdens.

4. Article V Convention

HJR3 applies to Congress for a convention for proposing amendments under Article V of the U.S. Constitution to limit the number of terms that an individual may serve in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed HJR3 on January 30, 2024 by a vote of 59 to 33. We have assigned pluses to the nays because a so-called "Convention of the States" would not be of "limited" purpose. The vague and contradictory text contained in this joint resolution dangerously permits what Article V of the U.S. Constitution describes as a "Convention for proposing Amendments" or second constitutional convention. Notably, Article V of the U.S. Constitution was designed to correct structural deficiencies in the federal government, not the behavior of its elected officials.

5. 2nd Amendment Protection

HB1084 allows state officials to carry guns in the state Capitol. It bans government entities from keeping records of privately owned firearms or their owners in Indiana. The bill also restricts the use of a "firearms code" in payment transactions, preventing financial services from declining firearm transactions.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed HB1084 on March 6, 2024 by a vote of 66 to 26. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because the workaround by credit card companies to track ammunition and firearm purchases violates several constitutionally protected rights, including the First, Second, and Fourth Amendments. This is a large invasion of privacy, opens the door for illegal searches, and potentially deters people from making firearm purchases.

6. Ban on Central Bank Digital Currency

SB180 prohibits any state or state agency from accepting or requiring payment in a central bank digital currency (CBDC). It also prohibits state agencies from advocating for or supporting the testing, adoption, or implementation of a CBDC by the U.S. government.

The Indiana State House of Representatives passed SB180 on February 27, 2024 by a vote of 83 to 11. We have assigned pluses to the ayes because Article I, Sections 8 and 10 of the U.S. Constitution state that only Congress has the power to coin money. States should take steps to return to the gold standard and embrace the use of real money. Digital currency can be easily tracked, allowing the government to monitor all financial transactions. This could lead to unconstitutional and extensive surveillance of individuals' financial activities, eroding personal privacy and potentially freezing assets, which is already happening in other countries.