

**OHIO**

**SENATE**

**JOURNAL**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 2003**

## TWENTY-SECOND DAY

Ross County Courthouse, Chillicothe, Ohio

**Saturday, March 1, 2003 at 2:00 o'clock p.m.**

The hour having arrived for the meeting of the two houses in joint session, in the Ross County Courthouse, Chillicothe, Ohio, for the purpose of commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of Ohio's statehood and the first convening of the General Assembly.

The members of the house and senate, preceded by the president, speaker and clerks thereof, entered the courtroom.

Representative Gary Cates and Senator Randy Gardner announced a quorum of each house, respectively, was present.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend James Grove, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, reading as follows:

Almighty God, by whose hand, and under whose protecting Providence, are met her this day. We give Thee thanks for all the good gifts of life Thou hast bestowed upon us. We thank Thee for this Great Land of ours and for the rich heritage of freedom that has been given us by those who came to this part of the world and carved a home and community and this great State, out of wilderness.

Bless, we pray Thee, these Thy servants as they deliberate and bring to issue the laws of our great State. Keep them strong and courageous and true to the highest in them and cause them to rule in justice and mercy and peace.

Bless the Governor of the State and all those who rule us, that they may rule with righteousness and understanding.

Stab us all awake to our responsibilities as Citizens of this land of ours and this State that we may willingly and courageously carry forward all the work and responsibility that is ours, that we may live according to The will and Thy purpose. Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

May the Lord bless you and keep you, lift the light of His countenance upon you, and give you peace. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

AMEN

The First American Artillery Group Color Guard presented the colors, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Jeffrey Simmons,

descendent of Thomas Worthington, led the General Assembly in the Pledge. Following the Pledge, the National Anthem was sung by State Representative Lance Mason.

Andrew Cayton, Distinguished Professor of History, Miami University, addressed the assembly, reading as follows:

Why Ohio Matters  
Andrew R. L. Cayton  
March 1, 2003

Thank you.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly,  
Distinguished Members of the Audience:

When I was asked to talk to you today about Ohio's history, I immediately thought of Mr. Fulmer, my Ohio history teacher at Marietta Junior High School in the late 1960s. Mr. Fulmer was a no-nonsense man of deep faith, particularly when it came to the inevitable triumph of the Ohio State University Buckeyes. Only once did I and a couple of my friends dare to ask him a question. We were disappointed that the annual Ohio history bus trip would not take us to the northwestern part of the state. One day after class, we approached Mr. Fulmer at his desk and made our case for a visit to the Fallen Timbers battlefield, Put-in-Bay, and Toledo. Mr. Fulmer patiently listened to our plea, then closed his book, and looked at us rather sternly. "Boys," he said, "I'll tell you why you're not going to Toledo or anywhere near it. Someday somebody may ask you what you learned from me about Ohio. If you remember nothing else, remember this: never ever allow yourself to get anywhere near that close to Michigan."

Now I am only mildly ashamed to admit that since junior high school I have developed some appreciation for the state of Michigan. In fact, I now know that Ohio is different from Michigan only to the extent that Ohio produces national college football champions and Michigan doesn't.

In the spirit of my teacher, I could continue to talk today about our many achievements. I could tell you that Ohio matters because it is the birthplace of presidents, inventors, industrialists, labor leaders, social activists, teachers, artists, actors, and writers. I could talk about Toni Morrison, Maya Lin, William Dean Howells, Annie Oakley, and Paul Dunbar. I could mention William Howard Taft, the only American to have been both President of the United States and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and three generations of Tafts as examples of dedicated commitment to public service. I could salute Representative Nancy Putnam Hollister, chair of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission as evidence of both continuity and change; a descendant of the most prominent settler of Marietta, the first official

American settlement in the Ohio Country, she is also the first woman to serve as governor of Ohio. I could tell you about Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman, in many ways representative Buckeyes in their dogged determination to fulfill assignments without fuss and feathers. Put down the rebellion, they were told, by whatever means necessary. And they did.

In 1903, when people gathered in Chillicothe to celebrate the centennial of the creation of Ohio, it was one of the most important states in the American Union. It was a distinctive place because it seemed so thoroughly American, so completely normal. Most Ohioans believed that the key to collective progress was individual progress. The success of a great democratic state rested on the ability of its citizens both to take care of themselves and to focus on the real world; in the words of the motto of Miami University, "to produce without being conspicuous." Ohio did not nurture Mozarts and Michaelangelos or Shakespeares and Rembrandts. Rather, its glory lay in the ordinariness of its citizens, its pride in the fact that it was typically American. Look for the golden age of Ohio not in museums or palaces but in the stuff of everyday life: in light bulbs and automobiles, in airplanes and steel.

In 1803, when people gathered in Chillicothe to inaugurate the government of the seventeenth state in the American Union, however, Ohio was something far more radical. It was, we should remind ourselves, an experiment in democratic government, a relatively new and untried way of doing things for people used to deferring to the authority of kings and aristocrats. The young Connecticut-born Chillicothe lawyer Michael Baldwin's declaration that "all power" ought to flow "from the people," that the people were "fully competent to govern themselves" and were "the best and only proper judges of their own interests and their own concerns" was a revolutionary manifesto. In Ohio, as in the United States as a whole, agreed conservative Ephraim Cutler, "the voice of the people is the voice of god."

Edward Tiffin, our first governor, was a Chillicothe doctor, a Methodist preacher who insisted on the importance of affection, and an emotional man who loved to argue. A visitor marveled when Governor Tiffin walked into a Methodist meeting because he was "a small, plain-looking man, with a very bald head, a round face and expressive countenance." Where were the dignity and the power of a chief magistrate? Of course, the very absence of what my grandmother used to call "airs" was precisely the point. Tiffin's dignity and power lay in his accessibility, in his familiar manner, in the very qualities of ordinariness that Ohioans would celebrate in Grant and the Wright brothers.

Democracy is something we tend to take for granted in 2003. But it was something new under the sun in 1803, and the people of the Ohio

treasured their opportunity to try it. They had what we have sometimes lost: a wonderfully exhilarating sense of the possibilities of popular government. Yet, the original Ohio Constitution, which entrusted power to white male adult voters in regular, open elections, created a strong legislature and a weak governor, and allowed the General Assembly to appoint judges, was as unnerving as it was liberating. Where was stability, many wondered, in a government that was the people? What if the state government did nothing more than reflect the whims of fickle voters and the exigencies of transitory crises? How would Ohioans deal with their remarkable diversity in origins, interests, temperaments, and faith? Could white men bring themselves to accept the demands of equality from people excluded from citizenship on the basis of race, religion, or gender? What did Ohioans have in common beside their desire to own land and live healthy, prosperous lives? How would they develop the state? Who would build and maintain roads, canals, prisons, and public buildings? How should they educate themselves and prepare their children for the responsibility as well as the freedom of citizenship? And who would pay for it all? And how?

In short, the issues that confronted the leaders of Ohio in 1803 confront them still in 2003. This situation is neither surprising nor discouraging.

A bicentennial moment is many things: an opportunity to party, to celebrate, to take stock of the past and to plan the future. It is a time to be proud of being from Ohio. To take pride in our individual achievements. To take pride in the development of a level of material comfort impossible to imagine in 1803. And, as important, to take pride in our willingness to renew our commitment to addressing the persistent, unresolved challenges of democratic government: promoting diversity and ensuring inclusiveness, supporting public works and the public welfare, cultivating the arts and encouraging commerce.

Let us on this happy occasion, then, celebrate the contentiousness of democracy and the multiplicity of our voices as the most reliable barometer of the political health of our common enterprise, the state of Ohio. Let us together embrace the costs as well as the benefits of a pluralist democracy. And let us proudly affirm our own version of Wilbur Wright's 1910 advice to a meeting of the Ohio Society of New York: "If I were to give a young man [or young woman] advice as to how he [or she] might succeed in life, I would say to him [or her], pick out a good father and mother, and begin life in Ohio."

Senator John Carey and Representative John Schlichter presented a seventeen star transitional U.S. flag to the president and the speaker.

Representative Nancy Hollister, Chair of the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, presented gavels to President White and Speaker Householder.

Speaker Householder addressed the Assembly, as follows:

An extraordinary time. An extraordinary people.

And two hundred years ago, it began right here.

Ours was the 17th state in this great experiment of government of the people, by the people and for the people.

They began with little but hope and a vision. And they transformed their ideas into a great state of opportunity for all who would follow.

Like those who have come before me as speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, I look out across our state and see challenges and opportunities.

I can only imagine what our first speaker, Michael Baldwin, must have thought as he strode to the podium for the first time. Or what our first members-30 in all-felt as they began their work.

Before them was a truly extraordinary challenge: A new state, a new government, a frontier land that held much uncertainty-but with it, much promise.

Ohio was the edge of a great frontier. Back east, they saw us as pioneers. And in many ways, we were.

My own family came to this land of hope and opportunity from Pennsylvania in 1802.

My great grandfather's great grandfather-Adam Householder-left the home he knew so well for an uncertain future 300 miles west.

He had faith that his sacrifice would lead to better opportunities for his children. So Adam Householder braved those unknown fortunes and traveled on.

The story goes that Adam's wife came on horseback, carrying her eldest son Philip while her husband accompanied her on foot, carrying his trusty rifle.

They crossed the Alleghenys and the mighty Ohio River-drawn by the promise that lay ahead in this great land.

It is truly a special honor for me to stand before you today...not only to carry on the tradition of this historic body as Speaker of the Ohio House in this, our bicentennial year, but to carry with me my family's own special tradition of 201 years in this great land.

In many ways, my family's story is the story of Ohio-and one told time and

again by countless families.

They came from distant states and distant lands...to till our rich soils, and work in our mines and mills.

They were tradesmen, businessmen.

With their hands, they built churches, schools and communities.

And with their hearts, they raised their families and looked out for one another as family-for often, it seemed they had little else but each other.

The paths they took to Ohio were as varied as the people themselves.

But their journey was not just one of time and distance but of hope and opportunity, the dream of a brighter future and a better tomorrow-for themselves, their families and those who would follow in their footsteps.

They pursued what some call the American dream, but for my family and many others, it began as the Ohio dream-here in this special place where even a boy from the foothills of Perry County can grow up to become Speaker of the Ohio House.

So many contributed so much to found our great state and lay the foundation for what she is today. Among them, Thomas Worthington, one of the leaders in the Ohio statehood movement.

We have many special guests with us today, including descendants of Worthington.

Will you please rise and be recognized?

Thomas Worthington was a leader of Ohio's statehood movement.

He served as Ohio's sixth governor and one of our first two United States senators. He and his family lived in a great mansion of stone called Adena, not far from here.

In many ways, Worthington personified the spirit of Ohio.

He grew up parentless in Virginia, sought adventure at sea and found success in Ohio.

It was under the guidance of William Darke, a friend of his late father and a Revolutionary War hero, that Worthington began to develop the qualities that would contribute much to his life-and much to this new frontier land we call home today.

History describes Worthington as a man of faith, gentility and ambition. And history remembers him as the father of Ohio statehood.

Like many before him-and many since-Thomas Worthington came to Ohio to pursue his dreams.

I can only imagine what he would think about how Ohio has grown and prospered through the years, and the impact our great state has had on the

course of history.

I think he would be amazed-and quite proud.

We no longer dream of the day when man can fly-a pair of Ohioans made that dream a reality.

We no longer dream of the day when man will soar to the stars for it was an Ohioan who first orbited the Earth. And it was an Ohioan whose small step was a giant leap for mankind.

Our daily lives have been made better by a boy from Milan, Ohio-Thomas Edison-whose inventions changed the fabric of America.

Ohioans have been leaders in the arts and literature, sports and medicine, education, business, the military and government.

The story of Ohio is not one of a state but one of its people.

The early pioneers came to Ohio seeking a better way of life-and it is their dream that echoed here in Chillicothe as the first Ohio General Assembly convened.

Today, the voice of all Ohioans rings in the halls of the Ohio General Assembly. And it is in their voice that we hear the hopes and dreams of this great land we call Ohio.

Today, we gather here in Chillicothe not only to honor and celebrate an important anniversary, but to reflect on all who have come before us to make Ohio a great place to call home-and to look forward to an even brighter future as we enter our third century.

President White addressed the Assembly, as follows:

Speaking on behalf of the 33 members of the Ohio Senate, it's good for the Ohio Legislature to be home in Chillicothe. Winston Churchill once said "*The farther backward you can look, the farther forward you are likely to see.*" I can think of no better way to remember the contributions of our state's founding fathers than to walk in their footsteps, as we are doing this afternoon.

Two hundred years ago on this very day, our predecessors met here for the first time to put into practice a government that many of them had a hand in crafting.

The first speaker of the Ohio Senate was Nathaniel Massie. Today, 200 years later, as I lead the Ohio Senate, I'm proud of the fact that Massie and I hail from the same small village of Manchester, Ohio. Nathaniel Massie was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and an accomplished surveyor by trade. He bravely conquered the rough terrain of Scioto River Valley and is credited with founding the city of Chillicothe, which became the first state capital, and home to many of our founding fathers.

These men and their colleagues were statesmen, revolutionaries, craftsmen, lawyers, future governors, and congressmen. Together they formed



the ideal troop of visionaries we needed to lay the foundation of this great state.

One of our great founding fathers was Edward Tiffin who served in the territorial legislature, presided over the Constitutional Convention, and became Ohio's first governor. He was instrumental in swaying then-president Thomas Jefferson to clear the way for Ohio to become the nation's 17th state. A doctor and lay minister in his church, Tiffin put his own interests aside and graciously took the reins of a fledgling state in the aftermath of the Revolutionary War. Four years later, Tiffin took the next step in his service when the General Assembly selected him to replace Thomas Worthington in the U.S. Senate.

Governor Tiffin died in 1829, but his early contributions to Ohio live on. I am pleased to recognize Eudora Ore, a direct descendent of Edward Tiffin, who is with us today along with her daughter, Virginia Richmond. Eudora, Virginia, will you please stand and be recognized.

I am reminded today of those first delegates to the state Constitutional Convention from my beloved Adams County. They were Joseph Darlington, Nathaniel Massie and Thomas Kirker. I have a special affinity with Thomas Kirker, Ohio's second governor who later served as the speaker of the Senate and as speaker of the House of Representatives. Thomas Kirker purchased land in Liberty Township, Adams County in 1794, and built a stone house on the farm in 1805. I have personally known the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh generations of Kirkers who have owned and lived on the original homestead. The fifth generation descendent, Charles Kirker Jr., and his wife Jean are my neighbors even today. I am pleased they could be with us to share this special occasion. Jean and Kirk, please stand and be recognized.

The Senate I look out on today is much different than the one Nathaniel Massie looked out on 200 years ago. Most obvious is the fact that Massie presided over a body of only 14 senators, representing 17 counties, while our current 33 senators cover 88 counties. While most of our members earn their Senate seats through hard-fought political campaigns, Massie and his fellow legislators came to Chillicothe on the heels of actual battles, bringing their families into largely unsettled lands.

Like their predecessors did two centuries ago, members of today's Ohio General Assembly come to session knowing that our families, our communities and future generations rely on responsible government and sound public policy that we create. But it's hard to imagine the tremendous burden of duty Ohio's early leaders must have felt. These leaders were driven by the common vision of the state and nation that we would become, and today, we are the manifestation of that vision.

My fellow Ohioans, we share a very proud past and we stand at the threshold of a bright and productive future. Here's to the next 200 years!

The Honorable Mike DeWine and the Honorable George V. Voinovich,

U.S. Senators, presented a proclamation on behalf of the U.S. Senate.

The Honorable Robert W. Ney, U.S. House of Representatives, presented a proclamation on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Senator White offered the following resolution :

**S. J. R. No. 5**-Representatives Householder, Allen, Aslanides, Barrett, Beatty, Blasdel, Boccieri, Book, Brinkman, Brown, Buehrer, Callender, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cates, Chandler, Cirelli, Clancy, Collier, Core, Daniels, DeBose, DePiero, DeWine, Distel, Domenick, Driehaus, C. Evans, D. Evans, Faber, Fessler, Flowers, Gibbs, Gilb, Grendell, Hagan, Hartnett, Harwood, Hollister, Hoops, Hughes, Husted, Jerse, Jolivette, Kearns, Key, Kilbane, Koziura, Latta, Manning, Mason, McGregor, Miller, Niehaus, Oelslager, Oltman, Otterman, S. Patton, T. Patton, Perry, Peterson, Price, Raga, Raussen, Redfern, Reidelbach, Reinhard, Schaffer, Schlichter, Schmidt, Schneider, Seaver, Seitz, Setzer, Sferra, Skindell, G. Smith, S. Smith, D. Stewart, J. Stewart, Strahorn, Sykes, Taylor, Trakas, Ujvagi, Wagner, Walcher, Webster, White, Widener, Widowfield, Willamowski, Williams, Wilson, Wolpert, Woodard, Yates, Young. -Senators White, Randy Gardner, Amstutz, Armbruster, Austria, Blessing, Brady, Carey, Carnes, Coughlin, Dann, DiDonato, Fedor, Fingerhut, Robert Gardner, Goodman, Hagan, Harris, Herington, Hottinger, Jacobson, Jordan, Mallory, Miller, Mumper, Nein, Prentiss, Roberts, Schuler, Schuring, Spada, Stivers, Wachtmann.

Recognizing Ohio's Statehood Day, March 1, 2003.

WHEREAS, The members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio are pleased to recognize March 1, 2003, as Ohio's Statehood Day; and

WHEREAS, The Ordinance of 1787 established the Northwest Territory, a large body of unsettled land that included what is now Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and it included the provisions of how a territory could become a state. After President Thomas Jefferson signed the Enabling Act into law in April 1802, allowing Ohio to apply for statehood, territorial leaders convened in Chillicothe in November of that year to draft the state's first constitution, which was delivered by Thomas Worthington to Congress, where it was approved and signed by the President on February 19, 1803. On March 1, 1803, the first General Assembly met in Chillicothe to complete the transfer of power, and Chillicothe served as Ohio's capital from 1803 to 1816, with the exception of a two-year period when officials met in Zanesville; and

WHEREAS, On March 1, 2003, the Ohio Bicentennial Commission kicks off an eight-month celebration of Ohio's Bicentennial with Statehood Day in the City of Chillicothe and Ross County. Statehood Day activities include a prayer breakfast, a black-tie ball, a special joint session of the Ohio General Assembly, the re-creation of an 1803 village, the first day issuance of a U.S. Postal Service stamp recognizing Ohio statehood, the casting of Ross County's Bicentennial Bell, and the re-opening of Adena, the restored home of Thomas Worthington,

and numerous other Bicentennial-related events will occur in all parts of Ohio throughout most of 2003; and

WHEREAS, On the occasion of Statehood Day, we applaud the many individuals who have given of their time, energy, and abilities in the spirit of cooperation and civic pride to see this auspicious celebration through to completion. As they join in the commemoration of Ohio's Bicentennial, Ohio's residents can reflect with pride on our state's dynamic history and look forward to a rewarding, successful future; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio, in adopting this Resolution, recognize March 1, 2003, as Ohio's Statehood Day; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to the Ohio Historical Society, to the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, to the Chillicothe and Ross County 2003 Commission, and to the news media of Ohio.

The question being, "Shall the resolution, **S. J. R. No. 5**, be adopted?"

Senator Randy Gardner rose in support of the resolution.

The question recurred, "Shall the resolution, **S. J. R. No. 5**, be adopted?"

The resolution was adopted without objection by the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Speaker Householder offered the following resolution:

**H. J. R. No. 5**-Representatives Householder, Redfern, Allen, Aslanides, Barrett, Beatty, Blasdel, Boccieri, Book, Brinkman, Brown, Buehrer, Callender, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cates, Chandler, Cirelli, Clancy, Collier, Core, Daniels, DeBose, DePiero, DeWine, Distel, Domenick, Driehaus, C. Evans, D. Evans, Faber, Fessler, Flowers, Gibbs, Gilb, Grendell, Hagan, Hartnett, Harwood, Hollister, Hoops, Hughes, Husted, Jerse, Jolivet, Kearns, Key, Kilbane, Koziura, Latta, Manning, Mason, McGregor, Miller, Niehaus, Oelslager, Olman, Otterman, S. Patton, T. Patton, Perry, Peterson, Price, Raga, Raussen, Reidelbach, Reinhard, G. Smith, S. Smith, Schaffer, Schlichter, Schmidt, Schneider, Seaver, Seitz, Setzer, Sferra, Skindell, D. Stewart, J. Stewart, Strahorn, Sykes, Taylor, Trakas, Ujvagi, Wagner, Walcher, Webster, White, Widener, Widowfield, Willamowski, Williams, Wilson, Wolpert, Woodard, Yates, Young. -Senators White, Amstutz, Armbruster, Austria, Blessing, Brady, Carey, Carnes, Coughlin, Dann, DiDonato, Fedor, Fingerhut, Goodman, Hagan, Harris, Herington, Hottinger, Jacobson, Jordan, Mallory, Miller, Mumper, Nein, Prentiss, Randy Gardner, Robert Gardner, Roberts, Schuler, Schuring, Spada, Stivers, Wachtmann.

To honor the City of Chillicothe and Ross County on their contributions to Ohio's Statehood and Bicentennial.

WHEREAS, The members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio are pleased to extend special recognition to the City of Chillicothe and Ross County on their role in Ohio's accession to the United States and in Ohio's Statehood Day celebration, March 1, 2003; and

WHEREAS, Founded in 1796, the City of Chillicothe became the capital of the Northwest Territories, a large body of unsettled land that included what is now Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota, and it served as a focal point for westward expansion. After President Thomas Jefferson signed the Enabling Act into law in April 1802, allowing Ohio to apply for statehood, territorial leaders convened in Chillicothe in November of that year to draft the state's first constitution, and "the father of Ohio statehood," Thomas Worthington, was selected to deliver the completed document to Congress, where it was approved and signed by the President on February 19, 1803. Ohio had already held its election of state officials, and on March 1, 1803, the first General Assembly met in Chillicothe to complete the transfer of power. Chillicothe served as Ohio's capital from 1803 to 1816, with the exception of a two-year period when officials met in Zanesville, and during the Statehood Day celebration, the city will host a ceremonial session of the General Assembly and other events to mark Ohio's Bicentennial; and

WHEREAS, Throughout their existence, the City of Chillicothe and Ross County have enjoyed the benefits of a generous and civic-minded population, and those who currently make the county their home take great pride in their rich heritage. Their efforts have certainly made the area a pleasant and friendly place in which to live and work; and

WHEREAS, America is only as strong as her individual communities, which are unique and which make a significant contribution to the culture of our state and nation. Ohio's Statehood Day celebration offers the citizens of Chillicothe and Ross County the opportunity to share their memories and experiences and to reflect on the benefits of life in their close-knit communities, for they have built on the best traditions of the past to ensure a future filled with hope and promise; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio, in adopting this Resolution, commend the City of Chillicothe and Ross County on their contributions to Ohio's Statehood and Bicentennial; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to the City of Chillicothe, to Ross County, and to the news media of Ohio.

The question being, "Shall the resolution, **H. J. R. No. 5**, be adopted?"

Representative Cates rose in support of the resolution.

The question recurred, "Shall the resolution, **H. J. R. No. 5**, be adopted?"

The resolution was adopted without objection by the members of the Senate

and the House of Representatives.

Senator White offered the following resolution :

**S. J. R. No. 6**-Representatives Householder, Allen, Aslanides, Barrett, Beatty, Blasdel, Boccieri, Book, Brinkman, Brown, Buehrer, Callender, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cates, Chandler, Cirelli, Clancy, Collier, Core, Daniels, DeBose, DePiero, DeWine, Distel, Domenick, Driehaus, C. Evans, D. Evans, Faber, Fessler, Flowers, Gibbs, Gilb, Grendell, Hagan, Hartnett, Harwood, Hollister, Hoops, Hughes, Husted, Jerse, Jolivette, Kearns, Key, Kilbane, Koziura, Latta, Manning, Mason, McGregor, Miller, Niehaus, Oelslager, Oltman, Otterman, S. Patton, T. Patton, Perry, Peterson, Price, Raga, Raussen, Redfern, Reidelbach, Reinhard, Schaffer, Schlichter, Schmidt, Schneider, Seaver, Seitz, Setzer, Sferra, Skindell, G. Smith, S. Smith, D. Stewart, J. Stewart, Strahorn, Sykes, Taylor, Trakas, Ujvagi, Wagner, Walcher, Webster, White, Widener, Widowfield, Willamowski, Williams, Wilson, Wolpert, Woodard, Yates, Young. -Senators White, Randy Gardner, Amstutz, Armbruster, Austria, Blessing, Brady, Carey, Carnes, Coughlin, Dann, DiDonato, Fedor, Fingerhut, Robert Gardner, Goodman, Hagan, Harris, Herington, Hottinger, Jacobson, Jordan, Mallory, Miller, Mumper, Nein, Prentiss, Roberts, Schuler, Schuring, Spada, Stivers, Wachtmann.

Honoring Scott Hagan for his contributions to Ohio's Bicentennial celebration.

WHEREAS, The members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio are pleased to extend special recognition to Scott Hagan on his contributions to Ohio's Bicentennial celebration; and

WHEREAS, With our state's agricultural roots, barns have always been a part of Ohio's landscape, and in its efforts to preserve and promote the unique history of our state, the Ohio Bicentennial Commission hired Scott Hagan to paint at least one barn in each of Ohio's eighty-eight counties for the state's two hundredth anniversary celebration. Beginning the project in 1998, Scott Hagan painted Ohio's red, white, and blue bicentennial logo on a total of eighty-nine barns throughout the state, completing the last one in Sandusky County on September 19, 2002. During 2003, he will paint the bicentennial logo in an additional series of special projects that will continue throughout the year; and

WHEREAS, A talented individual, Scott Hagan has demonstrated exemplary initiative, enthusiasm, and perseverance in developing and sharing his creative skills. His unwavering commitment to excellence has earned him a reputation as a truly gifted artist, and he is, indeed, deserving of high praise; and

WHEREAS, Scott Hagan has been tireless in his efforts to complete this nationally renowned project, which has received a Best Creative Tactics award from the Public Relations Society of America. Through his art, Scott Hagan has touched, inspired, and gained the respect of countless Ohioans, and his success is a justifiable source of pride for him and his family. We are certain that as he

pursues his artistic interests, he will continue to make invaluable contributions to the State of Ohio and to the world around him; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio, in adopting this Resolution, commend Scott Hagan on his exceptional work on Ohio's Bicentennial Barns Project and salute him as an outstanding citizen; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to Scott Hagan and to the news media of Ohio.

The question being, "Shall the resolution, **S. J. R. No. 6**, be adopted?"

Senator DiDonato rose in support of the resolution.

The question recurred, "Shall the resolution, **S. J. R. No. 6**, be adopted?"

The resolution was adopted without objection by the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Speaker Householder offered the following resolution:

**H. J. R. No. 6**-Representatives Householder, Redfern, Allen, Aslanides, Barrett, Beatty, Blasdel, Boccieri, Book, Brinkman, Brown, Buehrer, Callender, Calvert, Carano, Carmichael, Cates, Chandler, Cirelli, Clancy, Collier, Core, Daniels, DeBose, DePiero, DeWine, Distel, Domenick, Driehaus, C. Evans, D. Evans, Faber, Fessler, Flowers, Gibbs, Gilb, Grendell, Hagan, Hartnett, Harwood, Hollister, Hoops, Hughes, Husted, Jerse, Jolivet, Kearns, Key, Kilbane, Koziura, Latta, Manning, Mason, McGregor, Miller, Niehaus, Oelslager, Olman, Otterman, S. Patton, T. Patton, Perry, Peterson, Price, Raga, Raussen, Reidelbach, Reinhard, Schaffer, Schlichter, Schmidt, Schneider, Seaver, Seitz, Setzer, Sferra, Skindell, G. Smith, S. Smith, D. Stewart, J. Stewart, Strahorn, Sykes, Taylor, Trakas, Ujvagi, Wagner, Walcher, Webster, White, Widener, Widowfield, Willamowski, Williams, Wilson, Wolpert, Woodard, Yates, Young. -Senators White, Amstutz, Armbruster, Austria, Blessing, Brady, Carey, Carnes, Coughlin, Dann, DiDonato, Fedor, Fingerhut, Goodman, Hagan, Harris, Herington, Hottinger, Jacobson, Jordan, Mallory, Miller, Mumper, Nein, Prentiss, Randy Gardner, Robert Gardner, Roberts, Schuler, Schuring, Spada, Stivers, Wachtmann.

To honor the Verdin Company for its contribution to the Bicentennial Bell Project.

WHEREAS, The members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio are pleased to extend special recognition to the Verdin Company on its contributions to Ohio's Bicentennial Bell Project; and

WHEREAS, Two hundred years ago, bells were an important part of life in the Northwest Territory, summoning local citizens to school, church, and court and informing them of emergencies or other concerns. As part of the Ohio Bicentennial celebration, the Ohio Bicentennial Commission enlisted the Verdin

Company to cast commemorative bells on site in each of our state's eighty-eight counties in a series of public, two-day signature events, ensuring that every county will participate in and benefit from Ohio's Two Hundredth Anniversary commemoration; and

WHEREAS, The Verdin Company is, indeed, deserving of high praise, for since its inception in 1842, this fine business has achieved a remarkable record of service to its customers. Based in Cincinnati, Verdin is the world's largest bell company, making bells and ringing equipment for more than thirty thousand churches and one hundred cathedrals across the globe, and it is also Ohio's oldest family-owned manufacturer. Verdin has earned the gratitude and appreciation of many satisfied clients, and its success is a justifiable source of pride and an excellent reflection not only on the business itself, but also on the astute management of the Verdin family, on their hard-working employees, and on the Greater Cincinnati community, as well; and

WHEREAS, Over the years, the Verdin Company has enhanced the quality of life within the surrounding area. We are certain that as this worthy enterprise maintains its dedication to service and achievement, it will continue to grow and prosper, and will follow in the tradition of excellence which has long been its hallmark; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the 125th General Assembly of Ohio, in adopting this Resolution, commend the Verdin Company on its contributions to Ohio's Bicentennial Bell Project and extend best wishes for ongoing success; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this Resolution to the Verdin Company and to the news media of Ohio.

The question being, "Shall the resolution, **H. J. R. No. 6**, be adopted?"

Representative Redfern rose in support of the resolution.

The question recurred, "Shall the resolution, **H. J. R. No. 6**, be adopted?"

The resolution was adopted without objection by the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Members of the General Assembly proceeded to the bar of the courtroom, whereupon they inscribed their names into a registry using the Constitution Table, to be presented to the Ohio Historical Society.

On the motion of Senator Randy Gardner, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, March 4, 2003 at 1:30 p.m.

On motion of Representative Cates, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 4, 2003 at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

On motion of Senator Randy Gardner, the joint convention was dissolved.

Attest:

MATTHEW T. SCHULER,  
Clerk.