





## The 2021 Legislative Session in Summary

The 67<sup>th</sup> legislative session proved to be one for the history books. The Labor Movement faced incredible uncertainty as we prepared to face the first legislative session during a pandemic in our lifetime.

Democrats were defeated badly during the 2020 election, leading to a Republican trifecta in Montana for the first time since 2004. Without being able to rely on a veto from the Governor's office and a Republican majority of 69-31 in the House and 31-19 in the Senate, the Montana labor movement was about to enter the fight of its life. Thankfully, the Montana Labor Movement came together like never before to stand united while developing the relationships needed to defeat legislation that threatened the existence of organized labor. We did not walk away from the 2021 legislative session completely unscathed, but we came pretty close and today members are more mobilized and engaged in the legislative process than they have been in decades.

Right-to-Work legislation was the overarching threat facing the Montana Labor Movement heading into the 67<sup>th</sup> legislative session. The National Right to Work Committee and segments of the Republican caucus sought to capitalize on their recent trifecta win following 16 years of divided government with a Democrat in the Governor's office. The main impetus of their efforts revolved around Rep. Caleb Hinkle's HB 251, which sought to undermine the freedom to negotiate for fair wages and safe working conditions, while opening employers and employees to unnecessary litigation. The passage of HB 251 would have negatively impacted Montana's employment growth rate, wage rates, and on-the-job safety. This legislation was simply designed to undermine Montana's workers ability to advocate for themselves and the good jobs and benefits that support their families.

It had appeared that we would be able to defeat HB 251 in the House Business and Labor Committee, where the bill was originally heard. Unfortunately, there were deals cut the night before the committee voted on HB 251, which enabled it to pass to the floor by one vote. With a Right-to-Work bill heading to a floor vote for the first time in Montana history, the labor movement came together in a unified manner to ensure that their voice would be heard. On the morning of the floor vote, over 500 union members from across the state descended upon the Montana Capitol packing the halls prior to the House reconvening. Members then packed the House gallery as the representative body gaveled in for the day. HB 251 was the first bill to be voted on for the day and the tension was palpable throughout the capitol building.

---

Every time members from both parties stood to oppose Right-to-Work, cheers were heard on the House floor from the packed hallways where union members watched outside the House entrance. Within 30 minutes, a call for closure was moved and passed, which meant it was time for the moment of truth. The votes were cast, and HB 251 failed with a 62-38 vote. 33 Democrats and 29 Republicans joined together to stand with Montana's workers and reject out-of-state interests that were pushing this harmful agenda. The vote reflected the power of a unified labor movement.

HB 251, however, was not the only piece of legislation that served as an existential threat to the Montana Labor Movement. Rep. Bill Mercer introduced HB 168, which attempted to use the Supreme Court's Janus decision as precedent to severely damage public employee unions' ability to organize for collective bargaining, resolve disputes, and engage in political action. The legislation, however, went far beyond the Supreme Court's interpretation of their Janus decision. Rep. Amy Regier introduced HB 461, which sought to implement Right-To-Work in the non-profit sector, including nurses at non-profit hospitals. Both HB 168 and HB 461 were voted down in the House Business and Labor Committee.

In the Senate, Sen. Keith Regier introduced SB 89, which sought to ban public employee unions' ability to collect dues by paycheck deductions. The legislation would have added an extra layer of bureaucracy for public employee unions with the sole intent of making it increasingly difficult to collect dues. Sen. Greg Hetz also introduced SB 228, which sought to allow public employees to drop from their union at any time, as opposed to the 1-month drop window that currently exists, while forcing public employees that want to rejoin the union to wait an entire year. The legislation symbolized unnecessary government intrusion designed to make it impossible to functionally operate a union for public employees. Fortunately, both SB 89 and SB 228 were killed on the Senate floor.

Attacks against the right to organize were not the only threats facing public employee union members this session. Efforts were made to upend the public employee and teacher retirement systems, which stands as the greatest recruiting tool to attract qualified candidates to serve the people of Montana. Sen. Hoven introduced SB 387 and SB 389, which would have doubled the cost rate of a benefit while raising the unfunded liability. Thankfully, they were both defeated. The uncertainty and chaos that these pieces of legislation would have injected into our public pensions would have set the state retirement system on an unsustainable path, essentially becoming a ticking time bomb. Rep. Bill Mercer introduced HB 683, which would have distributed recreational marijuana revenue to unfunded pension liability. Such a policy is a slippery slope because the recreational marijuana program is likely to face attacks over the years, which would force organized labor to defend recreational marijuana every session to maintain public pension solvency. We did, however, manage to kill this bill as well.

Montana's public education also came under attack during the 67<sup>th</sup> legislative session as attempts to reallocate public funds for private education were made. Rep. David Bedey introduced HB 129, which sought to incentivize taxpayers to privatize their children's elementary and secondary education. Rep. Sue Vinton introduced HB 329, which sought to transfer approximately \$180 million annually of state funding and local property tax dollars from local public-school districts to the private education savings account. Both pieces of legislation would have further eroded Montana's ability to adequately fund our public education system, but thankfully both bills were killed before reaching the Governor's desk. Rep. Seth Berglee introduced HB 279, which will expand the income-tax credit for donations to fund scholarships for private-schools from \$150 a year to \$200,000. That is an increase of more than 13,000 percent. Unfortunately, HB 279 was signed by Governor Gianforte and is now law. This legislation will

---

only serve to provide a tax break for people like Gianforte that donate millions of dollars to religious private schools while pulling public dollars out of public schools.

Public employee union members were not the only segment of the Montanan Labor Movement that faced critical threats this session. Portions of the Republican caucus used the 2021 session as an opportunity to attack Montana's prevailing wage system and the good wages that union and non-union Montanans make in the building and construction industry. Sen. Theresa Manzella introduced SB 346, which sought to increase the prevailing wage threshold from \$20,000 to \$80,000 while attaching it to an inflation adjustment every 2 years moving forward. This legislation would have resulted in lower wages for public projects below \$80,000 and a reduction in the amount of money spent by workers in the communities where the projects are built. Rep. Kenneth Holmlund introduced HB 201, which will add 2 additional dispatch cities to the eastern Montana prevailing wage district. Adding Miles City and Sidney as dispatch cities in the eastern Montana zone will result in a loss of travel pay and per diem for the workers in Billings that must travel to eastern Montana to construct these public projects. The massive reduction in wages for these travelling workers will simply result in a labor shortage for public projects looking to be built in eastern Montana. It will not result in the municipal and county cost savings that proponents believe will result.

The 67<sup>th</sup> Legislature was filled with legislation targeting the most vulnerable Montanans but some leaders from both sides of the aisle came together to pass policies that will help bring thousands of jobs and over \$1 billion dollars of investment into the state. Rep. Tom Welch sponsored HB 170, which will enable the construction of a green hydrogen pipeline that will run through southwestern Montana from Utah to feed a power plant in Butte. This project has the potential to create thousands of construction jobs and hundreds of permanent positions to operate the power plant and serve maintenance on the hydrogen pipeline. Sen. Gordon Vance also sponsored a companion bill, SB 392, which enables the hydrogen pipeline to be built along the I-90 corridor. This legislation will remove the barrier of establishing right-a-ways on private property to bring about the construction of the pipeline.

Colstrip was once again at the forefront of the 2021 legislative session. While there was not legislation passed to address the fallout that will accompany mass layoffs at the plant and mine, a longtime labor champion from the area worked incredibly hard to deliver for his community. Sen. Duane Ankney introduced SB 87, which will secure municipal water access for the community of Colstrip in the case that units 3 and 4 are shut down. Currently, the municipal water supply is dependent upon the pumps at the Yellowstone River that deliver water to the power plant and in turn the city. The pumps are owned by the Colstrip Power Plant and the community then pays the power plant for the pumping. If units 3 and 4 are decommissioned, the town's water costs will likely skyrocket. Thankfully, SB 87 helps to ensure a consistent and economical water supply moving forward.

Sen. Ankney also carried SB 86, which sought to create a grant program funded by the Colstrip Power Plant owners that would help to offset any reduction in property values associated with the shut down of units 3 and 4. It is increasingly difficult for homeowners in Colstrip to sell their property due to the economic uncertainty facing the community. This creates the likely scenario where workers will be left with the choice of foreclosing on their homes or simply walking away without any return on investment, which will financially harm working families simply because they took a job to provide reliable energy for the west coast. Unfortunately, SB 86 was tabled in the House Energy, Technology, and Federal

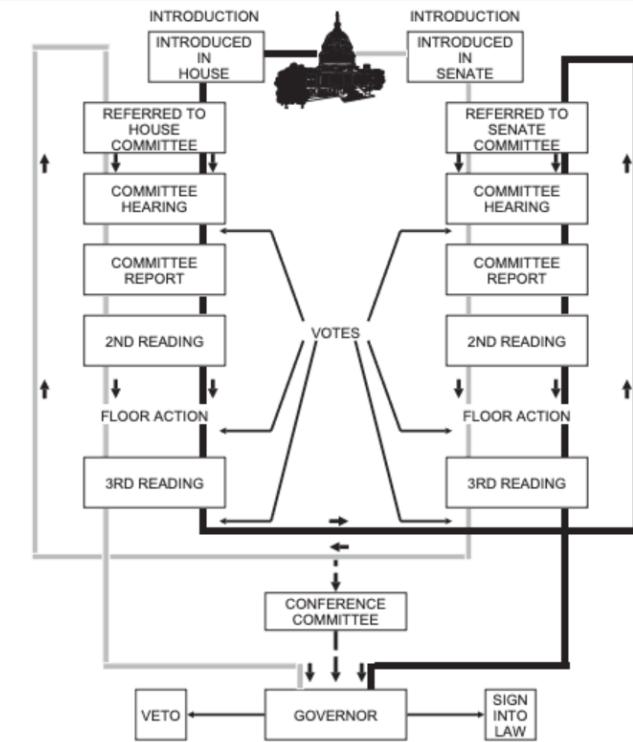
---

Relations Committee but we would like to thank Sen. Duane Ankney for his steadfast efforts on behalf of the community and workers.

Finally, the Montana Labor Movement will need to get busy training workers for the jobs coming our way over the next 4-5 years. Thanks to the efforts of President Biden and the American Rescue Plan Act, Montana will receive nearly \$800 million to spend towards infrastructure and construction projects. This is an incredible opportunity to build out our apprentice training programs to ensure we have the workforce needed for today and tomorrow. The true challenge will be supplying the labor needed to capitalize on the federal investment coming into Montana.

Overall, despite the challenges, the Montana Labor Movement saw a successful session. The State Federation extends its heartfelt thanks to the Labor Lobby and Solidarity Table attendees. Dozens of labor lobbyists and union leaders from around the state met on a weekly basis to share priorities, exchange intel, and formulate strategy to protect working Montanans. Without this solidarity, meeting the challenges the legislature presented would have been impossible.

# How A Bill Becomes Law



## Definitions

Session or Standing Committees are legislative panels that meet every session to consider and hold public hearings on bills in a specific policy area such as Business & Labor, Health, Tax, Education, etc.

Bill Died in Committee means the bill failed to gain enough votes to pass out of the Committee to be heard in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading. Bills that died in committee never come up for a full vote and therefore aren't included in the MT AFL-CIO Scorecard.

2<sup>nd</sup> Reading is the first time a bill goes to a vote of the full chamber. 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading votes can be used in the Montana AFL-CIO Voting Scorecard if the bill had no changes or amendments at the point of both the 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading.

Floor Action refers to the vote after 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading. The vote that is "Floor Action" happens on the floor of either the House or Senate as opposed to Committee Action.

3<sup>rd</sup> Reading is the last time a bill goes to a vote of the full chamber.

---

Transmittal is the mid-period break in the 90-day Legislative Session where bills are transmitted from the House to the Senate and vice versa. If a bill isn't at the appropriate stage to be transmitted to the other chamber on the deadline for transmittal, it automatically dies.

## **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**

### **WORKING MEN AND WOMEN**

#### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- A livable minimum wage
- Worksite safety
- Affordable, quality, health care insurance
- Defined benefit pension plans in every workplace for every worker
- Just cause & due process in the event of worker discipline or termination
- Adequate unemployment insurance and workers' compensation

### **UNION RIGHTS AND SECURITY**

#### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- The right to organize without employer interference or retaliation
- Collective bargaining including the right to strike or otherwise engage in concerted activities for public and private sector workers

#### **The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes:**

- Right-to-Work and Paycheck Deception

### **TAX POLICY**

#### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- A progressive tax system based on the ability to pay
- A tax system robust enough to adequately fund necessary public programs and services, including public schools, kindergarten through higher education
- Wise investment of the permanent coal tax trust to support public education, infrastructure enhancement, and meaningful sustainable employment and business development

#### **The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes:**

- A general sales tax

- 
- Initiatives and referenda designed to require all tax and fee questions to be put to a public vote

## **PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND PRIVATIZATION**

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- Public elementary, secondary, and higher education
- Local and state government programs designed to serve all the people

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes:**

- Privatization of vital public programs properly and historically provided by state and local governments such as education, corrections, and healthcare
- Prison labor that unfairly competes with private sector work opportunities

## **HUMAN, CIVIL & POLITICAL RIGHTS**

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- Equal employment opportunities for all public and private sector employees
- The right of employees to be free from workplace harassment of any kind
- The right of employees to exercise their U.S. and Montana State Constitutional rights and responsibilities without fear of employer reprisal
- The right of public employees to engage in political activities including running for and holding political office

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes:**

- Discriminatory hiring and employment practices of any kind against any individual or groups of individuals

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO supports:**

- Growing Montana's economy with traditional & new economy high-paying jobs
- Development of Montana's natural resources in an environmentally defensible fashion
- Abundant and low-cost energy
- Rapid and multiple methods of transportation
- Private employers receiving public contracts to hire union
- Little Davis-Bacon
- Strong apprenticeship programs

### **The Montana State AFL-CIO opposes:**

- Globalization that shuts down Montana agriculture, business, industrial, and natural resources development and value-added processing

- 
- Expansion of international free trade agreements absent meaningful and enforceable human and labor rights and environmental protections
  - Project Labor Agreement bans
  - Extremist legal and political efforts to reduce or eliminate the forest products industry in Montana

## **COVID-19**

### **The Montana AFL-CIO Supports:**

- Streamline approaches for allocating and distributing personal protective equipment to working people in greatest need.
- Issue a workplace safety standard to protect front-line workers and other at-risk workers from infectious diseases.
- Provide workplace controls, protocols, training, and personal protective equipment.
- Provide clear, protective guidance for different groups of workers with different needs.
- Increase funding for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Mine Safety and Health Administration for additional inspectors and health specialists, and for developing and implementing an infectious disease standard.

## **KEY LEGISLATION**

### **HB 170 – Green Hydrogen Pipeline, Rep. Tom Welch (R-Dillon)**

Position – Support

Description - Would define renewable hydrogen in law and create a tax category and financial incentives for its development. This legislation is needed due to discussions about the potential creation of a green hydrogen plant in Butte, which would then need a pipeline installed to deliver the product. The pipeline would possibly be installed along Interstate 15 and generate tax revenue (property tax for the pipeline, and income tax from construction jobs) for the county.

Status – Signed by Governor

### **HB 201 – Add 2 Dispatch Cities in Eastern Montana Prevailing Wage District, Rep. Kenneth Holmlund (R-Miles City)**

Position – Oppose

Description – Will add 2 additional dispatch cities to the eastern Montana prevailing wage district. This is an unnecessary change to Montana's prevailing wage laws and will lead to lower-quality work, lower wages, and a weaker economy for Montana.

Status – Signed by Governor

---

**HB 251 – Implement Right to Work, Rep. Caleb Hinkle (R-Belgrade)**

Position – Oppose

Description – This legislation would have taken away working Montanan's freedom to join together and negotiate for a fair return on our work. In states with "right-to-work" laws, wages are lower, poverty levels are higher, people are less likely to have health insurance, and resources for education are lower—even infant mortality and the likelihood of being killed on the job are higher.

Status – Died on the House floor

**HB 279 – Defund Public Education System, Rep. Seth Berglee (R-Red Lodge)**

Position – Oppose

Description – This legislation will increase the tax credit for donations to private for-profit schools from \$125 to \$200,000. This law will help the wealthy, while starving public education. To make matters even worse, the tax credit would apply to corporations as well.

Status – Signed by Governor

**HB 329 – Defund Public Education System, Rep. Sue Vinton (R-Billings)**

Position – Oppose

Description – Would have created a direct state and local appropriation to create a special needs student savings account for parents to access to pursue private education of their special needs children. It is estimated that 23,410 students would be eligible for the Montana special needs education savings account program. If all 23,410 eligible students participated in the education savings account, the program would transfer approximately \$180 million annually of state funding and local property tax dollars from local public-school districts to the education savings account.

Status – Died in Standing Committee

**HB 588 – Governor appoints up to 10% of positions in any state agency, Rep. Casey Knudsen (R-Malta)**

Position – Oppose

Description – Would have provided the Governor with the power to appoint up to 10% of positions in any state agency instead of hiring qualified and dedicated staff. This legislation would have circumvented the hiring process to appoint people based on their relationships with the governor, rather than their skill set or expertise, and it leaves appointees with no grievance process, no workplace rights, and no pay schedule.

Status – Died Senate 3<sup>rd</sup> Reading

**HB 651 – Require Attorney General's warning for ballot initiatives, Rep. Marta Bertoglio (R-Clancy)**

Position – Oppose

---

Description – The original version of this bill was benign, but it was then amended in the Senate in a way that would threaten citizens' ability to pass any referendum that the Attorney General does not support by requiring a literal warning be placed at the top of the petition. The Attorney General would simply have to determine that the proposed ballot issue will likely cause significant material harm to one business interest in Montana.

Status – Signed by Governor

**SB 89 – Prohibit public employees; dues being deducted, Sen. Keith Regier (R-Kalispell)**

Position – Oppose

Description - Rather than addressing dues being deducted from nonmember paychecks, which is what Janus dealt with and is not done in Montana, SB 89 went beyond the Supreme Court ruling and flatly attempted to prohibit dues being deducted from a public employee's paycheck. This has been found by state and federal courts to be outside the scope of the Janus decision.

Status – Died Senate 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading

**SB 228 – Open drop date for public employees and 1 year wait to rejoin union, Sen. Greg Hertz (R-Polson)**

Position – Oppose

Description – Would let a public employee withdraw from a bargaining unit and create a timeline for payment of dues to stop, while requiring a public employee to wait an entire year before being able to rejoin the union.

Status – Died Senate 2<sup>nd</sup> Reading

**SB 346 – Increase the prevailing wage threshold, Sen. Theresa Manzella (R-Hamilton)**

Position – Oppose

Description – Would have increased the prevailing wage threshold for public projects from \$20,000 to \$80,000 while attaching an inflationary adjustment every 2 years.

Status – Died in House State Administration

**SB 387 – Upend the Teaching Retirement System, Sen. Brian Hoven (R-Great Falls)**

Position – Oppose

Description – The pension proposal would have doubled the normal cost rate of a benefit, which would negatively impact the state's ability to pay down the unfunded liability while increasing costs. Ultimately, this would have cost more money and provided less benefits to the Teacher's Retirement System.

Status – Died in Senate State Administration

---

## SPECIAL RECOGNITION AND THANKS

*We would like to Recognize a Few Very Important Pieces of Legislation*

HB 228 – Establishing family medical leave insurance, Rep. Moffie Funk (D-Helena)

HB 297 – Nurses who contract covid-19 are presumed to have contracted it as an occupation disease and are covered under workers' compensation, Rep. Mary Caferro (D-Helena)

HB 565 – Creates a new misdemeanor of assault on a nurse with a fine of up to \$10,000 and a punishment of up to 6 months in jail, Rep. Bill Mercer (R-Billings)

SB 187 – Provide a stepped increase in minimum wage to a living wage, Sen. Mark Sweeney (D-Philipsburg)

## CALLING THEM OUT

*There Was Some Very Bad Legislation Proposed This Session*

HB 168 – Undermine public sector workers' freedom to negotiate for safe working conditions and fair wages, Rep. Bill Mercer (R-Billings)

HB 461 – Right to Work for all workers and employees that are employed by nonprofit employers, Rep. Amy Regier (R-Kalispell)

SB 199 – Legalized the sale of unpasteurized milk, which can carry disease-causing pathogens. Outbreaks associated with unpasteurized milk impact the sales of pasteurized milk, which is transported by union members, Sen. Greg Hertz (R-Polson)

SB 389 – Would upend the public employees' retirement system to increase costs while diminishing the benefits, Sen. Brian Hoven (R-Great Falls)

## HOUSE SCORES

	<b>HB 170</b>	<b>HB 201</b>	<b>HB 251</b>	<b>HB 279</b>	<b>HB 329</b>	<b>HB 588</b>	<b>HB 651</b>				
	3rd 3/12	2nd 2/23	2nd 3/2	3rd 4/8	3rd 3/19	3rd 3/2	3rd 4/27				
	Support	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose		Score	Sponsorship	Final Score
Rep. Kim Abbott (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Abbott	86%		86%
Rep. Fred Anderson (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Anderson	28%		28%
Rep. Dan Bartel (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	Bartel	28%		28%
Rep. Becky Beard (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Beard	14%		14%
Rep. David Bedey (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Bedey	14%		14%
Rep. Seth Berglee (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Berglee	14%		14%
Rep. Marta Bertoglio (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Bertoglio	28%		28%
Rep. Michele Binkley (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Binkley	14%		14%
Rep. Laurie Bishop (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Bishop	86%		86%
Rep. Larry Brewster (R)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	Brewster	57%		57%
Rep. Alice Buckley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Buckley	100%		100%
Rep. Edward Buttrey (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Buttrey	28%		28%
Rep. Mary Caferro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Caferro	100%	5%	105%
Rep. Jennifer Carlson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	Carlson	28%		28%
Rep. Willis Curdy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Curdy	100%		100%
Rep. Geraldine Custer (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	Custer	57%		57%
Rep. Julie Dooling (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	Dooling	43%	5%	48%
Rep. Mary Ann Dunwell (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Dunwell	86%		86%
Rep. Neil Duram (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Duram	14%		14%
Rep. Rob Farris-Olsen	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Farris-Olsen	86%		86%
Rep. Dave Fern (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Fern	100%		100%
Rep. Paul Fielder (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Fielder	14%		14%
Rep. Ross Fitzgerald (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	Fitzgerald	43%		43%
Rep. Frank Fleming (R)	R	W	R	E	W	R	W	Fleming	50%		50%
Rep. Tom France (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	France	86%		86%
Rep. Gregory Frazer (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	Frazer	43%		43%
Rep. John Fuller (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Fuller	14%		14%
Rep. Moffie Funk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Funk	100%	5%	105%
Rep. Steven Galloway (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Galloway	28%		28%
Rep. Wylie Galt (R)	E	W	W	W	W	W	W	Galt	0%		0%
Rep. Frank Garner (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Garner	28%		28%
Rep. Jane Gillette (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Gillette	14%		14%

## HOUSE SCORES

	<b>HB 170</b>	<b>HB 201</b>	<b>HB 251</b>	<b>HB 279</b>	<b>HB 329</b>	<b>HB 588</b>	<b>HB 651</b>				
	3rd 3/12	2nd 2/23	2nd 3/2	3rd 4/8	3rd 3/19	3rd 3/2	3rd 4/27				
	Support	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose		Score	Sponsorship	Final Score
Rep. Steve Gist (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Gist	14%		14%
Rep. Sharon Greef (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Greef	14%		14%
Rep. Steve Gunderson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Gunderson	14%		14%
Rep. Jim Hamilton (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	Hamilton	86%		86%
Rep. Derek Harvey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Harvey	100%	5%	105%
Rep. Donavon Hawk (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Hawk	100%		100%
Rep. Denise Hayman (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Hayman	86%		86%
Rep. Ed Hill (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Hill	28%		28%
Rep. Jedediah Hinkle (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	J. Hinkle	14%		14%
Rep. Caleb Hinkle (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	C. Hinkle	14%		14%
Rep. Kenneth Holmlund (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	Holmlund	50%		50%
Rep. Mike Hopkins (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Hopkins	28%		28%
Rep. Llew Jones (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	Jones	43%		43%
Rep. Jessica Karjala (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Karjala	100%		100%
Rep. Joshua Kassmier (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	Kassmier	43%		43%
Rep. Jim Keane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Keane	100%	5%	105%
Rep. Kathy Kelker (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Kelker	100%		100%
Rep. Connie Keogh (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Keogh	86%		86%
Rep. Scot Kerns (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Kerns	14%		14%
Rep. Emma Kerr-Carpenter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Kerr-Carpenter	100%		100%
Rep. Rhonda Knudsen (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Knudsen	14%		14%
Rep. Casey Knudsen (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Knudsen	14%		14%
Rep. Kelly Kortum (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Kortum	86%		86%
Rep. Dennis Lenz (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Lenz	14%		14%
Rep. Brandon Ler (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Ler	14%		14%
Rep. Denley Loge (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Loge	25%		25%
Rep. Marty Malone (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Malone	12%		12%
Rep. Marily Marler (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Marler	88%		88%
Rep. Ron Marshall (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Marshall	28%		28%
Rep. Wendy McKamey (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	McKamey	28%		28%
Rep. Bill Mercer (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Mercer	14%		14%

## HOUSE SCORES

	<b>HB 170</b>	<b>HB 201</b>	<b>HB 251</b>	<b>HB 279</b>	<b>HB 329</b>	<b>HB 588</b>	<b>HB 651</b>				
	3rd 3/12	2nd 2/23	2nd 3/2	3rd 4/8	3rd 3/19	3rd 3/2	3rd 4/27				
	Support	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose		Score	Sponsorship	Final Score
Rep. Braxton Mitchell (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Mitchell	28%		28%
Rep. Terry Moore (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Moore	14%		14%
Rep. Fiona Nave (R)	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	Nave	14%		14%
Rep. Mark Noland (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Noland	14%		14%
Rep. Sara Novak	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Novak	100%		100%
Rep. Andrea Olsen (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Olsen	86%		86%
Rep. Jimmy Patelis (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	Patelis	43%		43%
Rep. Bob Phalen (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Phalen	14%		14%
Rep. Brian Putnam (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	Putnam	43%		43%
Rep. Joe Read (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Read	14%		14%
Rep. Matt Regier (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Regier	14%		14%
Rep. Amy Regier (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Regier	14%		14%
Rep. Linda Reksten (R)	R	W	W	W	W	E	W	Reksten	16%		16%
Rep. Vince Ricci (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Ricci	28%		28%
Rep. Tyson Runningwolf (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Runningwolf	100%		100%
Rep. Jerry Schillinger (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Schillinger	14%		14%
Rep. Kerri Seekins-Crowe (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Seekins-Crowe	14%		14%
Rep. Lola Sheldon-Galloway (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Sheldon-Galloway	14%		14%
Rep. Derek Skees (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Skees	14%		14%
Rep. Frank Smith (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Smith	100%		100%
Rep. Ed Stafman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Stafman	100%		100%
Rep. Sharon Stewart-Perego (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Stewart-Perego	100%		100%
Rep. Mallerie Stromswold (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Stromswold	14%		14%
Rep. Katie Sullivan (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Sullivan	86%		86%
Rep. Danny Tenenbaum (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Tenenbaum	86%		86%
Rep. Mark Thane (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Thane	100%		100%
Rep. Jeremy Trebas (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Trebas	14%		14%
Rep. Brad Tschida (R)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	Tschida	43%		43%
Rep. Barry Usher (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Usher	28%		28%
Rep. Sue Vinton (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Vinton	14%		14%
Rep. Kenneth Walsh (R)	R	W	R	W	E	W	W	Walsh	33%	5%	38%
Rep. Marvin Weatherwax (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Weatherwax	86%		86%
Rep. Tom Welch (R)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	Welch	43%		43%
Rep. Rynalea Whiteman Pena (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	Whiteman Pena	86%		86%
Rep. Kathy Whitman (R)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	Whitman	28%		28%
Rep. Jonathan Windy Boy (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Windy Boy	100%		100%
Rep. Katie Zolnikov (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	Zolnikov	14%		14%

# SENATE SCORES

	<b>HB 170</b>	<b>HB 201</b>	<b>HB 279</b>	<b>HB 329</b>	<b>HB 588</b>	<b>SB 89</b>	<b>SB 228</b>	<b>SB 346</b>	<b>SB 387</b>			
	2nd 4/6	2nd 3/31	2nd 4/26	Blast 4/23	3rd 4/20	2nd 3/1	2nd 3/1	2nd 3/1	Blast 4/1			
	Support	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Oppose	Score	Sponsorship	Total
Sen. Duane Ankney (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	E	R	Ankney	89%	5%
Sen. Bryce Bennett (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	Bennett	89%	
Sen. Mark Blasdel (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Blasdel	11%	
Sen. Kenneth Bogner (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Bogner	11%	
Sen. Carlie Boland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Boland	100%	
Sen. Ellie Boldman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Boldman	100%	
Sen. Bob Brown (R)	R	W	W	W	E	W	W	W	W	Brown	12%	
Sen. Jill Cohenour (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Cohenour	100%	
Sen. Mike Cuffe (R)	R	W	W	E	W	W	W	W	R	Cuffe	25%	
Sen. Janet Ellis (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Ellis	100%	
Sen. Jason Ellsworth (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Ellsworth	11%	
Sen. John Esp (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	Esp	44%	
Sen. Steve Fitzpatrick (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Fitzpatrick	11%	
Sen. Pat Flowers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Flowers	100%	
Sen. Mike Fox (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Fox	100%	
Sen. Chris Friedel (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	Friedel	33%	
Sen. Terry Gauthier (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	Gauthier	44%	
Sen. Bruce Gillespie (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Gillespie	22%	
Sen. Carl Glimm (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Glimm	11%	
Sen. Jen Gross (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Gross	100%	
Sen. Greg Hertz (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Hertz	11%	
Sen. Steve Hinebaugh (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Hinebaugh	22%	
Sen. Brian Hoven (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Hoven	33%	
Sen. David Howard (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Howard	11%	
Sen. Tom Jacobson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Jacobson	100%	
Sen. Douglas (Doug) Kary (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	Kary	33%	
Sen. Bob Keenan (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	Keenan	33%	
Sen. Mike Lang (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Lang	22%	
Sen. Ryan Lynch (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Lynch	100%	
Sen. Theresa Manzella (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Manzella	11%	
Sen. Edith (Edie) McClafferty (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	McClafferty	100%	
Sen. Tom McGillvray (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	McGillvray	22%	
Sen. Mary McNally (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	McNally	100%	
Sen. Brad Molnar (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	Molnar	55%	
Sen. Shane Morigeau (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Morigeau	100%	
Sen. Shannon O'Brien (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	O'Brien	89%	
Sen. Ryan Osmundson (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	Osmundson	22%	
Sen. JP Pommichowski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Pommichowski	100%	
Sen. Christopher Pope (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Pope	100%	
Sen. Keith Regier (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	Regier	22%	
Sen. Walt Sales (R)	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	Sales	67%	
Sen. Daniel Salomon (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	Salomon	33%	
Sen. Diane Sands (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Sands	100%	
Sen. Jason Small (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Small	100%	
Sen. Cary Smith (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Smith	22%	
Sen. Mark Sweeney (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Sweeney	100%	
Sen. Russel (Russ) Tempel (R)	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	Tempel	55%	
Sen. Gordon Vance (R)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	Vance	33%	
Susan Webber (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Webber	100%	
Sen. Jeffrey Welborn (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	Welborn	89%	