

Wisconsin State Legislature

2021 – 2022 Session

Voting Record



Wisconsin State AFL-CIO

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Wisconsin State AFL-CIO
Voting Record of the
2021 - 2022

WISCONSIN STATE ASSEMBLY

| | Child Labor Law Roll-Back | Cut UI Benefits By Nearly Half | Tax Break for Non-Union Apprenticeships | Gerrymandered Maps | Unlimited Voucher School Enrollment | Scheme to Continue Gerrymandering | Voucher School Transparency | Constitutional Convention | Automatic Voter Registration | Restoring Workers' Rights | Healthy Communities; Good Union Jobs | Vos' Failed COVID Agenda | Restricting Absentee Ballot Requests | Ending Wisconsin Participation in Federal Pandemic UI | Saving Union Jobs | Prohibit Tax Breaks for PPP Outsourcing | 2021-22 Session Percent Right | Cumulative Lifetime Record | | Lifetime Percent Right |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | SB 332 | AB 937 | SB 125 | SB 621 & 622 | AB 970 | SJR 63 | AB 970 - AA1 | AJR 9 | SB 940 - ASA 1 | AB 68 - AA 6 | AB 68 - AA 1 | AB 1 | SB 939 | AB 336 | AB 367 - AA 1 - ASA 1 | AB 2 - AA1 - ASA 3 | | Right | Wrong | |
| Allen, Scott (R-97) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 5 | 55 | 8% |
| Anderson, Jimmy (D-47) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 44 | 0 | 100% |
| Andraca, Deb (D-23) | R | R | W | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 94% | 15 | 1 | 94% |
| Armstrong, David (R-75) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 15 | 0% |
| August, Tyler (R-32) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 83 | 5% |
| Baldeh, Samba (D-48) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 16 | 0 | 100% |
| Behnke, Elijah (R-89)* | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 14 | 0% |
| Billings, Jill (D-95) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 82 | 1 | 99% |
| Born, Mark (R-39) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 74 | 5% |
| Bowen, David (D-10) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 53 | 1 | 98% |
| Brandtjen, Janel (R-22) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 6 | 54 | 10% |
| Brooks, Robert (R-60) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 55 | 7% |
| Brostoff, Jonathan (D-19) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 60 | 1 | 98% |
| Cabral-Guevara, Rachael (R-55) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Cabrera, Marisabel (D-9) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 22 | 0 | 100% |
| Callahan, Calvin (R-35) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Conley, Sue (D-44) | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 15 | 0 | 100% |
| Considine, David (D-81) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 58 | 1 | 98% |
| Dallman, Alex (R-41) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Dittrich, Barbara (R-38) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 25 | 4% |
| Doyle, Steve (D-94) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 81 | 3 | 96% |
| Drake, Dora (D-11) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 16 | 0 | 100% |
| Duchow, Cindi (R-99) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 3 | 53 | 5% |
| Edming, James (R-87) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 57 | 7% |
| Emerson, Jodi (D-91) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 26 | 0 | 100% |
| Goyke, Evan (D-18) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 78 | 0 | 100% |
| Gundrum, Rick (R-58) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 33 | 6% |
| Haywood, Kalan (D-16) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 25 | 0 | 100% |
| Hebl, Gary (D-46) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 113 | 3 | 97% |
| Hesselbein, Dianne (D-79) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 77 | 0 | 100% |
| Hintz, Gordon (D-54) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 106 | 0 | 100% |
| Hong, Francesca (D-76) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 15 | 0 | 100% |
| Horlacher, Cody (R-33) | | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 3 | 56 | 5% |
| Jagler, John (R-37)* | | | | | | | | | | | | W | | | W | | 0% | 4 | 60 | 6% |
| James, Jesse (R-68) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 25 | 4% |
| Katsma, Terry (R-26) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 57 | 7% |
| Kerkman, Samantha (R-61) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 12 | 133 | 8% |
| Kitchens, Joel (R-1) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6% | 5 | 56 | 8% |
| Knodl, Daniel (R-24) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 5 | 94 | 5% |
| Krug, Scott (R-72) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 6 | 84 | 7% |
| Kuglitsch, Mike (R-84) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 6 | 82 | 7% |
| Kurtz, Tony (R-50) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 25 | 4% |
| Loudenbeck, Amy (R-31) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 7 | 81 | 8% |
| Macco, John (R-88) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 3 | 57 | 5% |
| Magnafici, Gae (R-28) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 25 | 4% |
| McGuire, Tip (D-64) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 26 | 0 | 100% |
| Meyers, Beth (D-74) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 58 | 3 | 95% |
| Milroy, Nick (D-73) | | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 89 | 1 | 99% |
| Moore Omokunde, Supreme (D-17) | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 14 | 0 | 100% |
| Moses, Clint (R-29) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Murphy, David (R-56) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6% | 5 | 68 | 7% |
| Mursau, Jeffrey (R-36) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 11 | 111 | 9% |
| Myers, LaKeshia (D-12) | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 24 | 0 | 100% |
| Neubauer, Greta (D-66) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 35 | 0 | 100% |
| Neylon, Adam (R-98) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 3 | 73 | 4% |
| Novak, Todd (R-51) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 9 | 50 | 15% |
| Ohnstad, Tod (D-65) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 77 | 0 | 100% |
| Oldenburg, Loren (R-96) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 6% | 2 | 24 | 8% |
| Ortiz-Velez, Sylvia (D-8) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 14 | 0 | 100% |
| Penterman, William (R-37)* | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Petersen, Kevin (R-40) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 5 | 103 | 5% |
| Petryk, Warren (R-93) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 8 | 80 | 9% |
| Plumer, Jon (R-42) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 28 | 3% |
| Pope, Sonyd (D-80) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 132 | 1 | 99% |
| Pronschinske, Treig (R-92) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 43 | 4% |
| Ramthun, Timothy (R-59) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 24 | 8% |
| Riemer, Daniel (D-7) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 70 | 0 | 100% |
| Rodriguez, Jessie (R-21) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 64 | 6% |
| Rodriguez, Sara (D-13) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 15 | 0 | 100% |
| Rozar, Donna (R-69) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Sanfelippo, Joe (R-15) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 5 | 68 | 7% |
| Schraa, Michael (R-53) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 74 | 5% |
| Shankland, Katrina (D-71) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 73 | 1 | 99% |
| Shelton, Kristina (D-90) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 16 | 0 | 100% |
| Sinicki, Christine (D-20) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 145 | 1 | 99% |
| Skowronski, Ken (R-82) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 63 | 3% |
| Snodgrass, Lee (D-57) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 16 | 0 | 100% |
| Snyder, Patrick (R-85) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 43 | 4% |
| Sortwell, Shae (R-2) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 1 | 25 | 4% |
| Spiros, John (R-86) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 68 | 6% |
| Spreitzer, Mark (D-45) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 60 | 0 | 100% |
| Steffen, David (R-4) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 3 | 58 | 5% |
| Steineke, Jim (R-5) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 6 | 84 | 7% |
| Stubbs, Shelia (D-77) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 24 | 0 | 100% |
| Subeck, Lisa (D-78) | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 57 | 0 | 100% |
| Summerfield, Rob (R-67) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 2 | 43 | 4% |
| Swearingen, Rob (R-34) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | 0% | 4 | 74 | 5% |
| Tauchen, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Wisconsin State AFL-CIO
Voting Record
of the 2021 - 2022
**WISCONSIN
STATE
SENATE**

| | Cut UI Benefits By Nearly Half | Tax Break for Non-Union Apprenticeships | Gerrymandered Maps | Unlimited Voucher School Enrollment | Constitutional Convention | Fracture of MPS | Scheme to Continue Gerrymandering | Partial Tax Exemption for UI Benefits | Restoring Workers' Rights | Restricting Absentee Ballot Requests | Workers Comp Coverage for 1st Responder PTSD | Vos' Failed COVID Agenda | Making SeniorCare Permanent | Undermining Local Control of Charter Schools | 2021-22 Session Percent Right | Cumulative Lifetime Record | | Lifetime Percent Right |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | AB 937 | SB 125 | SB 621 & 622 | AB 970 | AJR 9 | AB 966 | SJR 63 | SB 1 - SA 5 - SSA 1 | AB 68 - SSA 1 | SB 939 | SB 11 | AB 1 | AB 68 - SA 5 | AB 968 | | Right | Wrong | |
| Agard, Melissa (D-16) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 73 | 0 | 100% |
| Ballweg, Joan (R-14) | W | W | W | | W | | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | | 9% | 12 | 102 | 11% |
| Bernier, Kathy (R-23) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | R | W | W | W | 14% | 9 | 76 | 11% |
| Bewley, Janet (D-25) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 77 | 1 | 99% |
| Bradley, Julian (R-28) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 1 | 13 | 7% |
| Carpenter, Tim (D-3) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 210 | 5 | 98% |
| Cowles, Robert (R-2) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | | W | R | R | W | W | W | 23% | 57 | 161 | 26% |
| Darling, Alberta (R-8) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 37 | 139 | 21% |
| Erpenbach, Jon (D-27) | R | R | R | | R | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | 100% | 132 | 1 | 99% |
| Felzkowski, Mary (R-12) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 4 | 68 | 6% |
| Feyen, Daniel (R-18) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 14% | 5 | 31 | 14% |
| Jacque, André (R-1) | W | | W | W | W | W | | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 8% | 6 | 77 | 7% |
| Jagler, John (R-13)* | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | | W | W | | | W | W | 0% | 4 | 71 | 5% |
| Johnson, LaTonya (D-6) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 69 | - | 100% |
| Kapenga, Chris (R-33) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 4 | 66 | 6% |
| Kooyenga, Dale (R-5) | W | W | W | W | W | R | | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 15% | 9 | 71 | 11% |
| Larson, Chris (D-7) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 70 | 1 | 99% |
| LeMahieu, Devin (R-9) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 5 | 45 | 10% |
| Marklein, Howard (R-17) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 9 | 69 | 12% |
| Nass, Stephen (R-11) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 14% | 29 | 151 | 16% |
| Petrowski, Jerry (R-29) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 14% | 26 | 113 | 19% |
| Pfaff, Brad (D-32) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 14 | - | 100% |
| Ringhand, Janis (D-15) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 78 | - | 100% |
| Roth, Roger (R-19) | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | | W | R | | | W | 18% | 7 | 39 | 15% |
| Roys, Kelda (D-26) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 35 | 0 | 100% |
| Smith, Jeff (D-31) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 40 | - | 100% |
| Stafsholt, Rob (R-10) | W | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 14% | 4 | 39 | 9% |
| Stroebe, Duey (R-20) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 6 | 67 | 8% |
| Taylor, Lena (D-4) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 100% | 116 | 1 | 99% |
| Testin, Patrick (R-24) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 4 | 32 | 11% |
| Wanggaard, Van (R-21) | R | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 14% | 8 | 51 | 14% |
| Wimberger, Eric (R-30) | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | W | R | W | W | W | 7% | 1 | 13 | 7% |
| Wirch, Robert (D-22) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | R | R | 100% | 159 | 4 | 98% |

Blank Space - Absent or Not Voting
Republicans: 21 Democrats: 12

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

Governor Tony Evers' Veto Stopped Dangerous Bills

The Wisconsin State Legislature, led by extreme Republican politicians and backed by their wealthy special interests, passed dozens of bills that would have been harmful to working people, our families, and communities. Fortunately, Governor Evers used his veto to strike down these harmful bills. Below is a short list of some of the areas in which Governor Tony Evers used his veto to ensure that our rights were not diminished by the bills advanced by extreme Republican politicians.

Veto to curb gerrymandered maps: Senate Bills 621 & 622 outlined the new maps for legislative and congressional districts to ensure a Republican advantage for another decade.

Veto to protect unemployment benefits: Assembly Bill 937 would have limited the number of weeks of unemployment (“UI”) benefits available to claimants in a manner that would vary according to the statewide average unemployment rate. Assembly Bill 336 would have ended the ability for Wisconsin unemployed workers to access the federal enhanced UI benefit programs two months before the federal program ended. Assembly Bill 938 would have made changes related to the UI program: expanding the list of actions that are considered “misconduct” under the UI law. Assembly Bill 939 would have added and expanded new employer reporting requirements to limit individuals from receiving UI benefits.

Veto to ensure our public schools stay unified: Assembly Bill 966 would have broken up the Milwaukee Public School System into four to eight Milwaukee public school districts via a Commission that included no local educator, parent, or school board member. Assembly Bill 967 would have allowed additional charter schools. Assembly Bill 122 would have created an unaccountable educational option called “micro education pods.” Assembly Bill 968 would have created a Charter School Authorizing Board to force local communities to open new independent charter schools, even when there is no local intent to do so.

Veto to protect building safety: Assembly Bill 152 would have exempted certain building and plumbing plans from being examined by State experts for code compliance (such as sprinkler, electric, and sewage system). Exempting the plans from inspection would jeopardize everyday safety and exponentially increase risk during disasters like fire for first responders and anyone caught inside.

Veto to protect current standards for voting: Senate Bills 203, 204, 205, 210, 212, 935, 937, 939, 940, 941 would have made a host of changes to preexisting law related to applying for, casting, and returning absentee ballots as well as other changes to existing election law.

Veto to ensure strong licensing and safety standards: Senate Bill 89 would have prohibited the requirement that emergency medical responders (EMTs) register with or take a specific national exam; circumventing the professional EMTs who serve on the State’s Emergency Medical Services Board.

Veto to protect child labor standards: Senate Bill 332 would have expanded the permissible work hours a young teenager could work for an employer that is not covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, such that 14 & 15 year-olds would work until 9:30 p.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m. on weeknights. Current law allows young teenagers to work until 7 p.m. during the school year and 9 p.m. during the summer.

Veto to keep unaccountable voucher schools in check: Assembly Bills 59 & 970 would have eliminated student capacity limits in the statewide parental choice program and AB 970 would have eliminated family income limits for participating in the voucher school programs.

Veto to stop discriminatory tax treatment of union apprenticeship centers: Senate Bill 125 would have created a tax break for apprenticeship programs that charge tuition (therefore non-union programs).

Veto to stop the political power grab in Madison: Senate Bill 183 and Assembly Bills 232 to 243 would have taken the Governor’s power to allocate federal resources and given it to the Legislature; these bills follow the immense power grab that occurred in the lame duck session just before Governor Evers took office.

Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Voting Record

2021-2022 Wisconsin State Legislature

Summary of Bills

STATE ASSEMBLY

Senate Bill 332

Roll-Back of Child Labor Law

(Unfavorable upon Passage) For over a century, Wisconsin proudly protected children who worked with strong child labor laws. Since 2011, however, Republicans have repeatedly attempted to roll-back our child labor laws. For example, in former Gov. Walker's first budget, the Legislature passed a loosened standard of permissible working hours for all 14- and 15-year-old children, meaning that young teens currently are allowed to work until 7 p.m. during the school year and 9 p.m. during the summer.

This session saw yet another effort to roll-back our child labor laws as Rep. Loudenbeck (R-Clinton) and Sen. Felzkowski (R-Irma) introduced this bill, SB 332, which would have expanded the permissible hours of work for some Wisconsin 14- and 15-year-old children. It would have allowed young teens to work longer and later hours into the evening (9:30 p.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m. on weekends) if their employer is not covered by the Federal Labor Standards Act. While young teenagers can benefit from working by learning skills and a developing a good work ethic, we must make sure that their work experience is safe and within reasonable hours. **The recorded vote of 60-35 was on passage (January 20, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 332 passed the Legislature; fortunately, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on February 4, 2022 and the bill did not become law.

Assembly Bill 937

Cut Number of Weeks of Unemployment Benefits by Nearly Half

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to create and enact unemployment benefits for workers who became unemployed through no fault of their own. Wisconsin's 1932 law became the model that other states quickly followed. Since then, Wisconsin's unemployment has received many updates; traditionally most have gone through the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council, which is comprised of experts from labor and management. Currently, workers in Wisconsin who lose their job through no fault of their own are entitled to receive up to 26 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits if they cannot secure a job during that time. Prior to the pandemic, the average length of time that an American worker was on unemployment insurance was 16.5 weeks.

This bill, AB 937, introduced by Rep. Dallman (R-Green Lake) and Sen. Feyen (R-Fond du Lac), did not go through the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council and would have limited the number of weeks that unemployed workers could receive benefits by tying the total number of weeks of benefits that an unemployed worker could receive to the state's unemployment rate. For example, under the bill, unemployed workers could only claim 26 weeks of benefits if the unemployment rate is greater than 9%. However, if the unemployment rate is 3.5% or less (which it was from September 2021 to present), then unemployed workers could only receive benefits for 14 weeks, which is just over half the number of weeks that the same workers could receive unemployment insurance benefits under current law. **The recorded vote of 57-35 was on passage (February 17, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Assembly Bill 937 passed the Legislature. Fortunately, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 15, 2022 and did not become law.

Senate Bill 125

Tax Break Only for Non-Union Apprenticeships

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Historically, union apprenticeships have provided the skilled training for the next generation in a certain craft or industry. In 1911, Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to pass an apprenticeship law, which registered apprenticeship programs. Since then, our state has continued its proud tradition of preparing workers through apprenticeship programs that combine on-the-job training and classroom instruction. Wisconsin registers apprenticeship programs run by unions and employers alike, but union apprenticeship programs are highly-regarded for producing a highly-skilled workforce that improves our State's economy, establishes safe working practices to decrease injuries and accidents on the job, and builds and sustains healthy and strong families and communities. In 2021, the U.S. Department of Labor noted that "union apprenticeship programs are leading the way to higher pay and greater inclusivity into the skilled trades." Despite the premier training and many benefits of union apprenticeship programs, Sen. Jacque (R-DePere) and Rep. Zimmerman (R-River Falls) introduced Senate Bill 125 that would create an income tax deduction only for certain apprenticeship programs, excluding all union-run programs. **The recorded vote of 60-35 was on passage (October 26, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 125 passed the Legislature; subsequently, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on December 3, 2021 and did not become law.

Senate Bills 621 & 622

Gerrymandered Legislative District and Congressional Maps

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Every ten years, the State Legislature is required to redistrict legislative and congressional boundaries according to the population, following the federal Census. The redistricting process starts with the Legislature drafting a bill defining 99 Assembly Districts and 33 Senate Districts. Ten years ago, in 2011, former Gov. Walker and the Republican legislature had the maps drawn in secret by high-priced, private law firms, to pick their voters to maximize the number of seats for Republican politicians over the next decade. In 2018, the plan gave Republicans victories in 64% of the Assembly districts even when all of the Democratic state-wide candidates for U.S. Senate, Governor/Lt. Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General all won the statewide vote. Since 2018, Democratic candidates have won nine out of ten state-wide elections. Wisconsin Republicans have been able to rule the Legislature as a majority party because they chose distorted lines for their own political benefit. In 2021, the Legislature was required to create new congressional and legislative maps following the 2020 federal census.

Senate Bill 621, introduced by Sen. LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) and Rep. Vos (R-Rochester), proposed maps so similar to the 2011 gerrymandered maps to cement-in the Republicans' power in the Legislature. **The recorded vote of 60-38 was on passage (November 11, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 621 passed the Legislature and subsequently was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on November 18, 2021. The bill was then put to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which initially ruled against the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 621, in favor of more fair maps presented by Gov. Evers. In response, Rep. Vos challenged this decision at the U.S. Supreme Court, which sent the case back to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which reversed its initial decision and ruled in favor of SB 621, the Republican gerrymandered maps. Therefore, the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 621 became law.

Senate Bill 622 also was introduced by Sen. LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) and Rep. Vos (R-Rochester) to gerrymander Wisconsin's eight Congressional Districts. For the past twenty years, Wisconsin has had eight Congressional Districts: from 2003-2012, Wisconsin elected four Democrats and four Republicans. Then, from 2013-2021, under former Governor Walker's extremely gerrymandered maps, Wisconsin elected three Democrats and five Republicans. This bill, SB 622, sought to draw Wisconsin's eight Congressional districts to create six districts that would likely elect Republicans as part of a

National effort to ensure that Republicans control the U.S. House of Representatives. **The recorded vote of 60-38 was on passage (November 11, 2021). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** SB 622 passed the Legislature and subsequently was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on November 18, 2021. The bill was then put to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which ruled against the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 622, in favor of more fair maps presented by Gov. Evers. In response, Rep. Vos challenged this decision at the U.S. Supreme Court, which affirmed Governor Evers’ more fair maps. Therefore, the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 622 did not become law.

Assembly Bill 970

Unlimited Vouchers for Unaccountable Voucher Schools

(Unfavorable upon Passage) In 2013, former Governor Walker created an unaccountable, statewide voucher school program known as the “Wisconsin Parent Choice Program,” separate from the Milwaukee and Racine voucher programs. Under current law for the Wisconsin Parent Choice Program, local school districts pay out of their own coffers via a state aid reduction for every voucher a resident child receives to attend an unaccountable private school through this state-wide program. Also under current law, to be eligible for a voucher, the state-wide program caps a family’s income at or below 220% of the poverty level for the first year of the voucher. Current law also caps the number of students eligible for a voucher by residency within the school district: no more than 7% of students from a resident school district may receive a voucher.

This unaccountable, state-wide voucher school system has ballooned in its nearly ten years of existence. In its first year, the program cost taxpayers approximately \$3 million. Six years later, in the 2019-20 school year, the program cost taxpayers over \$76 million. Despite the ballooning cost of this statewide unaccountable voucher program, Rep. Wittke (R-Racine) and Sen. Roth (R-Appleton) introduced AB 970 that would allow unlimited vouchers and therefore unlimited funding to these unaccountable voucher schools. AB 970 proposed that the state completely disregard family income altogether and allow an unlimited number of students to receive a voucher paid by the local school district, costing taxpayers approximately \$500 million. Further, due to the authors’ lack of due diligence, the bill would have put at risk \$2 billion of federal COVID-educational funds when it increased K-12 funds without increasing higher education funding, per Congressional funding bills. **The recorded vote of 59-34 was on passage (February 22, 2022). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** AB 970 passed the Legislature; subsequently, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 15, 2022 and did not become law.

Senate Joint Resolution 63

Contrived Scheme to Ensure Continuation of Legislative Gerrymandered Maps

(Unfavorable upon Adoption) The Wisconsin State Constitution requires the Legislature to reapportion legislative districts every 10 years based on the population. Our Supreme Court has laid out three standards for reapportioning districts: districts must be compact, contiguous, and preserve political subdivisions (i.e., counties or cities). In addition to these standards, the Legislature must also follow federal requirements, like those under the Voting Rights Act. In the past, when the Wisconsin Governor vetoed maps passed by the Legislature, maps largely were drawn by non-partisan Federal judges. This scenario has been the norm in Wisconsin’s modern history. However, this was not the case the last time maps were passed in 2011: our current gerrymandered maps were drawn in secret to cement-in a decade of Republican majority, passed on a party-line vote, and signed into law by former Governor Walker. The 2011 gerrymandered maps were so precisely drawn that Republicans were able to pick their voters, maintaining over 60% of Assembly seats during 2012, 2018, and 2020 – years when Democratic candidates won every statewide office.

This year, Assembly Speaker Vos (R-Rochester) and Sen. Majority Leader LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) introduced this resolution, SJR 63, as part of their rigged legislative redistricting scheme to evade both Governor Evers' veto and non-partisan federal judges. The Resolution creates two additional standards for redistricting: core retention and continuity of representation. Core retention means that maps should "retain as much as possible the core of existing districts" (cementing-in the gerrymandered districts). Continuity of representation means that maps should "promote continuity of representation" (protecting incumbent politicians by keeping them in their original districts). These two standards are not part of current law and never have been applied to redistricting standards in Wisconsin. **The recorded vote of 60-38 was on passage (September 28, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Legislative resolutions are non-binding and are not subject to the Governor's veto. As soon as the Republican maps in SB 621 and SB 622 were passed and then vetoed, the Republicans took their gerrymandered maps along with this Resolution to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, advocating for a "least changed" standard that would guarantee similar maps to the 2011 gerrymandered maps. The Wisconsin Supreme Court adopted this standard and eventually ruled for the Republican gerrymandered legislative maps (see pages 3-4, under SB 621 & 622 for other facets of the legal dispute over the Republicans gerrymandered maps).

***Assembly Bill 970, Assembly Amendment 1
Cost of Voucher School Transparency***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) Wisconsin maintains three unaccountable voucher school programs: the Wisconsin Parental Choice Program, the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program, and the Racine Parental Choice Program. Under current law, each school district pays out of its own coffers, by way of a reduction in state funding, for every voucher a resident child receives to attend an unaccountable private school. Currently, taxpayers' property tax bills are required to list the amount of their tax dollars that contribute to their local school district, but we have no information as to how much is being siphoned off to unaccountable voucher schools. This amendment, offered by Rep. Emerson (D-Eau Claire) would require property tax bills to include the amount that local schools districts are losing in state aid because of the mandate that the cost of the voucher be born by local school districts. **The recorded vote of 60-33 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 1 to AB 970 (February 22, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Joint Resolution 9
Constitutional Convention***

(Unfavorable upon Adoption) Written into our United States Constitution are two ways to propose amendments to our U.S. Constitution, before the state-level ratification votes: 1) Congress can propose an amendment by first passing it by two-thirds vote or 2) two-thirds of the states can call for a constitutional convention, which would propose amendments at the constitutional convention. There is a national effort underway to lobby state legislatures to pass legislation calling for a constitutional convention so that special interests can rewrite the U.S. Constitution to sharply constrain what the federal government can do to advance the nation's priorities, invest in the country's future, and protect the rights of all Americans. This resolution, introduced by Rep. Knodl (R-Germantown) and Sen. Bernier (R-Chippewa Falls) represented Wisconsin's call for Congress to convene a Constitutional Convention to constrain the federal government, which would limit our rights and liberties. This resolution was considerably more broad, and therefore more dangerous, than prior Constitutional Convention authorizations that the Wisconsin Republicans advanced in the past. In passing this resolution, Wisconsin became the 16th state to call for a Constitutional Convention; at the time of publishing, only 15 more states would have to follow. **The recorded vote of 58-36 was on passage (May 11, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** The resolution passed the Legislature, because it is not a bill, it did not require action from the Governor.

***Senate Bill 940, Assembly Substitute Amendment 1
Automatic Voter Registration***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) Wisconsin’s voter registration system relies on eligible voters completing lengthy paper or online forms, entering data that the State most likely already possesses. Our current voter registration process is slow and cumbersome for individual voters to complete and for election officials to process. In addition, because our current registration form is static, Wisconsin does not have a process in which the voter’s address can be updated without individual voters completing yet another form. Fortunately, there is a better way to register eligible voters that is more accessible, will increase the accuracy of voter data, and will save time for voters and money for the state: automatic voter registration. To date, 22 states and the District of Columbia have implemented an automatic voter registration system that ensures eligible voters who interact with a state agency like the Department of Transportation automatically will be registered to vote, with information already provided to the state, via the state agency, cross-checked to ensure eligibility, and updated anytime the voter has contact with the governmental agency, unless the individual requests to opt-out of this system.

This amendment, introduced by Rep. Sara Rodriguez (D-Brookfield), would make voting more accessible with an automatic system of voter registration to make sure each and every eligible voter in Wisconsin has the full opportunity to vote. This Amendment would have required the Department of Transportation to work with the Elections Commission to implement voter registration for all eligible voters who come to the DMV for a driver’s license or identification card. Once an eligible voter requests a driver’s license or ID card at the DMV, the DOT securely will transfer the individual’s information relative to voter registration purposes to the Election Commission, which would verify that the voter is eligible to vote and would then add the voter to the voter registration list. The Elections Commission would then maintain the voter registration list as it currently does under law. The DMV would also securely upload address changes or conflicts that would deem the voter ineligible, saving time and resources. **The recorded vote of 59-36 was on a motion to kill Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 to SB 940 (February 24, 2022). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 68, Assembly Amendment 6
Restoring Rights to Workers***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) In early 2021, Governor Evers released his proposed State Budget bill, which would have lifted up and moved Wisconsin’s working families forward by, among other proposals, restoring workers’ rights across the state, from public sector collective bargaining to prevailing wage. In short order, the Republicans on the Joint Finance Committee introduced an amendment to strike these and 280 other proposals from the Governor’s proposed budget.

This amendment to the Budget bill was introduced by Rep. Haywood (D-Milwaukee) and would have restored many of our rights and protections that were eliminated over the last decade. Specifically, this amendment would have restored prevailing wage, repealed the so-called right to work law, and restored the ability of state and local governments to utilize project labor agreements. In addition, this amendment would have restored collective bargaining rights for any public sector unit that included at least one member who was deemed a “front line worker,” defined as a public sector employee who, as part of their job duties, interacts with members of the public, or with large populations of people, and/or has duties that involve the maintenance of public works. **The recorded vote of 60-38 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 6 to Assembly Bill 68 (June 29, 2021). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 68, Assembly Amendment 1
Promoting Healthy Communities, Safeguarding Good Union Jobs***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) The 2021-23 Wisconsin Biennial Budget process began with the Governor introducing his proposed Budget. In February 2021, Governor Evers put forward his proposed Budget, the “Badger Bounceback Budget,” which promoted healthy families and communities and advanced good, union jobs through many proposals. However, as soon as the Republicans on the Joint Finance Committee were able, they quickly introduced and passed a motion striking 280 proposals from Governor Evers’ Budget.

This Amendment, introduced by Rep. Riemer (D-Milwaukee), would have restored a few key proposals that focused on healthy families and communities while safeguarding good union jobs. Specifically, 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 allowed Wisconsin to receive over a billion dollars from the federal government to expand BadgerCare to 91,000 Wisconsinites while investing in health care programs (e.g., lead poisoning screening and education, prescription drug assistance, opioid treatment etc.). Wisconsin is now just one of 12 states that has refused to expand Medicaid. This amendment would have also declared lead service lines a public health hazard and funded their replacement. In addition, it would have allowed Wisconsin to issue loans to two buyers of union paper mills, one in Wisconsin Rapids and another in Park Falls. These critical loans would have saved or restored the jobs of hundreds of union workers. Finally, this amendment would have given a long-sought after grant to construct a Green Bay Visitor Center. **The recorded vote of 60-36 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 68 (June 29, 2021). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 1
Vos’ Failed COVID Bill***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) In April 2020, the Republican Legislators introduced and passed exactly one bill related to the pandemic and then promptly gave themselves an eight-month paid vacation, during a time when many Wisconsinites were struggling and suffering from the novel coronavirus. During this time, over a million Wisconsinites lost work, nearly 500,000 Wisconsinites contracted the virus and over 5,000 Wisconsin lives were lost.

In January 2021, when the Legislature returned to actually do the work of introducing and passing bills, Speaker Vos (R-Rochester) unveiled this bill, AB 1, purportedly in response to the Coronavirus pandemic but it did little to help Wisconsinites move forward during the pandemic. Instead, the bill called for shielding businesses and other entities from individuals seeking justice after having been harmed from the virus as a result of the business’ negligence. The bill also removed tools from local governments and employers to curb the spread of the virus and took \$100 million of state appropriations meant for other agencies and gave the authority to the Legislature’s Joint Finance Committee, despite record budget surplus and our state’s rainy day fund. Notably, this bill failed to incorporate proposals advanced by the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO from the start of the pandemic, like the ability for workers to utilize paid sick time when infected by or quarantining due to the virus without retaliation, a presumption of worker’s compensation for Covid infections, strong standards for safe, high-risk workplaces, and access to treatment and care for COVID-19. During the drafting of the bill, Speaker Vos specifically failed to incorporate requirements that health insurance companies include certain treatment for Covid infections. **The recorded vote of 56-34 was on passage (January 7, 2021). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** AB 1 passed the Legislature; subsequently, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on February 5, 2021 and did not become law.

***Senate Bill 939
Restricting Absentee Ballot Requests***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to pass a law allowing for absentee voting when in September 1862, the Legislature passed a law to allow Union soldiers to vote absentee. Since then, our voting laws have been updated to ensure that all registered electors who wish to vote via absentee ballot can cast their vote before Election Day. Currently, the process for requesting an absentee ballot is easy and seamless. Registered voters can request their absentee ballot be mailed to them via an online request through the user-friendly myvote.wi.gov website or directly through their clerk's office. In addition, a voter can request absentee ballots for the August primary and November general election in the same request. Of course, many voters utilize early, in-person absentee voting at their clerk's office just before Election Day. Many Wisconsin voters have found early voting a particularly convenient, safe, and secure way to cast their ballot.

Senate Bill 939, introduced by Sen. Stroebel (R-Saukville) and Rep. Gundrum (R-Slinger), is an attempt to disenfranchise voters who need to vote absentee. By requiring a lengthy application form prior to receiving an absentee ballot, this bill sought to drive down voter turnout, anticipating that registered voters would be dissuaded from requesting an absentee ballot due to long lines forming at clerk's offices with early, in-person voters waiting to complete a lengthy application form. Specifically, the bill requires that each and every time a registered voter requests an absentee ballot, be it via mail or early, in-person voting, the voter must complete a lengthy request form with duplicitous information, much of which the clerk already has from the voter's registration file. Curiously absent from the mandated list prescribed by the bill is where the voter would like the absentee ballot mailed, as many voters temporarily reside out-of-state for work, utilize P.O. Boxes, or are away from home at college. The bill further stipulates that if a clerk receives an absentee ballot request that is in anyway incomplete, and issues the voter an absentee ballot, then the clerk could be charged with a felony. **The recorded vote of 59-36 was on passage (February 24, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 939 passed the Legislature; fortunately, the bill was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 8, 2022 and did not become law.

***Assembly Bill 336
Ending Wisconsin's Participation in Federal Pandemic UI***

(Unfavorable upon Passage Notwithstanding Governor's Veto) In March of 2020, Congress passed the CARES Act, which aimed to help Americans who were affected by the novel coronavirus by creating temporary unemployment programs for many workers who were out of work in 2020 through September 4, 2021. During this period, scores of unemployed workers in Wisconsin relied on the federal UI programs to keep them, their families, and communities afloat while they could not secure work. These federal UI pandemic programs were fully funded by the federal government and did not cost Wisconsin a dollar, but kept our economy going during an otherwise perilous economic time for our state and local communities.

Assembly Bill 336 was introduced by Speaker Vos (R-Rochester) and would have ended the ability of unemployed Wisconsinites to participate in the expanded federal unemployment benefit programs, a few months before they were set to end on September 4, 2021. AB 336 passed the Legislature and fortunately was vetoed by Governor Evers on June 29, 2021 because the bill would have "eliminated economic assistance for individuals whose employers or occupations have been most adversely affected by the pandemic, which would cause economic hardship for those unemployed workers and ultimately our State." A few weeks later, Speaker Vos called the Assembly back in 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 Governor Evers' veto. **The recorded vote of 59-37 was on passage notwithstanding the Governor's veto (July 27, 2021). 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.

***Assembly Bill 367, Assembly Amendment 1 – ASA 1
Saving Union Papermill Jobs***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) Papermaking is the fabric of our state: it first started in 1848 and we became the number one paper producing state in the nation. Thanks to the solidarity of Wisconsin papermakers and their strong unions, working in paper mills brings Wisconsin's families \$2.5 billion in wages each year. However, as the paper industry changes, mills have struggled to make the investments needed to evolve. This has resulted in a number of mills idling and getting shut down. Two mills, one in Park Falls and another in Wisconsin Rapids, faced similar fates.

The Wisconsin Rapids Mill, owned by the Verso corporation, opened in 1904, recently employed 900 workers, and was the largest employer in the city. The unionized workers were notified two years ago of the plant's imminent closure and their lay-off. The Park Falls plant opened in 1896, and at its peak employed 800 workers. Over the years, the Park Falls plant was bought and sold, dwindling the work force each time. Since 2019, the plant closed and reopened until the Spring of 2021 when its unionized workers learned of the final shut down. Certain legislators attempted to pass legislation, such as the underlying AB 367, to allocate \$65 million of federal pandemic-related funding via a loan for new owners to purchase and reopen the mills. When the federal funding source was deemed inappropriate, Rep. Shankland (D-Stevens Point), introduced this amendment to allow for state funding to provide the necessary loans. **The recorded vote of 60-38 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 1 to Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 367 (June 22, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled. The Legislature failed to pass a bill with responsible funding to save the jobs and reopen the mills.

***Assembly Bill 2, Assembly Amendment 1 - ASA 3
Prohibiting PPP tax breaks for outsourcing companies***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment). In March 2020, at the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic in America, Congress passed the CARES Act, which among other provisions, created the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). The PPP created loans to businesses that employed up to 500 workers (and in some instances more than 500 workers) to cover payroll and benefits for 24 weeks during the COVID-19 pandemic. If a company received the PPP loan, and used at least 60% of the funds on payroll, then the federal government forgave the loan and exempted the company from paying income taxes on the forgiven loan. In Wisconsin, as of August 2020, the federal government gave out PPP loans to approximately 90,000 businesses and non-profits, for a total of over \$9.9 billion. This amendment to AB 2 was introduced by Rep. Anderson (D-Madison). It would have ensured that if an entity had received the forgivable loan in 2020, but subsequently outsourced work, then it would have been required to pay income tax on the amount of the loan. **The recorded vote of 58-34 was on a motion to kill Assembly Amendment 1 to ASA 3 to AB 2 (February 16, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Voting Record

2021-2022 Wisconsin State Legislature

Summary of Bills

STATE SENATE

Assembly Bill 937

Cut Number of Weeks of Unemployment Benefits by Nearly Half

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to create and enact unemployment benefits for workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own. Wisconsin's 1932 law became the model that other states quickly followed. Since then, Wisconsin's unemployment has received many legislative updates; traditionally most first have gone through the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council, which is comprised of experts from labor and management. Currently, workers in Wisconsin who lose their job through no fault of their own are entitled to receive up to 26 weeks of unemployment benefits if they cannot secure a job during that time. Prior to the pandemic, the average length of time that an American worker was on unemployment insurance was 16.5 weeks.

This bill, AB 937, introduced by Rep. Dallman (R-Green Lake) and Sen. Feyen (R-Fond du Lac), did not go through the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council and would have limited the number of weeks that unemployed workers could receive benefits by tying the total number of weeks of benefits that an unemployed worker could receive to the state's unemployment rate. For example, under the bill, unemployed workers could only claim 26 weeks of benefits if the unemployment rate is greater than 9%. However, if the unemployment rate is 3.5% or less (which it was from September 2021 to present), then unemployed workers could only receive benefits for 14 weeks, which is just over half the number of weeks that the same workers could receive unemployment insurance benefits under current law. **The recorded vote of 19-14 was on passage (February 22, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Assembly Bill 937 passed the Legislature. Fortunately, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 15, 2022 and did not become law.

Senate Bill 125

Tax Break Only for Non-Union Apprenticeships

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Historically, union apprenticeships have provided the skilled training for the next generation in a certain craft or industry. In 1911, Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to pass an apprenticeship law, which registered apprenticeship programs. Since then, our state has continued its proud tradition of preparing workers through apprenticeship programs that combine on-the-job training and classroom instruction. Wisconsin registers apprenticeship programs run by unions and employers alike, but union apprenticeship programs are highly-regarded for producing a highly-skilled workforce that improves our State's economy, establishes safe working practices to decrease injuries and accidents on the job, and builds and sustains healthy and strong families and communities. In 2021, the U.S. Department of Labor noted that "union apprenticeship programs are leading the way to higher pay and greater inclusivity into the skilled trades." Despite the premier training and many benefits of union apprenticeship programs, Sen. Jacque (R-DePere) and Rep. Zimmerman (R-River Falls) introduced Senate Bill 125 that would create an income tax deduction only for certain apprenticeship programs, excluding all union-run programs. **The recorded vote of 19-13 was on passage (October 25, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 125 passed the Legislature; subsequently, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on December 3, 2021 and did not become law.

Senate Bills 621 & 622 ***Gerrymandered Legislative District Maps***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Every ten years, the State Legislature is required to redistrict legislative and congressional boundaries according to the population, following the federal Census. The process starts with the Legislature drafting a bill defining 99 Assembly Districts and 33 Senate Districts. Ten years ago, in 2011, former Gov. Walker and the Republican legislature had the maps drawn in secret by high-priced, private law firms, to pick their voters to maximize the number of seats for Republican politicians over the next decade. In 2018, the plan gave Republicans victories in 64% of the Assembly districts even when all of the Democratic state-wide candidates for U.S. Senate, Governor/Lt. Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General won the statewide vote. Since 2018, Democratic candidates have won nine out of ten state-wide elections. Wisconsin Republicans have been able to rule the Legislature as a majority party because they chose distorted lines for their own political benefit. In 2021, the Legislature was required to create new congressional and legislative maps following the 2020 federal census.

Senate Bill 621, introduced by Sen. LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) and Rep. Vos (R-Rochester), proposed maps so similar to the 2011 gerrymandered maps to cement-in the Republicans' power in the Legislature. **The recorded vote of 21-12 was on passage (November 8, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 621 passed the Legislature and subsequently was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on November 18, 2021. The bill was then put to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which initially ruled against the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 621, in favor of more fair maps presented by Gov. Evers. In response, Rep. Vos challenged this decision at the U.S. Supreme Court, which sent the case back to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which reversed its initial decision and ruled in favor of SB 621, the Republican gerrymandered maps. Therefore, the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 621 became law.

Senate Bill 622 also was introduced by Sen. LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) and Rep. Vos (R-Rochester) to gerrymander Wisconsin's eight Congressional Districts. For the past twenty years, Wisconsin has had eight Congressional Districts: from 2003-2012, Wisconsin elected four Democrats and four Republicans. Then, from 2013-2021, under former Governor Walker's extremely gerrymandered maps, Wisconsin elected three Democrats and five Republicans. This bill, SB 622, sought to draw Wisconsin's eight Congressional districts to create six districts that would likely elect Republicans as part of a National effort to ensure that Republicans control the U.S. House of Representatives. **The recorded vote of 21-12 was on passage (November 8, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 621 passed the Legislature and subsequently was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on November 18, 2021. The bill was then put to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which ruled against the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 622, in favor of more fair maps presented by Gov. Evers. In response, Rep. Vos challenged this decision at the U.S. Supreme Court, which affirmed Governor Evers' more fair maps. Therefore, the Republican gerrymandered maps in SB 622 did not become law.

Assembly Bill 970 ***Unlimited Vouchers for Unaccountable Voucher Schools***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) In 2013, former Governor Walker created an unaccountable, statewide voucher school program known as the "Wisconsin Parent Choice Program," separate from the Milwaukee and Racine voucher programs. Under current law for the Wisconsin Parent Choice Program, local school districts pay out of their own coffers via a state aid reduction for every voucher a resident child receives to attend an unaccountable private school. Also under current law, the state-wide program caps family income at or below 220% of the poverty level for the first year of the voucher. Current law also caps the number of students eligible for a voucher within the school district: no more than 7% of students from a resident school district may receive a voucher.

This unaccountable, state-wide voucher school system has ballooned since its inception. In its first year, the program cost taxpayers approximately \$3 million. Six years later, in the 2019-20 school year, the program cost taxpayers over \$76 million. Despite the ballooning cost of this statewide unaccountable voucher program, Rep. Wittke (R-Racine) and Sen. Roth (R-Appleton) introduced AB 970, which would allow unlimited vouchers and therefore unlimited funding to these unaccountable voucher schools. AB 970 proposed the state disregard family income altogether and allow an unlimited number of students to receive a voucher paid by the local school district, costing taxpayers approximately \$500 million. Further, due to the authors' lack of due diligence, the bill would have put at risk \$2 billion of federal COVID-educational funds when it increased K-12 funds without increasing higher education funding, per Congressional funding bills. **The recorded vote of 20-11 was on passage (March 8, 2022). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** AB 970 passed the Legislature; fortunately, it was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 15, 2022 and did not become law.

Assembly Joint Resolution 9 Constitutional Convention

(Unfavorable upon Adoption) Written into our United States Constitution are two ways to offer amendments to our U.S. Constitution: 1) Congress can propose an amendment by first passing it by two-thirds vote and then submitting it to the states for ratification, or 2) two-thirds of the states can call for a constitutional convention, which would propose amendments and submit them to the states for ratification. There is a national effort underway to lobby state legislatures to pass legislation calling for a constitutional convention so that special interests can rewrite the U.S. Constitution to sharply constrain what the federal government can do to advance the nation’s priorities, invest in the country’s future, and protect the rights of all Americans. This resolution, introduced by Rep. Knodl (R-Germantown) and Sen. Bernier (R-Chippewa Falls) represented Wisconsin’s call for Congress to convene a Constitutional Convention to constrain the federal government, which would limit our rights and liberties. This resolution was considerably more broad, and therefore more dangerous, than prior Constitutional Conventions authorizations that the Wisconsin Republicans advanced in the past. In passing this resolution, Wisconsin became the 16th state to call for a Constitutional Convention; at the time of publishing, only 15 more states would have to follow. **The recorded vote of 17-16 was on passage (January 25, 2022). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** The resolution passed the Legislature, because it is not a bill, it did not require action from the Governor.

Assembly Bill 966 Fracture of the Milwaukee Public School System

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Four years ago, former Governor Walker talked on his failed 2018 campaign trail about his preference for breaking up the Milwaukee Public School System. This notion followed previous efforts of former Gov. Walker to take-over the Milwaukee Public School System (MPS) without any local, democratic input. At that time, the former Governor’s proposal to split apart MPS went nowhere, much like his failed re-election. However, it is clear that four years later, Wisconsin Legislative Republicans continue to do Walker’s bidding. Assembly Bill 966 was introduced by Rep. Wittke (R-Racine) and called for breaking the Milwaukee Public School District into four to eight smaller districts. The plan was to create a MPS “Redistricting and Implementation Commission,” which failed to include any representation from MPS educators, parents, or the local elected school board. This proposal would have done nothing to help the students, families, teachers, and staff within the school district, but would have at minimum quadrupled the bureaucracy and the Administration’s budget. **The recorded vote of 19-12 was on passage (March 8, 2022). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** AB 966 passed the Legislature; it subsequently was vetoed by Governor Evers on April 15, 2022 and did not become law.

***Senate Joint Resolution 63
Contrived Scheme to Ensure Continuation of Gerrymandered Maps***

(Unfavorable upon Adoption) The Wisconsin State Constitution requires the Legislature to reapportion legislative districts every 10 years based on the population. Our Supreme Court has laid out three standards for reapportioning districts: districts must be compact, contiguous, and preserve political subdivisions (i.e., counties or cities). In addition to these standards, the Legislature must also follow federal requirements, like those under the Voting Rights Act. In the past, when the Wisconsin Governor vetoed maps passed by the Legislature, maps largely were drawn by non-partisan Federal judges. This scenario has been the norm in Wisconsin's modern history. However, this was not the case the last time maps were passed in 2011. Our current gerrymandered maps were drawn in secret to cement-in a decade of Republican majority, passed on a party-line vote, and signed into law by former Governor Walker. The 2011 gerrymandered maps were so precisely drawn that Republicans were able to pick their voters, maintaining over 60% of Assembly seats during 2012, 2018, and 2020 – years when Democratic candidates won every statewide office.

This year, Assembly Speaker Vos (R-Rochester) and Sen. Majority Leader LeMahieu (R-Oostburg) introduced this resolution, SJR 63, as part of their rigged redistricting scheme to evade both Governor Evers' veto and non-partisan federal judges. The Resolution creates two additional standards for redistricting: core retention and continuity of representation. Core retention means that maps should "retain as much as possible the core of existing districts" (cementing-in the gerrymandered districts). Continuity of representation means that maps should "promote continuity of representation" (protecting incumbent politicians by keeping them in their original districts). These two standards are not part of current law and never have been applied to redistricting standards in Wisconsin. **The recorded vote of 19-12 was on passage (September 28, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Legislative resolutions are non-binding, and are not subject to the Governor's veto. As soon as the Republican maps in SB 621 and SB 622 were passed and then vetoed by Gov. Evers, the Republicans took their gerrymandered maps along with this Resolution to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, advocating for a "least changed" standard that would guarantee similar maps to the 2011 gerrymandered maps. The Wisconsin Supreme Court adopted this standard and eventually ruled for the Republican gerrymandered legislative maps (see page 10, under SB 621 & 622 for other facets of the legal dispute over the Republicans gerrymandered maps).

***Senate Bill 1, Senate Amendment 5 – SSA 1
Unemployment Insurance Partial State Tax Exemption***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) In March 2021, President Biden signed The American Rescue Plan Act, which excluded from federal income taxation up to \$10,200 of the unemployment insurance benefits received in 2020 for certain individuals. However, the American Rescue Plan did not impact Wisconsin's treatment of unemployment insurance benefits. This Amendment, introduced by Sen. Carpenter (D-Milwaukee) would have ensured that up to \$10,000 in unemployment insurance benefits received in 2020 were exempted from state taxation. According to the non-partisan Legislative Reference Bureau, this amendment would have provided a tax return to the recipients in addition to reducing their overall state income tax burden by \$10,000, possibly helping them become eligible for additional tax credits. **The recorded vote of 19-11 was on a motion to kill Senate Amendment 5 to Substitute Senate Amendment 1 to SB 1 (February 18, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 68, Senate Substitute Amendment 1
Restoring Rights to Workers***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) In early 2021, Governor Evers released his proposed State Budget bill, which would have lifted up and moved forward Wisconsin's working families by, among other proposals, restoring worker's rights across the state, from public sector collective bargaining to prevailing wage. In short order, the Republicans on the Joint Finance Committee introduced an amendment to strike these and 280 other proposals from the Governor's proposed budget.

This amendment to the Budget bill was introduced by Sen. Bewley (D-Mason) and would have restored many of our rights and protections that were eliminated over the last decade. Specifically, this amendment would have restored prevailing wage, repealed the so-called right to work law, and restored the ability of state and local governments to utilize project labor agreements. In addition, this amendment would have restored collective bargaining rights for any public sector unit that included at least one member who was deemed a "front line worker," defined as a public sector employee who, as part of their job duties, interacts with members of the public, or with large populations of people, and/or has duties that involve the maintenance of public works. **The recorded vote of 20-12 was on a motion to kill Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 68 (June 30, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Senate Bill 939
Restricting Absentee Ballot Requests***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Wisconsin was the first state in the nation to pass a law allowing for absentee voting when in September 1862, the Legislature passed a law to allow Union soldiers to vote absentee. Since then, our voting laws have been updated to ensure that all registered electors who wish to vote via absentee ballot can cast their vote before Election Day. Currently, the process for requesting an absentee ballot is easy and seamless. Registered voters can request their absentee ballot be mailed to them via an online request through the user-friendly myvote.wi.gov website or directly through their clerk's office. In addition, a voter can request absentee ballots for the August primary and November general election in the same request. Of course, many voters utilize early, in-person absentee voting at their clerk's office just before Election Day. Many Wisconsin voters have found early voting a particularly convenient, safe, and secure way to cast their ballot.

Senate Bill 939, introduced by Sen. Stroebel (R-Saukville) and Rep. Gundrum (R-Slinger), is an attempt to disenfranchise voters who need to vote absentee. By requiring a lengthy application form prior to receiving an absentee ballot, this bill sought to drive down voter turnout, anticipating that registered voters would be dissuaded from requesting an absentee ballot due to long lines forming at clerk's offices with early, in-person voters waiting to complete a lengthy application form. Specifically, the bill requires that each and every time a registered voter requests an absentee ballot, be it via mail or early, in-person voting, the voter must complete a lengthy request form with duplicitous information, much of which the clerk already has from the voter's registration file. Curiously absent from the mandated list prescribed by the bill is where the voter would like the absentee ballot mailed, as many voters temporarily reside out-of-state for work, utilize P.O. Boxes, or are away from home at college. The bill further stipulates that if a clerk receives an absentee ballot request that is in anyway incomplete, and issues the voter an absentee ballot, then the clerk could be charged with a felony. **The recorded vote of 19-14 was on passage (February 22, 2022). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** SB 939 passed the Legislature; fortunately, the bill was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 8, 2022 and did not become law.

Senate Bill 11

PTSD covered by Worker's Compensation for First Responders

(Favorable upon Passage) First responders, such as firefighters and police, are first on the scene helping us through terrible, often traumatic events as a course of their work. These emergency situations, whether a single event or a cumulative series of events, can take an immense toll on first responders' mental health, causing many to suffer from and be diagnosed with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Firefighters and first responders develop PTSD at a similar rate to service members returning from combat.

This bill, SB 11, was introduced by Sen. Jacque (R-DePere), Sen. Bewley (D-Mason), Sen. Wanggaard (R-Racine), Rep. Horlacher (R-Mukwonago) and Rep. Emerson (D-Eau Claire). It changed the test for PTSD coverage under the Worker's Compensation Act for police and firefighters. Under SB 11, the test for Worker's Compensation coverage of treatment for first responders with PTSD requires a PTSD diagnosis from a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, proven by a preponderance of the evidence. The Wisconsin Worker's Compensation Advisory Council, a council comprised of representatives from labor and management that advises the Legislature on the development and administration of the worker's compensation law, as a body agreed to this proposal prior to the bill's introduction. **The recorded vote of 32-0 was on passage SB 11 (February 16, 2021). A vote in favor is a "right" vote.** SB 11 passed the Legislature and was signed into law by Governor Evers as 2021 Wisconsin Act 29.

Assembly Bill 1 – AA 2 - SA 1 - AA 1 - SSA 1

Vos' Failed COVID Bill

(Unfavorable upon Passage) In April 2020, the Republican Legislators introduced and passed exactly one bill related to the pandemic and then promptly gave themselves an eight-month paid vacation, during a time when many Wisconsinites were struggling and suffering from the novel coronavirus. During this time, over a million Wisconsinites lost work, nearly 500,000 Wisconsinites contracted the virus, and over 5,000 Wisconsin lives were lost.

In January 2021, when the Legislature returned to actually do the work of introducing and passing bills, Speaker Vos (R-Rochester) unveiled this bill, AB 1, purportedly in response to the Coronavirus pandemic, but it did little to help Wisconsinites move forward during the pandemic. Instead, the bill called for shielding businesses and other entities from individuals seeking justice after having been harmed from the virus as a result of the business' negligence. The bill also removed tools from local governments and employers to curb the spread of the virus and took \$100 million of state appropriations meant for other agencies and gave the authority to the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee, despite record budget surplus and our state's rainy day fund. Notably, this bill failed to incorporate proposals advanced by the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO from the start of the pandemic, like the ability for workers to utilize paid sick time without retaliation when infected by the virus or quarantining due to a close contact, a presumption of worker's compensation for Covid infections, strong standards for safe, high-risk workplaces, and access to treatment and care for COVID-19. During the drafting of the bill, Speaker Vos specifically failed to incorporate requirements that health insurance companies include certain treatment for Covid infections. **The recorded vote of 19-11 was on passage (February 5, 2021). A vote in favor is a "wrong" vote.** AB 1 passed the Legislature but subsequently was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on February 5, 2021 and did not become law.

***Assembly Bill 68, Senate Amendment 5
Making SeniorCare Permanent***

(Unfavorable upon Motion to Table Amendment) In 2002, Wisconsin created the SeniorCare prescription benefit program for Wisconsinites 65 and older. This prescription drug program ensures that seniors – particularly seniors whose income is at or below 240% of the poverty level – can access affordable prescriptions. It was first started as a temporary, 5-year program. Since then, it has received multiple extensions from the federal government. The program, which serves 93,000 seniors across the State, is set to expire in a few years. Sen. Carpenter (D-Milwaukee) introduced this amendment to the biennial budget bill to make SeniorCare a permanent program in Wisconsin. **The recorded vote of 20-12 was on a motion to kill Senate Amendment 5 to Assembly Bill 68 (June 30, 2021).** Unfortunately, the amendment was tabled.

***Assembly Bill 968
Undermining Local Control of Charter Schools***

(Unfavorable upon Passage) Historically, charter schools were originally created as an alternative to local, public schools. Wisconsin law currently allows 34 government entities to authorize charter schools; however, only five of these 34 entities have used their authority to authorize public charter schools. These five entities, from the City of Milwaukee to the UW-System, have authorized a total of 32 public charter schools throughout the State. Twenty-nine local government entities currently have the ability to authorize a charter school but have not done so. Despite little local interest for authorizing new charter schools, Sen. Darling (R-River Hills) and Rep. Wittke (R-Racine) introduced this bill AB 968, to create a state-administered “Charter School Authorizing Board” to further increase charter schools. This board would be comprised of the State Superintendent and ten unelected, unaccountable appointees who need not have any experience in education, overseeing charter schools, or determining what is best for children or local communities. It would serve as a way to force charter schools onto communities that demonstrably have not wanted them, giving politicians in Madison the power to unilaterally open charter schools and supplanting local control over opening new charter schools. **The recorded vote of 20-11 was on passage (March 8, 2021). A vote in favor is a “wrong” vote.** AB 968 passed the Legislature; fortunately, the bill was vetoed by Governor Tony Evers on April 8, 2022 and did not become law.