

ACCOUNTABILITY UTAH

Where Political Actions Speak Louder than Words

2003 Legislative Performance Report — Update 1

(October 2003)

Introduction

Welcome to the updated 2003 Legislative Performance Report! We hope this report will assist you in making wise decisions regarding your involvement in government.

Our Mission

Accountability Utah exists to shed light on the legislative process, to provide citizens with knowledge and tools to effectively hold their government accountable, and to secure—for every man, woman, and child—a future of freedom.

We do this by publishing Accountability Reports, alerts, and information on critical issues, and by providing training to unleash the power of citizens.

Our Philosophy

Accountability Utah promotes government that is restrained, fair, open, decentralized, and representative; an economy based on free market principles; and strong individuals and families. We affirm the God-granted rights and protections generally outlined in the United States Constitution, its Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence. The validity and applicability of these documents has not diminished over time.

Equal Opportunity

Accountability Utah attempts to hold all officials accountable to the same standards. We are willing to work with all citizens and elected officials who are supportive of our mission and philosophy.

Performance Summary

(On a scale of -100% to +100%)

State Senate

Overall average:	-60%
Democrat average:	-63%
Republican average:	-59%
Democrat leadership average:	-60%
Republican leadership average:	-66%

State House

Overall average:	-16%
Democrat average:	-51%
Republican average:	-4%
Democrat leadership average:	-49%
Republican leadership average:	-8%

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2003 Utah State Senate Performance Report

Name	Party	Dist.	Infanticide		Taxes & Spending				Right to Bear Arms		Parental Rights	Denial of Representation	Property Rights	Justice			Total Points	Final Score	
			HB 123	HB 241	SB 2	SB 147	SB 213	HB 240	SB 103	Nehring	HB 76	HB 194	Pullan	SB 27	SB 225	HB 109			
Allen	D	12	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
Arent	D	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Bell	R	22	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-9	-64%
Blackham	R	24	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-12	-86%
Bramble	R	16	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-50%
Buttars	R	10	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Davis	D	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-9	-64%
Dmitrich	D	27	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
Eastman	R	23	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
B. Evans	R	26	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-9	-64%
J. Evans	R	1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-50%
Gladwell	R	19	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Hale	D	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
Hatch	R	28	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-50%
Hellewell	R	15	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Hickman	R	29	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-50%
Hillyard	R	25	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-9	-64%
Jenkins	R	20	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-4	-29%
Julander	D	2	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-9	-64%
Knudson	R	17	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Mansell	R	9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-11	-79%
Mayne**	D	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Steele/Killpack*	R	21	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Stephenson	R	11	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	0%	
Thomas	R	18	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Valentine	R	14	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
Waddoups	R	6	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-8	-57%
Walker	R	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-10	-71%
Wright	R	13	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-6	-43%
Total Votes			0/0/0	0/0/0	23/5/1	26/0/3	20/9/0	21/7/1	25/0/4	27/1/1	8/17/4	28/0/1	26/0/3	21/8/0	27/2/0	0/0/0	-8.4	-60%	

2002-03 Utah State Governor Performance Report

Name	Party	Dist.	Infanticide		Taxes & Spending				Right to Bear Arms		Parental Rights	Denial of Representation	Property Rights	Justice			Total Points	Final Score
			HB 123	HB 241	SB 2	SB 147	SB 213	HB 240	SB 103	Nehring	HB 76	HB 194	Pullan	SB 27	SB 225	HB 109		
Leavitt	R		n/a	n/a	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	n/a	-1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	-8	-89%

Chart Legend: Using a scale of -100% to +100%

- 1 = Correct Vote
- 1 = Incorrect Vote
- 0 = Absent (or abstained)
- SB = Senate Bill
- HB = House Bill
- Dist. = Legislative District
- Bold** = Indicates original sponsor of that bill. Each sponsor receives an additional merit of +1 for a good bill or a demerit of -1 for a bad bill.
- Total Points:** Sum total of all votes plus any merits (+1) or demerits (-1) for any bills sponsored. Absences (0) are not counted toward the Total Points.
- Final Score:** Total Points divided by the total number of tracked bills for which that legislator was eligible to vote, multiplied by 100%.

Example: Out of the 13 bills tracked, Senator A voted correctly on 8 bills (+8), voted incorrectly on 2 bills (-2), and was absent on 1 vote (0). He was also the sponsor of 1 good bill (+1). His Total Points is 8 - 2 + 1, or 7. His Final Score is 7 / 13 (total senate votes tracked) x 100%, or 54 %.

* Sen. Steele and Rep. Parker resigned prior to the end of their terms. The votes of their replacements are italicized.

** On the final senate vote on SB 213, Sen. Mayne voted against the house amendments to his own bill, and therefore received a 0 rather than a -2.

To look up bills from the 2002-03 general session for yourself, see: <http://www.le.state.ut.us/session/2003/bills.htm>
If you are unsure who your senator or representative is, call your county clerk.

SUMMARIES OF REPORTED BILLS

INFANTICIDE

House Bill 123, Substitute 6 (Rep. Philpot): Utah is different from other states in that Planned Parenthood is not allowed to perform abortions within their own facilities. However, abortion on demand is allowed, and is regularly performed, in state-licensed hospitals. Planned Parenthood reported that 3,289 abortions were performed in Utah in 2001—only 30 resulted from rape and 6 were supposedly performed to protect the life of the mother. The hospitals responsible may be directly or indirectly funded by the taxpayers.

HB 123 outlawed direct *and indirect* taxpayer funding of abortion, except in rare cases involving the life of the mother, rape, incest, and permanent, irreparable, and grave physical damage to the mother. HB 123 was passed by the House (56-15-4) and was sent to the Senate on February 25. The Senate Rules Committee, primarily composed of “pro-life” senators, shamefully prevented this bill from coming to the floor. After a full-scale citizen effort to bring HB 123 out of this committee, it emerged on the last day of the session (March 5).

HB 123 was modeled after an even tougher Colorado citizen’s initiative that has been found to be both constitutional and enforceable. Since its adoption in 1984 and Gov. Bill Owen’s efforts to enforce the law, abortions in Colorado have dramatically declined—at a higher rate than in Utah.

No senator was courageous enough to force a recorded floor vote to bring this bill out of the Rules Committee at an earlier date. During the final hours of the session, HB 123 was repeatedly manipulated up and down on the agenda and effectively filibustered and killed. Despite citizen lobbying, it was not until the final hour that a few useless and ineffective floor attempts were made to consider the bill. No senator was willing to vigorously fight for the lives of the unborn.

Because of this cowardice and ineptitude, the entire Senate has been given a **-1 SCORE**. Federal courts have severely restricted a state’s ability to limit infanticide. It is intolerable to have a senate that utterly refuses to support the first bill that is both constitutional and restrictive in Utah.

We encourage readers who are guardians of the unborn to consider the horrible implications of this dereliction of duty. A **YES** vote is correct.

House Bill 241 (Rep. Thompson): This bill attempted to ban partial birth abortions, and also gave the natural father rights to pursue legal action. HB 241 passed the house (66-

8-1) and was sent to the senate on February 24. The senate rules committee also held this bill until March 5, the last day of the session. HB 241 was also manipulated on the senate agenda, and was half-debated and filibustered in the closing moments of the session. Again, the senate was derelict and dysfunctional and no senator took any substantive or timely action to ensure that it received so much as a direct or procedural recorded vote.

Though there may have been potential issues with some of the verbiage of the bill, a senate against infanticide would have made the time to work with the sponsor to amend it. Because of their inaction, the entire senate has been given a **-1 SCORE**. A **YES** vote is correct.

TAXES & SPENDING

Senate Bill 2, Substitute 6 (Sen. Evans, B): Authorized state highway bonds for \$109.5 million, state general obligation bonds for \$65.3 million, and revenue bonds for \$14.1 million. This excludes ongoing annual costs of operating and maintaining these new projects. Taxpayer-backed bonds are irresponsible—spending tomorrow’s tax dollars today—and increase the likelihood of future tax increases. This bill passed the senate (23-5-1), the house (52-22-1), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

Senate Bill 147, Substitute 1 (Sen. Hillyard): Proponents contend this bill was necessary to comply with the multi-state Streamlined Sales Tax Project. In reality, this 208-page bill is a very complex overhaul of Utah’s sales tax laws, and represents a possible \$130 million tax increase on Utah citizens (Utah State Tax Commission). All sales, including catalog and Internet, will likely be targeted. SB 147 passed the senate (26-0-3), the house (58-14-3), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

Senate Bill 213, Substitute 3 (Sen. Mayne): A nearly \$20 million state and local sales tax increase on satellite and cable TV subscriptions. SB 213 passed the senate (20-9-0), the house (39-32-4), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

House Bill 240, Substitute 1 (Rep. Wallace): Establishes a “venture capital” contingency fund of \$20 million each year. This fund will provide welfare subsidies to private companies. HB 240 flagrantly violates the spirit of the Utah State Constitution regarding non-interference in the free market system (see Art. XII. Sect. 20, restricting “conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce.”). The Utah State Auditor’s Office has threatened suit. HB 240 passed the house (68-0-7), the senate (21-7-1), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Senate Bill 103 (Sen. Bramble): Currently, Utah recognizes concealed-firearm permits from all other states for only 60 days at a time. In other words, if you are a part-time Utah resident with a permit from your home state, you can only stay in Utah for 60 days at a time and still carry concealed. SB 103 eliminates this 60-day limit. This bill passed the senate (25-0-4) and the house (48-19-8), and was signed by the governor. A **YES** vote is correct.

Judge Nehring confirmation: Judge Ronald Nehring was instrumental in the judiciary's recent defiance of state law by refusing to install gun-storage lockers outside courtrooms. Nehring was nominated to the Utah State Supreme Court by the governor and almost unanimously confirmed by the state senate (27-1-1). Who knows how much damage Justice Nehring will do to the right to keep and bear arms in the future? A **NO** vote is correct.

PARENTAL RIGHTS

House Bill 76, (Rep. Bourdeaux): Currently, under Utah law, when parents receive a letter from the government school district regarding a potential truancy issue, they must provide some type of minimal "response" in order to avoid the threat of being charged with a Class B Misdemeanor. HB 76 would have forced parents who seek alternative methods of education to submit to the whims of bureaucrats and judges under the nebulous auspices of taking "reasonable steps to work with school authorities." This disguised attack on home school and private school families passed the house (64-9-2), but after intense citizen lobbying was defeated in the senate (8-17-4). A **NO** vote is correct.

DENIAL OF REPRESENTATION

House Bill 194, Substitute 2 (Rep. Murray): Requires citizens to successfully pass state certification requirements prior to filing to run for the office of county sheriff. HB 194 drastically restricts the ability of qualified citizens to challenge establishment incumbents—particularly in small counties. What is next? Will candidates for legislative office be required to first be certified by the Utah State Bar Association to practice law? HB 194 passed the house (51-20-4), the senate (28-0-1) and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

JUSTICE

Senate Bill 27, Substitute 3 (Sen. Blackham): Currently under Utah law, when you are merely accused of mental illness, you can be involuntarily committed to a mental institution. Your fate is decided by a judge or his appointed commissioner, and you will likely contend with the "professional" opinion of state-funded psychiatrists. You have no right to a trial by jury, you do not have to commit a

crime, and you have little recourse if committed. Once committed, you have fewer rights than a convicted felon. You may be subjected to mind altering drugs and other experimental "treatments," and the length of your incarceration is determined by the same judges or commissioners.

SB 27 makes it easier for these unjust court proceedings to commit people against their will by, among other things, eliminating the current "immediate" standard of protection. SB 27 utilizes a new, looser definition called "substantial danger." SB 27 is poorly written, vague and open-ended, and could be used to commit just about anyone for just about any reason. SB 27 passed the senate (21-8-0), the house (56-15-4), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

Senate Bill 225, Substitute 1 (Sen. Blackham): This bill forces Utah courts to limit the damages that are awarded to the innocent victims of negligence or abuse (to include death) by government agencies or employees. The rates are \$532,500 for one victim and \$1,065,000 for two or more victims. A double standard is created in that private entities and individuals are not limited to these same damage maximums. In addition, these limits are entirely too low. A government-made widow with multiple small children, for example, would be hard pressed to survive or continue a decent standard of living for decades on \$532,500. HB 225 passed the senate (27-2-0), the house (47-20-8), and was signed by the governor. A **NO** vote is correct.

House Bill 85 (Rep. Litvack): This bill would have created enhanced penalties for politically incorrect thoughts under the new criteria of "bias" and "prejudice." It would also have established group rights for selected classes of citizens. In America, Justice is supposed to be blind, impartial, general, and uniform—treating all victims and perpetrators equally. HB 85 would have undermined these ideals by placing citizens on unequal footing before the law. It passed the House (38-35-2), was later reconsidered by the House without a recorded vote, and was withdrawn by Rep. Litvack. A **NO** vote is correct.

House Bill 109, Substitute 1 (Rep. Bryson): Would have required prior informed consent before electroconvulsive (shock) treatment could be administered to adults. Children under 14 would not have been allowed to receive this treatment. HB 109 would also have established additional reporting requirements to track all such violent treatments. HB 109 passed the house (46-21-8) and was sent to the senate on February 25. The senate rules committee again kept this bill from coming to the floor. After intense citizen lobbying, it was released to the floor on March 5, the last day of the session. It was also manipulated up and down on the agenda and was another casualty of the senate filibuster. Because of their inaction, the entire senate has been given a **-1 SCORE**. A **YES** vote is correct.

Accountability Utah's Political Rating System: How Are Negative Scores Justified?

Unlike traditional academic rating scales of 0-100% or "A-F" the reader may have encountered in the past, Accountability Utah rates on a -100% to +100% scale. Because our rating system is different, we have provided this page to outline our reasoning.

It is not unexpected that the traditional academic 0-100% or "A-F" evaluations have been applied to political performance. This application provides familiar results to voters. But a fundamental difference exists between the academic and political environment, making the traditional academic rating method inappropriate for political purposes.

In academia, students are evaluated against a standard of perfection: the "A" or 100%. Though levels of motivation and capability vary, virtually all students desire a higher grade over a lower grade. When a student answers a test question correctly, he receives the associated positive points. If his response is partially correct or incorrect, he receives fewer or no points. Because students do not reasonably desire to incorrectly answer examination questions, they do not receive a negative score when their answers are incorrect.

This academic model does not accurately characterize legislative and political motivations and actions. For each component of Accountability Utah's beliefs, there are legislators who are supportive of that belief, and there are legislators who are opposed to that belief. A negative score on a particular issue indicates opposition to our belief.

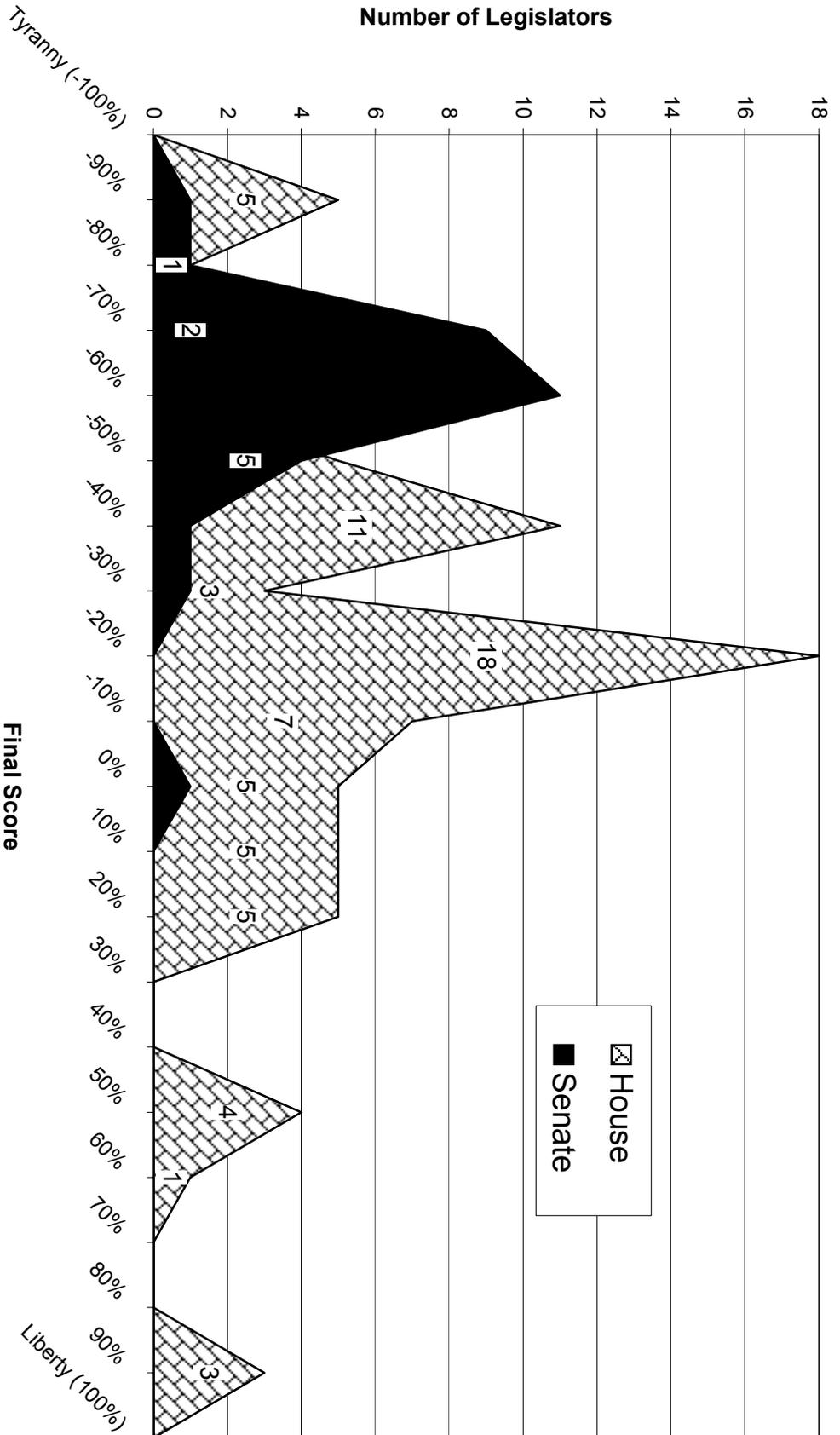
By assigning a negative score, the harmful effect of the legislator's action is measured. A good vote is positive. A bad vote is negative—not just neutral. If legislators were to receive zeros rather than negative points, the undesirable voting patterns would be more difficult for the reader to ascertain. Without negative scores, the mirage is created that the legislator's performance is still satisfactory—or merely less acceptable. But, again, in politics those being evaluated are rejecting what we believe is the correct response, in favor of another to which we are diametrically opposed. The laws required to enforce these differences of opinions equate to a tangible, real loss of freedom.

In assessing the scores, it should become clear that freedom has few friends within the Utah legislative and executive branches of government. Some may claim that our rating system is too demanding. The fact is, there were a few representatives who scored above 80 percent, indicating that there are those who are capable of "walking the walk."

Accountability Utah argues that traditional academic rating systems of political performances are inflated and misleading, and should yield to methods that discredit—rather than ignore—harmful political actions. If the principles upon which America was founded are truly important, then we should be willing to fairly and honestly report and consider how little support these principles have within our current government. Recognition or acknowledgment of our serious state of affairs is the first step toward correcting our course.

Disclaimer: This publication is the culmination of many hours of volunteer work and represents the political opinion of Accountability Utah. Every effort has been made to accurately present the information contained herein. As you can well suppose, covering a session of the legislature is a formidable task at best. If you find any information that is inaccurate, please contact us. You are encouraged to read this report and reach your own conclusions.

2003 Legislative Performance at a Glance



2002-03 Utah State House Performance Report

Name	Party	Dist.	Infantcide		Taxes & Spending				Right to Bear Arms	Parental Rights	Denial of Representation	Justice				Total Points	Final Score	
			HB 123	HB 241	SB 2	SB 147	SB 213	HB 240				SB 103	HB 76	HB 194	SB 27			SB 225
Aagard	R	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8%
Adams	R	16	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	-2	-15%	
Alexander	R	62	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	-1	-8%	
Allen	R	19	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Anderson	D	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Barrus	R	18	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-3	-23%	
Becker	D	24	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-54%	
Bennion	R	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	6	46%	
Bigelow	R	32	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Bird	R	65	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-54%	
Biskupski	D	30	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-7	-54%	
Bourdeaux	D	23	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-12	-92%	
Bowman	R	72	1	1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-4	-31%	
Bryson	R	60	1	1	-1	0	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	1	2	6	46%	
Buffmire	D	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-11	-85%	
Bush	R	14	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-8%	
Buttars	R	3	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Buxton	R	12	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-4	-31%	
Christensen	R	48	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	8%	
D. Clark	R	74	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-3	-23%	
S. Clark	R	63	0	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-15%	
Cox	R	56	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Curtis	R	49	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-3	-23%	
Daniels	D	25	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-9	-69%	
Dayton	R	61	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	85%	
Dee	R	11	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	-3	-23%	
Dilree	R	17	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Donnelson	R	7	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	23%	
Dougall	R	27	1	1	-1	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	0%	
Duckworth	D	22	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	8%	
Dunnigan	R	39	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	3	23%	
Ferrin	R	58	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-8%	
Ferry	R	2	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-8%	
Goodfellow	D	29	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-9	-69%	
Gowans	D	21	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-4	-31%	
Hansen	D	9	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-2	-15%	
Hardy	R	20	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	1	-2	-15%	
Harper	R	43	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	8%	
Hendrickson	D	33	0	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0%	
Hogue	R	52	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Holdaway	R	34	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-8%	
Hughes	R	51	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	7	54%	
Hutchings	R	38	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Johnson	R	70	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-5	-38%	
Jones	D	40	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-11	-85%	
King	D	69	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Kiser	R	41	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	3	23%	
Last	R	71	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-3	-23%	
Lawrence	R	36	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Litvack	D	26	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-2	-1	-10	-77%	
Lockhart	R	64	1	1	1	1	-1	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	1	6	46%	
Love	R	13	1	1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	0%	
Mascaro	R	47	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
McCartney	D	31	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-5	-38%	
McGee	D	28	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-11	-85%	
Morgan	D	46	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-7	-54%	
Morley	R	66	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	85%	
Murray	R	8	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-2	1	-1	-1	1	-2	-15%	
Newbold	R	50	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	8%	
Noel	R	73	1	1	0	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	0%	
Pace	R	4	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Parker**	R	5	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-5	-38%	
Peterson	R	67	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	1	3	23%	
Philpot	R	45	2	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	92%	
Seitz	R	55	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Shurtliff	D	10	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-5	-38%	
Snow	R	54	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0%	
Spackman Moss	D	37	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-11	-85%	
Stephens	R	6	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	1	-3	23%	
Styler	R	68	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-3	-23%	
Thompson	R	59	1	2	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	8	62%	
Ure	R	53	0	1	1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	-1	-8%	
Urquhart	R	75	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-8%	
Wallace	R	42	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-2	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-6	-46%	
Winn	R	57	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-5	-38%	
Total Votes			56/15/4	66/8/1	52/22/1	58/14/3	39/32/4	68/0/7	48/19/8	64/9/2	51/20/4	56/15/4	47/20/8	38/35/2	46/21/8	-2.1	-16%	

ENCLOSED:

A C C O U N T A B I L I T Y U T A H

2003 Legislature Performance Report — Update 1

*Accountability Utah exists to shed light on the legislative process,
to provide citizens with knowledge and tools to effectively hold their government accountable,
and to secure—for every man, woman, and child—a future of freedom.*

What goes on during at the legislature? Are your political views represented? Can you make a difference? Accountability Utah is pleased to provide you with this updated Performance Report. We want you to know that other Utahns also value their God-granted rights and are concerned for the future. Now is the time for like-minded Utahns to unite and expect government that is restrained, fair, open, decentralized, and representative.

Citizen involvement does not have to be a losing battle anymore. There simply needs to be more voices showing interest and awareness.

Accountability Utah is a network of citizens dedicated to providing information and training to citizens who want to be active and effective. We encourage you to read this report and then visit www.accountabilityutah.org. Join the educational process (no membership fees or dues) with many other Utahns who want to be caretakers and guardians of their freedoms. Your right to life, liberty, and happiness is worth it!

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INTERIM VOTE INSERT

(for the 2003 Legislative Performance Report — Update 1)

PROPERTY RIGHTS

Pullan Nomination: In late July 2003, Wasatch County Attorney Derek Pullan was nominated to the Fourth District Court bench by Gov. Michael Leavitt. In 1998, Pullan led an effort by the police and prosecutors to repeal a resolution adopted by the Utah Republican Party opposing Utah's unjust confiscation laws in effect at that time. Pullan sought to replace that resolution with language affirming that the law provided due process, and that police should allocate property they confiscated as they saw fit.

Prior to the passage of Initiative B in 2000 by 69 percent of Utah voters, innocent owners could easily have their property confiscated by profit hungry confiscation squads. In fact, the Supreme Court in at least one case found the conduct of the confiscators to be unlawful by a 5-0 vote. It is despicable that Pullan, whose office profited from forfeiture revenue, could hold to such a menacing position.

Pullan's zealous advocacy for unchecked police power to effectively steal private property is in opposition to the required judicial qualifications of fairness and impartiality. Judges are obligated to uphold the rights of defendants and property claimants against overzealous prosecutors. Pullan will now have virtually unchecked power to harass and attack innocent owners—and to further his unconstitutional, anti-property positions. The state senate unanimously confirmed Pullan (26-0-3). A **NO** vote is correct.