

*Wisconsin Manufacturers &  
Commerce*

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LEGISLATIVE SESSION

2009-2010



WRAP-UP &

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SCORECARD



**WMC**

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## Introduction

To help the business community analyze the results of the 2009-10 Session, the following report looks at how the legislature did on the significant issues affecting the business climate in Wisconsin.

Overall the legislature did little to improve the business climate in our state. On the key issue of taxes, the legislature and the governor significantly increased the burden on businesses and investors. On the regulatory front, the results were mixed. While many of the most onerous regulatory proposals were defeated, no real progress was made in reducing the regulatory burden in Wisconsin.

The WMC lobbying team worked on nearly 150 separate pieces of legislation during the session and 22 administrative rules proposed by state agencies. This report outlines the results of the lobbying effort on the most significant business legislation of the session.

For more information on any issues summarized here, contact the WMC Government Relations team at 608-258-3400, or email James Buchen, Vice President Government Relations at [jbuchen@wmc.org](mailto:jbuchen@wmc.org).

### Symbol Key



WMC Win



WMC Negotiated  
Business-friendly  
Compromise



WMC Loss

BILL NAME	WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU	WMC POSITION	OUTCOME
<b>STATE BUDGET, ASSEMBLY BILL 75</b>			
<b>Personal Income Tax Hike</b> (WI Act 28)	<p>The State Budget included a provision that established a new top personal income tax bracket of 7.75% for taxpayers earning more than \$225,000 per year. This increases tax collections by \$285 million over the biennium.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this tax hike because the current tax burden is already making it difficult to attract and retain top executives and professionals. This will also increase taxes on small business and other organized as Subchapter S corporations and partnerships, further damaging Wisconsin's business climate.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 
<b>Capital Gains Tax Increase</b> (WI Act 28)	<p>The State Budget included a provision that doubles the tax on capital gains by cutting the current exclusion from 60% to 30%. This will increase tax collections by \$242 million over the biennium.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this tax increase because it will discourage investors and drive needed capital out of Wisconsin.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 
<b>Corporate Income Tax Hikes</b> (WI Act 28)	<p>The State Budget contained two provisions that increase corporate income taxes in Wisconsin. They include doubling the tax on 'throwback sales' which increases collections by \$80 million over the biennium, and eliminating the deduction for 'domestic production activities' which increases tax collections by \$55 million over the biennium.</p>	<p>WMC opposed these changes because increasing corporate taxes during a recession will make Wisconsin less competitive, stifling economic growth and job creation.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 
<b>Oil Company Gross Receipts Tax</b>	<p>The State Budget, as introduced, contained a provision that imposed a special tax on the gross receipts from the first sale of motor fuels in Wisconsin. The person responsible for setting the price of gas would be subject to significant financial penalties if the tax was passed through to consumers. It would have raised \$260 million in revenue over the biennium.</p>	<p>WMC opposed the oil company gross receipts tax because it is a business tax imposed without regard to profitability and with the auto pass-through provisions would negatively impact Wisconsin's business climate.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass</b></p> 
<b>Joint &amp; Several Liability</b>	<p>The State Budget, as introduced, contained a provision that would have repealed the current proportionate liability treatment of defendants found to be less than 50% at fault. The bill would also have re-established joint and several liability so that a defendant found to be as little as 1% at fault could be required to pay 100% of damages.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this budget provision because it was a step backward for Wisconsin's legal climate and was grossly unfair to deep pocket defendants. The Budget passed, but the legislature removed this provision from the Budget Bill before passing it.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> 
<b>Garbage Tax Increase</b> (WI Act 28)	<p>The governor proposed to increase the tonnage tax on garbage disposed in Wisconsin landfills from \$5.90 per ton to \$10.30 per ton. The legislature further increased this tax during their review of the budget to a total of \$13.00 per ton.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this tax increase because the current level of taxation has generated a significant surplus for the state recycling fund. The legislature has already skimmed more than \$100 million of this revenue for unrelated purposes, and a tax is not warranted.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 

BILL NAME	WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU	WMC POSITION	OUTCOME
<b>GENERAL ISSUES</b>			
<p><b>Combined Reporting</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 62 (WI Act 2)</p>	<p>Senate Bill 62 addressed a number of issues including a provision that adopted ‘combined reporting’ for multi-state corporate income taxpayers. This change increased corporate income taxes by more than \$200 million over the biennium.</p>	<p>WMC opposed the adoption of combined reporting because it is considered an unfair approach to multi-state tax apportionment, and it increased the tax burden on many Wisconsin companies, making them less competitive in a global economy.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> 
<p><b>Economic Development</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 409 (WI Act 265)</p>	<p>Senate Bill 409 expanded angel and early stage seed investment tax credits, created a post-secondary education corporate and individual income tax credit, created a tax credit for manufacturers that convert facilities to produce renewable energy, and expanded various other grant and credit programs. The bill also provided additional funding to the Department of Commerce and the UW System for various economic development activities.</p>	<p>WMC supported this legislation because it enhances a number of economic development tools that will help grow the economy and create jobs.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> 
<p><b>Wage Lien</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 2</p>	<p>Senate Bill 2 would have increased the statutorily imposed priority lien against all Wisconsin employers from the current \$3,000 per employee to more than \$10,000 per employee. This would significantly reduce a businesses’ access to borrowed capital by encumbering a larger share of companies’ assets with a wage liens.</p>	<p>WMC supports the current cap on wage liens, which was reached through negotiations with worker representatives and signed into law by Governor Doyle. WMC opposed this dramatic increase in the wage lien cap because of its negative impact on businesses access to capital.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> 
<p><b>Effective Mail-In Rebate Ad Ban</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 560</p>	<p>Senate Bill 560 would have banned advertising a price for a product as reduced by a mail-in rebate, unless the discount is offered at the time of sale. The bill effectively would ban mail-in rebate programs that are popular with consumers, retailers and manufacturers. If enacted, SB 560 would have limited consumer choice and banned legitimate marketing practices.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this bill because it unnecessarily prohibited a legitimate and popular marketing strategy.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> 
<p><b>Regulation of Radio Frequency Identifiers</b></p> <p>Assembly Bill 29</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 29 would have regulated the sale of Regulation of Radio Frequency Identifiers (RFID) devices into the stream of commerce.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this bill because it would inhibit the flow of interstate commerce by making Wisconsin an island with a unique regulation.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> 

BILL NAME	WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU	WMC POSITION	OUTCOME
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES ISSUES</b>			
<b>Minimum Wage</b>  Senate Bill 1 and Assembly Bill 40	Senate Bill 1/Assembly Bill 40 would have increased and indexed the minimum wage and repealed the state preemption of local minimum wage ordinances – increasing the minimum wage would slow job creation.	WMC opposed this effort to raise the Wisconsin minimum wage beyond the Federal rate, and to increase it automatically in the future, due to the negative impact it would have on job creation for entry level workers, and the inflationary pressure that would likely result from indexing.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Criminal Penalties for Employers</b>  Assembly Bill 22	Assembly Bill 22 would have created criminal penalties for violation of the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act's arrest and conviction discrimination protection, imposing criminal penalties for missteps in the hiring process is excessive and hostile to employers.	WMC opposed this bill because imposing criminal penalties for missteps in the hiring process is excessive and hostile to employers.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>  Assembly Bill 884 (WI Act 287)	Assembly Bill 884 made various changes to Wisconsin's unemployment insurance laws. The bill was the product of the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council on which WMC serves as the lead management negotiator.	WMC supported this bill because it was a balanced package of changes for both labor and management.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  
<b>Regulating Computer Monitoring</b>  Assembly Bill 30 and Assembly Bill 64	Assembly Bill 30/Assembly Bill 64 would have required employers to have employment policies regarding monitoring employee computer use, and restricted what could be monitored. This is an unnecessary regulation of a necessary business practice.	WMC opposed this bill because it unnecessarily restricted an employer's right to manage employees' work activities.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Access to CCAP Information</b>  Assembly Bill 340 and Assembly Bill 663	Assembly Bill 340/Assembly Bill 663 would have restricted access to Consolidated Court Automation Program (CCAP) information that can be useful in evaluating potential employee qualifications.	WMC opposed this bill because it unnecessarily restricted access to public information potentially useful in evaluating employee qualifications.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Worker's Compensation</b>  Senate Bill 522 (WI Act 206)	Senate Bill 522 made various changes to Wisconsin's Worker's Compensation laws. The bill was the product of the Worker's Compensation Advisory Council on which WMC serves as the lead management negotiator.	WMC supported this bill because it was a balanced package of changes for both labor and management.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  

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<b>School Conference Activities Leave (FMLA Expansion)</b>  Senate Bill 380 and Assembly Bill 116	Senate Bill 380/Assembly Bill 116 would have expanded the Wisconsin Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) to require 16 hours of employee leave for parents to participate in school activities.	WMC opposed this expansion of the Wisconsin FMLA because the trend in employee leave benefits is toward providing flexible banks of leave that empower workers to choose the best use of their leave time from work, rather than the leave entitlements for specific purposes that limit flexibility.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Union Organizing</b>  Senate Bill 585 and Assembly Bill 831 (WI Act 290)	Senate Bill 585/Assembly Bill 831 unconstitutionally inhibits employer communications with their employees during union organizing campaigns, which unfairly tips the balance between labor and management during an organizing effort.	WMC supports compliance with the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). WMC opposed Act 290 because it attempts to regulate matters that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRA.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  
<b>Arrest and Conviction Record</b>  Senate Bill 612 and Assembly Bill 854	Senate Bill 612/Assembly Bill 854 would have forced Wisconsin employers to interview job applicants with criminal records even if they are prohibited by law from hiring them. This would increase costs and encourage frivolous claims.	WMC opposed this bill because it would force employers to spend time and resources considering potentially unqualified job applicants.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Credit History Check</b>  Senate Bill 275 and Assembly Bill 367	Senate Bill 275/Assembly Bill 367 would further limit an employer's ability to effectively evaluate potential employees' credit history prior to hiring.	WMC supports Wisconsin employers' right to protect their property, as well as their customers' from theft and other misappropriation. WMC opposed this expansion of WFEA because of the breadth of its coverage and its potential exposure of Wisconsin businesses to frivolous WFEA claims.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>ENERGY ISSUES</b>			
<b>Uniform Siting Standards for Small Wind Farms</b>  Senate Bill 185 (WI Act 40)	Senate Bill 185 requires the Public Service Commission to create uniform siting standards for the placement of small wind farms, i.e., those with an operating capacity of under 100 megawatts.	WMC supported this bill because we need standards for local units of government as they exercise their permitting authority for small wind farms. Expensive, time-consuming and scientifically-unjustified local restrictions on the development of wind energy power plants have stalled installation of over 600 MW of wind energy power plants in Wisconsin.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  
<b>Creation of Renewable Resource Credits</b>  Senate Bill 273 (WI Act 406)	Senate Bill 273 creates renewable resource credits for energy which displaces energy created by more conventional sources. The credits may be used to help meet the existing 10 percent renewable resources standard or they may be sold.	WMC supported this bill because the credits will make it easier and cheaper to meet the existing obligation that 10% of Wisconsin energy comes from renewable resources by 2015.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  

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<b>LIABILITY ISSUES</b>			
<b>Employer Liability</b> Assembly Bill 894	Assembly Bill 894 would have created a right to sue employers and co-workers outside of the Worker's Compensation Act for 'workplace bullying.'	WMC opposed this bill because it would breach the century-old exclusive remedy provision of Wisconsin's Worker's Compensation Law.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>
<b>Access to Medical Records in Lawsuits</b> Senate Bill 628 and Assembly Bill 815	Senate Bill 628/Assembly Bill 815 would have limited defendants' rights to access potentially relevant medical records in defending personal injury claims.	WMC opposed this bill because it would make it almost impossible to identify pre-existing conditions that might be relevant in determining the extent of injury in a lawsuit.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>
<b>False Claims</b> Senate Bill 447 and Assembly Bill 792	Senate Bill 447/Assembly Bill 792 would have provided a 15-25% bounty plus attorney fees for private parties that file false claim lawsuits on behalf of the state.	WMC reached a compromise with the bill's authors that balanced the concerns of Wisconsin businesses that are governmental contractors of being subjected to harassing litigation with governments need to effectively identify waste, fraud and abuse.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>
<b>Gender-based Cause of Action</b> Senate Bill 337 and Assembly Bill 480	Senate Bill 337/Assembly Bill 480 would have created a new civil cause of action, with a seven-year statute of limitations, for a person who suffers physical, emotional, or economic harm as a result of a gender-based act.	WMC reached a compromise with the bill's authors that balanced the concern of Wisconsin businesses of being subjected to additional workplace litigation with the concern of protecting victims from gender based violence.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>
<b>Compensatory and Punitive Damages for Discrimination Claims under the WFEA</b> Senate Bill 31 (WI Act 20)	This legislation allows state courts to award compensatory and punitive damages up to \$300,000 for workers who experience workplace discrimination under the Wisconsin Fair Employment Act (WFEA). Prior state law remedies are limited to backpay and reinstatement.	WMC supports fair pay and equal treatment of all workers. WMC opposed Act 20 because of the complexity of the administrative court procedures it created, and because, unlike Federal law, the WFEA does not provide any protections for employers from frivolous claims filed by workers.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted #ccc;"/> <div style="text-align: center;"></div>

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<b>HEALTH CARE ISSUES</b>			
<b>Autism Health Insurance Mandate</b>  Assembly Bill 15 and Senate Bill 3 (WI Act 28)	The bill creates a new healthcare insurance mandate, requiring health insurance policies sold in Wisconsin to cover treatment for autism, Asperger's syndrome, and pervasive developmental disorders not otherwise specified. New insurance mandates inevitably drive up the cost of healthcare insurance plans sold in Wisconsin, making it harder for businesses and their employees to afford coverage.	WMC opposed the bill because it increases both public and private healthcare costs. WMC advocated for fully funding the state's autism program which would have helped more children and cost less money.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law as part of the State Budget.</b>  
<b>Hearing Aid/Cochlear Implant Health Insurance Mandate</b>  Assembly Bill 16 and Senate Bill 27 (WI Act 14)	This bill creates a new healthcare insurance mandate, requiring health insurance policies sold in Wisconsin to cover hearing aids/cochlear implants for deaf children under 18 years old. New insurance mandates inevitably drive up the cost of healthcare insurance plans sold in Wisconsin, making it harder for businesses and their employees to afford coverage.	WMC opposed the bill because it increases both public and private healthcare costs.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  
<b>State Tax Credit for Health Savings Accounts</b>  Assembly Bill 74 and Senate Bill 45 Assembly Bill 639 and Senate Bill 425	These bills would have created a state tax credit for contributions to and earnings on health savings accounts. Such accounts are federally tax exempt.	WMC supported these bills, arguing health savings accounts can give employees a strong financial stake in their health care purchasing decisions, giving them incentives to aggressively manage their health care costs by becoming more active, engaged consumers of health care.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Workplace Wellness Tax Credit</b>  Assembly Bill 91	This bill would have created an income and franchise tax credit for employers who institute workplace wellness programs for their employees. The amount of the tax credit would be 30% of the amount the employer pays to provide such a program.	WMC supported this bill, arguing that one way we can collectively control rising healthcare costs is for all of us to start leading better, healthier lifestyles.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Allow Sale of Low-Cost Prescription Drugs in Wisconsin</b>  Assembly Bill 482	Under Wisconsin law, the Unfair Sales Act prohibits 'loss leaders,' i.e., selling merchandise at a price below the cost of the merchandise to the seller. AB 482 would have exempted prescription drugs from the Unfair Sales Act.	WMC supported this bill because Wisconsin consumers would be able to save money and benefit from the low-cost prescriptions currently available in other states.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Marketing of Wellness Plans</b>  Assembly Bill 699 (WI Act 275)	Assembly Bill 699 eases the ability of Wisconsin health plans to market, advertise, and operate wellness plans, such as offering rewards to insured individuals.	WMC supported this bill, arguing that one way we can collectively help allay rising healthcare costs is for all of us to start leading better, healthier lifestyles.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  

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<p><b>Mental Health Parity</b></p> <p>Senate Bill 362 and Assembly Bill 512 (WI Act 218)</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 512/Senate Bill 362 requires group health plans to increase coverage for treatment for nervous and mental disorders and alcohol and other drug abuse. AB 512/SB 362 will likely drive up health insurance costs, making it harder for employers and their employees to afford coverage.</p>	<p>WMC opposed these bills because they would increase private employee healthcare costs.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 
<p><b>Prohibit “Mandatory Overtime” in Healthcare Facilities</b></p> <p>Assembly Bill 152 and Senate Bill 108</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 152/Senate Bill 108 would have undermined the ability of healthcare facilities to implement a little-used, though needed, strategy to ensure healthcare facilities are adequately staffed and able to provide continued, suitable care for patients.</p>	<p>WMC opposed these bills, arguing they could serve to compromise patient safety, because they could undermine the ability of healthcare facilities to maintain appropriate staffing levels.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> 
<p><b>Healthcare Cost Transparency</b></p> <p>Assembly Bill 614 (WI Act 146)</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 614 requires healthcare providers (other than hospitals) to disclose median-billed charges for a services, tests or procedures. AB 614 also requires healthcare providers (including hospitals) to disclose, for those most-frequently presenting conditions (1) the provider’s median billed charge; (2) the reimbursement amount under Medicare, except in the case of a provider who does not participate in Medicare; and 3) the average allowable payment from private, third-party payers.</p>	<p>WMC supported this bill, arguing greater healthcare cost transparency will help lead to better, more informed consumers and payors, helping long-term to curb rising healthcare costs.</p>	<p><b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b></p> 
<p><b>Assignment of Benefits</b></p> <p>Assembly Bill 665 and Senate Bill 453</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 665/Senate Bill 453 would have required, in certain circumstances, health insurers to make payments directly to health care providers, undermining the ability of health plans to create a network of providers to deliver health care.</p>	<p>WMC opposed this bill because it would have undermined an effective means of controlling healthcare costs.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> 
<p><b>Prescription Drug Advertising Ban</b></p> <p>Assembly Bill 56</p>	<p>Assembly Bill 56 would have prohibited advertising for prescription drugs, infringing on commercial speech.</p>	<p>WMC opposed the bill because it would attempt to ban a form of commercial speech and, as such, run afoul of First Amendment protections. Companies, in general have a Constitutional right to disseminate information about legal products and, in the case of prescription drugs, which have been deemed safe to market by the U.S. FDA.</p>	<p><b>Failed to pass.</b></p> 

BILL NAME	WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU	WMC POSITION	OUTCOME
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>			
<b>State Global Warming Legislation</b>  Senate Bill 450 and Assembly Bill 649	Senate Bill 450/Assembly Bill 649 would have implemented expensive new global warming regulations that would have raised electric rates and threatened Wisconsin jobs. Independent studies suggest the 25 percent renewable energy mandate would cost at least \$15 billion, and force utility customers to pay for unneeded new electric generation.	WMC led the opposition to this bill because it would have made Wisconsin's energy, the lifeblood of our economy, more expensive and less secure.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Reauthorization of Green Tier Program</b>  Senate Bill 126	Senate Bill 126 permanently reauthorizes Green Tier as a voluntary program for superior environmental compliance, as well as the environmental compliance audit program. Both programs were scheduled to end July 1, 2009.	WMC supported and helped craft the original Green Tier law, and supported permanent reauthorization of the program in SB 126. The bill also made helpful programmatic changes to make voluntary participation more attractive to business.	<b>Passed and signed into law.</b>  
<b>New Groundwater Regulations</b>  Senate Bill 620 and Assembly Bill 844	Senate Bill 620/Assembly Bill 844 would have created stringent new groundwater regulations that could result in a moratorium on DNR permits for new high capacity wells in certain parts of the state. High capacity wells provide businesses, growers and local governments with the water they need for their communities.	WMC opposed these bills because they would have made it nearly impossible for businesses, farmers and municipalities to drill new wells.	<b>Failed to pass.</b>  
<b>Appointment of DNR Secretary</b>  Assembly Bill 138	Assembly Bill 138 would have removed the Governor's ability to appoint the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, and instead transfer that authority to the seven-member Natural Resources Board.	WMC opposed the bill because having the DNR Secretary answerable to an elected official like the Governor has led to more transparent and accountable decision-making at the DNR. By contrast, insulating the DNR Secretary with a board of unelected political appointees is not in the public interest.	<b>Passed both houses; vetoed by Governor Doyle.</b>  
<b>Regulation of Bisphenol-A (BPA)</b>  Senate Bill 271	Senate Bill 271 would prohibit the retail sale or distribution of baby bottles or child drinking cups containing BPA. BPA is a plastic hardening agent that has been safely used throughout the United States for decades.	WMC reached a compromise with the bill's authors that made these regulations consistent with those in surrounding states.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  
<b>Electronic Waste Recycling Mandate</b>  Senate Bill 107	Senate Bill 107 requires manufacturers of televisions, laptop computers, desktop computers and printers intended for household consumption to operate an end-of-life recycling program and pay fees as a condition of selling their products in Wisconsin.	WMC reached a compromise with the bill's authors that balanced the concerns of Wisconsin manufacturers with the need to operate an effective recycling program.	<b>Passed both houses and signed into law.</b>  

# Who Stood Up for Wisconsin Jobs?

The following percentages reflect how often an individual legislator voted in support of WMC positions on legislation that would impact the Wisconsin business climate.

## Senate

Carpenter(D-3)	19%
Coggs (D-6)	19%
Cowles (R-2)	94%
Darling (R-8)	93%
Decker (D-29)	25%
Ellis (R-19)	88%
Erpenbach (D-27)	25%
Fitzgerald (R-13)	100%
Grothman (R-20)	93%
Hansen (D-30)	25%

Harsdorf (R-10)	100%
Holperin (D-12)	25%
Hopper (R-18)	100%
Jauch (D-25)	19%
Kanavas (R-33)	94%
Kapanke (R-32)	81%
Kedzie (R-11)	93%
Kreitlow (D-23)	25%
Lasee (R-1)	94%
Lassa (D-24)	25%

Lazich (R-28)	94%
Lehman (D-21)	19%
Leibham (R-9)	88%
Miller (D-16)	19%
Olsen (R-14)	100%
Plale (D-7)	25%
Risser (D-26)	19%
Robson (D-15)	20%
Schultz (R-17)	88%
Sullivan (D-5)	31%

Taylor (D-4)	31%
Vinehout (D-31)	19%
Wirch (D-22)	19%

## Assembly

Ballweg (R-41)	88%
Barca (D-64)	12%
Benedict (D-45)	12%
Berceau (D-76)	12%
Bies (R-1)	81%
Black (D-77)	12%
Brooks (R-50)	88%
Clark (D-42)	12%
Colon (D-8)	18%
Cullen (D-13)	12%
Danou (D-91)	6%
Davis (R-80)	88%
Dexter (D-68)	12%
Fields (D-11)	13%
Fitzgerald (R-39)	94%
Friske (R-35)	88%
Garthwaite (D-49)	6%
Gottlieb (R-60)	94%
Grigsby (D-18)	12%
Gunderson (R-83)	88%
Gundrum (R-84)	100%
Hebl (D-46)	12%
Hilgenberg (D-51)	12%
Hintz (D-54)	12%
Hixson (D-43)	6%
Honadel (R-21)	94%
Hraychuck (D-28)	12%
Hubler (D-75)	12%
Huebsch (R-94)	94%
Jorgenson (D-37)	12%

Kaufert (R-55)	71%
Kerkman (R-66)	88%
Kessler (D-12)	13%
Kestell (R-27)	88%
Kleefisch (R-38)	88%
Knodl (R-24)	88%
Kramer (R-97)	88%
Krusick (D-7)	29%
LeMahieu (R-59)	88%
Lothian (R-32)	82%
Mason (D-62)	12%
Meyer (R-34)	82%
Milroy (D-73)	18%
Molepske (D-71)	12%
Montgomery (R-4)	94%
Mursau (R-36)	94%
Murtha (R-29)	88%
Nass (R-31)	86%
Nelson (D-5)	12%
Nerison (R-96)	82%
Newcomer (R-33)	88%
Nygren (R-89)	100%
Ott, A. (R-3)	71%
Ott, J. (R-23)	88%
Parisi (D-48)	12%
Pasch (D-22)	12%
Petersen (R-40)	94%
Petrowski (R-86)	82%
Pocan (D-78)	12%
Pope-Roberts (D-79)	12%

Pridemore (R-99)	94%
Radcliffe (D-92)	24%
Rhoades (R-30)	94%
Richards (D-19)	12%
Ripp (R-47)	71%
Roth (R-56)	82%
Roys (D-81)	12%
Schaber (D-57)	12%
Schneider (D-72)	12%
Seidel (D-85)	12%
Sheridan (D-44)	12%
Sherman (D-74)	12%
Shilling (D-95)	6%
Sinicki (D-20)	12%
Smith (D-93)	12%
Soletski (D-88)	12%
Spanbauer (R-53)	71%
Staskunas (D-15)	12%
Steinbrink (D-65)	18%
Stone (R-82)	94%
Strachota (R-58)	94%
Suder (R-69)	92%
Tauchen (R-6)	88%
Toles (D-17)	12%
Townsend (R-52)	88%
Turner (D-61)	12%
VanAkkeren (D-26)	13%
VanRoy (R-90)	88%
Vos (R-63)	94%
Vruwink (D-70)	12%

Vukmir (R-14)	94%
Williams, A. (D-10)	41%
Williams, M. (R-87)	73%
Wood (I-67)	12%
Young (D-16)	18%
Zepnick (D-9)	24%
Ziegelbauer (D-25)	81%
Zigmunt (D-2)	6%
Zipperer (R-98)	100%



For the complete roll call go to: [www.wmc.org](http://www.wmc.org), click on KEY VOTES

