

The Tax Reformer

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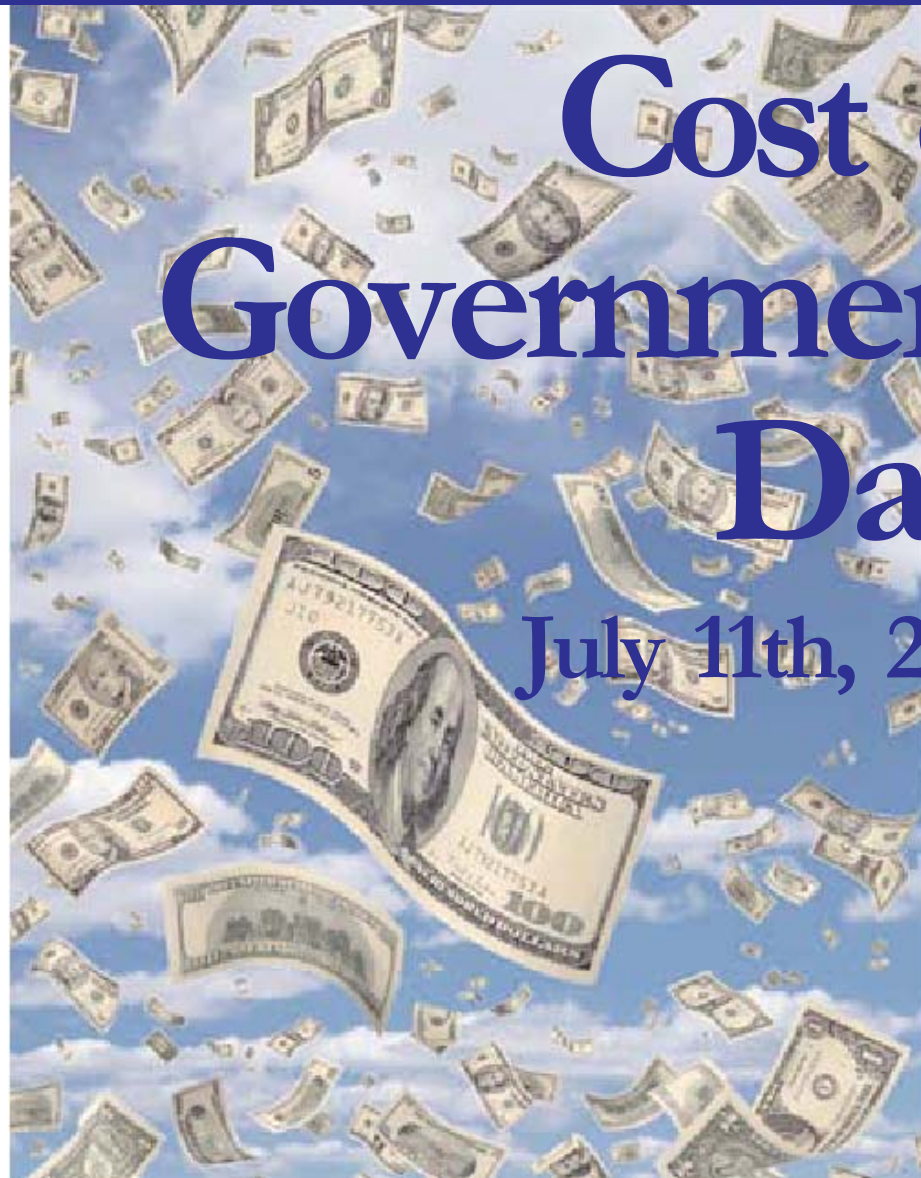
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In the States



Cost of Government Day: July 11th, 2003

WASHINGTON – The cost of government continues to rise: This year, Americans worked 193 days to pay the cost of federal, state, and local taxes and regulations.

(See ATR's Cost of Government Day Report, P. 4)

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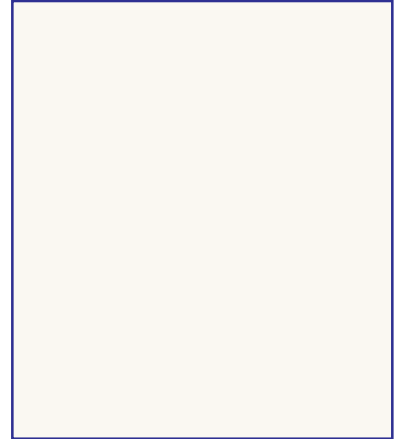
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Message from Grover

Gold Star Governors



The Tax Reformer

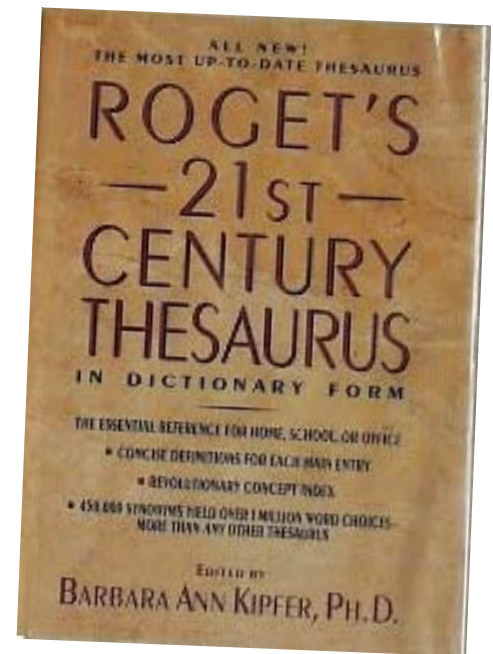
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When “Streamline” Is a Euphemism for “Tax Hike”

The Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SSTP) may not only raise taxes, but destroy competitive taxation between states.



By Emily Sedgwick

Americans for Tax Reform opposes all efforts to increase taxes at the state and federal levels, and opposes the Streamlined Sales Tax Project (SSTP) because it increases the likelihood of tax increases. Although provisions of SSTP plausibly improve state tax system efficiency and reduce audits for businesses, SSTP may also reduce competition among local and state tax jurisdictions. In addition, various definitions adopted in the name of efficiency or simplification would increase taxes in practice. Until supporters of SSTP guarantee and demonstrate that all code changes will have a neutral tax effect, ATR cannot support a nationwide effort to “simplify” state tax codes.

A T R considers any vote in favor of SSTP that does not require revenue neutrality for

all tax code changes and their future implications a vote in favor of a tax increase. Taxpayers deserve to know for certain whether SSTP will increase their taxes, devastate their state’s technology sector, run small businesses like eBay sellers out of business, or remain tax neutral and benign.

Forty-four states and the District of Columbia have joined the Multistate Tax Commission (MTC), which organizes conferences to formulate SSTP tax code definitions. In Indianapolis in April, a group of 150 state revenue department administrators, lawmakers and businesses discussed the tax implications of defining a “bundled transaction,” and whether various changes would tax services that are currently untaxed. The general consensus was that they would not. But another discussion arose regarding a uniform definition of “television services” to include cable, satellite and dish providers – a

situation where an inclusive definition could easily hike taxes for one or more of those providers. And in North Carolina, business service definitions would impose a tax increase on postage in some cases.

Whether or not “simplified” definitions will raise taxes is important, and the answer is generally yes. States will still choose to tax or exempt every service and sale, but will codify each service and sale according to SSTP-approved guidelines. While states will reserve the right to levy different rates against similarly defined products and services, the pressure will build to increase taxes to the rates levied by higher-tax states. Businesses already

contribute \$378.9 billion in state and local taxes (2002), 41.3% of all tax collections, and

yet businesses are most at risk for tax increases if many SSTP-proposed definitions are adopted. Small businesses are at even greater risk, because they do not have the staff or resources to lobby for advantageous definitions during the MTC planning meetings. Furthermore, states that join SSTP and adopt its recommendations compromise their sovereignty with regard to maintaining competitive tax code definitions of their own. Tax rates are not the only competitive component of state taxation.

Furthermore, implementation of SSTP would preserve many complexities of calculating and collecting sales taxes and would force merchants to comply with thousands of different rates and exemptions. The creation of a harmonized sales tax code, to be applied to all Internet commerce, adds to the tax burden of the very “bricks and mortar” stores that supporters of SSTP are claiming to protect. To succeed in an information- (Continued, P.7)

States that join SSTP compromise their sovereignty with regard to maintaining competitive tax code definitions of their own.

Cost of Government Day (COGD)

In 2003, Americans worked until July 11th to pay off their share of federal, state and local spending and regulations. Is what the government asks excessive?



By Dan Clifton

Each year, Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) releases a report entitled Cost of Government Day (COGD), which estimates the day in the calendar year when Americans stop working to pay for the cost of government and begin working for themselves and their families. July 11th marks COGD this year, which means Americans work more than half the year to earn enough gross income to pay off their share of spending and regulatory burdens imposed by all levels of government.

COGD fell five days later in 2003 than in 2002 and it is now at its highest level since 1996 despite tough economic times. This year's increase was not only due to federal and state spending but also as a result of federal and state regulations. Total government spending continues to increase in an unprecedented manner. The contributing factors are new outlays for the war in Iraq, new corporate regulations, and increased local spending among the contributing factors.

This is the third year in a row that COGD has increased; in total, the average American worked 17 more days out of the year to pay for the cost of government than in 2000. And the current increases are in stark contrast to previous years. Cost

of Government Day declined eight years in a row between 1992 and 2000, after which the average American worked 20 days less in 2000 than in 1992 to pay for the cost of government. However, the increase over the past three years has nearly eliminated all the gains achieved since 1992.

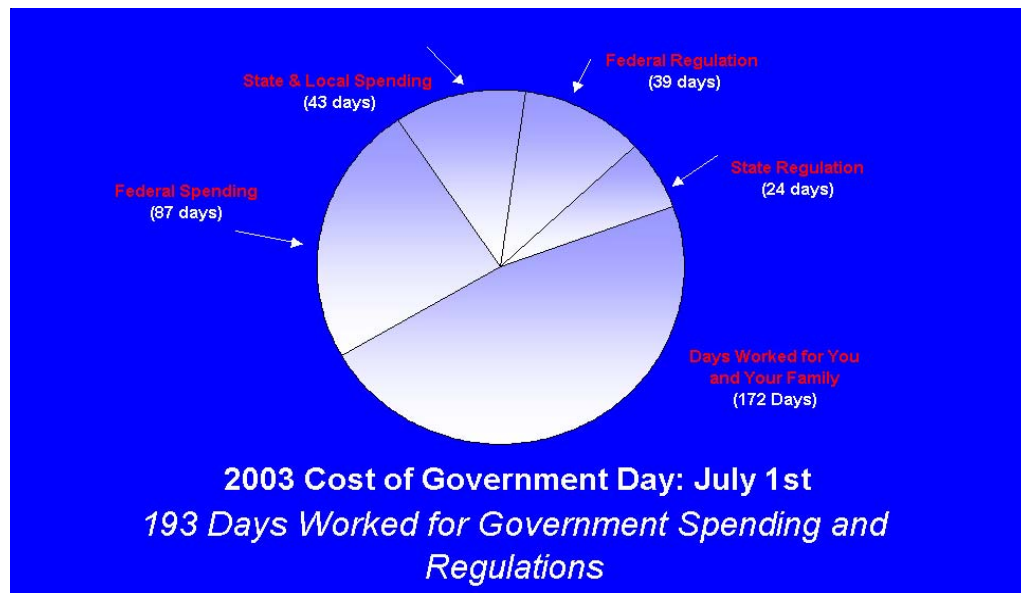
“All in all, the size of government has now significantly increased three years in a row. To slow this down the federal government must hold the line on discretionary spending”

As a result, Americans work 87 days to cover the cost of federal spending, 43 days to cover state and local spending, 39 days pay for the cost of federal regulation, and 24 days to pay for state regulation. This not only means that Americans work for more than 4 months to pay for government spending, but also that they work for another

two months to cover the regulatory burden.

The growth in the cost of government relative to national income is mainly due to enormous increases in federal spending. More than three additional days were needed this year to pay for increases in federal spending and 10 additional days since 2000. Federal spending rose 8 percent over last year's spending, which is twice the expected increase for national income.

The rise in federal spending over the past three years is also in direct contrast to the trend between 1993 and 2000 when spending as a percentage of national income declined.



The decline in federal spending for eight straight years reduced government spending from one in every four dollars to one in every five dollars of national income. By 2000, the average American worked 15 days less of the year to pay off their federal spending burden than in 1992. However, in the past three years 70% of the eight-year decline has been wiped out. Consequently, nearly 60 percent of the rise in the total cost of government is due to the increases in federal spending.

Despite cries of poverty from state capitals all across the country, local spending as a percentage of income has increased for the fifth straight year. Since 1999, state and local spending started to exceed growth of national income and has increased from 10.69 percent to 11.73 percent of national income. State and local spending is now at the highest percentage of national income in American history. The average American will

have to work 43 days out of the year to pay for this spending.

States are facing these budget deficits because of massive overspending throughout the 1990s. State budgets increased 63 percent from 1990 through 2000, which represents an annual increase of 3.6 percent a year above the rate of inflation. Furthermore, in the latter half of the decade state budgets increased twice as fast as federal spending and nearly four times as fast as the rate of inflation.

Using COGD as a benchmark – spending as a percentage of national income – states would not be facing deficits. Were spending held to the rate of national income growth starting

in 1998, state and local governments would never have entered a period of deficit, and by 2003 state and local governments would have had a combined surplus of \$62.1 billion instead of a combined deficit of \$36.1 billion.

Regulations also continue to rise, and now account for more than 17 percent of national income due to new corporate regulations and the increasing cost of tax compliance. As a result these regulations consume more than one in every six dollars earned by the American people and the average American must work one additional day in 2003 and five additional

days since 2000 to pay for this increased regulation.

All in all, the size of government has now significantly increased three years in a row. To slow this down the federal government must hold the line on discretionary spending, as was the case in the latter half of the 1990s. Furthermore, entitlement pro-

grams such as Medicare and Social Security must be reformed to slow ballooning costs, while maintaining and improving benefits.

States and local governments should follow Colorado's example as well and limit state spending to the rate of inflation and return surplus revenues to the taxpayers. Finally, greater disclosures of regulations are needed. Unlike the taxes and spending which are visible to the public, bureaucrats issue regulations behind closed doors, yet these regulations have a significant impact by raising prices and imposing hidden taxes on working American families.

“State and local spending is now at the highest percentage of national income in American history. The average American must now work 43 days out of the year to pay for this spending.”



“I&R is not hemlock for legislators...”

Democracy: Pure, Simple.

For an increasing number of states, Initiative and Referendum (I&R) rules the day.

By Karen Bailey

Legislators are often the most vocal opponents to the initiative process, determined to use their direct election as a reason why citizens should not become involved in the legislative process. It is when legislators fail to fulfill their constituents' needs that constituents themselves decide to take action. A legislator's role in the initiative and referendum process is two-fold: to amend the process or to use the process in his favor. This appears to be a contradiction, doesn't it? Well, it is.

Picture it: Florida 2002. The Legislature passed a statute requiring a fiscal impact note be attached to every citizen initiative that required additional funding from the state. This statute passed the Legislature in response to an initiative requiring a reduction of class size without a provision as to how to fund the new mandate. The state Supreme Court deemed the Legislature's actions unconstitutional and the question was referred to the ballot. The measure won. At the same time, in Virginia, legislators referred sales tax increase questions to the ballot in two different regions in the hopes of finding more funding for transportation projects. Voters did not buy the fiscal sob story of the legislators and both questions failed. Legislators do have a responsibility to represent and act in the interest of constituent needs. When needs are not met, voters act accordingly – regardless of who put the question on the ballot.

According to the Initiative and Referendum Institute, 30 percent fewer questions appeared on the ballot in 2002 than in 2000 and 2002 saw the fewest number since 1986. It is still too early to tell what the numbers

will look like in 2004, but proponents and opponents are already immersed in hot debate. The most notable is the effort in California to recall Gov. Gray Davis (D). With a \$38 billion budget shortfall and a plethora of political mishaps during his gubernatorial tenure, the threat of the first gubernatorial recall in history is very much a reality.

If all tax-related questions currently circulating for signatures actually make it to the ballot, taxpayers will be very busy at the polls in 2004. Residents of Maine may have the option of limiting their tax-and-spend politicians via a spending limitation and supermajority requirement. As a bonus, taxpayers will also realize some immediate

property and income tax relief. Fiscal conservatives in the Wisconsin and Pennsylvania state legislatures also hope to have a supermajority and spending limitation on the 2004 ballot. On the flip side, Seattle voters will choose between their morning café latte and funding publicly subsidized childcare facilities if voters approve a 10-cent tax on all espresso drinks in September 2003. The most taxpayer-unfriendly initiative circulating is in Washington state, asking voters to approve an income tax on incomes \$100,000 and greater (Continued, P. 7)

What to watch for in 2004:

- **California's** recall of Governor Gray Davis.
- **California:** Creating a law that would fine eligible voters \$50 if they fail to register or fail to vote in state elections.
- **Alaska:** Tax levy requiring cruise ship companies to acquire environmental permits. Iceland anyone?
- **Missouri:** Possible local initiative to block public financing of the St. Louis Cardinals' new stadium.
- **Oregon:** An initiative seeking a constitutional amendment to prohibit the state business of selling, warehousing, distributing or pricing of alcoholic beverages, and requiring licensing for private stores.
- **Washington State:** After the Legislature suspended I-601 (state spending limit), voters will hopefully have the opportunity to reinstate a similar provision with I-807.
- **Alabama:** On Sept. 29, 2003, voters will be asked to approve a \$1.2 billion tax increase proposed by Gov. Riley and the Alabama legislature. If approved it will be 10 times larger than the last greatest tax hike in the history of the state.

Please Help ATR Continue Its Winning Streak. Contribute Now!



Americans for Tax Reform

The Nation's Leading Taxpayer Advocacy Organization

We have had tremendous success working together to reduce the heavy hand of government. Please join your fellow taxpayers with a contribution to help further our success.

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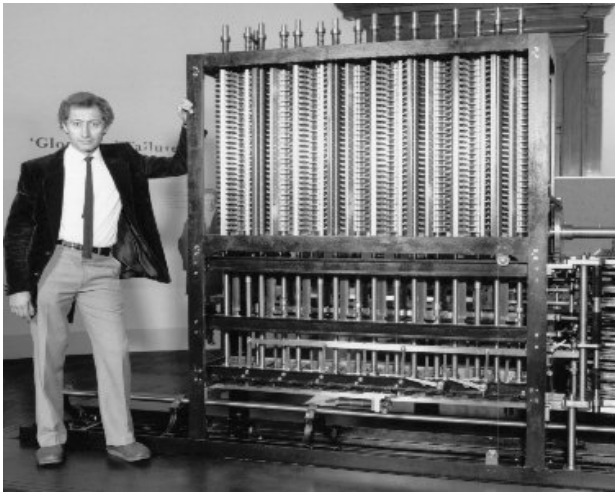
(Continued from P.6). A lot can be learned from post-election ballot question results. Without a doubt, voters tend to approve education-oriented funding projects (class reduction size, after-school programs, more bricks and mortar) while tax increases for transportation are not so lucky. Tax and spending limitations fare pretty well at the polls whereas marijuana policy reforms do not tend to pass. The Utah Legislature will use a non-binding referendum question in 2004 to gauge public opinion for a proposed tuition tax credit proposal defeated by the Legislature this year.

Citizen-activists will always find ways to challenge the system and work on behalf of voters ignored by elected officials. You win some, you lose some, and disagreement amongst ideologues will always exist but the reality is that I&R is an essential tool in a democratic society.

(Continued from P.3) based economy, Main Street merchants have set up shops online and expanded their businesses to customers far beyond their immediate location. To implement a new sales tax collection system that requires merchants to master the nation's every tax jurisdiction adds to the already overwhelming tax burden of small businesses. Economic growth and business investment – not taxes – are what improve the economy and create new jobs.

Under the guise of tax simplification, SSTP supporters would override U.S. Supreme Court decisions reaffirming the Commerce Clause's explicit guarantee that states may not tax interstate commerce without congressional permission. SSTP creates a "stealth tax" that would force a participating state to extend its sales tax to currently untaxed products, services and sales conducted by residents of other states.

Thus far in the negotiating process, SSTP cannot demonstrate complete tax neutrality with regard to potential burden on taxpayers. Until it has, ATR considers a vote in favor of SSTP a vote to increase taxes.



Had this guy taxed this thing, would we even have an Internet?

Any debate about taxing the Internet must begin with the following question. Do we want to give state tax collectors additional revenue to misspend by adding another tax to Internet access and commerce?

When state deficits ballooned due to the erroneous promises made by numerous state legislatures during the economic boom of the 1990s, many elected officials advocated taxing Internet access and commerce as a way to balance their budgets and create a new revenue stream, instead of cutting spending and reining in government programs.

But to protect consumers who use the Internet and encourage more individuals to access the Internet, Congress acted to put an end to taxes that unfairly single out the Internet by passing the Internet Freedom Act in 1998, and extending the moratorium in 2001. The legislation eliminated taxes on Internet access, double-taxation of a product or service bought over the Internet, and discriminatory taxes that treated Internet purchases differently from other types of sales. Yet, the current moratorium is scheduled to expire on Nov. 1, 2003, and members of Congress are currently working to permanently extend it.

The moratorium on Internet access led to the rapid growth of the Internet, which in turn brought strong economic growth. New purchasing options for consumers and businesses caused Internet commerce to soar, and this growth created a new sector of high-paying jobs and economic prosperity around the country.

But with states facing the consequences of overspending on promises they couldn't keep, many legislators are claiming that without new Internet taxes, they must fall back on drastic measures to keep schools open, prisoners off the street, and the lights on in government buildings.

This argument is contrary to plain economic common sense. A study by a University of Chicago scholar shows that slapping e-commerce with a national sales tax scheme would cut sales by 24 percent or more. This would clearly cost jobs

Battling the Internet Tax Moratorium

By Matt Clark

and jeopardize job growth in the tech sector just when America can ill afford to have more people out of work.

In addition, organizations such as the National Governors Association (NGA) and the National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL) have joined elected officials in an alliance to support the creation of a Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSTP) as a way to raise revenue by instituting a sales tax on all Internet commerce.

Under the guise of tax simplification, SSTP supporters favor overriding a Supreme Court decision that prevents states from taxing interstate commerce without implicit congressional permission. This proposal creates a stealth tax that would force states to extend the sales tax to currently untaxed

products, including candy, produce, manufacturing equipment, clothing and even postage.

A tax on Internet purchases would be harmful to electronic commerce and the economy as a whole. Internet taxation will limit the expansion

of electronic commerce and hinder economic growth. Moreover, there is no evidence that Internet sales are hurting state sales tax revenue, since Internet purchases represent only 2% of total retail sales. Politicians are looking for a future cash cow.

Implementation of Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes is a *de facto* tax increase on Americans at a time when they are least able to pay it. Further, an Internet tax negatively affects schools, libraries, hospitals and families - those who use the Internet for research, education and, most critically, communication. Now is not the time to levy a new tax on Americans trying to keep in touch with loved ones.

We live in an age of innovation, where the medium of the Internet is sparking a sharp increase in entrepreneurship and opportunity, the likes of which have not been seen since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. Enacting a tax Internet access will do significant damage to the U.S. economy and decrease the standard of living for all Americans.

Any debate about taxing the Internet must begin with the following question:
Do we want to give states another tax to collect and misspend?

It's a Little- Known Fact... But the USPS Needs Reform

By Tom Readmond

The United States Postal Service (USPS) has learned little. The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 mandated that the USPS be run more like a business than a government agency, but the way the USPS runs its business would put a private company out of business.

Plagued by incessant revenue shortfalls, the USPS continues to spend more and save less. Like many government entities, the USPS tends to believe that the way to address a revenue shortfall is to bring in more revenue, rather than cut costs. The USPS and its defenders in Congress won't even talk about cutting its 900,000 strong unionized workforce – larger than any two branches of the U.S. military — which accounts for massive costs. The failure to cut costs is not difficult to understand when one considers that the USPS can only account for about 53% of its costs, classifying the other 47% as “non-attributable,” as one analyst testified earlier this year.

The USPS is also expanding into new markets already well served by the private sector, including online bill payment (to recoup revenue lost by the fact that fewer of us are paying our bills by mail), greeting cards, money orders, stuffed animals and Pro Cycling Team shirts and hats. Each time the USPS expands into one of these markets, it spends more capital, but doesn't solve its revenue problems, because consumers are perfectly happy with companies already offering these services.

In competitive markets such as package delivery – the USPS has a federally mandated monopoly on standard and first class mail – and in its dealings with the business world, the USPS has used tactics that would land a private company in front of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division. In one case, a mail sack manufacturer called Flamingo Industries



“On the face of it, this is all *prima facie*, noncorpus interruptus anyhow.”

lost its contract with the USPS because the Postal Service changed the specifications it required for mail sack contractors in such a way that American companies with modern manufacturing technology could not meet them. The USPS instead narrowly wrote its specifications in a manner favorable to a company in Mexico, and then offered that company a no-bid contract. Flamingo Industries sued, and the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case and determine whether or not the USPS is subject to federal antitrust laws. *USPS v. Flamingo Industries* will undoubtedly reach far beyond the mail sack industry.

A private company behaving like the USPS would also likely hear from the Federal Trade Commission's Deceptive Practices Division. Several groups have written letters to the FTC asking for an investigation of USPS' Priority Mail advertisements, in which USPS compares its *estimated*

“The only way the USPS can truly be run like a business is to end its monopoly and open up mail delivery to competition.”

two-day delivery with *guaranteed* two-day delivery service from private companies, implying that there is no difference.

There is some hope in all this. President Bush created the President's Commission on the USPS last year to study and make recommendations for reforms, which are due at the end of July. It is unlikely that the commission will recommend sweeping reform, but it should recommend greater accountability and transparency, and significant cost-cutting.

The only way the USPS can truly be run like a business is to end its monopoly and open up mail delivery to competition, which will increase efficiency and drive prices down. This year will see some real opportunities to move closer to that goal, and ATR will be working hard to help make sure we're moving in the right direction.



“Mr. Gorbachev...”



Ronald Reagan Legacy Project

By Paul Prososki

The Ronald Reagan Legacy Project (RRLP) is dedicated to preserving and promoting the memory and the achievements of one of the 20th Century’s greatest presidents. He won the Cold War, reversed the advance of statism, and gave our country a sense of self-confidence and mission again.

This past February 6th, President Reagan turned 92 years old. At the request of the RRLP, 17 governors and 25 state legislative bodies declared Feb. 6th “Ronald Reagan Day” in their states. From California to New Jersey, Reagan’s legacy was discussed and debated on talk radio and in school classrooms.

The RRLP continues its drive to name a monument for President Reagan in every U.S. county and in formerly communist countries throughout the world. Reagan’s name now spans from the mountains to the sea, with the recent re-naming of Mt. Reagan in New Hampshire and Ronald Reagan Highway just north of Baton Rouge, La.

Even across the ocean people are honoring our 40th president in places such as Tarnow, Poland, where Ronald Reagan Traffic Circle was recently named. And ATR’s Grover Norquist recently attended a conference in Warsaw called “Ronald Reagan – A Legacy for Eastern Europe.”

Upcoming actions on the RRLP include an effort to dedicate Ronald Reagan Post Office in Billings, Mt., an effort to re-name a highway in Wisconsin, and the launch of the U.S.S. Ronald Reagan aircraft carrier on July 12th.

The Ronald Reagan Legacy Project is gaining momentum, with new dedications every month. Together, we can pay tribute to this great man, and be sure that our children and grandchildren get a

proper history of the man who did so much to shape modern America.

For more information, visit <http://reaganlegacy.org>.

Recent Legacy Project Successes

New Hampshire dedicated Mt. Reagan Aircraft Carrier U.S.S. Ronald Reagan will be commissioned on July 12

“Ronald Reagan – A Legacy for Eastern Europe” conference in Warsaw

The town of Tarnow, in southern Poland, named a traffic circle after Reagan

Louisiana dedicated parts of U.S. Highway 190 as Ronald Reagan Highway

The Wisconsin Senate, led by Sen. Bob Welch, passed a bill to dedicate a Ronald Reagan Highway in that state

Health Care and the Problem with Supplemental Rebates

By Emily Sedgwick

Americans for Tax Reform (ATR) opposes efforts by some states to impose supplemental rebates on pharmaceutical companies, because these rebates behave like taxes on pharmaceutical companies that conduct business with states. When states impose supplemental rebates, they force prescription drug companies to provide state Medicaid programs with discounted drugs – discounts in addition to those already mandated by the federal government – as a precondition to making drugs available to Medicaid beneficiaries.

Maine was the first state to levy its bulk purchasing power against pharmaceutical companies by demanding steep drug discounts, in 2000. In 2001, Florida and California followed suit, although Florida has since restructured its plan to better serve both taxpayers and beneficiaries.

In 2002, eight states either enacted or implemented supplemental rebates: Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico and Vermont. By 2003, a total of 16 states were well on their way to collecting these massive discounts, worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Taxpayers' two most important arguments against supplemental rebates are:

1) When Medicaid recipients are denied access to drugs that do not appear on their state's list of available drugs, beneficiaries can suffer serious health consequences resulting from not having access to the drugs prescribed by their doctors. These consequences can result in more frequent surgeries, hospital stays, and emergency room visits – expensive services that ultimately cost the taxpayer more to finance than administering a prescription; and

2) Supplemental rebates do not result in reduced spend-

ing. Any additional funds generated by imposing a rebate are simply re-allocated to another government program or general fund – not returned to taxpayers via an overall spending cut, refund or tax credit.

ATR opposes supplemental rebates for these reasons and others:

Everyone, including Medicaid beneficiaries, should have timely access to all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration – not just those drugs for which states negotiate discounts. States that levy supplemental rebates can restrict their Medicaid preferred drug lists to include only those drugs for which the state has negotiated a discount.

Doctors should decide what drugs to prescribe to their patients – not

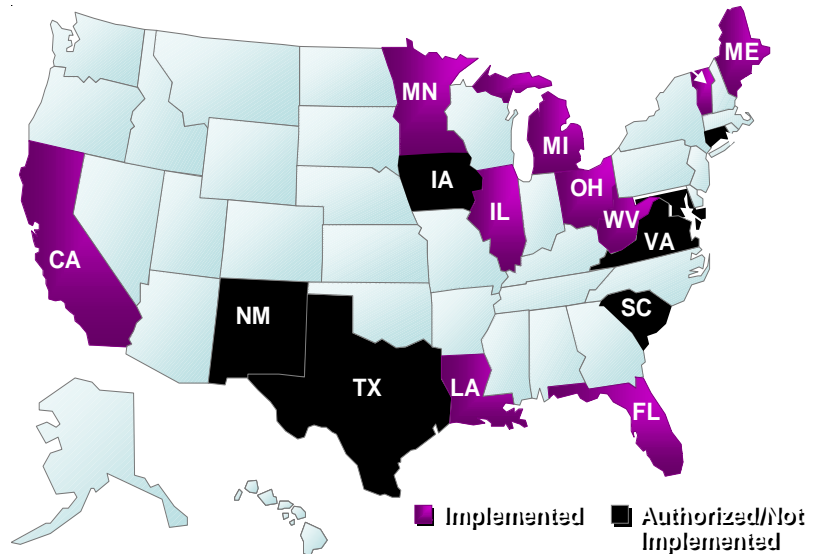
government bureaucrats guarding the Medicaid preferred drug list door.

Stringent discounts restrict the level of resources that drug companies can dedicate to research and development. Many new drugs reduce the need for expensive procedures.

Rebates are an effort by state governments to manipulate the free market and impose price controls. Unlike the private sector (en masse), states can negotiate huge discounts for their public health beneficiaries. Private companies cannot. Furthermore, the best way to reduce prices and encourage innovation is to spur competition – not government intervention in the market.

Finally, rebates result in cost shifting. If drug companies lose revenues in the Medicaid market, they may increase prices to recover those costs in other markets. This could result in higher prices for those without prescription drug coverage and contribute to rapidly rising health insurance costs for the general public.

Medicaid: Supplemental Rebate States



“Rebates are an effort by state governments to manipulate the free market and impose price controls.”

Taxpayer Protection Pledge for Federal Candidates

(For a clean PDF version of the Pledge, please visit www.atr.org)



AMERICANS FOR TAX REFORM

Taxpayer Protection Pledge

I, _____, pledge to the taxpayers of the _____ district
 of the _____ state of _____, and to the American people that I will:
ONE, oppose any and all efforts to increase the marginal income
 tax rates for individuals and/or businesses; and
TWO, oppose any net reduction or elimination of deductions and
 credits, unless matched dollar for dollar further reducing tax rates.

Signature

Date

Witness

Witness

Taxpayer Protection Pledge for State and Local Candidates

(For a clean PDF version of the Pledge, please visit www.ATR.org)



AMERICANS FOR TAX REFORM

State of _____

Taxpayer Protection Pledge

I, _____, pledge to the taxpayers of the _____ district
of the state of _____
and to all the people of this state that I will oppose and vote against
any and all efforts to increase taxes.

Signature _____ Date _____

Witness _____

Pledge Takers for the 107th Congress

As of 1 July 2003

Ak-AL	Don Young	Fl-24	Tom Feeney	La-01	David Vitter	Nj-01	Rob Andrews	Pa-15	Pat Toomey
<i>AlSen</i>	<i>Ted Stevens</i>	Fl-25	Mario Diaz-Balart	La-03	Billy Tauzin	Nj-02	FrankLoBando	Pa-16	Joseph Pitts
Al-01	Jo Bonner	Ga-01	Jack Kingston	La-04	Jim McCrery	Nj-03	Jim Saxton	Pa-18	Tim Murphy
Al-02	Terry Everett	Ga-06	JohhnyIsaakson	La-06	Richard Baker	Nj-04	Chris Smith	<i>PaSen</i>	<i>Rick Santorum</i>
Al-03	Mike Rogers	Ga-07	John Linder	Md-01	WayneGilchrest	Nj-05	Scott Garrett	<i>PaSen</i>	<i>Arlen Specter</i>
Al-04	RobertAderholt	Ga-08	Mac Collins	Md-06	Roscoe Bartlett	Nj-07	Mike Ferguson	Sc-01	Henry Brown
Al-06	SpencerBachus	Ga-09	CharlieNorwood	Mi-02	Pete Hoekstra	Nj-11	Rodney	Sc-02	Joe Wilson
<i>AlSen</i>	<i>Richard Shelby</i>	Ga-10	Nathan Deal	Mi-04	Dave Camp		Frelinghuysen	Sc-03	J.GreshamBarrett
<i>AlSen</i>	<i>Jeff Sessions</i>	Ga-11	Phil Gingrey	Mi-06	Fred Upton	Nm-01	Heather Wilson	Sc-04	Jim DeMint
Ar-03	John Boozman	Ga-12	Max Burns	Mi-07	Nick Smith	Nm-02	Steve Pearce	<i>ScSen</i>	<i>Lindsey Graham</i>
Az-01	Rick Renzi	<i>GaSen</i>	<i>SaxbyChambliss</i>	Mi-08	Mike Rogers	<i>NmSen</i>	<i>Pete Domenici</i>	Sd-AL	Bill Janklow
Az-02	Trent Franks	Ia-01	Jim Nussle	Mi-09	JoeKnollenberg	Nv-02	Jim Gibbons	Tn-01	William Jenkins
Az-03	John Shadegg	Ia-04	Tom Latham	Mi-10	Candice Miller	Nv-03	Jon Porter	Tn-02	John Duncan
Az-05	JD Hayworth	Ia-05	Steve King	Mi-11	Thad McCotter	<i>NvSen</i>	<i>John Ensign</i>	Tn-03	Zach Wamp
Az-06	Jeff Flake	Id-01	Butch Otter	Mn-01	Gil Gutknecht	Ny-03	Peter King	Tn-07	MarshaBlackburn
Az-08	Jim Kolbe	Id-02	MichaelSimpson	Mn-02	John Kline	Ny-13	Vito Fossella	<i>TnSen</i>	<i>Bill Frist</i>
<i>AzSen</i>	<i>John McCain</i>							<i>TnSen</i>	<i>Lamar</i>
<i>AzSen</i>	<i>Jon Kyl</i>								<i>Alexander</i>
Ca-02	Wally Herger							Tx-03	Sam Johnson
Ca-03	Doug Ose							Tx-04	Ralph Hall
Ca-04	John Doolittle							Tx-05	Jeb Hensarling
Ca-11	Richard Pombo							Tx-06	Joe Barton
Ca-19	George Radanovich							Tx-07	John Culberson
Ca-21	Devin Nunes							Tx-08	Kevin Brady
Ca-24	Elton Gallegly							Tx-12	Kay Granger
Ca-25	Buck McKeon							Tx-13	MacThomberry
Ca-26	David Dreier							Tx-14	Ron Paul
Ca-40	Ed Royce							Tx-19	Randy Neugebauer
Ca-41	Jerry Lewis							Tx-21	Lamar Smith
Ca-42	Gary Miller							Tx-22	Tom DeLay
Ca-44	Ken Calvert							Tx-23	Henry Bonilla
Ca-45	Mary Bono	<i>IdSen</i>	<i>Mike Crapo</i>	Mn-03	Jim Ramstad	Ny-19	Sue Kelly	Tx-26	Michael Burgess
Ca-46	Dana Rohrabacher	<i>IdSen</i>	<i>Larry Craig</i>	Mn-06	Mark Kennedy	Ny-20	John Sweeney	Tx-31	John Carter
Ca-48	Chris Cox	Il-06	Henry Hyde	<i>MnSen</i>	<i>Norm Coleman</i>	Ny-25	James Walsh	Tx-32	Pete Sessions
Ca-49	Darrell Issa	Il-08	Phil Crane	Mo-02	Todd Akin	Ny-26	Thomas Reynolds	<i>TxSen</i>	<i>Kay Bailey</i>
Ca-50	Duke Cunningham	Il-10	Mark Kirk	Mo-06	Sam Graves	Ny-27	Jack Quinn		<i>Hutchison</i>
Ca-52	Duncan Hunter	Il-11	Jerry Weller	Mo-07	Roy Blunt	Oh-01	Steve Chabot	<i>TxSen</i>	<i>John Cornyn</i>
Co-03	Scott McInnis	Il-13	Judy Biggert	Mo-08	Jo Ann Emerson	Oh-02	Rob Portman	Ut-01	Rob Bishop
CO-04	Marilyn Musgrave	Il-14	Denny Hastert	Mo-09	Kenny Hulshof	Oh-03	Mike Turner	Ut-03	Chris Cannon
Co-05	Joel Hefley	Il-15	Tim Johnson	<i>MoSen</i>	<i>Kit Bond</i>	Oh-04	Mike Oxley	<i>UtSen</i>	<i>Bob Bennett</i>
Co-06	Tom Tancredo	Il-16	Don Manzullo	<i>MoSen</i>	<i>Jim Talent</i>	Oh-05	Paul Gillmor	<i>UtSen</i>	<i>Orrin Hatch</i>
Co-07	Bob Beauprez	Il-18	Ray LaHood	Ms-01	Roger Wicker	Oh-07	Dave Hobson	Va-01	Jo Ann Davis
<i>CoSen</i>	<i>Wayne Allard</i>	Il-19	John Shimkus	Ms-03	Charles Pickering	Oh-08	John Boehner	Va-02	Ed Schrock
<i>CoSen</i>	<i>Ben Nighthorse Campbell</i>	<i>Il-Sen</i>	<i>Peter Fitzgerald</i>	Ms-05	Gene Taylor	Oh-12	Pat Tiberi	Va-04	Randy Forbes
		In-02	Chris Choccola	<i>MsSen</i>	<i>Trent Lott</i>	Oh-14	SteveLaTourette	Va-05	Virgil Goode
Ct-02	Robert Simmons	In-03	Mark Souder	Mt -AL	DennisRehberg	Oh-15	Deborah Pryce	Va-06	Bob Goodlatte
Fl-01	Jeff Miller	In-05	Dan Burton	<i>MtSen</i>	<i>Conrad Burns</i>	Oh-18	Bob Ney	Va-07	Eric Cantor
Fl-03	Ginny Brown-Waite	In-06	Mike Pence	Nc-03	WalterJones, Jr.	Ok-01	John Sullivan	Va-11	Tom Davis
Fl-04	AnderCrenshaw	In-08	John Hostettler	Nc-05	Richard Burr	Ok-03	Frank Lucas	<i>VaSen</i>	<i>George Allen</i>
Fl-06	Cliff Stearns	Ks-01	Jerry Moran	Nc-06	Howard Coble	Ok-04	Tom Cole	Wa-04	Doc Hastings
Fl-07	John Mica	Ks-02	Jim Ryun	Nc-08	Robin Hayes	Ok-05	Ernest Istook	Wa-05	George Nethercutt
Fl-08	Ric Keller	Ks-04	Todd Tiahrt	Nc-09	Sue Myrick	<i>OkSen</i>	<i>Don Nickles</i>	Wa-08	Jennifer Dunn
Fl-09	Mike Bilirakis	<i>KsSen</i>	<i>Pat Roberts</i>	Nc-10	Cass Ballenger	<i>OkSen</i>	<i>Jim Inhofe</i>	Wi-01	Paul Ryan
Fl-10	Bill Young	<i>KsSen</i>	<i>Sam Brownback</i>	Nc-11	Charles Taylor	Or-02	Greg Walden	Wi-05	JimSensenbrenner
Fl-12	Adam Putnam	Ky-01	Ed Whitfield	<i>NcSen</i>	<i>Elizabeth Dole</i>	<i>OrSen</i>	<i>Gordon Smith</i>	Wi-06	Tom Petri
Fl-13	KatherineHarris	Ky-02	Ron Lewis	Ne-02	Lee Terry	Pa-03	Phil English	Wi-08	Mark Green
Fl-14	Porter Goss	Ky-03	Anne Northup	Ne-03	Tom Osborne	Pa-04	Melissa Hart	Wv-02	Shelley Moore
Fl-15	Dave Weldon	Ky-04	Ken Lucas	<i>NeSen</i>	<i>Chuck Hagel</i>	Pa-05	John Peterson		Capito
Fl-16	Mark Foley	Ky-06	Ernie Fletcher	Nh-01	Jeb Bradley	Pa-06	Jim Gerlach	WyAL	Barbara Cubin
Fl-18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	<i>Ky-Sen</i>	<i>Mitch</i>	Nh-02	Charlie Bass	Pa-08	JimGreenwood	<i>WySen</i>	<i>Craig Thomas</i>
Fl-21	LincolnDiaz-Balart		<i>McConnell</i>	<i>NbSen</i>	<i>Judd Gregg</i>	Pa-09	Bill Shuster	<i>WySen</i>	<i>Mike Enzi</i>
Fl-22	Clay Shaw	<i>Ky-Sen</i>	<i>Jim Bunning</i>	<i>NbSen</i>	<i>John Sununu</i>	Pa-10	Don Sherwood		

Federal Pledge Signers:

- President George W. Bush
- 217 U.S. Representatives
- 41 U.S. Senators

State Pledge Signers

1,198 state legislators, eight governors and 15 local and statewide officials as of 8 July 2003

ALABAMA

2 *Senators of 35 (6%)*
4 *House members of 105 (4%)*
Gerald Dial (S-13)
Jimmy W. Holley (S-31)
Neal Morrison (H-12)
Richard Laird (H-37)
James Martin, Sr. (H-42)
MarySueMcClurkin(H43)

ALASKA

3 *Senators of 20 (15%)*
3 *House members of 40 (8%)*
Lyda N. Green (S-G)
Fred Dyson (S-I)
John J. Cowdery (S-O)
Jim Holm (H-9)
Vic Kohring (H-14)
Norm Rokeberg (H-27)

ARIZONA

9 *Senators of 30 (30%)*
11 *House members of 60 (18%)*
Treasurer Dave Petersen
Kenneth Bennett (S-1)
Jack Harper (S-4)
Dean Martin (S-6)
Bob Burns (S-9)
James Weiers (S-10)
Barbara Leff (S-11)
Roberts Blendu (S-12)
Marilyn Jarrett (S-19)
Thayer Verschoor (S-22)
Jake Flake (H-5)
Clancy Jayne (H-6)
John M. Allen (H-7)
Colette Rosati (H-8)
Bob Stump (H-9)
Linda Gray (H-10)
Karen Johnson (H-18)
Russell Pearce (H-18)
Chuck Gray (H-19)
Gary Pierce (H-19)
John Huppenthal (H-20)
Randy Graf (H-30)

ARKANSAS

0 *Senators of 35 (0%)*
1 *House member of 100 (1%)*
Russ Bennett (H-4)

CALIFORNIA

8 *Senators of 40 (20%)*
19 *House members of 80 (24%)*
Board of Equalization:
Bill Leonard
City Council, La Mesa:
Barry Jantz
Sam Anestad (S-4)
CharlesPoochigian (S-14)
Wm."Pete" Knight (S-17)
Roy Ashburn (S-18)
Jim Brulte (S-31)
DennisHollingsworth(S36)
Jim Battin (S-37)
Bill Morrow (S-38)
Rick Keene (H-3)
Alan Nakanishi (H-10)
David Cogdill (H-25)
Greg Aghazarian (H-26)
Kevin McCarthy (H-32)
Bill Maze (H-34)
Sharon Runner (H-36)
Tony Strickland (H-37)

Dennis Mountjoy (H-59)
Bob Pacheco (H-60)
Bob Dutton (H-63)
Russ Bogh (H-65)
Ray Haynes (H-66)
John Campbell (H-70)
Patricia Bates (H-73)
Mark Wyland (H-74)
George Plescia (H-75)
Jay La Suer (H-77)
Bonnie Garcia (H-80)

COLORADO

5 *Senators of 35 (14%)*
15 *House members of 65 (23%)*
Gov. Bill Owens
Treasurer Mike Coffman
Mark Hillman (S-1)
Kenneth Kester (S-2)
Doug Lamborn (S-9)
Dave Owen (S-13)
Alice Nichol (S-24)
David Schultheis (H-14)
Bill L. Cadman (H-15)
William Sinclair (H-16)
Richard Decker (H-19)
LynnChristianHealey(H20)
Keith King (H-21)
Rob Fairbank (H-22)
John Witwer (H-25)
Don Lee (H-28)
Pam Rhodes (H-31)
Shawn Mitchell (H-33)
Joe Stengel (H-38)
Kevin Lundberg (H-49)
Tambor Williams (H-50)
Mark Larson (H-59)

CONNECTICUT

4 *Senators of 36 (11%)*
15 *House members of 151 (10%)*
Gov. John Rowland
John A. Kissel (S-7)
Win Smith, Jr. (S-14)
Joe Crisco (S-17)
Catherine Cook (S-18)
Marilyn Giuliano (H-23)
Sonya F. Googins (H-31)
Lenny Winkler (H-41)
Ruther Fahrback (H-61)
Richard Ferrari (H-62)
AnthonyD'Amelio(H71)
Selim Noujaim (H-74)
William Hamzy (H-78)
Leonard Greene (H-105)
Lawrence Miller (H-122)
T.R. Rowe (H-123)
Jacqueline Cocco (H-127)
Carl J. Dickman (H-132)
Cathy Tymniak (H-133)
Jack Stone (H-134)

DELAWARE

1 *Senator of 21 (5%)*
4 *House members of 41 (10%)*
RobertVenables,Sr. (S-21)
WilliamOberle, Jr.(H-24)
Vincent Lofink (H-27)
J.Benjamin Ewing(H-35)
Tina Fallon (H-39)

FLORIDA

11 *Senators of 40 (28%)*
31 *House members of 120 (26%)*

Durell Peaden (S-2)
Nancy Argenziano (S-3)
Stephen Wise (S-5)
Daniel Webster (S-9)
Mike Fasano (S-11)
Jim Sebasta (S-16)
Anna Cowin (S-20)
Bill Posey (S-24)
Mike Haridopolos (S-26)
Ken Pruitt (S-28)
Burt Saunders (S-37)
Allen Bense (H-6)
Bev Kilmer (H-7)
Aaron Bean (H-12)
Mike Hogan (H-13)
Don Davis (H-18)
Dennis Baxley (H-24)
Carey Baker (H-25)
Jim Kallinger (H-35)
FredrickBrummer (H-38)
Hugh Gibson (H-42)
David D. Russell (H-44)
HeatherFiorentino (H-46)
Gus Bilirakis (H-48)
Leslie Waters (H-51)
Frank Farkas (H-52)
Sandra Murman (H-56)
Ken Littlefield (H-61)
Johnnie Byrd, Jr. (H-62)
John Stargel (H-64)
LindsayHarrington(H72)
Bruce Kyle (H-73)
Jeff Kottkamp (H-74)
Carole Green (H-75)
J.DudleyGoodlette (H-76)
Frank Attkisson (H-79)
Gayle Harrell (H-81)
Joe Negron (H-82)
Mike Davis (H-101)
David Rivera (H-112)
Julio Robaina (H-117)
Ken Sorenson (H-120)

GEORGIA

15 *Senators of 56 (27%)*
41 *House members of 180 (23%)*
Eric Johnson (S-1)
Rene D. Kemp (S-3)
Peg Blitch (S-7)
Rooney Bowen (S-13)
Tommie Williams (S-19)
Robert Lamutt (S-21)
Don Checks (S-23)
Joey Brush (S-24)
Mitch Seabaugh (S-28)
Nathan Dean (S-31)
Charles Tanskley (S-32)
Terrell A. Starr (S-44)
Renee Untermer (S-45)
Ralph T. Hudgens (S-47)
Preston W. Smith (S-52)
Brian Davis Joyce (H-2)
Ronald Forster (H-3, P1)
David Ralston (H-6)
Ben D. Bridges (H-7)
Amos Amerson (H-9)
Jeff Lewis (H-12)
E.M. Childers (H-13, P1)
Chip Rogers (H-15)
Calvin Hill (H-16)
Robert Franklin (H-17)
Carl Rogers (H-20)
Warren Massey (H-24)
Chris Elrod (H-25)

Sharon Cooper (H-30)
Matt Dollar (H-31)
Roger Hines (H-35)
J.Mark Burkhalter (H-36)
Tom Campbell (H-39)
Bill Hembree (H-46)
Fran Millar (H-52)
Jill Chambers (H-53)
Barbara J. Bunn (H-63)
Tom Rice (H-64)
Mike Coan (H-67, P1)
James Mills (H-67, P2)
David Casas (H-68)
CharlesBannister(H70P1)
Len Walker (H-71, P1)
Bob Smith (H-76)
Barry A. Fleming (H-79)
Ben Harbin (H-80)
John P. Yates (H-85, P1)
JohnLunsford (H-85, P2)
LynnWestmoreland(H86)
JohnMarkButler(H88 P1)
Chuck Harper (H-88, P2)
Jeff Brown (H-89)
Sue Burmeister (H-96)
Larry O'Neal (H-117)
Ed Rynders (H-137)
Jerry Keen (H-146)

HAWAII

6 *Senators of 25 (24%)*
13 *House members of 51 (25%)*
Gov. Linda Lingle
Honolulu Council IV:
Charles K. Djou
Honolulu Council VI:
Rod Tam
Sam Slom (S-8)
Gordon Trimble (S-12)
David Ige (S-16)
Cal Kawamoto (S-18)
Bob Hogue (S-24)
Fred Hemmings (S-25)
Mark Jernigan (H-6)
Bertha Kawakami (H-16)
WilliamStonebraker(H17)
Bertha Leong (H-18)
Barbara Marumoto (H-19)
Galen Fox (H-23)
Corinne Ching (H-27)
Lynn Finnegan (H-32)
Guy P. Ontai (H-37)
Mark Moses (H-40)
Colleen Meyer (H-47)
David Pendleton (H-49)
Cynthia Thielen (H-50)

IDAHO

5 *Senators of 35 (14%)*
9 *House members of 70 (13%)*
John Andreason (S-15)
Cecil Ingram (S-16)
Gerry Sweet (S-20)
Jack Noble (S-21)
Mel Richardson (S-32)
John Campbell (H-1A)
Jim Clark (H-3A)
Henry Kulczyk (H-14B)
Shirley McKague (H-20B)
William T. Sali (H-21A)
Peter Nielsen (H-22B)
Eualie Langford (H-31B)
JoAn E. Wood (H-35A)
LenoreHardyBarrett(H35B)

ILLINOIS

8 *Senators of 59 (14%)*
17 *House members of 118 (14%)*
James "Pate" Philip (S-23)
Kirk Dillard (S-24)
Chris Lauzen (S-25)
Wendell Jones (S-27)
Susan Garrett (S-29)
Dave Syverson (S-34)
Ed Petka (S-42)
John Jones (S-54)
Ralph Capparelli (H-15)
Robert S. Molaro (H-20)
Robert Biggins (H-41)
Patricia Bellock (H-47)
Kathleen Wojcik (H-56)
Jack Franks (H-63)
David Winters (H-68)
Ron Wait (H-69)
Michael Boland (H-71)
JohnPhilipNovak (H-79)
Richard Myers (H-94)
Joe Dunn (H-96)
Gary Hannig (H-98)
Julie Curry (H-101)
Ron Stephens (H-102)
Steve Davis (H-111)
Mike Bost (H-115)

INDIANA

5 *Senators of 50 (10%)*
19 *House members of 100 (19%)*
Sec. of State Todd Rokita
Robert L. Meeks (S-13)
Jeff Drozda (S-21)
J. Murray Clark (S-29)
R. Michael Young (S-35)
John Waterman (S-39)
David Wolkins (H-18)
Jeb Bardou (H-25)
P. Eric Turner (H-32)
James R. Buck (H-38)
Gerald P. Torr (H-39)
Matt Whetstone (H-40)
Timothy Brown (H-41)
Dennis Kruse (H-51)
Robert Cherry (H-53)
Roland Stine (H-57)
Charles Burton (H-58)
John Frenz (H-64)
Eric Allan Koch (H-65)
Winfield Moses (H-81)
Jeff Espich (H-82)
Robert Alderman (H-83)
Jim Atterholt (H-86)
Robert Behning (H-91)
David Frizzell (H-93)

IOWA

14 *Senators of 50 (28%)*
24 *House members of 100 (24%)*
Kenneth Veenstra (S-2)
David Johnson (S-3)
Stewart Iverson, Jr. (S-5)
Mark Ziemann (S-8)
Kitty Rehberg (S-12)
Charles Larson, Jr. (S-19)
Larry Mckibben (S-22)
Nancy Boettger (S-29)
Gene Maddox (S-30)
Jeffrey Lamberti (S-35)
Neil Schuener (S-38)
Maggie Tinsman (S-41)
Bryan Sievers (S-42)

David Miller (S-45)
Ralph Klemme (H-3)
Dolores Mertz (H-8)
George Eichhorn (H-9)
James Kurtenbach (H-10)
Henry Rayhons (H-11)
Chuck Gipp (H-16)
Bill Dix (H-17)
Ervin Dennis (H-19)
Gene Manternach (H-31)
Kraig Paulson (H-35)
Lance J. Horbach (H-40)
Geri Huser (H-42)
Dan Huseman (H-53)
Christopher Rants (H-54)
Jack Drake (H-57)
Cled Baudler (H-58)
Scott Raecker (H-63)
Carmine Boal (H-70)
James Van Englehoven (H-71)
Betty DeBoef (H-76)
Daniel Boddicker (H-79)
James Hahn (H-80)
James Van Fossen (H-81)
Cecil Dolecheck (H-96)

KANSAS

11 *Senators of 40 (28%)*
24 *House members of 125 (19%)*
Attny General Phill Cline
Ed Pugh (S-1)
Kay O'Connor (S-9)
Robert Tyson (S-12)
Jim Barone (S-13)
David Jackson (S-18)
Karin Brownlee (S-23)
NanceyHarrington (S-26)
Paul Feleciano, Jr.(S-28)
Susan Wagle (S-30)
Tim Huelskamp (S-38)
Stan Clark (S-40)
Andrew Howell (H-4)
Jene Vickrey (H-6)
Mary Compton (H-13)
Dan Williams (H-14)
RobertTomlinson (H-24)
Ray Cox (H-39)
John Ballou (H-43)
Vern Osborne (H-61)
Don Dahl (H-70)
William Mason (H-75)
Wagye Long (H-76)
Ted Powers (H-81)
Don Myers (H-82)
Jo Ann Pottorf (H-83)
Bonnie Huy (H-87)
Steve Huebert (H-90)
Brenda Landwehr (H-91)
Daniel Thimesch (H-93)
Willa DeCastro (H-96)
Dale Swenson (H-97)
Todd Novascone (H-99)
Mary Kauffman (H-101)
Melvin Neufeld (H-115)
Ralph Ostmeier (H-118)

KENTUCKY

17 *Senators of 38 (45%)*
31 *House members of 100 (31%)*
Virgil Moore (S-5)
Lindy Casebier (S-7)
Richard Sanders (S-9)
Elizabeth Tori (S-10)

Richard Roeding (S-11)
 Dan Kelly (S-14)
 Vernie McGaha (S-15)
 Charlie Borders (S-18)
 Gary Tapp (S-20)
 Tom Buford (S-22)
 Jack Westwood (S-23)
 Katie Kratz Stine (S-24)
 Robert Stivers (S-25)
 Ernie Harris (S-26)
 Walter Blevins (S-27)
 Brett Guthrie (S-32)
 Julie Rose Denton (S-36)
 Jim Bruce (H-9)
 Jim Gooch (H-12)
 Sheldon Baugh (H-16)
 C.B. Embry, Jr. (H-17)
 Stephen Nunn (H-23)
 Jimmy Higdun (H-24)
 Kevin Bratcher (H-29)
 Ron Crimm (H-33)
 Lonnie Napier (H-36)
 Perry Clark (H-37)
 Robert Damron (H-39)
 Stan Lee (H-45)
 Bob DeWeese (H-48)
 Mary Harper (H-49)
 Russ Mobley (H-51)
 Ken Upchurch (H-52)
 Brad Montell (H-58)
 Paul Marcotte (H-60)
 Royce Adams (H-61)
 Thomas Kerr (H-64)
 Charlie Walton (H-66)
 Joseph Fischer (H-68)
 Jon Reinhardt (H-69)
 Danny Ford (H-80)
 Jeff Hoover (H-83)
 Tommy Turner (H-85)
 James Stewart III (H-86)
 Marie Rader (H-89)
 Tim Couch (H-90)
 W. Keith Hall (H-93)
 John Vincent (H-100)

LOUISIANA

5 Senators of 39 (13%)
 21 House members of 105 (20%)
 Gov. Mike Foster
 Lynn Dean (S-1)
 Chris Ullo (S-8)
 Butch Gautreaux (S-21)
 Kenneth Michael Smith (S31)
 Max Malone (S-37)
 Jane H. Smith (H-8)
 Jean Doerge (H-10)
 Charles McDonald (H-14)
 Mike Walsworth (H-15)
 Herman Ray Hill (H-32)
 Ronnie Johns (H-33)
 Daniel Flavin (H-36)
 Syndie Mae Durand (H-46)
 Mickey Frith (H-47)
 Robert Fauchaux (H-57)
 John (Juba) Diez (H-59)
 Anthony Perkins (H-64)
 Mike Futrell (H-66)
 William Daniel (H-68)
 A.G. Crowe (H-76)
 Diane Winston (H-77)
 Shirley Bowler (H-78)
 Charles Lancaster (H-80)
 Steve Scalise (H-82)
 Matthew (Pete) Schneider (H-90)
 Kenneth Odinet (H-103)

MAINE

7 Senators of 35 (20%)
 25 House members of 151 (17%)
 Edward Youngblood (S-6)
 Paul Davis (S-8)
 Betty Lou Mitchell (S-10)
 Christine Savage (S-12)

Richard Bennett (S-25)
 Karl Turner (S-26)
 Carolyn Gilman (S-29)
 Thomas Murphy (H-8)
 David Bowles (H-9)
 Harold Clough (H-22)
 Gerald Davis (H-40)
 Philip Cressy, Jr. (H-47)
 Kenneth Honey (H-58)
 David Trahan (H-59)
 Stephen Bowen (H-63)
 Theodore Heidrich (H-64)
 Lois Snowe-Mello (H-71)
 Thomas Shields (H-72)
 Stanly Moody (H-80)
 Robert Berube (H-84)
 Michael Vaughan (H-85)
 Jeff Kaelin (H-107)
 Donald Berry, Sr. (H-109)
 Earl Richardson (H-111)
 James Annis (H-112)
 Brian Duprey (H-114)
 Russell Treadwell (H-124)
 James H. Tobin (H-126)
 Robert Crosthwaite (H-127)
 Eugene Churchill (H-128)
 Anita Peavey Haskell (H-137)
 Henry L. Joy (H-141)

MARYLAND

11 Senators of 47 (23%)
 25 House members of 141 (18%)
 Alexander Mooney (S-3)
 Larry Haines (S-5)
 Norman Stone, Jr. (S-6)
 Andrew P. Harris (S-7)
 Robert Kittleman (S-9)
 Roy Dyson (S-29)
 Janet Greenip (S-33)
 Nancy Jacobs (S-34)
 Robert Hooper (S-35)
 Richard Colburn (S-37)
 J. Lowell Stoltzfus (S-38)
 Christopher Shank (H2B)
 Joseph R. Bartlett (H-4A)
 Carmen Amedori (H-5A)
 Nancy Stocksdale (H-5A)
 Wade Kach (H-5B)
 John S. Arnick (H-6)
 J.B. Jennings (H-7)
 Al Redmer, Jr. (H-8)
 Warren Miller (H-9A)
 John Wood, Jr. (H-29A)
 Anthony O'Donnell (H29C)
 Herb McMillan (H-30)
 Don Dwyer (H-31)
 John R. Leopold (H-31)
 James Rzepkowski (H-32)
 Theodore Sophocleus (H32)
 David Boschert (H-33A)
 Bob Costa (H-33B)
 Charles Boutin (H-34A)
 Barry Glassman (H-35A)
 Joanne Parrott (H-35A)
 Michael Smigel, Sr. (H-36)
 Mary Roe Walkup (H-36)
 Addie Eckardt (H-37B)
 William Frank (H-42)

MASSACHUSETTS

3 Senators of 40 (8%)
 12 House members of 160 (8%)
 Lt. Gov. Kerry Healey
 Robert Hedlund (S-
 Plymouth & Norfolk)
 Brian A. Joyce (S-
 Norfolk, Bristol &
 Plymouth)
 Jo Anne Sprague (S-
 Norfolk, Bristol &
 Plymouth)
 Demetrius John Atsals (H-2Barnstable)
 Scott Brown (H9,Norfolk)

Mike Coppola (H-1, Bristol)
 Paul K. Frost (H-7, Worcester)
 Susan Williams Gifford (H-2Plymouth)
 Donald Humason (H-4, Hampden)
 Paul J. Loscocco (H-8, Middlesex)
 Winnie de Macedo (H-1, Plymouth)
 James Miceli (H19, Middlesex)
 David Nangle (H-17, Middlesex)
 Jeffrey Davis Perry (H-5, Barnstable)
 Elizabeth A. Poirier (H-14, Bristol)

MICHIGAN

5 Senators of 38 (13%)
 11 House members of 110 (10%)
 Atty General Mike Cox
 Alan Sanborn (S-11)
 Michael Bishop (S-12)
 Wayne Kuipers (S-30)
 Jim Barcia (S-31)
 Michael Goschka (S-32)
 Leon Drolet (H-33)
 John Pappageorge (H-41)
 Ruth Johnson (H-46)
 David Robertson (H-51)
 Gene DeRossett (H-52)
 Matt Milosch (H-55)
 Rick Shaffer (H-59)
 Jacob Hoogendyk (H-61)
 Glenn Steil (H-72)
 Stephen Ehardt (H-83)
 Kenneth Brachstreet (H-105)

MINNESOTA

25 Senators of 67 (37%)
 49 House members of 134 (37%)
 Gov. Tim Pawlenty
 Lt. Gov. Carol Molnar
 Sec. of State Mary Kiffmeyer
 Cal Larson (S-10)
 Dallas Sams (S-11)
 Paul Koering (S-12)
 Dean Johnson (S-13)
 Dave Kleis (S-15)
 Sean Nienow (S-17)
 Mark Ourada (S-19)
 Jim Vickerman (S-22)
 Thomas Neuville (S-25)
 Dick Day (S-26)
 Bob Kierlin (S-31)
 Warren Limmer (S-32)
 Gen Olson (S-33)
 Julianne Ortman (S-34)
 Claire Robling (S-35)
 Pat Parisseau (S-36)
 Dave Knutson (S-37)
 Mike McGinn (S-38)
 Geoff Michel (S-41)
 David Hann (S-42)
 Mike Jungbauer (S-48)
 Michele Bachmann (S-52)
 Mady Reiter (S-53)
 Charles Wiger (S-55)
 Brian Le Clair (S-56)
 Loren A. Solberg (H-3B)
 Doug Fuller (H-4A)
 Larry Howes (H-4B)
 Mary Murphy (H-6B)
 Paul Marquart (H-9B)
 Bud Nornes (H-10A)
 Torrey Westrom (H-11A)
 Mary Ellen Otremba (H11B)
 Dale Walz (H-12A)
 Greg Blaine (H-12B)
 Doug Stang (H-14B)
 Jim Knoblach (H-15A)
 Sondra Erickson (H-16A)
 Mark Olson (H-16B)
 Rob Eastlund (H-17A)
 Tony Kielucki (H-18A)
 Bruce Anderson (H-19A)
 Marty Seifert (H-21A)
 Elaine Harder (H-22B)
 Bob Gunther (H-24A)

Lynda Boudreau (H-26B)
 Dan Dorman (H-27A)
 Jerry Dempsey (H-28A)
 Steve Sviggum (H-28B)
 Gene Pelowski (H-31A)
 Arlon Lindner (H-32A)
 Steven Smith (H-33A)
 Barbara Sykora (H-33B)
 Paul Kohls (H-34A)
 Mark Bucgens (H-35B)
 Mary Liz Holberg (H-36A)
 Chris Gerlach (H-37A)
 Tim Wilkin (H-38A)
 Duke Powell (H-40A)
 Ann Lenczewski (H-40B)
 Alice Seagren (H-41B)
 Peter Adolphson (H-42A)
 Erik Paulsen (H-42B)
 Jeff Johnson (H-43A)
 Lynne Osterman (H-45A)
 Bill Haas (H-47A)
 Tom Hackbarth (H-48A)
 Jim Abeler (H-48B)
 Andre Westerberg (H51A)
 Ray Vandever (H-52A)
 Phillip Krinkle (H-53A)
 Carl Jacobson (H-54B)
 Eric Lipman (H-56A)
 Karen Kinzing (H-56B)

MISSISSIPPI

9 Senators of 52 (17%)
 31 House members of 122 (25%)
 Treasurer Marshall Bennett
 Alan Nunnelee (S-6)
 Timothy Johnson (S-19)
 Mike Chaney (S-23)
 Richard G. White (S-29)
 Dean Kirby (S-30)
 Billy Thames (S-34)
 Joseph T. Stogner (S-40)
 Billy V. Harvey (S-41)
 Tom King (S-44)
 Valeria Robertson (H-6)
 Larry Baker (H-8)
 Charlie Smith (H-35)
 Gary A. Chism (H-37)
 Bennett Malone (H-45)
 Bobby B. Howell (H-46)
 Tom Cameron (H-52)
 Bobby Moak (H-53)
 Chester Masterson (H-54)
 George Flagg, Jr. (H-55)
 Jep Barbour (H-56)
 Rita Martinson (H-58)
 Clayton Smith (H-59)
 John Moore (H-60)
 Ray Rogers (H-61)
 William Denny, Jr. (H-64)
 John Reeves (H-71)
 Keith Montgomery (H-74)
 Tommy Horne (H-81)
 Eric Robinson (H-84)
 Joe Taylor (H-86)
 Johnny Stringer (H-87)
 Joseph L. Warren (H-90)
 Joey Hudson (H-91)
 Andrew Ketchings (H-95)
 Mark Formby (H-108)
 Carmel Wells Smith (H111)
 Jamie Creel (H-115)
 Les Barnett (H-116)
 Michael Janus (H-117)
 James Simpson, Jr. (H120)

NEBRASKA

2 Legislators of 49 (4%)
 Mike Friend (L-10)
 Jim Jensen (L-20)

NEVADA

0 Senators of 21 (0%)
 5 House members of 42 (12%)
 David Goldwater (H-10)
 Sharron Angle (H-26)
 Don Gustavson (H-30)
 John Carpenter (H-33)
 J. Harry Mortenson (H42)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

7 Senators of 24 (29%)
 68 House members of 400 (17%)
 Gov. Craig Benson
 Robert Boyce (S-4)
 Robert Flanders (S-7)
 Sheila Roberge (S-9)
 Robert Clegg (S-14)
 Ted Gattas (S-16)
 André Martel (S-18)
 Frank Sapareto (S-19)
 Russell Albert (Stafford 67)
 John R.M. Alger (Grafton-14)
 Timothy Allen (Hillsborough-45)
 John L. Balcom (Hillsborough-58)
 Bob Barker (Grafton-14)
 J. Gail Barry (Hillsborough-55)
 Gordon Bartlett (Belknap-31)
 Peter L. Batula (Hillsborough-58)
 Laurie Boyce (Belnap-31)
 Mark Brady (Coos-2)

John Quinn (H-7)
 Sherman Parker (H-12)
 Scott Rupp (H-13)
 Joe Smith (H-14)
 Vicki Schneider (H-17)
 Cynthia Davis (H-19)
 Jason Brown (H-30)
 Susan Phillips (H-32)
 Annie Reinhart (H-34)
 Doug Ervin (H-35)
 Bryan T. Pratt (H-55)
 Allen Icet (H-84)
 Jim Lembke (H-85)
 Brian D. Nieves (H-98)
 Jerry King (H-125)
 Ed Emery (H-126)
 Steve Hunter (H-127)
 Mark Wright (H-137)
 Brad Roark (H-139)
 Chuck Purgason (H-151)
 Mike Dethrow (H-153)
 James Crowell (H-158)
 Peter Myers, Sr. (H-160)

MONTANA

6 Senators of 50 (12%)
 13 House members of 100 (13%)
 Gov. Judy Martz
 Mike Sprague (S-6)
 Rick Laible (S-30)
 Bob Keenan (S-38)
 Aubyn Curtiss (S-41)
 Jerry O'Neil (S-42)
 Edward Butcher (S-47)
 Don Roberts (H-10)
 Daniel Fuchs (H-15)
 Scott Sales (H-27)
 John Sirrud (H-31)
 Joe Balyeat (H-32)
 Dave Lewis (H-55)
 Bob Lake (H-60)
 Jim Shockey (H-61)
 Sylvia Bookout Reinicke (H71)
 Stanley Fisher (H-75)
 Verdell Jackson (H-79)
 Rick Maedje (H-81)
 Dave Kasten (H-99)

NEW JERSEY

2 Legislators of 49 (4%)
 Mike Friend (L-10)
 Jim Jensen (L-20)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

0 Senators of 21 (0%)
 5 House members of 42 (12%)
 David Goldwater (H-10)
 Sharron Angle (H-26)
 Don Gustavson (H-30)
 John Carpenter (H-33)
 J. Harry Mortenson (H42)

NEW MEXICO

8 Senators of 42 (19%)
 15 House members of 70 (21%)
 William Sharer (S-1)
 Ramsay Gorham (S-10)

Paul A. Brassard (Hillsborough-50)
 Robert Brundige (Hillsborough-58)
 David Buhlman (Hillsborough-66)
 Kevin L. Camm (Rockingham-79)
 Sharon Carson (Rockingham-75)
 Albert Cemota (Hillsborough-65)
 Howard Dickinson, Jr. (Carroll-4)
 Dudley Dumaine (Rockingham-75)
 Tim Easson (Stafford-68)
 Lawrence Emerton, Sr. (Hillsborough-48)
 Robert Fesh (Rockingham-77)
 Bill Field (Memmack-36)
 Dennis H. Fields (Hillsborough-58)
 Al Foley (Memmack-35)
 John Flanders, Sr. (Rockingham-79)
 John M. Gibson (Hillsborough-58)
 Maurice E. Goulet (Hillsborough-57)
 Mary E. Griffin (Rockingham-76)
 Ryan Hansen (Hillsborough-47)
 Chuck Hamington (Hillsborough-60)
 Peyton Hinkle (Hillsborough-58)
 Bruce Hunter (Hillsborough-48)
 Karen Hutchinson (Rockingham-75)
 Will Infantine (Rockingham-54)
 Robert Introne (Rockingham-75)
 Rogers J. Johnson (Rockingham-83)
 Robert Katsakiores (Rockingham-77)
 Phyllis Katsakiores (Rockingham-77)
 Edward Kems (Hillsborough-57)
 Rudolph J. Kobel (Rockingham-73)
 Ray F. Langer (Memmack-37)
 David M. Lawton (Belknap-30)
 Robert Letoumeau (Rockingham-77)
 George Lieb (Cheshire-27)
 Stephen L. Heureux (Memmack-37)
 Norman L. Major (Rockingham-79)
 Dick Maple (Memmack-37)
 Margie Maybeck (Grafton-16)
 Karen McRae (Hillsborough-48)
 Robert Milligan (Hillsborough-58)
 Henry Mock (Carroll-4)
 William Mosher (Hillsborough-63)
 Lori O'Brien (Hillsborough-43)
 Lisbeth Olimpio (Carroll-8)
 Robert Ouellette (Memmack-33)
 Leo P. Pepino (Hillsborough-51)
 Donald P. Philbrick (Carroll-5)
 Leighton Pratt (Coos-2)
 Anne Priestley (Rockingham-76)
 Sandra Reeves (Hillsborough-49)
 Thomas Rice, Jr. (Belknap-30)
 David Scott (Stafford-71)
 Lee Slocum (Hillsborough-47)
 Paul Smith (Rockingham-75)
 Tony F. Soltani (Memmack-37)
 Stephen Stepanek (Hillsborough-47)
 Thomas A. Varel (Rockingham-79)
 James E. Wheeler (Hillsborough-47)

Sue Wilson Beffort (S-19)
Kent Cravens (S-21)
Joseph J. Carraro (S-23)
Stuart Ingle (S-27)
Rod Adair (S-33)
LeonardLeeRawson(S-37)
Nick Tinnin (H-2)
Irvin Harrison (H-5)
Ted Hobbs (H-20)
Ron Godbey (H-22)
Eric Youngberg (H-23)
Thomas Anderson(H-29)
Joseph Thompson (H-31)
William Boykin (H-37)
DianneMillerHamilton(H38)
JanePowdrellCulbert9H44
Gloria Vaughn (H-51)
W.C.(Dub)Williams(H56)
Daniel Foley (H-57)
Avon W. Wilson (H-59)
Earlene Roberts (H-66)

NEW YORK

0 Senators of 62 (0%)
9 House members of 150 (6%)
Fred W. Thiele, Jr. (H-2)
James D. Conte (H-10)
Michael Benjamin (H-79)
Willis Stephens (H-99)
Patrick Manning (H-103)
SandraLee Wirth (H-142)
Brian Higgins (H-145)
Daniel J. Burling (H-147)
Jim Hayes (H-148)

NORTH CAROLINA

13 Senators of 50 (26%)
33 House members of 150 (22%)
Scott Thomas (S-2)
Patrick Ballantine (S-9)
Anthony E. Rand (S-19)
Hugh Webster (S-24)
Philip Berger (S-26)
John A. Garwood (S-30)
HamiltonHorton Jr.(S31)
FletcherHartsell,Jr. (S-36)
James Forrester (S-42)
David Hoyle (S-43)
Austin M. Allran (S-44)
Virginia Foxx (S-45)
Robert Carpenter (S-50)
Steven LaRoque (H-10)
JeaneRousePreston(H-13)
Robert Grady (H-15)
Billy J. Creech (H-26)
Rick Eddins (H-40)
J. Russell Capps (H-50)
JamesCrawford, Jr.(H-52)
Richard Morgan (H-52)
Joanne Bowie (H-57)
JohnMarshallBlust(H-62)
Cary D. Allred (H-64)
Nelson Cole (H-65)
P.WayneSexton,Sr.(H66)
Arlie F. Culp (H-67)
Bobby Barbee, Sr. (H-70)
Linda P. Johnson (H-74)
JuliaCravenHoward(H79)
Jerry Dockham (H-80)
Eugene Wilson (H-82)
Phillip Frye (H-84)
Mitch Gillespie (H-85)
Edgar V. Starnes (H-87)
Mark Hilton (H-88)
Rex L. Baker (H-91)
MichaelDecker,Sr. (H-94)
Karen Ray (H-95)
W.FranklinMitchell(H96)
ConstanceWilson(H-104)
W.EdwinMcMahan(H105)
John M. Rayfield (H-108)
PatrickMcHenry (H-109)
Debbie A. Clary (H-110)

Wilma Sherrill (H-116)

NORTH DAKOTA

1 Senator of 47 (2%)
2 House members of 94 (2%)
Randy Schobinger (S-3)
Al Carlson (H-41)
Jim Kasper (H-46)
OHIO
10 Senators of 33 (30%)
9 House members of 99 (9%)
Sec. of State Ken Blackwell
Lynn Wachtmann (S-1)
Scott R. Nein (S-4)
Jeff Jacobson (S-6)
Jim Jordan (S-12)
Doug White (S-14)
Robert A. Gardner (S-18)
James Carnes (S-20)
Robert F. Spada (S-24)
Kevin Coughlin (S-27)
Jay Hottinger (S-31)
Jon Peterson (H-2)
JamesPeter Trakas (H-17)
Tom Brinkman (H-34)
Arlene Setzer (H-36)
John Husted (H-37)
John White (H-38)
Jamie Callender (H-62)
Ron Young (H-63)
David Evans (H-71)

OKLAHOMA

10 Senators of 48 (21%)
22 House members of 101 (22%)
Lt. Gov. Mary Fallin
Stratton Taylor (S-2)
Jonathan Nichols (S-15)
Charles R. Ford (S-25)
Jim Dunlap (S-29)
Glenn Coffee (S-30)
Scott Pruitt (S-36)
Jerry L. Smith (S-39)
Cliff Aldridge (S-42)
KathleenWilcoxson(S-45)
Mike Fair (S-47)
Joe J. Hutchison (H-5)
Mike Wilt (H-11)
Sue Tibbs (H-23)
Todd Hiatt (H-29)
Jim Newport (H-37)
Wayne Pettigrew (H-39)
Thad Balkman (H-45)
Doug Miller (H-46)
Carolyn Coleman (H-53)
Joan Greenwood (H-54)
Ron Kirby (H-64)
Hopper Smith (H-67)
Fred Perry (H-69)
Dennis Adkins (H-75)
Ron Peterson (H-80)
Leonard Sullivan (H-82)
Bill Graves (H-84)
Odilia Dank (H-85)
Robert Worthen (H-87)
John G. Nance (H-90)
Kevin Calvey (H-94)
Lance Cargill (H-96)

OREGON

3 Senators of 30 (10%)
5 House members of 60 (8%)
Jackie Winters (S-10)
Beverly Clarno (S-27)
Steven Harper (S-28)
Jeff Kropf (H-17)
Cliff Zauner (H-22)
Linda Flores (H-51)
Tim Knopp (H-54)
William Garrard (H-56)

PENNSYLVANIA

3 Senators of 50 (6%)

23 House members of 203 (11%)
Joe Conti (S-10)
Lisa Boscola (S-18)
Jane Oric (S-40)
Daryl Metcalfe (H-12)
Jeffrey Habay (H-30)
Thomas Stevenson(H-42)
Lawrence Roberts (H-51)
James E. Shaner (H-52)
Joseph Petrarca (H-55)
James Casorio, Jr. (H-56)
Jess Stairs (H-59)
Jeff Coleman (H-60)
Dave Reed (H-62)
Jim Lynch (H-65)
Bob Bastian (H-69)
Tom Yewic (H-72)
Camille George (H-74)
GibsonArmstrong(H100)
Samuel Rohrer (H-128)
Dennis Leh (H-130)
Richard Gruclla (H-137)
Matthew Wright (H-142)
Katherine McDowell
Watson (H-144)
Stephen Barrar (H-160)
KerryBenninghoff(H171)
Kelly Lewis (H-189)

RHODE ISLAND

1 Senator of 38 (3%)
2 House members of 75 (3%)
Leonidas Raptakis (S-33)
Leon Tejada (H-11)
MaxineBradfordShaves(H73)

SOUTH CAROLINA

15 Senators of 46 (33%)
50 House members of 124 (40%)
Gov. Mark Sanford
Robert Waldrep (S-3)
Michael Fair (S-6)
David Thomas (S-8)
Daniel B. Verdin (S-9)
John Hawkins (S-12)
Harvey Peeler (S-14)
John Courson (S-20)
Warren K. Giese (S-22)
Jake Knotts (S-23)
Greg Ryberg (S-24)
Nikki G. Setzler (S-26)
Dick Elliott (S-28)
JohnYanceyMcGill(S-32)
Larry Grooms (S-37)
William Mescher (S-44)
William Sandifer,III (H-2)
Teddy Trotter (H-4)
Brian White (H-6)
Ronald Townsend (H-7)
Becky Martin (H-8)
Michael Thompson (H-9)
Daniel T. Cooper (H-10)
Harry Stille (H-11)
J. Adam Taylor (H-16)
Harry Cato (H-17)
Dwight Lofuis (H-19)
Glenn Hamilton (H-20)
Bob Leach (H-21)
Gloria Haskins (H-22)
David Wilkins (H-24)
Rex Fontaine Rice (H-26)
Mike Easterday (H-27)
Dan Tripp (H-28)
Doug Smith (H-32)
Lanny Littlejohn (H-33)
Phillip Sinclair (H-35)
Ralph Davenport (H-37)
Robert Walker (H-38)
Marion Frye (H-39)
Gary Simrill (H-46)
Herb Kirsh (H-47)
Becky Meacham-
Richardson (H-48)

James McGee, III (H-63)
Jay Lucas (H-65)
Thad Viers (H-68)
Richard Quinn,Jr. (H-71)
Joe E. Brown (H-73)
James Harrison (H-75)
Bill Cotty (H-79)
Jimmy Bales (H-80)
J. Roland Smith (H-84)
Chip Huggins (H-85)
Phil King (H-87)
Kenneth Bingham (H-89)
Thomas Rhoad (90)
Shirley Hinson (H-92)
ConverseChellis,III(H-94)
Annette Young (H-98)
James H. Merrill (H-99)
Tracy Edge (H-104)
W.D.Witherspoon(H105)
WallaceScarborough(H115)
JohnGrahamAltman,III(H119)
Bill Bowers (H-120)
Jo Anne Gilham (H-123)

SOUTH DAKOTA

3 Senators of 35 (9%)
4 House members of 70 (6%)
Garry Moore (S-18)
Richard Hagen (S-27)
Bill Napoli (S-35)
Claire B. Konold (H-5)
Matt McCaulley (H-10)
Hal Wick (H-12)
Alice McCoy (H-35)

TENNESSEE

10 Senators of 33 (30%)
24 House members of 99 (24%)
Lt. Gov. John Wilder
Ron Ramsey (S-2)
Michael Williams (S-4)
Jeff Miller (S-9)
Larry Trail (S-16)
Mae Beavers (S-17)
JoAnn Graves (S-18)
Rosalind Kurita (S-22)
Doug Jackson (S-25)
John Wilder (S-26)
Curtis Person (S-31)
Steve M. Godsey (H-1)
Jason Mumpower (H-3)
David Davis (H-6)
H.E. Bittle, Jr. (H-14)
Bill Dunn (H-16)
Steve Buttry (H-18)
Chris Newton (H-22)
Raymond Walker (H-25)
Bobby Wood (H-26)
James Vincent (H-31)
William Baird (H-36)
Diane Black (H-45)
SamStrattonBone,Jr.(H46)
Donna Rowland (H-48)
Tim Garrett (H-50)
Michael Turner (H-51)
Beth Harwell (H-56)
Susan Lynn (H-57)
Ben West, Jr. (H-60)
CharlesSargent, Jr.(H-61)
Eugene Davidson (H-66)
Steve K. McDaniel (H-72)
Paul R. Stanley (H-96)
Tre' Hargett (H-97)

VIRGINIA

7 Senators of 40 (18%)
28 House members of 100 (28%)
AG Jerry Kilgore
Bill Bolling (4)
Stephen H. Martin (S-11)
Frank M. Ruff (S-15)
W.RoscoeReynolds(S-20)
Steve Newman (S-23)
H.Russell Potts, Jr. (S-27)
Ken Cuccinelli (S-37)
Allen Dudley (H-9)
Robert Marshall (H-13)
Allen Louderback (H-15)
John J. Welch III (H-21)
Kathy Byron (H-22)
L.PrestonBryant,Jr.(H23)
R. Steven Landes (H-25)
GlennWeatherholtz(H26)
Samuel Nixon, Jr. (H-27)
George Broman (H-30)
Scott Lingamfelter (H-31)
Dick Black (H-32)
VincentCallahan Jr.(H34)
Tim Hugo (H-40)
David Albo (H-42)
Frank Hargrove,Sr.(H55)
Tommy Wright (H-61)
R. Lee Ware, Jr. (H-65)
M. Kirkland Cox (H-66)

Larry Taylor (H-24)
Charlie Howard (H-26)
Gene Seaman (H-32)
Edmund Kuempel (H-44)
Todd Baxter (H-48)
Mike Krusec (H-52)
HarveyHilderbran (H-53)
DianneWhiteDelisi(H55)
ArleneWohlgemuth(H58)
Jim Keffer (H-60)
Phil King (H-61)
Ron Clark (H-62)
Myra Crownover (H-64)
Jerry Madden (H-67)
Tom Craddick (H-82)
Carl Isett (H-84)
John Smithee (H-86)
Kent Grusendorf (H-94)
Bill Zedler (H-96)
Elvira Reyna (H-101)
Bill Keffer (H-107)
Fred Hill (H-112)
Will Hamett (H-114)
Ken Marchant (H-115)
Frank Corte (H-122)

Joe Nixon (H-133)
Martha Wong (H-134)
Gary Elkins (H-135)
Robert Talton (H-144)
Talmadge Heflin (H-149)

UTAH

2 Senators of 29 (7%)
3 House members of 75 (4%)
HowardStephenson(S-11)
Curtis S. Bramble (S-16)
Glenn Donnellson (H-7)
Mike Morley (H-66)
Mike Noel (H-73)

VERMONT

0 Senators of 30 (0%)
5 House members of 150 (3%)
VirginiaDuffy(Rutland5-1)
Leigh Larocque
(Caledonia-1)
Mary Morrissey
(Bennington 2-2)
Patricia O'Donnell
(Windham-1)
Leo M. Valliere
(Washington 3-1)

WISCONSIN

6 Senators of 33 (18%)
16 House members of 99 (16%)
Treasurer Jack Voight
Alan Lasee (S-1)
Tom Reynolds (S-5)
Joe Leibham (S-9)
Robert Welch (S-14)
David Zien (S-23)
Ron Brown (S-31)
Gary Bies (H-1)
Frank G. Lasee (H-2)
Becky Weber (H-5)
Leah Vukmir (H-14)
SheldonWasserman(H22)
RobertZiegelbauer (H-25)
Mark Pettis (H-28)
Donald Friske (H-35)
J.A. Hines (H-42)
Terri McCormick (H-56)
Glenn Grothman (H-58)
Jeff Wood (H-67)
Scott Suder (H-69)
Judith Krawczyk (H-88)
Terry Musser (H-92)
Robin Kreibich (H-93)

WYOMING

2 Senators of 30 (7%)
3 House members of 60 (5%)
Curt Meier (S-3)
Richard A. Erb (S-24)
Robert Brechtel (H-38)
Pete Illoyay (H-42)
GeorgeMcMurtrey (H-52)

Brad Marrs (H-68)
John S. Reid (H-72)
Terrie L. Suit (H-81)
Leo Wardrup, Jr. (H-83)
RobertMcDonnell (H-84)
Thelma Drake (H-87)
Mark Cole (H-88)
Melanie L. Rapp (H-96)
Harvey Morgan (H-98)

WASHINGTON

5 Senators of 49 (10%)
6 House members of 98 (6%)
Bob McCaslin (S-4)
Joyce Mulliken (S-13)
Don Benton (S-17)
Joe Zarelli (S-18)
Val Stevens (S-39)
Larry Crouse (H-4, P-1)
Lynn Schindler(H-4, P-2)
Brad Bendish (H-6, P-1)
John Ahern (H-6, P2)
Marc Boldt (H-17, P1)
ThomasMielke(H-18,P-1)

WEST VIRGINIA

5 Senators of 34 (15%)
11 House members of 100 (11%)
Karen Fademeyer (S-4)
Lisa D. Smith (S-4)
Steve Harrison (S-8)
Russ Weeks (S-9)
Michael Ross (S-15)
Otis A. Leggett (H-7)
Larry Border (H-9)
Mitch Carmichael (H-12)
Emily Yeager (H-23)
Tom Louisos (H-29)
Tim Armstead (H-32)
Doug Stalnaker (H-38)
Larry A. Williams (H-45)
Allen V. Evans (H-48)
Robert Schadler (H-49)
John Overington (H-55)

Arkansas

The same day that President Bush was in Little Rock promoting his Economic and Jobs Growth Plan, Gov. Mike Huckabee (R) pleaded with the Legislature to approve an income tax surcharge and a cigarette tax increase. Huckabee earned good press last year with his "Tax Me More Fund," but on April 16, 2003, the Arkansas legislative session ended with the governor having signed a 25 cent per-pack wholesale cigarette tax increase, a 7% tobacco product tax increase, and a 3% income tax surcharge into law. Since Huckabee's inauguration in 1996, spending has increased 65.3%, or \$4.61 billion; spending has outpaced revenue growth by \$1.4 billion. This year, the Legislature reacted to court-ordered public school improvements by proposing more than 33 tax and fee increases, most of which required a $\frac{3}{4}$ supermajority to pass. Senate Bill 483 also passed; the bill "enables Arkansas to enter into the streamlined sales and use tax agreement by amending the Arkansas sales and use tax laws." At least Huckabee's \$474 million sales tax increase didn't pass.

Georgia

Thanks to levels of spending double that of inflation plus population growth, Gov. Sonny Perdue (R) inherited a \$600 million shortfall his first year in office. In response, Perdue proposed three tax hikes affecting the state's homestead exemption and alcohol and cigarette taxes. A public outcry ended any conversation about cutting the homestead exemption, but smokers were not so fortunate. Perdue signed the \$16 billion budget into law on April 28, 2003, including a 25-cent per-pack cigarette tax increase that will cost taxpayers \$173 million in fiscal year 2004. If revenue projections fail to live up to Perdue's rosy expectations, he has threatened to call the Legislature back into special session to raise taxes again. Perdue hardly exercised his line-item veto, slashing just \$10 million in spending, and yet somehow \$20 million in last-minute port slipped into the budget despite session-long cries about the state's dire fiscal



state of affairs. On the brighter side, Perdue nominated business leaders to the new "Commission for a New Georgia" who will examine each agency and determine what funded services reflect the proper role of government and which should be privatized or outsourced. The commission will also identify agencies with potential for consolidation and apply a cost effectiveness review to the remaining agency structure. Perdue reaffirmed his dedication to reforming state government in a June 4, 2003, press release: "In the budget's current form, it is difficult to determine the actual cost of certain programs and whether or not the state is receiving a good return on its investment. Historically, we have funded departments, not programs. This approach must change." Bravo for good intentions, but there remains an aftertaste of tax increases that Perdue must do more to scrub clean.

Nevada

The 2004 fiscal year began in Nevada with a lawsuit filed by Gov. Kenny Guinn (R) against legislators at 12:01 a.m. on July 1. Attorney General Brian

Sandoval had warned legislators on June 25, 2003, that if they failed to pass a budget by the June 30 midnight deadline that they would violate their constitutional duties, while acknowledging that "legislators won't go to jail" even if Guinn's lawsuit is successful. The Legislature returned to its unprecedented second session after a 12 day recess on June 25, after the first special session ended in impasse on June 12 and three weeks after the regular session ended on June 2. Senate Majority Leader Bill Raggio (R-Reno) likened Assembly Minority Leader Lynn Hettrick (R-Gardnerville) and the 18 other Republicans in the Assembly to the "John Birchers who took over the Republican Party" a generation ago. Raggio later admitted that his comments were less than helpful to achieving a compromise on budget tensions, which concern Guinn's proposed \$860 million tax increase package affecting numerous products and services including company payrolls, bank profits, cigarettes and distilled spirits. On June 29, Assembly Democrats and Republicans began talking for the first time about cutting the proposed budget to reduce the perceived need for



Compiled by Emily Sedgwick

tax increases and cut some spending, but Guinn has refused to allow any cuts to previously approved sections of the budget. The \$1.65 billion public education spending bill is the only remaining portion of the budget yet to pass, because budget votes require a simple majority to pass; only votes to increase taxes require a supermajority. Chief Justice Deborah Agosti promised “to give this case top priority and ... decide this matter expeditiously.” But Assembly Minority Leader Hettrick questioned the court’s role: “There is a clear separation of powers problem. How can one branch of government ask another branch to order a third branch ... how to vote?”

New Hampshire

Gov. Craig Benson (R) vetoed the Legislature’s \$8.8 billion budget proposal on June 26, 2003, because the budget contains sufficient additional spending to enable broad-based tax increase proposals in the future. Efforts to override Benson’s veto failed in the House, just four votes shy of the 2/3 supermajority requirement. Benson commented on the success of his veto: “We sent a shock wave through the sta-

tus quo that said we are not going... to live beyond our means. The taxpayers really did win today.” Senate President Thomas Eaton (R-Keane) complained that Benson “has been non-existent in the [budget] process.” Benson responded, “I would love to sit down with the Senate and House. The last time I wasn’t invited.” While budget writers reconvene to work out another budget proposal, the House and Senate have passed a continuing resolution to fund a three month temporary budget identical to last year’s budget except including a 2% spending increase. The House argued for more than 90 minutes about whether to override Benson’s veto, after arguing for a half-hour about how long to argue about the override, they failed to override the veto by a 245-128 vote, and then passed the continuing resolution 256-80. The Senate’s version of the continuing resolution would have funded the vetoed budget for the three-month period, because senators wanted to maximize federal contributions to the state Medicaid program. Benson said he intends to pass executive orders during this interim period to reduce spending and pave the way for a re-

sponsible budget.

New Jersey

After five straight days of nothing but the budget, Gov. Jim McGreevey (D) signed a \$24 billion spending plan into law at 5 p.m. on July 1, 2003, 17 hours after the beginning of the 2004 fiscal year. The \$24 billion budget includes over \$600 million in new and increased taxes and fees, and increases spending by \$1.1 billion more than the budget passed two years ago and \$600 million more than last year’s budget. McGreevey had lamented New Jersey’s fiscal outlook and predicted massive spending cuts in February and promised spending cuts and freezes. And yet, as Assembly Minority Leader Paul DiGaetano (R-Passaic) commented, “This is the second consecutive year where the governor attempted to frighten residents with rhetoric about a budget deficit, only to go ahead and increase spending.” McGreevey’s scare tactics include overestimating New Jersey’s spending shortfall, which he repeatedly said approached \$5 billion, while the Office of Legislative Services pegged the shortfall at \$4.2 billion and Republicans in the Legislature independently calculated a shortfall of even less. But enough Republicans in the Senate crossed party lines and committed to a \$550 million tax increase plan on June 29 to pass McGreevey’s budget. The budget includes a 55 cent per-pack cigarette tax increase that makes New Jersey’s the highest cigarette tax in the nation, a 7% room tax increase on hotels and motels, a tax on nursing homes costing them \$37 million, new utility taxes, and a slash in property tax rebates that increases the average New Jersey family’s property tax bill by \$250. In addition to these tax increases, other spending will continue apace: the budget mortgages New Jersey’s entire \$1.5 billion tobacco settlement for one-time revenues, spends the state’s entire \$577 million federal bailout, and diverts \$325 million from the state’s unemployment trust fund.

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How does ATR help taxpayer advocates get involved in the political process?

One feature of ATR's website, www.ATR.org, is our Take Action! section. This is an automated service that lets activists write letters to their Senators, congressmen, and other officials quickly and easily.

Each week, ATR sends an e-mail to our members, informing them of hot issues before Congress or administrative agencies. After reading about the issue, activists can send a letter to the appropriate person simply by typing in their zip codes.

A pre-written letter is generated, that either can be printed and mailed, or that is automatically e-mailed to the official of their choice.

To take advantage of this simple way to affect public policy, go to <http://www.ATR.org/takeaction/index.html>. To sign up to receive our weekly e-mails, send your name and contact information to friends@atr.org.

