



ELEVATE RAPID CITY PRO-BUSINESS 2021 LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

Elevate took a strong policy position on 16 bills during the 2021 Legislative Session to advocate for the Rapid City business community. This pro-business scorecard reflects the voting record of local legislators on these key issues.



Pro-Business Champion Prime Bill Sponsors for Elevate

	PUBLIC POLICY				APPROPRIATIONS								B-21 PREPAREDNESS			PERCENT OF PRO-BUSINESS VOTES	
	1046	1053	1094	96	1210	93	144	155	156	158	162	1253	171	151	1019		1166
Rep. Becky Drury (D32)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓*	✓	100%
Sen. Helene Duhamel (D32) ★	—	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	✓*	♦	✓	100%
Rep. Chris Johnson (D32) ★	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓*	✓	100%
Rep. Mike Derby (D34) ★	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	✓*	✓	♦	♦	✓	100%
Rep. Jess Olson (D34)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	—	100%
Sen. Jessica Castleberry (D35) ★	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	♦	✓	100%
Sen. David Johnson (D33) ★	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	✓*	✓	♦	✓	✓*	♦	✓	93%
Sen. Mike Diedrich (D34) ★	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	✓*	♦	✓	92%
Rep. Tim Goodwin (D30)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✓*	✓	92%
Rep. Trish Ladner (D30)	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	♦	✓	♦	✗	♦	✓	♦	♦	✓	73%
Sen. Julie Frye-Mueller (D30)	✓	✓	✗	—	—	✓	✗	♦	✓	♦	✓	♦	✗	♦	♦	✓	67%
Rep. Phil Jensen (D33)	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	♦	✓	♦	✗	♦	✗	♦	♦	—	40%
Rep. Tina Mulally (D35)	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗*	✓	✗*	✗	✗*	✗	✗*	✓*	✓	38%
Rep. Taffy Howard (D33)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗*	✓	✗*	✗	✗*	✗	✗*	✓*	✓	31%
Rep. Tony Randolph (D35)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	♦	✗	♦	✗	✗*	✗	♦	✓*	✓	23%

✓ Support Elevate's position ✗ Oppose Elevate's position ♦ Bill died in committee prior to floor vote — Did not vote * Committee vote

BILL TITLES

HB 1046

Limit liability for certain exposures to COVID-19.

HB 1053

Establish an annual fee for certain electric motor vehicles.

HB 1094

Revise certain provisions regarding the municipal zoning and appeals process.

SB 96

Revise certain provisions regarding the use of telehealth technologies.

HB 1210

Make an appropriation to the Board of Regents to provide grant funding for a new bioproducts facility at the research park in Brookings, and to declare an emergency.

SB 93

Make an appropriation to rehabilitate the rail line from west of the city of Fort Pierre to the city of Rapid City and to declare an emergency.

SB 144

Make an appropriation to provide for a crisis stabilization unit and to declare an emergency.

SB 155

Appropriate funds to support revolving funds for multi-family workforce housing and to declare an emergency.

SB 156

Authorize the Board of Regents to contract for the construction of a Mineral Industry Building and the demolition of the old Mineral Industry Building on the campus of South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, to make an appropriation therefor, and to declare an emergency.

SB 158

Appropriate funds for the purchase of the former Ascent Innovation Center and to declare an emergency.

SB 162

Appropriate funds for airport route restoration, business development, and air service marketing and to declare an emergency.

HB 1253

Make an appropriation for developing the Mickelson Trail and to declare an emergency.

SB 171

Provide for the South Dakota Freedom Scholarship, make an appropriation therefor, and declare an emergency.

SB 151

Make an appropriation to provide for infrastructure to support Ellsworth Air Force Base and to declare an emergency.

HB 1019

Make an appropriation to the South Dakota Ellsworth Development Authority and to declare an emergency.

HB 1166

Make an appropriation to support the Ellsworth Air Force Base and to declare an emergency.

What is the Emergency Clause?

You may notice many of the bill titles end with the language "... and to declare an emergency."

What does this mean? The language commonly referred to as the "emergency clause" means if there is fund expenditure or appropriation identified in the bill, those monies can be transferred as soon as the bill is signed by the Governor. Otherwise the funds aren't available for a few months until the beginning of the next fiscal year. With the additional one-time funds available as a result of COVID-19 stimulus dollars, the emergency clause was commonly used this year to ensure the money could be spent in the timeline determined by the federal government.

An important note: every emergency clause triggers a two-thirds majority vote in both Chambers to pass – not a simple majority required by typical legislation.