

Wisconsin State Legislature

**2019–2020 Session**

# Voting Record



**Wisconsin State AFL-CIO**

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Wisconsin State AFL-CIO  
Voting Record of the  
2019 - 2020  
**WISCONSIN  
STATE  
ASSEMBLY**

	Weakening Educational Requirements for CNA's	Veto Override of Bill to Weaken CMA Educational Requirements	Non-partisan Redistricting	Wisconsin State Budget	Slowing Down Highway Improvement Projects	Improving Affordability and Access to Healthcare	Two-thirds Funding for K-12 Schools	Supporting UW System & Wisconsin Idea	Removing and Replacing Lead Laterals	WI Building Trades' Contracts	2019-20 Session Percent Right	Cumulative Lifetime Record		Lifetime Percent Right
	AB 76	AB 76	AB 897-AA2	AB 56	AB 285	AB 56, AA2-ASA 1	AB 56, AA3-ASA 1	AB 56, AA4-ASA 1	AB 56, AA5-ASA 1	AB 706-711		Right	Wrong	
Allen, Scott (R-97)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	39	11%
Anderson, Jimmy (D-47)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	28	0	100%
August, Tyler (R-32)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	67	6%
Ballweg, Joan (R-41)	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	R	11%	11	92	11%
Barca, Peter (D-64)*												119	3	98%
Billings, Jill (D-95)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	66	1	99%
Born, Mark (R-39)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
Bowen, David (D-10)	R	R	R	R	R					R	100%	39	1	98%
Brandtjen, Janel (R-22)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	20%	6	39	13%
Brooks, Robert (R-60)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	39	9%
Brostoff, Jonathan (D-19)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	44	1	98%
Cabrera, Marisabel (D-9)		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	9	0	100%
Considine, David (D-81)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	42	1	98%
Crowley, David (D-17)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	27	0	100%
Dittrich, Barbara (R-38)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Doyle, Steve (D-94)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90%	65	3	96%
Duchow, Cindi (R-99)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	37	8%
Edming, James (R-87)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	41	9%
Emerson, Jodi (D-91)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Felzkowski, Mary (R-35)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	55	5%
Fields, Jason (D-11)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	66	1	99%
Goyke, Evan (D-18)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	62	0	100%
Gruszynski, Staush (D-90)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Gundrum, Rick (R-58)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	20%	2	17	11%
Haywood, Kalan (D-16)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Hebl, Gary (D-46)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	98	3	97%
Hesselbein, Dianne (D-79)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	61	0	100%
Hintz, Gordon (D-54)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	90	0	100%
Horlacher, Cody (R-33)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	42	7%
Hutton, Rob (R-13)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
Jagler, John (R-37)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
James, Jesse (R-68)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Katsma, Terry (R-26)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	41	9%
Kerkman, Samantha (R-61)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	12	117	9%
Kitchens, Joel (R-1)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	41	9%
Knodl, Daniel (R-24)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	78	6%
Kolste, Debra (D-44)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	52	1	98%
Krug, Scott (R-72)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	6	68	8%
Kuglitsch, Mike (R-84)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	6	66	8%
Kulp, Bob (R-69)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	43	9%
Kurtz, Tony (R-50)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Loudenbeck, Amy (R-31)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	7	65	10%
Macco, John (R-88)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	42	7%
Magnafici, Gae (R-28)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
McGuire, Tip (D-64)*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Meyers, Beth (D-74)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90%	42	3	93%
Milroy, Nick (D-73)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	78	1	99%
Murphy, David (R-56)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	53	7%
Mursau, Jeffrey (R-36)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	11	95	10%
Myers, LaKeshia (D-12)		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	9	0	100%
Neubauer, Greta (D-66)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	19	0	100%
Neylon, Adam (R-98)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	58	5%
Novak, Todd (R-51)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	9	34	21%
Nygren, John (R-89)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	6	86	7%
Ohnstad, Tod (D-65)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	61	0	100%
Oldenburg, Loren (R-96)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Ott, Jim (R-23)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	87	5%
Petersen, Kevin (R-40)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	87	5%
Petryk, Warren (R-93)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	8	65	11%
Plumer, Jon (R-42)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	12	8%
Pope, Sonyd (D-80)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	116	1	99%
Pronschinske, Treig (R-92)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	27	7%
Quinn, Romaine (R-75)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	42	7%
Ramthun, Timothy (R-59)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	20%	2	8	20%
Rierner, Daniel (D-7)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	54	0	100%
Rodriguez, Jessie (R-21)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	49	8%
Rohrkaste, Mike (R-55)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	41	9%
Sanfelippo, Joe (R-15)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	53	9%
Sargent, Melissa (D-48)	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	100%	60	0	100%
Schraa, Michael (R-53)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
Shankland, Katrina (D-71)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	61	1	98%
Sinicki, Christine (D-20)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	131	1	99%
Skowronski, Ken (R-82)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	47	4%
Snyder, Patrick (R-85)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	27	7%
Sortwell, Shae (R-2)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Spiros, John (R-86)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	53	7%
Spreitzer, Mark (D-45)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	45	0	100%
Stafsholt, Robert (R-29)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	27	7%
Steffen, David (R-4)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	3	42	7%
Steineke, Jim (R-5)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	6	68	8%
Stubbs, Shelia (D-77)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Stuck, Amanda (D-57)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	44	1	98%
Subeck, Lisa (D-78)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	42	0	100%
Summerfield, Rob (R-67)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	27	7%
Swearingen, Rob (R-34)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
Tauchen, Gary (R-6)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	6	86	7%
Taylor, Chris (D-76)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	66	0	100%
Thiesfeldt, Jeremy (R-52)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	5	68	7%
Tittl, Paul (R-25)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	58	6%
Tranel, Travis (R-49)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	8	61	12%
Tusler, Ron (R-3)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	11%	2	26	7%
VanderMeer, Nancy (R-70)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	41	9%
Vining, Robyn (D-14)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	10	0	100%
Vorpapel, Tyler (R-27)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	4	40	9%
Vos, Robin (R-63)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	7	99	7%
Vruwink, Don (D-43)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	90%	27	2	93%
Wichgers, Chuck (R-83)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	27	7%
Wittke, Robert (R-62)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	1	9	10%
Zamarripa, JoCasta (D-8)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	74	0	100%
Zimmerman, Shannon (R-30)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	10%	2	19	10%

Blank Space - Absent or Not Voting  
Republicans: 63 Democrats: 36

R - Means Voted Right W - Means Voted Wrong \* Served Partial Term or on Extended Leave

Wisconsin State AFL-CIO  
Voting Record  
of the 2019 - 2020

**WISCONSIN  
STATE  
SENATE**

	Legislative Licensing Reports	Removing Tax Breaks for Shipping Jobs out of WI	Improving Affordability and Access to Healthcare	Slowing Down Highway Improvement Projects	Wisconsin State Budget	Removing and Replacing Lead Laterals	Two-thirds Funding for K-12 Schools	WI Building Trades' Contracts	2019-20 Session Percent Right	Cumulative Lifetime Record		Lifetime Percent Right
	SB 541	AB 10	AB 56, AA2-ASA 1	AB 285	AB 56	AB 56, AA4-ASA 1	AB 56, AA3-ASA 1	AB 706-711		Right	Wrong	
Bernier, Kathy (R-23)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	7	64	10%
Bewley, Janet (D-25)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	63	1	98%
Carpenter, Tim (D-3)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	196	5	98%
Cowles, Robert (R-2)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	54	151	26%
Craig, David (R-28)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	38%	7	55	11%
Darling, Alberta (R-8)	W		W	W	W	W	W	R	14%	36	126	22%
Erpenbach, Jon (D-27)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	121	1	99%
Feyen, Daniel (R-18)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	3	19	14%
Fitzgerald, Scott (R-13)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	29	113	20%
Hansen, Dave (D-30)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	111	4	97%
Jacque, André (R-1)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	5	66	7%
Johnson, LaTonya (D-6)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	55	-	100%
Kapenga, Chris (R-33)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	13%	3	53	5%
Kooyenga, Dale (R-5)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	7	60	10%
Larson, Chris (D-7)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	56	1	98%
LeMahieu, Devin (R-9)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	4	32	11%
Marklein, Howard (R-17)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	8	56	13%
Miller, Mark (D-16)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	120	2	98%
Nass, Stephen (R-11)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	38%	27	139	16%
Olsen, Luther (R-14)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	33	111	23%
Petrowski, Jerry (R-29)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	24	101	19%
Ringhand, Janis (D-15)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	64	-	100%
Risser, Fred (D-26)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	242	13	95%
Roth, Roger (R-19)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	5	30	14%
Schachtner, Patty (D-10)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	14	-	100%
Shilling, Jennifer (D-32)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	114	1	99%
Smith, Jeff (D-31)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	26	-	100%
Stroebel, Duey (R-20)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	5	54	8%
Taylor, Lena (D-4)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	102	1	99%
Testin, Patrick (R-24)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	3	19	14%
Tiffany, Thomas (R-12)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	7	53	12%
Wanggaard, Van (R-21)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	25%	6	39	13%
Wirch, Robert (D-22)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	100%	146	4	97%

Blank Space - Absent or Not Voting    R - Means Voted Right    W - Means Voted Wrong    \* Served Partial Term or on Extended Leave  
 Republicans: 19    Democrats: 14

# Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Voting Record 2019-2020 Wisconsin State Legislature Summary of Bills

## *STATE ASSEMBLY*

### *Assembly Bill 76*

#### *Weakening Educational Requirements for Certified Nursing Assistants*

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) provide essential bedside care to patients, gather vital information necessary for nurses and physicians, and work in a wide variety of environments, from hospitals to nursing homes to patients' own homes. Currently, CNAs are some of the lowest paid healthcare workers. Their work is difficult and often backbreaking – literally as CNAs suffer high rates of workplace injuries. The important jobs CNAs do should be valued at a higher rate by making improvements in their pay, working conditions, staffing ratios, and increased training. In Wisconsin, CNAs must obtain 120 hours of classroom instruction and 32 hours of clinical training.

This bill, introduced by Rep. Petryk (R-Town of Washington) and Sen. Cowles (R-Green Bay), proposed cutting the educational training for CNAs by nearly half: CNAs would only have to obtain 75 hours of instructional training with 16 hours of clinical training (as opposed to the current 120 hours of classroom instruction and 32 hours of clinical training). This bill to cut training requirements in half for CNAs has the potential to send insufficiently trained CNAs into positions where their lack of training could put patient care in danger. **The recorded vote of 66-31 was on passage (May 15, 2019). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Fortunately, after the Senate passed this bill, Governor Evers issued a veto and the bill did not become law.

### *Assembly Bill 76*

#### *Weakening Educational Requirements for Certified Nursing Assistants*

(Unfavorable upon Passage notwithstanding Governor's Veto) This bill, introduced by Rep. Petryk (R-Town of Washington) and Sen. Cowles (R-Green Bay), proposed cutting the educational training for CNAs by nearly half: CNAs would only have to obtain only 75 hours of instructional training with 16 hours of clinical training (as opposed to the current 120 hours of classroom instruction and 32 hours of clinical training). It passed the Assembly on May 15, 2019 and the Senate on November 5, 2019. When the bill was sent to the Governor's desk, Governor Evers vetoed the bill agreeing that “Research has shown that higher training standards result in better outcomes for patients, lower staff turnover, and higher job satisfaction.” Two months later, the Republicans in the Assembly called for a vote to override the Governor's veto. For such a vote to be successful, both the Assembly and Senate would need to vote by a two-thirds majority. In the Assembly, Republicans would have needed 66 votes to over-turn Gov. Evers' veto. **The recorded vote of 63-36 was on passage notwithstanding the Governor's veto (January 15, 2020). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Fortunately, the Republicans did not receive enough votes to override Governor Evers' veto and the bill did not become law. Unfortunately, Republicans ignored the Democratic process and quietly inserted this provision into a COVID-19 omnibus relief bill (AB 1038), which passed and was signed into law as Act 185.

***Assembly Bill 897 / Assembly Amendment 2  
Non-partisan Redistricting***

(Unfavorable upon Chair's Decision) In 2010, the Republicans gained control of the Legislature and worked in secret to gerrymander legislative district lines directly with a private law firm to benefit Republicans for the next ten years. Instead of allowing voters to pick their representatives, Republicans went to great lengths to pick their voters. In 2018, the plan gave Republicans victories in 63 out of 99 Assembly districts even when the Democratic state-wide candidates for US Senate, Governor/Lt. Governor, and Attorney General all won the statewide vote. Republicans have been able to rule the Legislature as a majority party because they chose distorted lines for their own political benefit. This Amendment, introduced by Rep. Vining (D-Wauwatosa) would have re-assigned the duty of redistricting to the non-partisan Legislative Reference Bureau and a newly created non-partisan Redistricting Advisory Commission. The amendment would have required the Commission to draw maps consistent with the United States and Wisconsin Constitutions as well as the federal Voting Rights Act and barred it from drawing a district to favor any political party or politician. This amendment was identical to AB 303, also introduced by Rep. Vining. In past years, the minority party would utilize a well-established procedure called a pulling motion to "pull" important bills (like AB 303) out of committee to make sure that the bill received debate and a vote on the Assembly floor. In October 2019, the Republican-led Legislature eliminated pulling motions, which ensured that many important bills stuck in committee would never receive a debate or vote. Rep. Vining introduced this amendment on AB 897 to ensure that non-partisan redistricting received a debate and vote. However, when she did so, the Speaker deemed it not relevant or germane. **The recorded vote of 63-36 was on whether the Speaker's Decision would stand or be overturned (February 20, 2020). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the Speaker's Decision was not overturned and the amendment died.

***Assembly Bill 56  
2019-2021 Wisconsin State Biennial Budget***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin's 2019-2021 Biennial Budget covers the fiscal period of July 2019 to June 2021. In February 2019, Governor Tony Evers put forth the "People's Budget": his proposed Budget that lifted up working families by reversing many harmful policies over the last eight years, while moving Wisconsin forward to create better jobs and a stronger middle class. The many proposals and funding levels embedded in the People's Budget, including prioritizing the health of Wisconsinites through the expansion of Medicaid and finally accepting our Federal tax dollars, repealing so-called Right to Work law, restoring Wisconsin's Prevailing Wage statutes, allowing municipalities to utilize Project Labor Agreements, investing in our children by fully funding public K-12 schools, among other important issues, continue to be of utmost concern to Wisconsin's working men and women.

Once the People's Budget was introduced as Assembly Bill 56, it was sent to the Joint Finance Committee (JFC), a committee of 8 Senators and 8 Representatives, which is tasked with studying, receiving input on, and recommending changes to the Governor's budget. Before convening to take its first votes in early May, the Republican JFC Co-Chairs pulled 131 items from Governor Evers' budget. These items included many that were of highest concern to working people, including a repeal of the so-called Right to Work law, a restoration of Wisconsin's prevailing wage and project labor agreements, non-partisan redistricting, funding lead laterals, among other important items.

When the JFC took its final votes on the Budget bill in June, it was sent to the Assembly. The Assembly Republicans made last-minute changes to the JFC Budget bill to ensure that the final bill would be more difficult for Governor Evers to issue partial vetoes and to ensure that Republican Senators who were withholding their support for the JFC Budget received earmarks and would in-turn support the JFC Budget. The Assembly Republicans doled out special benefits to three Senators: Senator Kapenga (R-Delafield), Senator Testin (R-Stevens Point), and Senator Jacque (R-DePere). The Assembly passed the State Budget at 10 p.m., **the recorded vote of 60-39 was on passage (June 25, 2019). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.**

After the Republican JFC Budget bill passed the Assembly and then Senate, it then went to Governor Evers' desk. Within six days, as is mandated by the Wisconsin State Constitution, Gov. Evers signed the bill into law after issuing 78 partial vetoes. Gov. Evers chose to use his veto pen to reshape the Budget in areas where the Legislature failed or other areas where earmarks were added to buy votes. Gov. Evers stated that after he issued his vetoes, he was signing a better budget than the version that the Legislature had passed "with the understanding that we are nowhere near where we need to be, and there is more work to do." On July 3, 2019, Governor Evers signed the Budget into law as 2019 Wisconsin Act 9. Below you will find a few budget highlights of import to working people:

- **Contrary to Gov. Evers' People's Budget, this Republican Budget Failed to Repeal Right to Work and Restore our Prevailing Wage laws and Project Labor Agreements**

- **K-12 Education Funding**

Gov. Evers' K-12 Education Budget began with the recommitment that the State fund two-thirds of public schools' total costs. The increased general school aid would have helped restore the funding to our public schools that was slashed under former Gov. Walker's budgets, particularly the 2011-13 budget that took nearly \$1 billion from our K-12 public schools.

The Republican JFC Plan eliminated the many needed investments throughout K-12 education. However, Governor Evers used his veto pen to ensure that public schools received \$65 million more in funding than the Republican Budget had provided. Even with this increased funding, the total funding for K-12 Education in the final Budget is significantly below what was initially proposed in the People's Budget.

- **Transportation**

Gov. Evers' Transportation Budget responsibly addressed the eight years of neglect of our transportation infrastructure. The final Budget provides more than \$465 million overall for transportation projects around the State while at the same time maintaining the lowest level of bonding in the last twenty years.

To fix our roads and responsibly fund our transportation infrastructure, the People's Budget proposed to raise revenue while decreasing the cost of gas at the pump through a plan to increase the gas tax by just 8 cents per gallon and eliminate the minimum markup on motor fuel. The Governor's transportation plan also called for restarting the indexing of the gas tax to inflation, ensuring that our transportation revenue will keep up with our transportation needs. This proposal was removed by the JFC.

The JFC Budget bill also increased fees to pay for increased transportation needs by more than doubling title fees when purchasing a car (bringing the total title fee to \$164.50) and increasing vehicle registration fees by \$10. However, the Republican JFC plan lowered the fees for heavy trucks (8,000 to 10,000 pounds). Gov. Evers used his veto pen to strike the JFC Budget provision that lowered the annual registration fee for heavy trucks, so that heavy trucks will continue to pay the current annual registration fee.

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- **Raises for UW & State Employees**

Gov. Evers' Budget proposed, and the JFC Budget included a wage increase for state employees by 2% in the first year of the Budget and by another 2% in the second year of the Budget.

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Gov. Evers first proposed an \$18 million increase in funding for the Wisconsin Technical College System. Then, Gov. Evers doubled the amount to \$36 million to match the Technical College’s full request for funding when the non-partisan Legislative Fiscal Bureau announced increased state revenue. However, the JFC Budget bill funded the Wisconsin Technical Colleges at a 70% level, only a \$25 million increase.
- **Strengthening Licensing**  
The People’s Budget proposed strengthening professional and occupational licensing by investing in licensing regulation within the Dept. of Safety and Professional Services. The Republican JFC Budget bill added approximately 75% of the increased licensing support that Gov. Evers had proposed to strengthen the Dept. of Safety and Professional Services.
- **Earmark to Secure Republican Senator’s Vote**  
As described at the outset, the Assembly introduced a last minute amendment that included a provision to provide earmarks to gain the support of three Republican Senators. One earmark was particularly outrageous: a provision that would enhance the business of Republican Sen. Kapenga’s private Tesla business. Gov. Evers vetoed this entire section, stating it was inserted into the State Budget process late and without the opportunity for adequate public input and debate. He also stated that this one section proposes to make significant changes to consumer protections.

***Assembly Bill 285  
Slowing Down Highway Improvement Projects***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Under current law, the Department of Transportation (DOT) must award a contract for a highway improvement project to the lowest bidder. At times, and for various reasons, the DOT has had projects that received only one bid. This bill introduced by Rep. Sanfelippo (R-New Berlin) and Sen. Craig (R-Big Bend) sought to require the DOT to reject the one bid received if that bid is 10% higher than the DOT’s estimate for the project and then re-advertise the bid in a manner that would generate multiple bids. There may be a myriad of reasons for only receiving one bid and for receiving a slightly higher bid than the DOT’s estimate. Under this compulsory rejection, fewer highway jobs would be completed – even though Wisconsin’s roads are in sore need of repair after 8 years of neglect. The bill did include two exceptions, one for an emergency repair due to “extraordinary damage due to a flood or other similar condition” and another if it is in the public interest, provided that DOT requests and receives approval from the Joint Finance Committee. **The recorded vote of 61-35 was on passage (June 20, 2019). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Fortunately, the Senate amended the bill and the Assembly never took up the final bill to pass. Therefore, the bill died at the end of Session.

***Assembly Bill 56, Assembly Amendment 2 – ASA 1  
Improving Affordability and Expanding Access to Health Care***

(Unfavorable Upon Motion to Table Amendment) The Republican-led Legislature has for years refused to make health care in Wisconsin affordable and accessible. This amendment to the Republican Budget would have turned the tide by finally accepting federal dollars to expand BadgerCare and invest in health care programs. By passing the Medicaid Expansion in this amendment, legislators would have saved Wisconsin taxpayers \$324 million in this budget alone and further would have allowed Wisconsin to draw down over a billion dollars from the federal government to invest in health care programs (e.g., lead poisoning screening and education, prescription drug assistance, funding additional dementia care specialists, opioid treatment programs, etc). This amendment also called for wage increases for correctional officers and youth counselors. **The recorded vote of 63-35 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 2 to AB 56 (June 25, 2019) by tabling it. A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

*Assembly Bill 56, Assembly Amendment 3 – ASA 1  
Two-Thirds Funding for K-12 Education*

(Unfavorable Upon Motion to Table Amendment) During the 2018 Campaign, Republicans and Democrats promised to restore the two-thirds funding of Public K-12 schools, a commitment that the State made to Wisconsin's K-12 public school children by former Gov. Thompson twenty-five years ago. It was a commitment that was realized in three State Budgets between 1995 and 2003. This financial commitment has since been repealed, and of course former Gov. Walker made massive cuts to education funding, to our children's detriment. Nevertheless, current Republican and Democratic legislators made promises that the 2019-21 Education funding would include a two-thirds state funding commitment. This Amendment introduced by Rep. Pope (D-Mt. Horeb) would have required that that our State provide our public K-12 schools with two-thirds state funding in this Budget and further would have required the State to certify to the Legislature the amount necessary to fund schools at the two-thirds funding level on an annual basis. **The recorded vote of 63-35 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 3 to AB 56 (June 25, 2019) by tabling it. A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled and Wisconsin continues to not live up to the promise of fair funding our public K-12 schools.

*Assembly Bill 56, Assembly Amendment 4 – ASA 1  
Supporting the UW System and Bolstering the Wisconsin Idea*

(Unfavorable Upon Motion to Table Amendment) The University of Wisconsin System as well as the Wisconsin Idea were both undermined by the ruinous decisions by former Governor Walker. The Wisconsin Idea, once on former Governor Walker's chopping block, is the foundational charge that the UW System's benefits should travel beyond the classroom and to every Wisconsin family. This Amendment introduced by Rep. Hesselbein (D-Middleton) would not only have increased financial support for the UW System and its campuses and students, but it also proposed supporting specific programs that would serve to assist working Wisconsinites, thereby bolstering the Wisconsin Idea, which is the UW System's guiding principle. In that vein, this Amendment proposed creating a Dairy Innovation Hub at three campuses: UW-Madison, UW-Platteville, and UW-River Falls. This Dairy Innovation Hub would have focused on ensuring animal health and welfare, enriching human health and nutrition, stewarding land and water resources, and growing farm businesses and communities. This Amendment also called for creating innovative support for nurse educators, providing fellowships and/or loan forgiveness with a commitment to teach for three consecutive years in a system nursing program. Last, the Amendment proposed creating a Student Loan Refinancing study committee to ease the burden of student loans for Wisconsinites. **The recorded vote of 63-35 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 4 to AB 56 (June 25, 2019) by tabling it. A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.



*Assembly Bill 56, Assembly Amendment 5 – ASA 1  
Removing and Replacing Lead Laterals*

(Unfavorable Upon Motion to Table Amendment) This Amendment introduced by Rep. Shankland (D-Stevens Point) proposed finally committing Wisconsin to safe and clean drinking water by declaring that the replacement of lead drinking water service lines is in the public interest and is the public policy of the State. It then called for investing \$40 million in the safe drinking water loan program for the replacement of lead service lines; much of this work is done by skilled union trades men and women. This investment would have assisted local governments that are trying to replace the lead pipes, which can carry contaminated water to our families. It is estimated that in Wisconsin there are 154,000 lead service lines. **The recorded vote of 63-35 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 5 to AB 56 (June 25, 2019) by tabling it. A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

*Assembly Bills 706-711  
Wisconsin Building Trades’ Collective Bargaining Agreements*

(Favorable Upon Passage) These bills reflect the ratification of the Wisconsin Building Trades’ Collective Bargaining Agreements. The Wisconsin State Building Trades Negotiating Committee represents three units with the State of Wisconsin: Building Trades at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the University of Wisconsin System, and the State of Wisconsin. Each unit had two collective bargaining agreements, one for 2018-2019 and one for 2019-2020, all of which needed to be passed separately by the Legislature. Each of these bills had a **recorded vote of 99-0 on passage (January 15, 2020). A vote in favor is a “right” vote.** Fortunately, the bills also passed the Senate and were signed into law as Wisconsin Acts 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82.

# Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Voting Record 2019-2020 Wisconsin State Legislature Summary of Bills

## *STATE SENATE*

### *Senate Bill 541*

#### *Legislative Licensing Reports*

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Occupational and professional licensing protects workers and those we serve. Over the past two legislative sessions, threats on licensure have come from many different angles. This bill, introduced by Sen. Kapenga (R-Delafield) and Rep. Hutton (R-Brookfield), proposed creating legislative and bureaucratic rules regarding future professional and occupational licensing bills and would have undermined the foundational licensure system in Wisconsin. If made law, the bill would have required the Legislature's Audit Bureau to prepare an extensive and unnecessary report for any future bill that created an occupational license, before the bill could receive any vote. The report's deadline was within 270 days of the bill being introduced. The clear intent of this bill was to slow down and prevent passage of new licensing bills that would meet the needs of emerging jobs or industries, ensure worker safety and consumer protection and safety. **The recorded vote of 19-14 was on passage (February 19, 2019). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Fortunately, the State Assembly did not take up the bill before the Legislative Session concluded and so the bill died at the end of the session.

### *Assembly Bill 10*

#### *Removing Tax Breaks for Shipping Jobs out of Wisconsin*

(Favorable Upon Passage) This bill, introduced by Sen. Bewley (D-Mason), Rep. Taylor (D-Madison), Sen. Feyen (R-Fond du Lac), and Rep. Neylon (R-Pewaukee), eliminates a tax loophole that permitted companies to claim tax deductions for moving jobs out of Wisconsin. Prior to this bill's passage, companies were allowed to deduct from their taxes moving expenses when the move is from Wisconsin to outside of Wisconsin, including a move to another country. For too long, taxpayer dollars have followed every job loss that this State and working families have experienced. This practice ended with the passage of this bill. **The recorded vote of 31-1 was on passage (May 15, 2019). A vote in favor is a "right" vote.** AB 10 passed the Legislature and was signed into law as Wisconsin Act 7.

### *Assembly Bill 56, Senate Amendment 2*

#### *Improving Affordability and Expanding Access to Health Care*

(Unfavorable Upon Motion to Table Amendment) The Republican-led Legislature has for years refused to make health care in Wisconsin affordable and accessible. This amendment, introduced by Sen. Erpenbach (D-West Point), to the Republican Budget would have turned the tide by finally accepting federal dollars to expand BadgerCare and invest in health care programs. By passing the Medicaid Expansion in this amendment, legislators would have saved Wisconsin taxpayers \$324 million in this budget alone and further would have allowed Wisconsin to draw down over a billion dollars from the federal government to invest in health care programs (e.g., lead poisoning screening and education, prescription drug assistance, funding additional dementia care specialists, opioid treatment programs, etc). This amendment also called for wage increases for correctional officers and youth counselors. **The recorded vote of 19-14 was on a motion to kill Senate Amendment 2 to AB 56 (June 26, 2019) by tabling it. A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 285***  
***Slowing Down Highway Improvement Projects***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Under current law, the Department of Transportation (DOT) must award a contract for a highway improvement project to the lowest bidder. At times, and for various reasons, the DOT has had projects that received only one bid. This bill introduced by Rep. Sanfelippo (R-New Berlin) and Sen. Craig (R-Big Bend) sought to require the DOT to reject the one bid received if that bid is 10% higher than the DOT's estimate for the project and then re-advertise the bid in a manner that would generate multiple bids. There may be a myriad of reasons for only receiving one bid and for receiving a slightly higher bid than the DOT's estimate. Under this compulsory rejection, fewer highway jobs would be completed – even though Wisconsin's roads are in sore need of repair after 8 years of neglect. The bill did include two exceptions, one for an emergency repair due to “extraordinary damage due to a flood or other similar condition” and another if it is in the public interest, provided that DOT requests and receives approval from the Joint Finance Committee. **The recorded vote of 19-14 was on passage (October 8, 2019). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Fortunately, the Senate voted to remove an Assembly amendment and the Assembly never took up the final bill to pass. Therefore, the bill died at the end of Session.

***Assembly Bill 56***  
***2019-2021 Wisconsin State Biennial Budget***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin's 2019-2021 Biennial Budget covers the fiscal period of July 2019 to June 2021. In February 2019, Governor Tony Evers put forth the “People's Budget”: his proposed Budget that lifted up working families by reversing many harmful policies over the last eight years, while moving Wisconsin forward to create better jobs and a stronger middle class. The many proposals and funding levels embedded in the People's Budget, including prioritizing the health of Wisconsinites through the expansion of Medicaid and finally accepting our Federal tax dollars, repealing so-called Right to Work law, restoring Wisconsin's Prevailing Wage statutes, allowing municipalities to utilize Project Labor Agreements, investing in our children by fully funding public K-12 schools, among other important issues, continue to be of utmost concern to Wisconsin's working men and women.

Once the People's Budget was introduced as Assembly Bill 56, it was sent to the Joint Finance Committee (JFC), a committee of 8 Senators and 8 Representatives, which is tasked with studying, receiving input on, and recommending changes to the Governor's budget. Before convening to take its first votes in early May, the Republican JFC Co-Chairs pulled 131 items from Governor Evers' budget. These items included many that were of highest concern to working people, including a repeal of the so-called Right to Work law, a restoration of Wisconsin's prevailing wage and project labor agreements, non-partisan redistricting, funding lead laterals, among other important items.

When the JFC took its final votes on the Budget bill in June 2019, it was sent to the Assembly. The Assembly Republicans made last-minute changes to the JFC Budget bill to ensure that the final bill would be more difficult for Governor Evers to issue partial vetoes and to ensure that Republican Senators who were withholding their support for the JFC Budget received earmarks and would in-turn support the JFC Budget. Specifically, the Assembly Republicans doled out special benefits to three Senators: Senator Kapenga (R-Delafield), Senator Testin (R-Stevens Point), and Senator Jacque (R-DePere). The day after the Assembly passed the State Budget, the Senate convened to pass it. **The recorded vote of 17-16 was on passage (June 26, 2019). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.**

After the Republican JFC Budget bill passed the Senate, it then went to Governor Evers' desk. Within six days, as is mandated by the Wisconsin State Constitution, Gov. Evers signed the bill into law after issuing 78 partial vetoes. Gov. Evers chose to use his veto pen to reshape the Budget in areas where the Legislature failed or other areas where earmarks were added to buy votes.

Gov. Evers stated that after he issued his vetoes, he was signing a better budget than the version that the Legislature had passed “with the understanding that we are nowhere near where we need to be, and there is more work to do.” On July 3, 2019, Governor Evers signed the Budget into law as 2019 Wisconsin Act 9. Below you will find a few budget highlights of import to working people:

- **Contrary to Gov. Evers’ People’s Budget, this Budget Neither Repealed Right to Work nor Restored our Prevailing Wage laws and Project Labor Agreements**

- **K-12 Education Funding**

Gov. Evers’ K-12 Education Budget began with the recommitment that the State fund two-thirds of public schools’ total costs. The increased general school aid would have helped restore the funding to our public schools that was slashed under former Gov. Walker’s budgets, particularly the 2011-13 budget that took nearly \$1 billion from our K-12 public schools.

The Republican JFC Plan eliminated the many needed investments throughout K-12 education. However, Governor Evers used his veto pen to ensure that public schools received \$65 million more in funding than the Republican Budget had provided. Even with this increased funding, the total funding for K-12 Education in the final Budget is \$140 million below what was initially proposed in the People’s Budget.

- **Transportation**

Gov. Evers’ Transportation Budget responsibly addressed the eight years of neglect of our transportation infrastructure. The final Budget provides more than \$465 million overall for transportation projects around the State while at the same time maintaining the lowest level of bonding in the last twenty years.

To fix our roads and responsibly fund our transportation infrastructure, the People’s Budget proposed to raise revenue while decreasing the cost of gas at the pump through a plan to increase the gas tax by just 8 cents per gallon and eliminate the minimum markup on motor fuel. The Governor’s transportation plan also called for restarting the indexing of the gas tax to inflation, ensuring that our transportation revenue will keep up with our transportation needs. This proposal was removed by the JFC.

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***Assembly Bill 56, Senate Amendment 4  
Removing and Replacing Lead Laterals***

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Two-Thirds Funding for K-12 Education*

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