

Over his nearly two decades in Washington, Mike Turner has taken over \$2 million in campaign dollars from corporate PACs, then he voted to pass a tax bill that gave his donors hundreds of millions in tax handouts, paid for by future cuts to Social Security and Medicare. As communities and hard-working people throughout his district struggle through the COVID-19 pandemic, politician Mike Turner voted against paid sick leave for essential frontline workers, which means they would have to choose between their health and their paycheck.

Turner Has Served In Congress Since 2003 – 17 Years In Total. According to Congress.gov, Turner has served in Congress since 2003. [Congress.gov, accessed [7/8/20](#)]

Over His Career, Turner Has Taken \$2,198,487.49 From Corporate PACs. According to Federal Election Commission records, Turner has taken a total of \$2,198,487.49 from PACs affiliated with corporations and corporations without capital stock. [Federal Election Commission, Citizens for Turner, accessed [9/10/20](#)]

Turner Voted To Adopt The Conference Report Of The Republican Tax Cut Bill, Passing The Bill. In December 2017, Turner voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to \$10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to \$2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for ‘pass-through’ business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, [Vote #692](#), 12/19/17; CQ, [12/19/17](#)]

Turner Corporate PAC Donations From Largest Recipients Of 2017 Tax Cut			
Corporation	Amount Given to Turner Since 2007	Est. Annual Tax Cut	Tax Cut Over Ten Year Budget Window
Alphabet (Google)	\$4,000	\$4,048,000,000	\$40,480,000,000
Walmart	\$1,000	\$2,200,000,000	\$22,000,000,000
AT&T	\$28,000	\$2,138,100,000	\$21,381,000,000
UnitedHealth	\$2,500	\$1,700,000,000	\$17,000,000,000
Comcast	\$9,000	\$1,478,900,000	\$14,789,000,000
Home Depot	\$6,000	\$1,360,500,000	\$13,605,000,000
Honeywell	\$57,500	\$788,200,000	\$7,882,000,000
Anthem	\$1,000	\$520,000,000	\$5,200,000,000
PNC	\$3,000	\$491,200,000	\$4,912,000,000
Duke Energy	\$1,000	\$483,200,000	\$4,832,000,000
Lockheed Martin	\$61,000	\$480,000,000	\$4,800,000,000
TOTAL	\$174,000	\$51,596,300,000	\$515,963,000,000

[MapLight, accessed [8/21/20](#); Americans for Tax Fairness, accessed [8/21/20](#)]

Budget Experts Argued The Republican Tax Cut Bill Could Result In Cuts To Medicare, Medicaid, And Social Security. “The tax bill that Republicans are muscling through Congress could result in cuts to entitlement spending if it significantly increases the national debt, budget experts say. Republicans say the tax-cut package will lead to economic growth and greater tax revenues, but there are doubts even within their party about whether that growth will come to pass. The Joint Committee on Taxation, Congress’s official budget scorekeeper, estimated the bill would cost \$1 trillion over a decade even with economic growth taken into account. Sen. Bob Corker (R-Tenn.) opposed the bill for that reason. As the population ages and health-care costs continue to rise, the fiscal demands on entitlements like Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security are projected to grow. The projected increase in the debt from the tax package could make the situation worse, budget experts say.” [The Hill, [12/3/17](#)]

After Passing A Tax Bill That Added Trillions To The Deficit, Speaker Paul Ryan Argued Medicare And Medicaid Would Need To Be “Reformed” In Order To Decrease The Deficit. “With his dream of tax reform now realized, Ryan is hoping to make progress on two other issues he’s targeted during his two-decade career in Washington: entitlement and welfare reform. ‘We’re going to have to get back next year at entitlement reform, which is how you tackle the debt and the deficit,’ Ryan, a former Budget Committee chairman, said in a recent interview this month on the Ross Kaminsky radio talk show. Medicare and Medicaid are the ‘big drivers of debt,’ Ryan said, suggesting Republicans could once again use the budget reconciliation process to avoid a Democratic filibuster. Medicare is the ‘biggest entitlement that’s got to have reform,’ Ryan added.” [The Hill, [12/27/17](#)]

- **HEADLINE: “After Tax Overhaul, GOP Sets Sights on Medicare, Social Security”** [US News, [12/7/17](#)]
- **HEADLINE: “Tax Bill Could Fuel Push For Medicare, Social Security Cuts”** [The Hill, [12/3/17](#)]

May 15, 2020: Montgomery County, Ohio Had Had 489 Cases Of Coronavirus. According to New York Times data, Montgomery County, Ohio had had 489 cases of coronavirus by May 15, 2020. [New York Times via GitHub, [5/15/20](#)]

In The Week Ending May 16, 2020, Ohio Had 46,594 New Unemployment Insurance Claims. In the week ending May 16, 2020, Ohio had 46,5694 new unemployment insurance claims. [Department of Labor, News Release, [5/21/20](#)]

May 15, 2020: Turner Voted Against The HEROES Act Coronavirus Relief Bill, Which Expanded Sick Leave Requirements To All Employers And Extended Emergency Paid Leave Through 2021. Turner voted against the HEROES Act, “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide roughly \$3 trillion in funding to further address the health and economic effects of COVID-19, including almost \$1 trillion for direct aid to state and local governments; \$200 billion for a fund to provide hazard pay for essential workers; \$75 billion for a national testing program; and funding for state and federal response related to health care, education, housing, and food supply. [...] It would increase federal contributions to state Medicaid programs and eliminate cost sharing for coronavirus treatments under Medicare and Medicaid. It would create a special enrollment period during the public health emergency for Affordable Care Act marketplace health plans and Medicare Parts A and B, and it would establish ‘risk corridor’ programs to make federal payments to issuers of most private health insurance plans and Medicare Advantage plans. [...] It would extend through 2021 requirements for employers to provide additional sick and family leave, and expand the requirements to apply to all private employers.” The bill passed 208-199. [H.R. 6800, [Vote #109](#), 5/15/20; CQ, [5/15/20](#)]

The HEROES Act Would Extend Emergency Family And Medical Leave To Employees Of Firms With 500 Employees Or More. “The Democrat-backed HEROES Act, H.R. 6800, includes a number of provisions that would impact the workplace. [...] The act would extend eligibility for paid sick leave and paid family and medical leave under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) to workers at companies with 500 or more employees. More workers would be eligible to take Emergency Family and Medical Leave Act (EFMLA) leave, and the leave would be available for more reasons than just coronavirus-related childcare needs. Under the HEROES Act, employers could be reimbursed by the federal government for offering hazard and incentive pay to certain essential workers, and the federal government’s \$600 weekly supplement to state unemployment benefits would continue until Jan. 31, 2021. The extra unemployment payments are currently set to expire on July 31.” [Society for Human Resource Management, [5/15/20](#)]

While The Families First Coronavirus Response Act Did Not Guarantee Sick Leave To Employees Of Firms With 500 Employers Or More, The HEROES Act Gave Paid Sick Leave Benefits To All Workers. “On May 12, 2020, the U.S. House of Representatives introduced the Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions Act (“HEROES Act”), which, among other things, would significantly expand coverage

and benefits available under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ('FFCRA'). As we have discussed at length in numerous prior posts, the FFCRA provides for paid sick leave for certain coronavirus-related reasons, as well as leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act ("FMLA") to care for a child whose school or care provider is closed or unavailable due to COVID-19 ('emergency FMLA' or 'EFMLA'). Under the current proposed bill, the HEROES Act would expand FFCRA coverage to employers of all sizes and across all industries without exemption. Presently, only employers with fewer than 500 employees are covered by the FFCRA paid leave requirements. The law also currently provides for exemptions for healthcare workers and first responders, as well as certain exceptions for employers with fewer than 50 employees." [National Law Review, [5/14/20](#)]

The HEROES Act Would Provide Paid Leave Through 2021, While The Families First Coronavirus Response Act Provided It Only Through The End Of 2020. "Some other key highlights of the proposed HEROES Act as they relate to FFCRA include: Expanding FFCRA eligibility through December 31, 2021. Presently, FFCRA leave is only available through December 31, 2020. Requiring employers to allow employees to take both emergency paid sick leave and emergency FMLA intermittently or on a reduced schedule if requested. Presently, intermittent and reduced schedule leave is only available if the employer permits an employee to take leave intermittently. Providing that emergency paid sick time for any of the above covered reasons be subject to a maximum rate of \$511/day and \$5,110 in the aggregate. Presently, leave to care for an ill family member or a child whose school or place of care is closed is subject to a lower maximum rate of \$200/day and \$2,110 in the aggregate." [National Law Review, [5/14/20](#)]

Unlike The Families First Coronavirus Relief Act, The HEROES Act Ensured The First Two Weeks Of Leave Would Be Paid And That Leave Could Not Be Counted Against Vacation Or Non-Emergency Sick Leave. "Some other key highlights of the proposed HEROES Act as they relate to FFCRA include: [...] Requiring that EFMLA pay (which would be capped at \$200/day for any covered reasons) be paid beginning on the first day of leave, and increasing the aggregate benefit maximum to \$12,000. Presently, the first two weeks of EFMLA may be unpaid unless an employee elects to substitute available paid leave, and the aggregate maximum benefit is \$10,000. Providing that EFMLA would not count toward the employee's general 12 week allotment of non-emergency FMLA time. Presently, EFMLA leave counts toward an employee's total bank of FMLA time. Prohibiting an employer from requiring an employee to substitute vacation, personal, or sick leave during EFMLA (though an employee may still elect to substitute such available paid time). Presently, an employer may require an employee to substitute available paid leave during EFMLA following the first 10 days of leave. Providing that any vacation, personal, or sick leave that an employee elects to use during EFMLA would not count toward the \$200/day and \$12,000 maximum limitation. Presently, no such limitations exist." [National Law Review, [5/14/20](#)]

True North Research Executive Director Lisa Grave Argued That The HEROES Act Would Keep Workers From Having To "Choose Between A Paycheck And Their Life And The Health Of Their Families." True North Research Executive Director Lisa Graves wrote, "The inability of tens of millions of Americans to access paid family and medical leave amid this rapidly unfolding global health pandemic also puts countless lives at risk. The HEROES Act at least acknowledges this reality by providing hazard pay during the pandemic for essential workers, through a wage of \$13 per hour. But no one should have to choose between a paycheck and their life and the health of their families, which is why expanding paid leave is a public health imperative." [The Hill, Lisa Graves, [6/30/20](#)]

Cornell University Study: Up To 3 Million United States Workers Went To Work Sick Each Week, And 35% Of Workers Lacked Paid Sick Leave. Cornell University's Philip Susser and Nicolas Ziebarth, "This paper profiles the sick leave landscape in the US – the only industrialized country without universal access to paid sick leave or other forms of paid leave. We exploit the 2011 Leave Supplement of the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), a representative and comprehensive database on sick leave in the US. The two binary outcome variables measure (i) access to paid sick leave and (ii) suppressed sick leave ('presenteeism'). Thirty-five percent of US full-time employees lack access to paid sick leave. Low-income employees, service sector employees, and those in poor health have the lowest coverage rates. We estimate that, each week, up to three million US employees suppress

their need for sick leave and engage in presenteeism behavior. These are primarily women with children and low-wage sector jobs.” [IZA Institute of Labor Economics, Philip Susser & Nicolas Ziebarth, [February 2016](#)]

Annually, 20% Of Food Service Workers Went To Work While Experiencing Vomiting Or Diarrhea.

“Transmission of foodborne pathogens from ill food workers to diners in restaurants is an important cause of foodborne illness outbreaks. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommends that food workers with vomiting or diarrhea (symptoms of foodborne illness) be excluded from work. To understand the experiences and characteristics of workers who work while ill, workplace interviews were conducted with 491 food workers from 391 randomly selected restaurants in nine states that participated in the Environmental Health Specialists Network of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Almost 60% of workers recalled working while ill at some time. Twenty percent of workers said that they had worked while ill with vomiting or diarrhea for at least one shift in the previous year. Factors significantly related to workers having said that they had worked while ill with vomiting or diarrhea were worker sex, job responsibilities, years of work experience, concerns about leaving coworkers short staffed, and concerns about job loss. These findings suggest that the decision to work while ill with vomiting or diarrhea is complex and multifactorial.” [Journal of Food Protection, Carpenter et al., [8/31/17](#)]

The CDC’s Aron Hall Argued That Paid Sick Leave Policies Could Lower The Risk Of Disease Spread. ““It is vital that food service workers stay home if they are sick; otherwise, they risk contaminating food that many people will eat,” said Aron Hall, D.V.M., M.S.P.H., of CDC’s Division of Viral Diseases. However, 1 in 5 food service workers have reported working at least once in the previous year while sick with vomiting or diarrhea. Fear of job loss and not wanting to leave coworkers short-staffed were cited as significant factors in their decision. ‘Businesses can consider using measures that would encourage sick workers to stay home, such as paid sick leave and a staffing plan that includes on-call workers,’ said Hall.” [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Press Release, [6/3/14](#)]