

LABI 2003

Voting Record

Overview

The 2003 session was, on average, a good one for Louisiana businesses. LABI achieved many of this year's priority objectives:

- The existing strengths in our civil justice system suffered no erosion. Trial lawyers, however, with the help of intense lobbying by some district judges and district attorneys, were able to keep LABI-supported reform legislation lowering the jury trial threshold bottled up in the House Civil Law Committee.
- After a great deal of hard work by many to ensure the preservation of current local tax incentives, a Uniform Local Sales Tax Code that will simplify for businesses the filing and remittance of local sales and use taxes is now a reality. While this legislation does not create a much needed single collector for all state and local sales taxes, which nearly every other state has, it is a meaningful step in the direction of a streamlined sales and use tax collection system.
- LABI also blocked attempts to establish a state minimum wage and rectified several court decisions adversely affecting workers' comp. Most — but not all — of the proposed health insurance benefit mandates, which add to the already escalating cost of employer-sponsored health plans, were defeated.

The past four years have been interesting, to say the least. But, this term is coming to an end, and it's time to get involved in the fall elections. Take some time to analyze how well your legislators represented your interests. Study the chart, and use it to prompt political discussions with your colleagues, family members, friends and neighbors. Refer to it whenever candidates seek your support. If they are voting with your wishes, by all means give them all the assistance you can. If they are not, consider actively supporting someone who will.

2003 House Votes

DIRECT ACTION REPEAL

HB 249, Bowler – Would have helped send a message that Louisiana is serious about improving our insurance marketplace by repealing this statute (almost exclusive to Louisiana) that provides that the insurer be sued directly without the insured being listed in the suit. A House floor amendment by Rep. Jack Smith was added, specifying that the law would not become effective until there was an across-the-board 15 percent decrease in auto liability insurance rates. Once the amendment was added, Rep. Bowler returned the bill to the calendar.

At a time when availability and affordability of liability insurance is a major concern to businesses of all sizes, repeal of the direct action statute was introduced to help make the Louisiana insurance marketplace more attractive to carriers. By pointing directly to the deep pockets of the insurance carrier, the existing statute encourages pro-plaintiff verdicts and higher awards. The Smith mandate gutted the measure. Rep. Bowler wisely put HB 249 on the House calendar rather than attempt to pass a bill certain to discourage insurance carriers from writing in this state.

How the House Voted

A vote AGAINST the amendment was a vote WITH LABI. The amendment passed 68–29–8.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

HB 1554, Murray – This bill reauthorizes, for another four years, the allocation of \$50 million annually to fund the Incumbent Worker Training Program for businesses that have been operating in Louisiana for at least three years. As introduced, the bill tied a 20 percent employer unemployment compensation (UC) tax reduction granted by the Legislature in 1999 to the four-year sunset of the IWTP. LABI sponsored an amendment offered by Rep. Shirley Bowler on the House floor to unlink this tax reduction from the sunset.

When enacted by the Legislature in 1999, the business community understood that the provision of a 20 percent UC tax reduction for employers was in consideration of the healthy level of the state's UC trust fund. LABI had proposed the reduction in a bill introduced by Rep. Steve Windhorst. Governor Mike Foster later chose to incorporate this reduction provision into his proposal to expand the IWTP fund from \$6 million to \$50 million in a bill by Rep. Ed Murray.

As in Rep. Windhorst's bill, Rep. Murray's bill called for the 20 percent tax reduction to cease if the state UC trust fund fell below \$1.4 billion. However, the business community was unaware that Rep. Murray's bill also provided that the reduction would discontinue if the \$50 million funding level for the IWTP were not renewed. The business community never intended that the continuation of the employer UC tax reduction be contingent upon whether funding of the IWTP remained at \$50 million annually. The tax reduction should relate to the level of the state's UC trust fund and not to whether the IWTP continues to exist.

How the House Voted

The record vote in the House occurred when the representatives voted on Rep. Bowler's amendment to unlink the 20 percent tax reduction from the sunset of the \$50 million annual funding level for the IWTP. A vote FOR Rep. Bowler's amendment was a vote WITH LABI. The House adopted the amendment by a vote of 63–35–7 and passed the bill. The bill eventually passed the Senate and became Act 669.

NONCOMPETITION CONTRACTS

HB 1770, Jack Smith – This bill restores the right of a business to contract with its employees to protect itself against unfair competition by prohibiting them from going to work for one of its competitors within two years of leaving its employment. In June 2001, the Louisiana Supreme Court overturned a decade of jurisprudence that had held that noncompetition contracts applied to employees who went to work for another employer. The Court contended that the statute governing such contracts only refers to individuals who go into business for themselves in competition with their former employer. HB 1770 makes clear that the statute also applies to individuals who leave to work for a competitor.

The legislation is necessary to protect a business from being competitively disadvantaged by an employee's exploiting skill, knowledge or information acquired while working at that business. An individual employed in a high level position with a company usually obtains information vital to its success. That individual can subsequently use this in competition against the company after leaving, most often as an employee of a competitor.

The need for noncompetition contracts is greater today than ever before as our economy has changed from one primarily focused on mechanized industry to one emphasizing high technology and service-oriented

commerce. Consistent enforcement of reasonable noncompetition contracts will promote a fertile, dynamic environment for profitable and competitive business that will encourage the growth of existing companies and attract new ones, particularly those in the high-tech sector that are especially sensitive to this issue. Without the protection afforded by noncompetition contracts, businesses are less inclined to invest in product or service development, or in training their employees.

How the House Voted

The House vote occurred on final passage of the bill. A vote FOR final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 90–13–2. It later passed the Senate, 33–1–5 and became Act 428.

TRESPASS PROTECTION

SB 98, Lentini – Strengthens property owner’s protection by providing that a person must have authorization to enter the private property of another.

Custom and tradition in Louisiana have fostered a belief that one may enter the unfenced property of another. “This land is your land. This land is my land,” is more than just a song. Trespassing has become a growing problem for property owners, not only in terms of protecting private property rights, but also in terms of basic peace and security at home. Under this new law, one must have authorization prior to entering the property of another, or he will be a trespasser. Otherwise, current custom and practice will not change. SB 98 does make exception for firemen, law enforcers, deliverymen, etc.

How the House Voted

A vote FOR the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed 96–7–2.

HEALTH CARE MANDATE

SB 408, Gautreaux – After SB 408 was killed in the House Insurance committee in early May, Rep. Shirley Bowler moved to reconsider the bill. The bill then passed the committee unanimously. SB 408 mandates health insurance companies to provide coverage for hearing aids for children under the age of 18.

The business community opposed SB 408 because the continuing imposition of mandates adds significantly to the cost of health care coverage, making it more difficult for employers to offer insurance benefits to their employees.

How the House Voted

A vote AGAINST final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed 99–1–5.

STATE ADMINISTRATION OF FAILED SCHOOLS

SB 710, Theunissen – The passage of this bill (as well as the accompanying constitutional amendment, SB 225, also by Sen. Theunissen) will, if approved by voters in the fall, allow the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) to take over schools that have failed, as measured by the state’s accountability program.

Though Louisiana has a nationally recognized public education accountability program, BESE needs additional options to deal with chronically failing schools. Currently, BESE’s only option is to shut down those schools, which is not a real option—the students who need to be educated would remain.

If the electorate approves the constitutional amendment, BESE will create a “Recovery District” for failed schools and be able to implement innovative approaches (such as contracting with universities or nonprofit organizations to operate the schools, or creating new charter schools) to reinvent and save those public schools and, more importantly, the children trapped in them.

How the House Voted

A vote FOR final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 86–16–3.

INSURANCE DEREGULATION

SB 721, Hainkel – This new law is a major step toward bringing back many of the insurance carriers who have left Louisiana by instituting a flexible rating system. Insurance companies will be able to adjust their rates up or down no more than 10 percent without seeking approval from the Insurance Rating Commission. Such actions must pass muster with Department of Insurance actuaries.

In recent years, the availability and affordability of liability insurance have been growing problems for businesses of all sizes. When insurers who have left the state were asked in 2002 in a Department of Insurance survey what it would take for them to return, the No. 1 answer was rate modernization. Within the rate modernization category, a totally open market system was at the top of the list. This new law is certainly not a totally open market measure, but it is a giant step toward removing some of the politics from the process. The Commissioner of Insurance has said he will begin marketing the new system and promoting it at conventions and trade shows.

How the House Voted

A vote FOR the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed 99–3–3.

2003 Senate Votes

NURSING MANDATE

SB 138, Dardenne – Originally, this bill would have required health insurance companies to provide coverage for services rendered by a Registered Nurse First Assistant (RNFA). However, the bill was amended in the House Insurance committee, taking out the mandatory language.

At first LABI opposed SB 138 because adding an additional mandate would have significantly added to the cost of providing health insurance coverage. At the time of the Senate vote, SB 138 was still a mandate. Later, after the bill was amended, LABI withdrew its opposition.

How the Senate Voted

A vote AGAINST final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 18–14–7.

HEALTH CARE MANDATE

SB 408, Gautreaux – This bill blew out of both the Senate committee and off the Senate floor. It finally met its death in the House Insurance committee but it was revived two weeks later and was passed unanimously by the committee. The bill mandates health insurance companies to provide coverage for hearing aids for children under the age of 18.

The business community opposed SB 408 because the continuing imposition of mandates adds significantly to the cost of health care coverage, making it more difficult for employers to offer insurance benefits to their employees.

How the Senate Voted

A vote AGAINST final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 32–2–5.

UNIFORM LOCAL SALES TAX CODE

SB 551, Bill Jones – Enacts the Uniform Local Sales Tax Code (UTC) and the Uniform Return and Remittance system with respect to local sales and use tax. The UTC generally simplifies local sales tax law by enacting uniform laws applicable to all local sales tax jurisdictions, which did not exist under prior law. While in the drafting of the UTC the business community desired to utilize existing state sales tax law to the greatest extent possible (as proposed in SB 914 by Sen.

Michot), SB 551 evolved as the compromise legislation. The substantive and administrative provisions of the UTC will generally supercede the over 300 local sales and use tax ordinances around the state, except with respect to the local sales tax rates, terms, optional exemptions, or dedications, which will remain effective under local sales tax ordinances.

The UTC is a step towards uniformity between the state and local sales tax systems. By making the local sales and use tax laws more available (previously, local sales tax laws might vary from parish to parish, and oftentimes were not readily available to taxpayers), the UTC will be of particular benefit to taxpayers operating in multiple parishes, as well as out-of-state businesses operating in Louisiana.

The Uniform Return and Remittance system will allow businesses filing multiple local sales tax returns to utilize a website filing system in the filing and remittance of their local sales tax returns. Nonetheless, passage of this act will not affect the authority of the 59 separate local sales tax collectors, nor will it result in the statewide central collection of local sales tax.

How the Senate Voted

After very little debate on the Senate floor, Sen. Bill Jones moved for final passage. A vote FOR final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 37–0–2.

STATE ADMINISTRATION OF FAILED SCHOOLS

SB 710, Theunissen – The passage of this bill (as well as the accompanying constitutional amendment, SB 225, also by Sen. Theunissen) will, if approved by voters in the fall, allow the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education (BESE) to take over schools that have failed, as measured by the state's accountability program.

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If the electorate approves the constitutional amendment, BESE will create a "Recovery District," for failed schools and be able to implement innovative approaches (such as contracting with universities or nonprofit organizations to operate the schools, or creating

new charter schools) to reinvent and save those public schools and, more importantly, the children trapped in them.

How the Senate Voted

A vote FOR final passage was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 32–4–3.

INSURANCE DEREGULATION

SB 721, Hainkel – This new law is a major step toward bringing back many of the insurance carriers who have left Louisiana by instituting a flexible rating system. Insurance companies will be able to adjust their rates up or down no more than 10 percent without seeking approval from the Insurance Rating Commission. Such actions must pass muster with Department of Insurance actuaries.

In recent years the availability and affordability of liability insurance have been growing problems for businesses of all sizes. When insurers who have left the state were asked in 2002 in a Department of Insurance survey what it would take for them to return, the No. 1 answer was rate modernization. Within the rate modernization category, a totally open market system was at the top of the list. This new law is certainly not a totally open market measure, but it is a giant step toward removing some of the politics from the process. The Commissioner of Insurance has said he will begin marketing the new system and promoting it at conventions and trade shows.

How the Senate Voted

A vote FOR final passage of the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 31–3–5.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

SB 764, Marionneaux – This bill would have removed the exclusive remedy protection of the WC law from employers that fail to secure payment of benefits due under the act for their employees. However, as introduced, the bill was overbroad and would have permitted injured workers to sue their employers in tort even if the failure was unintentional, e.g., the insurance agent does not advise of the needed coverage or fails to secure it even when requested. In addition, the bill would have subjected family-operated small businesses without formal WC coverage to tort suits even when they had a legitimate cause for denying the benefits claimed. Finally, it would also have allowed suits even when insurance coverage was provided by another party, like a statutory employer, or through a wrap-around policy such as is provided by some businesses for contractors working at their plants. LABI sponsored an amendment that was offered by

Sen. Robert Adley to restrict the bill's impact to only those employers that were guilty of a deliberate violation of statutory provisions mandating WC coverage for employees.

Without the amendment, SB 764 would have provided a backdoor for third party tort suits. The exclusive remedy of Louisiana's WC law is key to our state WC system. In exchange for an injured worker obtaining immediate medical and indemnity benefits rather than having to resort to a prolonged court battle to prove his own negligence did not cause his injury, businesses receive the protection of immunity from a tort suit. Any erosion in this protection can lead to a bevy of lawsuits as plaintiff lawyers test the limits of the law. Were SB 764 to have passed as introduced, employers would have found themselves defendants in lawsuits because they happened to hire the services of a contractor. Small businesses that were innocently unaware they lacked coverage would have found themselves in court, too. Even when benefits were ultimately not due, businesses could have been sued were SB 764 to have passed as introduced.

How the Senate Voted

The record vote in the Senate occurred when the senators voted on Sen. Adley's amendment to restrict the bill's provisions to only those direct employers who knowingly violated the law mandating WC coverage for their employees. A vote FOR the amendment was a vote WITH LABI. The Senate adopted the amendment by a vote of 33–2–4. The bill then passed the Senate only to be killed in the House Labor and Industrial Relations Committee.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

SB 795, Charles Jones – This bill would have increased the amount of attorney fees injured workers would have to pay in workers compensation (WC) cases. As it left the Senate Labor and Industrial Relations Committee, the bill would have raised from 10 percent to 15 percent the amount of fees to be paid on the portion of a settlement or award in excess of \$20,000.

Were HB 795 to have passed, there would have been pressure from injured workers to expand the amount of awards and settlements in order to accommodate the higher fees they would have had to pay. The higher fees would have also led to an increase in litigation. The more contentious and less efficient systemic consequences of this would naturally have increased the cost of WC insurance premiums for businesses.

How the Senate Voted

The Senate vote occurred on final passage of the bill. A vote AGAINST the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The Senate defeated the bill, 13–21–5.

WRONGFUL DEATH LIABILITY

SB 1030, Marionneaux – Would have liberalized Louisiana's wrongful death laws by adding siblings to a category reserved for the special needs of spouses and children.

When a person dies by the fault of another, one type of claim that can arise is wrongful death. That claim includes pain and suffering, loss of support, and loss of consortium suffered directly by the surviving relatives. Louisiana's Civil Code specifies the order in which compensation is to be given. This bill was brought as a result of a lawsuit in which the author represented the plaintiffs. SB 1030 had the potential of destroying the existing ranking system of compensation.

How the Senate Voted

A vote AGAINST the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The bill failed, 7–26–6.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

HB 1656, Strain – This bill restores employers' ability to prevent doctor shopping by a WC claimant and his attorney when the claimant is certified as able to return to work by the employer's physician. The bill requires that injured workers be apprised of their right to select a doctor of their own after initial treatment with their employer's physician. At such time, the employee must

sign a form recognizing the employer's physician as his choice or select a different doctor. If the employee refuses to sign the form, his medical benefits may be suspended until he does. Once the employee declares his choice, he may not go to another physician within the same specialty without his employer's authorization. This legislation was necessitated by a Louisiana Supreme Court decision (*Smith v. Southern Holding, Inc.*) this year, which overturned the doctrine of *de facto* choice of a physician as demonstrated through continued treatment with that physician.

Often, a worker will be referred to the employer's physician for initial treatment of his on-the-job injury. That physician is satisfactory in most cases. Indeed, the injured worker may not even have another doctor from whom he would otherwise seek treatment. However, some WC claimants become dissatisfied with the employer's physician when they are released to return to their job, usually because a plaintiff attorney advises them to seek another opinion. It is important that employers have the ability to restrict doctor shopping by claimants who want to remain on comp. Without some method of controlling this behavior, the cost of WC insurance necessarily goes up.

How the Senate Voted

The Senate vote occurred on final passage of the bill. A vote FOR the bill was a vote WITH LABI. The bill passed, 30–7–2. The bill became Act 886.



VOTING RECORD CRITERIA

There are certain rules which apply consistently to LABI voting records and to LABI's use of those records:

- ☞ Only KEY business votes are included in the record. Only bills on which LABI has taken a clear, broad-based position are considered.
- ☞ A vote may be on an amendment or procedural motion, as well as on final passage, if that vote was crucial to the fate of the bill.
- ☞ Because of such factors as committee action or amendments, the inclusion of a vote on a bill in one house doesn't necessarily mean that it will be a record vote in the second house.
- ☞ Votes are often weighted according to their importance to the business community. See voting record chart for specific point values.
- ☞ The four-year voting record is a composite of only those votes between 2000 and 2003. Every legislator has an equal opportunity for a good four-year record, despite historical voting patterns.
- ☞ The annual and cumulative voting average is based upon the number of points actually earned, compared to the number of points that could have been earned over the period.
- ☞ Legislators are not penalized in LABI voting records for absences due to hospitalization or immediate family illness or death.
- ☞ The voting record is based on printouts from the House and Senate voting machines and personal privilege corrections recorded in the Official Journal.

2000-2003 Cumulative Voting Record

HOUSE

Party	Representatives	2000-2003 Cumulative Voting %
(R)	Scalise	98
(R)	Tucker	98
(R)	Katz	97
(D)	Daniel	95
(R)	Beard	93
(R)	Bowler	92
(R)	Crowe	92
(D)	Downs	92
(D)	Fannin	92
(D)	Walker	92
(R)	Alexander	91
(R)	Perkins	90
(R)	Crane	89
(R)	Futrell	89
(R)	Walsworth	89
(D)	Wright	89
(R)	Lancaster	87
(D)	Morrish	87
(D)	McDonald	86
(R)	Winston	86
(R)	Flavin	85
(R)	Pitre	85
(R)	Kennard	84
(R)	Fruge'	83
(R)	Johns	82
(R)	Schneider	82
(R)	Erdey	80
(D)	Arnold	79
(R)	Sneed	79
(R)	Downer	78
(R)	Powell	78
(R)	Strain	78
(R)	Waddell	78
(D)	Baldone	77
(R)	Bruneau	77
(R)	Toomy	76
(R)	Capella	75
(D)	Diez	75
(I)	Stelly	75
(D)	Dartez	74
(D)	Hebert	73
(R)	Shaw	73
(D)	Triche	73
(D)	Romero	72
(D)	Damico	70
(D)	LeBlanc	70
(R)	Hutter	69
(D)	Kenney	68
(R)	Martiny	68
(D)	Frith	67
(R)	Smith, Jane	67
(D)	Smith, Jack	66

HOUSE

Party	Senators	2000-2003 Cumulative Voting %
(D)	Hopkins	63
(D)	Smith, Gary	61
(D)	Ansardi	60
(D)	Durand	59
(D)	Farrar	58
(D)	Faucheux	58
(D)	Wooton	58
(R)	McVea	55
(D)	Heaton	53
(D)	LaFleur	52
(D)	Honey	50
(D)	Peychaud	50
(D)	Devillier	49
(D)	Cazayoux	48
(D)	Nevers	48
(D)	Thompson	47
(D)	Hammett	45
(D)	Salter	45
(D)	Alario	44
(D)	Schwegmann	44
(D)	Smith, John	43
(D)	Green	41
(D)	Broome	40
(D)	Bruce	40
(D)	Doerge	40
(D)	Guillory	40
(D)	Hill	40
(D)	Gallot	39
(D)	Swilling	39
(D)	Jackson, M	38
(D)	DeWitt	35
(D)	Montgomery	35
(D)	Pierre	34
(D)	Townsend	34
(D)	Carter, K	33
(D)	Morrell	32
(D)	Jackson, L	31
(D)	Richmond	31
(D)	Carter, R	30
(D)	Welch	29
(D)	Pinac	28
(D)	Baudoin	27
(D)	Quezaire	27
(D)	Iles	24
(D)	Landrieu	24
(D)	Glover	23
(D)	Lucas	21
(D)	Hudson	20
(D)	Odinot	17
(D)	Baylor	15
(D)	Hunter	15
(D)	Curtis	13
(D)	Murray	13

2000-2003 Cumulative Voting Record

SENATE

Party	Representatives	2000-2003 Cumulative Voting %
(R)	Malone	98
(R)	Dean	90
(D)	Hoyt	85
(R)	Michot	84
(D)	Adley	81
(D)	Chaisson	79
(R)	Bean	76
(R)	Fontenot	70
(R)	Schedler	70
(R)	Hollis	69
(R)	Barham	68
(D)	Dupre	66
(R)	Thomas	65
(D)	Gautreaux	64
(R)	Theunissen	63
(R)	Romero	60
(R)	Lentini	59
(R)	Dardenne	57
(D)	Ullo	56
(D)	Smith	54
(D)	Boissiere	53
(D)	Mount	53
(D)	Ellington	52
(D)	Irons	49
(R)	Cain	47
(D)	Lambert	43
(D)	Marionneaux	35
(D)	Heitmeier	34
(D)	Jones, B	34
(D)	McPherson	32
(R)	Hainkel	28
(D)	Holden	27
(D)	Johnson	26
(D)	Bajoie	23
(D)	Tarver	18
(D)	Hines	16
(D)	Fields	13
(D)	Cravins	10
(D)	Jones, C	10



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2003 Legislative Voting Record

H O U S E

HB 249 Repeal Direct Action.
Jack Smith Amendment
HB 1554 Incumbent Worker Training
Program. Bowler Amendment
HB 1770 Employer/Employee Non-
Competition Contracts. Final Passage
SB 98 Trespass. Final Passage
HB 408 Insurance Mandate.
Final Passage
SB 710 State Administration of Failed
Schools. Final Passage
SB 721 Insurance Deregulation.
Final Passage

Percentage 2003

2000 - 2003 Cumulative Voting Percentage

a- Was absent
when LBI
needed a
"yes" vote
a° Was absent
when LBI
needed a
"no" vote

Alario	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	44	Alario
Alexander	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	100	91	Alexander
Ansardi	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	60	Ansardi
Arnold	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	79	Arnold
Baldone	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	77	Baldone
Baudoin	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	42	27	Baudoin
Baylor	a°	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	30	15	Baylor
Beard	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	93	Beard
Bowler	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	92	Bowler
Broome	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	40	Broome
Bruce	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	40	Bruce
Bruneau	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	77	Bruneau
Capella	a°	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	a-	70	75	Capella
Carter, K	a°	0	1	0	0	1	1	60	33	Carter, K
Carter, R	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	42	30	Carter, R
Cazayoux	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	48	Cazayoux
Crane	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	89	Crane
Crowe	a°	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	90	92	Crowe
Curtis	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	42	13	Curtis
Damico	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	70	Damico
Daniel	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	a-	1	75	95	Daniel
Dartez	a°	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	90	74	Dartez
Devillier	a°	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	90	49	Devillier
DeWitt	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	35	DeWitt
Diez	1	1	1	a-	0	1	1	83	75	Diez
Doerge	0	0	a-	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	a°	1	30	40	Doerge
Downer	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	78	Downer
Downs	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	92	Downs
Durand	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	a°	1	1	82	59	Durand
Erdey	a°	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	70	80	Erdey
Fannin	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	92	Fannin
Farrar	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	58	Farrar
Faucheux	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	58	Faucheux
Flavin	1	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	85	Flavin
Frith	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	67	Frith
Fruge'	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	83	Fruge'
Futrell	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	89	Futrell
Gallot	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	39	Gallot
Glover	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	23	Glover
Green	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	41	Green
Guillory	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	40	Guillory



2003 Legislative Voting Record

H O U S E

HB 249 Repeal Direct Action.
 Jack Smith Amendment
 HB 1554 Incumbent Worker Training
 Program. Bowler Amendment
 HB 1770 Employer/Employee Non-
 Competition Contracts. Final Passage
 SB 98 Trespass. Final Passage
 HB 408 Insurance Mandate.
 Final Passage
 SB 710 State Administration of Failed
 Schools. Final Passage
 SB 721 Insurance Deregulation.
 Final Passage

Percentage 2003

2000 - 2003 Cumulative Voting Percentage

a- Was absent
 when LABI
 needed a
 "yes" vote
 a° Was absent
 when LABI
 needed a
 "no" vote

Hammett	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	a-	42	45	Hammett
Heaton	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	75	53	Heaton
Hebert	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	73	Hebert
Hill	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	40	Hill
Honey	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	58	50	Honey
Hopkins	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	63	Hopkins
Hudson	0	a-	a-	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	25	20	Hudson
Hunter	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	25	15	Hunter
Hutter	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	58	69	Hutter
Iles	0	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	42	24	Iles
Jackson, L	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	31	Jackson, L
Jackson, M	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	38	Jackson, M
Johns	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	82	Johns
Katz	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	97	Katz
Kennard	0	1	1	a°	a°	1	1	80	84	Kennard
Kenney	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	68	Kenney
LaFleur	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	52	LaFleur
Lancaster	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	a°	1	1	100	87	Lancaster
Landrieu	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	24	Landrieu
LeBlanc	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	a°	1	1	82	70	LeBlanc
Lucas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	21	Lucas
Martiny	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	68	Martiny
McDonald	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	86	McDonald
McVea	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	55	McVea
Montgomery	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	35	Montgomery
Morrell	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	32	Morrell
Morrish	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	87	Morrish
Murray	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	13	Murray
Nevers	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	48	Nevers
Odinet, Sr.	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	58	17	Odinet
Perkins	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	a°	1	1	82	90	Perkins
Psychaud	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50	50	Psychaud
Pierre	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	42	34	Pierre
Pinac	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	28	Pinac
Pitre	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	85	Pitre
Powell	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	78	Powell
Quezaire	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	27	Quezaire
Richmond	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	42	31	Richmond
Romero	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	58	72	Romero
Salter	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	45	Salter
Scalise	a°	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	90	98	Scalise



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Final Passage

Percentage 2003

2000 - 2003 Cumulative Voting Percentage

a- Was absent
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"no" vote

Schneider	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	a-	58	82	Schneider
Schwegmann	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	44	Schwegmann
Shaw	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	a-	1	58	73	Shaw
Smith, G.	0	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	61	Smith, G.
Smith, Jack	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	66	Smith, Jack
Smith, Jane	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	67	Smith, Jane
Smith, John	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	67	43	Smith, John
Sneed	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	79	Sneed
Stelly	1	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	75	Stelly
Strain	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	78	Strain
Swilling	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	42	39	Swilling
Thompson	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	47	Thompson
Toomy	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	76	Toomy
Townsend	0	a-	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	58	34	Townsend
Triche	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	73	Triche
Tucker	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	98	Tucker
Waddell	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	78	Waddell
Walker	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	92	Walker
Walsworth	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	89	Walsworth
Welch	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	29	Welch
Winston	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	92	86	Winston
Wooton	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	58	Wooton
Wright	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	75	89	Wright

Voted with LABI	29	63	90	96	1	86	99	Voted With LABI
Voted against LABI	68	35	13	7	99	16	3	Voted Against LABI
Absent	8	7	2	2	5	3	3	Absent



2003 Legislative Voting Record

SENATE

	SB 138 Insurers, Final Passage (Roll Call)	SB 408 Insurance Mandate, Final Passage	SB 551 Uniform Local Tax Code, Final Passage	SB 710 State Administration of Failed Schools, Final Passage	SB 721 Insurance Deregulation, Final Passage	SB 764 WC Tort Immunity, Adley Amendment	SB 795 WC Attorney Fee Increase, Final Passage	SB 1030 Wrongful Death Liability, Final Passage	HB 1656 De Facto Choice of Physician in WC, Final Passage	Percentage 2003	2000 - 2003 Cumulative Voting Percentage		
Adley	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	81	81	Adley	
Bajoie	a°	0	1	0	1	a-	0	1	0	40	23	Bajoie	
Barham	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	68	Barham	
Bean		—Absent due to personal illness—										76	Bean
Boissiere	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	0	a°	1	79	53	Boissiere	
Cain	1/2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	56	47	Cain	
Chaisson	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	79	Chaisson	
Cravins	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	50	10	Cravins	
Dardenne	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	57	Dardenne	
Dean	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	90	Dean	
Dupre	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	66	Dupre	
Ellington	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	52	Ellington	
Fields	a°	0	1	0	a-	0	0	0	0	13	13	Fields	
Fontenot	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	a°	1	1	93	70	Fontenot	
Gautreaux	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	64	Gautreaux	
Hainkel	0	a°	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	28	Hainkel	
Heitmeier	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	75	34	Heitmeier	
Hines	a°	0	1	1	1	1	a°	0	0	62	16	Hines	
Holden	a°	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	53	27	Holden	
Hollis	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	a°	1	71	69	Hollis	
Hoyt	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	85	Hoyt	
Irons	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	a°	1	1	93	49	Irons	
Johnson	0	0	1	0	1	a-	0	1	1	50	26	Johnson	
Jones, B	0	a°	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	34	Jones, B	
Jones, C	0	0	a-	0	1	1	0	0	1	38	10	Jones, C	
Lambert	0	0	1	a-	a-	1	0	a°	a-	29	43	Lambert	
Lentini	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	75	59	Lentini	
Malone	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	98	Malone	
Marionneaux	0	0	1	1	a-	0	0	0	0	25	35	Marionneaux	
McPherson	0	a°	1	1	a-	1	a°	a°	1	73	32	McPherson	
Michot	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	84	Michot	
Mount	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	53	Mount	
Romero	a°	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	60	Romero	
Schedler	0	a°	1	1	1	a-	1	1	1	80	70	Schedler	
Smith	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	54	Smith	
Tarver	a°	0	1	a-	1	1	0	a°	0	46	18	Tarver	
Theunissen	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	63	Theunissen	
Thomas	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	65	Thomas	
Ullo	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	56	Ullo	
Voted With LABI	14	2	37	32	31	33	21	26	30	Voted With LABI			
Voted Against LABI	18	32	0	4	3	2	13	7	7	Voted Against LABI			
Absent	7	5	2	3	5	4	5	6	2	Absent			

a- Was absent when LABI needed a "yes" vote
 a° Was absent when LABI needed a "no" vote