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Message from Grover

Taxpayer challenges for 2001

Dear Friends,

The challenge for the taxpayer movement in 2002 is clear: We must defeat the efforts of Senators Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) to steal away the tax relief passed in 2001. Any delay in that tax cut is, of course, a tax increase that will cost the American taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars.

Our second challenge is to pass the economic security legislation proposed by President Bush and bipartisan majorities in both houses of Congress. That will reduce taxes on business investment and speed up the phase-in on the 2001 tax cuts.

Our third challenge is to get the Senate to pass Trade Promotion Authority, so that President Bush can continue the process of reducing tariffs around the world. Tariffs are simply taxes activated at a country's border; they raise costs to consumers and slow economic growth.

Fourth is to hold down government spending at a time when some spending increases are necessary in defense. Many politicians will try to enact pork-barrel spending disguised as part of homeland security expenditures. ATR will be working hard to keep this from happening.

Yet, while we keep our eyes on these major challenges, there is another great one before us: to stop the off-budget government expenditures (like the Postal Service) to grow while our attention is diverted elsewhere. Consider the U.S.P.S.:

- Their 2001 rate hikes will likely be followed by a 9% across-the-board increase this year.
- U.S.P.S. is \$5 billion in the red. A bailout is being openly discussed.
- U.S.P.S. executives don't manage effectively, yet they award themselves huge bonuses.

Had Enron been the USPS, it wouldn't have gone bankrupt. Rather, you and I would be paying higher taxes to subsidize failure and give big bonuses to the wonderful management team that had been trying so hard.

Onward.



Grover Norquist



The Tax Reformer

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WE WANT LESS

How to cut the federal government **IN HALF** over 25 years.

IN THE 1950s, conservatives said a major goal was to reduce or eliminate “deficit spending.” They meant they sought to limit the growth of federal spending. But federal deficit spending was a flawed measure for conservatives to focus upon. The deficit was not the important number. Rather, it was the difference between two more important numbers: how much the federal government took from the American people by force in taxes, and how much the federal government spent each year.

By the 1980s liberals discovered they could use concern over the deficit to oppose tax cuts and to push for tax hikes. Now that huge and persistent federal budget deficits have basically vanished, it is the right time for the conservatives to establish a new goal: Set the goal of reducing the cost and size of government by half over the next 25 years, or one generation.

Why half? Because it is a large enough challenge to be worth the candle. Why 25 years? Because it will take time to turn the nation around. We have to expect to have setbacks, lost opportunities, bad election years, and, as we have sadly seen, wars and recessions.

There are four measures of the size and scope of government. We should look to cut each in half over the next 25 years:

1. Total government spending as a percentage of the economy.

In 1999, federal, state and local government spending was \$2.66 trillion, or 34 percent of the economy. We must always focus on total government spending rather than err by only looking only at the federal budget. Tax Freedom Day was May 3 this year. In the next 25 years we must cut total government spending to 17 percent of the economy and move Tax Freedom Day to the first week in March.

2. The cost of all government regulations as a percentage of the economy.

In 1999 regulations at all levels of government cost Americans more than one trillion dollars, or 13 percent of America’s economic output. If the conservative movement focused solely on government spending, the Left could simply decide to increase government power through increased regulation rather than direct spending. We are already seeing this in the move to regulation through litigation.

3. Total government employment at all levels of government.

Today, more than 15 million Americans work for state and local government. When governments control the pay, pension and careers of many Americans, it builds a political base for its own expansion.

Reducing the number of Americans dependent on government for employment is a key measure of our success in limiting the cost and power of the government.

4. Total assets controlled by government.

State and local governments own and control pension funds of more than \$1.7 trillion, with most of the 15 million state and local government employees in a defined benefit pension. If every one of the state and local employees in the nation were given the option of a defined contribution pension plan—a 401(k) or individual retirement account that would be controlled by the worker rather than the government—we would increase the size of the investor class in America and move trillions of dollars from government to citizens.

Is it possible to cut government in half in one generation? Certainly.

We know that private schools cost half of government schools. School choice through vouchers or tax credits would dramatically reduce the cost of government while greatly increasing quality. Social Security is 22 percent of the cost of federal spending. If Americans were able to invest their FICA taxes in personal savings accounts we would not only create a nation of wealth owners in control of their own retirement, but we would have privatized one-fifth of federal spending. Giving the Post Office to its employees and ending the postal monopoly on mail would privatize 900,000 jobs and transfer tens of billions of dollars into private hands.

The conservative movement has become larger and stronger over the past two generations. But central to winning is keeping score. We must keep our eye on the goal of reducing the size, scope, power and cost of government at all levels. Measuring and reporting on the trend in government spending, regulations, government employment and state ownership of property will keep us focused and let us know if we are winning or losing the struggle. Cutting the government in half in one generation is both an ambitious and reasonable goal. If we work hard we will accomplish this and more by 2027. Then the conservative movement can set a new goal.

I have a recommendation: cut government in half again by 2052.

Right v. Might

ATR's Legislative Advisory Project enters Round 2.



Good: State Sen. Matthew McCaulley of South Dakota spearheaded a resolution supporting President Bush's economic security legislation.



Not so good: U.S. Sen. Tom Daschle has stonewalled the President's economic legislation from the very beginning.

ON JANUARY 4TH, Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) gave a speech to a left-wing think tank in Washington, DC, saying, "Not only did the tax cut fail to prevent a recession, it probably made the recession worse." Legislators from Daschle's home state of South Dakota quickly responded, passing a resolution "requesting the United States Congress not attempt to repeal or rescind any of the tax relief legislation passed by the United States Congress in May 2001."

President Bush also responded, telling a crowd in California "Not over my dead body will they raise your taxes."

What followed were complaints from Democrats and many in the media that Bush and Republicans were somehow distorting Daschle's position. Daschle was not calling for higher taxes or even delaying the cuts, we were told, he was just criticizing without offering any plan of his own.

Then, as if reading from a script written by the Republican

National Committee, Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) went to the National Press Club and proposed "diverting \$350 billion from the tax cuts scheduled to take effect in 2004" to pay for more spending. South Dakota state legislators were apparently psychic, because their resolution in favor of keeping Bush's tax cut passed the day before Kennedy's speech.

Since last year, Americans for Tax Reform has encouraged state legislatures to join in national debates. Twenty-seven state legislative bodies passed resolutions endorsing

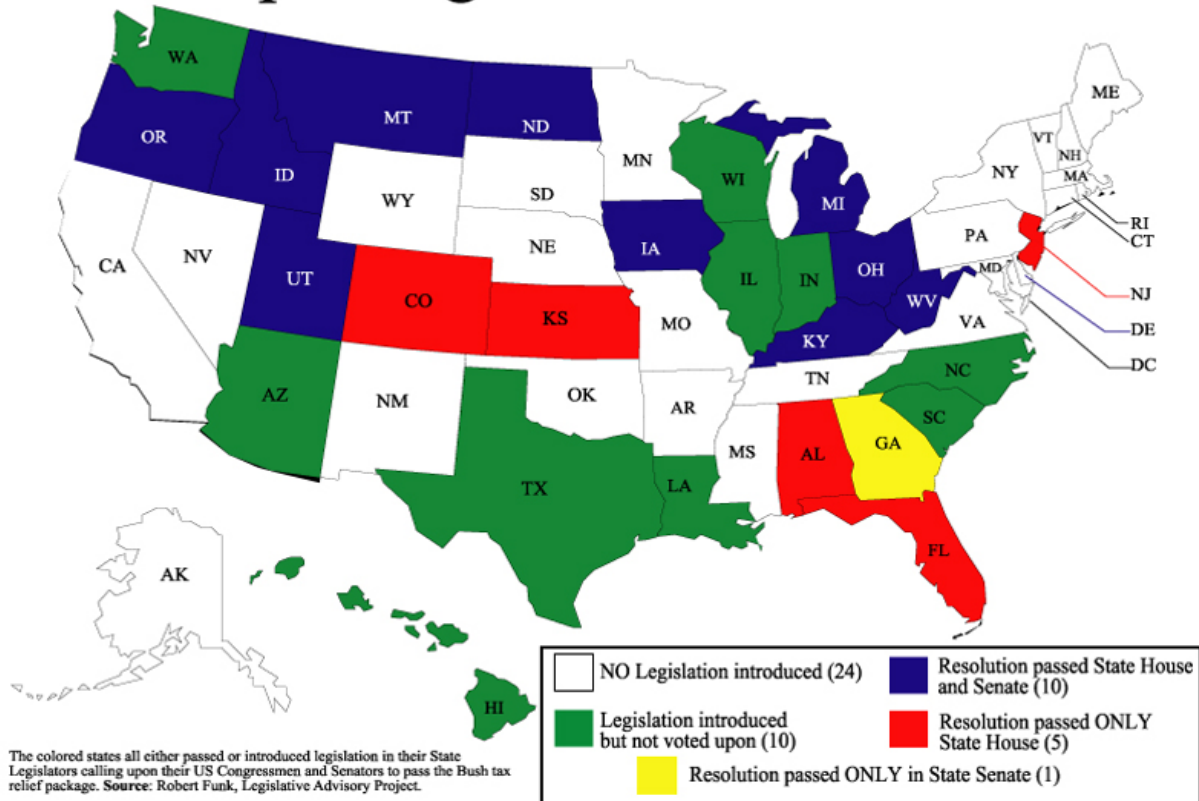
ing Bush's tax relief plan last year, then hand-delivered those resolutions to their senators in Washington.

There are two advantages to be had from state legislatures joining in on national debates:

First, it provides evidence of widespread support for an issue. It would be more difficult, for example, for Tom Daschle to keep denying a vote on President Bush's Economic Security

"Tom Daschle stopped representing South Dakotans, and now represents the trial lawyers, union bosses and big city machines in Washington, D.C."

States passing Tax Relief Resolution



26 States passed resolutions supporting President Bush’s tax relief package in 2001.

package if a majority of state legislatures had endorsed the proposal, especially if South Dakota was among them.

Second, it provides a record for state legislators on national issues. If a state legislator decides he wants to run for reelection or for a higher office, not only does he have to defend his record on state issues, he’ll be forced to defend his record on national issues like missile defense or the Death Tax. This is especially helpful when state legislators seek federal office.

In support of this effort, ATR has created the Legislative Advisory Project, encouraging legislatures to stake out positions on a variety of issues, such as:

The War on Terrorism. As President Bush has said, this war is just beginning, and, as time passes and the war continues, support from the American people is crucial. By passing this resolution, we can help show Congress and the world that we support our president and our troops.

President Bush’s Economic Security Package. Despite the fact that the plan passed with bipartisan support twice in the House of Representatives, Tom Daschle has refused to allow a vote in the Senate, where it has bipartisan majority support.

“South Dakota doesn’t have two senators like other states; they pay **Tom Daschle** and **Tim Johnson**, but those two represent the spending lobbies of Washington, D.C., not the people of South Dakota.”

Keeping Tax Relief Intact. As Ted Kennedy’s speech made clear, there will be some effort in the U.S. Senate to repeal or delay the modest tax cuts passed into law last year. Kennedy & Company need to know that there will be a political price to pay for tampering with President Bush’s popular tax cut.

A Permanent End to the Death Tax. As many farmers and small businessmen can attest, this tax is unfair and destructive. Last year’s tax relief only temporarily phased out the Death Tax, and it should meet a quick, permanent end.

Missile Defense. It is the moral obligation of a government to protect its citizenry. Without missile

defense, we are vulnerable to rogue states like China, North Korea, Iran and Iraq, who either currently possess the capability to launch missile attacks against the United States and our allies, or are working to obtain that capability.

At press time, several states had begun work on passing these resolutions. By supporting this agenda, state legislatures can affect the national debate and force state legislators to take a stand on the issues. Sample resolutions can be found on our website, www.atr.org.



Legacy of a Taxpayer Hero

House Majority Leader Richard K. Armey announced his retirement in December after leading House Republicans for seven years. *The Tax Reformer* interviewed him at length about his career and legacy.

THE STORY OF Dick Armey's rise to power is peppered with tall-tales and reads like a legend from the Old West. Born in Cando, N.D. in 1940, Armey graduated from high school in 1958, and afterward went to work climbing power poles for the Rural Electrification Administration (REA). The following is from the biography on his website: freedom.house.gov:

"One cold winter night while atop a 30-foot pole, Armey had something of an epiphany regarding the value of a college education. At 3 a.m., with the temperature 30 below zero, Armey thought to himself, "I'm not sure I want to be doing this when I'm 40," and decided to go to college."

He was the first in his family when he entered Jamestown College in North Dakota later that year. A professor there encouraged him to continue on to graduate school, and he enrolled for his master's in economics at the University of North Dakota in 1963. He pursued his Ph.D. in economics at the University of Oklahoma, and began teaching shortly after receiving his degree. Armey moved to the Dallas area and later became chairman of North Texas University's Economics Department.

He taught at North Texas in suburban Dallas for 12 years. A staunch Reagan conservative, legend has it that Armey decided to run for the 26th Congressional District of Texas while watching C-SPAN late one evening. The network "demystified" Congress, and Armey knew from watching House activity that he could be a col-

league of the politicians he had seen on television.

Armey won his first election to Congress in 1984 during Reagan's landslide reelection. And while the margin was close, he has not lost an election since.

For years, he could be seen and heard giving endless "special-order" speeches on the virtues of the free market on C-SPAN. And although Armey quickly made a name for himself in Washington as a member dedicated to good public policy based on conservative principles, the first notice Armey drew was for his sleeping habits, not his legislating skills. As a freshman, he slept first in the House gym and then, after being ejected by then-Speaker O'Neill, on his office couch. He said it wasn't so much of a political statement, but an economic one. (Armey was paying the college tuition of his four boys at the time.)

His colleagues voted him chairman of the House Republican Conference in 1992, and majority leader after Republicans swept the 1994 elections. He is perhaps best-known for his support of the Flat Tax, and for being perhaps the most reliable conservative vote in the Republican Conference. His retirement announcement speech emphasized the difficulty of public service for private citizens, when he said: "Too often, service to our nation is a disservice to our family; to our spouses our years of service seem to be an unbroken string of broken promises and disappointments." Armey will retire when the 107th Congress adjourns in January of 2003.



The Tax Reformer: Your retirement took a lot of Washington by surprise, and taxpayer advocates like us – we felt almost a sense of sadness knowing that one of our best leaders and most reliable votes would be gone. What made you decide to retire?

Dick Arme: Well, I had always said that I wanted to retire on my own terms while I was at the top of my game. There were a lot of factors that entered into it. A big part of it was just sheer exhaustion. I've been doing this for a lot of years and quite frankly, nobody has been majority leader for what will have been eight years under the difficult conditions that I worked. I just finally came to the point where I felt it was time to turn this job over to someone who's younger and who can start with a new fresh enthusiasm for the job, not suffer the fatigue that I've been laboring under

TR: Your career and rise to power will interest political scientists for a long time. You first ran for the 26th District of Texas in 1984. That was a Reagan landslide year and you beat Tom Vandergast by two points.

Arme: It was less than a percentage point. I had less than 51 percent of the vote but I had enough to win.

TR: And you haven't even come close to losing an election since. Within eight years you were Republican conference chairman. And by '94 you were leading the majority. So what would you call your greatest accomplishment before you became majority leader?

Arme: Oh, I think you would probably have to put it down as base closings. To do something that had that much of an impact, that actually reversed law that was put in place by the former speaker of the house, the O'Neill-Gold legislation, and to do something thought to be impos-

sible. And while not even being yourself on the committee of jurisdiction, I look back on it now and I think I appreciate it more than anything.

TR: An old college professor of mine said that base closing bill of '87 was the most important piece of legislation passed between 1985 and 1995. And on your office wall, you have the picture of you with President Reagan signing the bill. You were just a second-termer at that point, and legend has it you were still sleeping on your office couch to save money. How does a two-termer lead the way on something like that?

Arme: It was kind of a big deal, and I will say that I honestly believe that it was the single most significant individual accomplishment that anybody made in Congress during the time I was there. What made it work was *work*. I outworked anybody I ever saw before on any legislative project on that legislative project. For two full years I never rose on any day without having a list of things to do regarding that project. And the other thing was that I used the press smartly on it. Most Republicans don't use the press very well. But I think the editorial pages of America had a lot to do with it passing. Even the *New York Times* editorial page sided with me on that one.

TR: I remember in Peggy Noonan's book "What I Saw at the Revolution," she talked about how the traditional Republicans before the 1980s were the guys who came out of Harvard and Yale, your Dick Darman and your Bob Packwoods and then, all of a sudden, she talks about this new wave of Republicans who came in during the Reagan era who graduated from state colleges and who represented the nitty gritty. Coming from that mold, can you talk about that a little?

Arme: Well, I may be from that mold, yet I wouldn't know because I was never a student of politics prior to my getting involved myself. So Peggy Noonan would probably know better than I who was there before me. But I knew that before my political career I believed in freedom with all my heart and I actually became a free market economist with full conviction and dedication – and then, basically, I developed a political affiliation based upon what I thought of the two parties with respect to the question of "do they put freedom ahead of peace" or "peace ahead of freedom." And there's no doubt in my mind that the Republican Party stands for freedom as the highest political value, and the Democrat Party missed the point.

TR: Back when you were in the minority, you were in the conservative opportunity society with Newt Gingrich, correct?

Arme: For a short period of time, yes.

TR: The Republican leadership in the minority almost seemed kind of complacent being in the minority, while a lot of the guys in your group were stirring it up and throwing bombs. I think something many people forget is that the minority you guys had was a *huge* minority. It was a 260 to 170 minority, where the minority that Gephardt has is what, 10 votes? What was it like under those conditions?

Arme: Well, obviously it was just rollover and die. An awful lot of our older guys were so used to being beaten constantly and never having a chance at winning, that they just gave up on the job. They didn't really give it a try. They didn't have much initiative. The Democrats were smart though, even with their large majority, they took key Republicans in key leadership positions and shared a little bit with them – just enough to keep them on the reser-

vation, content and happy. So it was left to a lot of us guys who got left out to fight the fight – just to have some influence and some impact on things.

TR: Then, of course, President Bush the Elder came in. In your book “The Freedom Revolution” there was a really vivid passage about how you told the president that you weren’t going to go along with the 1991 tax increase. How do you tell the most powerful man in the world that you’re opposing his economic package?

Armey: Let me just say, my line is any dang fool can go to the Oval Office and say “Yes sir, Mr. President.” What I’m looking for is a guy that can go to the Oval Office and say ‘I’m sorry, but no Mr. President.’ And the fact of the matter was in those days, I didn’t even get in the Oval Office and I honestly believed that Presi-

the situation between Bush 2 and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle [D-S.D.], and Bush 1 and former Democrat Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell. Do you think that’s going to work out the same way now?

Armey: Well, I hope not. There’s the old line, “Fool me once, shame on you, fool me twice, shame on me.” Tom Daschle clearly is a protégé of George Mitchell. I’m sure that this President Bush shares a lot of the values of his father, but he also must understand the duplicity of the Democrats. George Mitchell basically double-crossed George Bush. This is a problem we Republicans have, we’re nice guys. We want to trust the other person. We want to be cooperative. We want to work with you. And I’ll tell you, every time you go to dealing with the Democrats, they’re double dealing and I hope this presi-

covered Hall and Rabushka’s work.

TR: I remember you once saying that you wouldn’t retire until you won that battle. But now that you’re leaving, do you see anybody that’s going to pick up the banner on the Dick Armey Flat Tax?

Armey: First of all, you’ve got to look for somebody from the House. My point of view is that if you want a job done right, get a guy from the House to do it. There are the ones who have the energy and the commitment, and will do the work. I think you might find my son Scott, who I expect to succeed me picking up the Texas 26 seat. But you might find a bright young guy from Wisconsin, Paul Ryan. Paul’s got the kind of brains and the energy, I think, to make something like that work. You’ve got to zero into it a lot of the time and I think that’s one of the things people are

“I knew before my political career that I believed in freedom with all my heart, and I actually became a free market economist with full conviction and dedication. Then I developed a political affiliation based upon the question of ‘do they put freedom ahead of peace’ or ‘peace ahead of freedom,’ and there’s no doubt in my mind that the Republican Party stands for freedom as the highest political value, and the Democrat Party missed the point.”

dent Bush was headed for electoral disaster for himself and economic disaster for the United States. And when he agreed finally to raise taxes, and I tried to stop it, I was blocked. Basically, I had Dick Darman sitting there with his foot in the door stopping me from any access to the White House. And more or less what he was saying to the president was that Dick Armey didn’t represent anybody. Well, maybe I didn’t but I did represent an idea shared by most Republicans – which was when a president on the campaign trail says “Read my lips,” he ought to mean it. And he will be held accountable if he has shown to not have meant it. And I am absolutely, to this day, still appalled that it was even necessary for me to try to point that out to anybody.

TR: A lot of the television commentators and pundits around here are comparing

dent understands that.

TR: Around the summer of 1994, we started seeing a lot of editorials and op-eds floating around Washington about the Flat Tax. That was when the idea really started to pick up. You even authored a book called “The Flat Tax” in 1996. What was the genesis of that idea?

Armey: Actually the Flat Tax was written by Professors Robert Hall and Alvin Rabushka back in 1984, and the idea had been around for a long time. I tried to rehabilitate the idea in the spring of 1994. Actually, I had studied on a lot of tax proposals and I had basically come to the conclusion that I was going to be for a new tax system. I asked what was the best one out there, as well as what was the most doable. Of all the things I uncovered, the Flat Tax was what I thought would work for the American people. So I basically just re-dis-

not grasping in the legislative process now, is the amount of time you’ve got to put into it.

TR: Your son Scott Armey is running for your seat. Can you tell us a little bit about him?

Armey: Scott is a bright guy. He has pretty much the same values I have. He is smart, he’s able, he’s hard working, he would be legislatively entrepreneurial and he would in fact back it up with the work. Right now what you’ve got to ask yourself is “in Washington, who’s going to actually be willing to put in the long grinding hours to get things done?” Scott is one of those guys who would do that. He’s got a good heart and he’s a man that stands by his convictions, so from my point of view he’s exactly the kind of guy we need. He’s a solid reliable guy who will be there on the job long after everyone else has gone home at

night.

TR: Who do you see are some of the other up-and-comers in the Republican Conference that taxpayer activists should look out for in the coming years?

Armey: I think what you need to do is you need to find who are the people that have the strength, the time, the energy, the commitment, the tenacity to be the legislative entrepreneur. Then maybe try to influence the direction that their work takes. For example, if you take a look at the question of legislative entrepreneurship, there are very few people there that are willing to do that. Paul Ryan is probably one that has that kind of energy. Watch Jim DeMint, he's got the brains, and his bill on Social Security reform is the most well-conceived bill that I know of. He really does his homework, but he needs to develop some of the other skills of the legislative process. One of the things he needs to do is learn a little bit more "devil may care" boldness. Now that may be that his district doesn't allow that kind of thing. But for example, when he had to be dragged kicking and screaming to the vote on Trade Promotion Authority last November, it didn't help him with his relationship with his colleagues. Take for comparison a guy like Phil English. Phil English is perceived to be the guy that's the risk taker. "Hey, for the

the New Yorker last winter, where he called the 2000 presidential election "watershed" for the following reason: The top one percent of taxpayers pay twice as much as the bottom 78 percent combined, and this will lead to a situation where most people

don't, in fact, pay for the services they get from government. And without taxes to control the demand for government services, the growth of government will spiral out of control and before long America looks like France, God help us. Has he hit the mark on this analysis?

Armey: I think it's a big problem. Obviously the Democrats understand that. One of the things you have to understand about Democrats is they're different than Republicans in that they premeditate their politics, and they premeditate it for long-term change. So they're perfectly willing to let their big government grow like a cancer

through time, knowing that eventually they will get there. And Jim's got his finger on their objective, which is to make the free-riders and rent-seekers into those

people who he describes as "pulling the wagon" so great that they become an irresistible force. Then you get what Jefferson said: "Democracy will survive until the people learn they can vote themselves a living."

TR: I'd like to change topics a little bit. How did Sept. 11th change your outlook on government? A lot of the pundits around here said 9-11 was kind of a death knell for conservative calls to shrink government. Were they right?

Armey: They certainly were right in the



immediate aftermath of Sept. 11th. We sort of threw any budget convictions that we had into the wind. I'd say that the first essential test of our convictions when we get back to town, is do we re-install the words "how are you gonna pay for it?" into the budget process. Because we lost that language; in fact, that language didn't even exist until the Republican majority of 1995. It was the most refreshing thing that had hit town in all the time I had been there. But we've got to re-install that kind of language into our budget deliberations. If we don't, we will have lost the only standing we had with respect to our hopes and dreams that we would get a handle on this out-of-control spending that is the legacy of 40 years of Democrat majority.

TR: The president and House Republicans especially are facing a tough battle in the elections next year with Daschle, over the budget and taxes. I know with certainty that no tax increase is going to come out of the House as long as you are in charge of the docket, but what do you think were going to see out of the Senate?

Armey: You just can't tell what you'll see out of the Senate. And only after the most horrible labor pains can they give birth to the necessary things. So right now, I put the Senate down as the most dysfunctional part of the American government, and I don't expect anything out of the Senate except possibly something that is harmful.

TR: Trent Lott has called Tom Daschle "Dr. No." Is that a good characterization?

Armey: I think what Tom Daschle is saying is whatever it is the president is trying to accomplish we're going to try to see to it

"The Senate is a very unpredictable outfit. It seems to be incapable of doing anything except, once in a while possibly, the wrong thing."

good of the team I'll step up and take my lumps and I'll make the tough vote." That wins you respect among your colleagues, which means when you come along and you've got a legislative initiative, they want to push you along, they want to help you, they want to see you succeed and reward you for your courage. So Jim's got to grow a little on that side of the equation, and if he matches legislative boldness and adventuresomeness with his braininess, he will make an outstanding legislator.

TR: DeMint had a fascinating interview in

that he has no accomplishments. And we will try to block anything that he proposes that we think might, in fact, be effective and work and put him in good standing with the American people. So yes, to some extent that is a good characterization of Tom Daschle. On the other hand, the job of the minority leader should be to be Dr. No. Daschle played the role quite effectively when Trent Lott was majority leader, so when Daschle tries to do his bad things, Trent Lott should lead the charge to stop them from happening.

TR: Tom Daschle comes from South Dakota. And he tends to talk one way with his constituents in South Dakota and the completely other way when he's here in Washington. Now, you were born in North Dakota. Why are these conservative farmers, who overwhelmingly voted for Bush, voting these four Democrats [Byron Dorgan, Kent Conrad, Tom Daschle, Tim Johnson] into the Senate?

Armey: You've got me! I can't figure it out. I can tell you one thing, you certainly would not have seen that kind of voting going on in my family. I really don't understand it. But is not atypical for most Democrats to talk like Americans when they're in America, and then they talk like Democrats when they're in Washington.

TR: Who will take your place in the House leadership? Most say that Tom DeLay is your probable successor as Leader. The press around here has a strange relationship with him. They respect his legislative ability, yet they're completely repulsed by his ideas and convictions – which makes us taxpayers breathe a sigh of relief. How do you think he's going to lead the House Republicans?

Armey: Tom is an effective leader, he's a hard working guy. He's one of the hardest working guys up there, and I've been telling you how important it is to be willing to do the job and to do the hard work. Tom will do that. That's one of the reasons Tom stays out ahead of everybody. The press will always dislike Tom DeLay because he stands for something they don't understand. One of the things you'd understand from reading people like Thomas Sowell is that the biggest problem with the American press is that they have a vision of America that simply doesn't jive with reality. So people like Tom DeLay scare the press corps because they can't comprehend what it is that he values.

TR: One of the things that a lot of people have been saying is that with the maturing of the Republican majority you've been able to do more with less. Your majority in '95 was significantly larger than it is now, yet you've been able to pass closer votes. You haven't lost a close vote or a really important vote that I can remember in the past few years. Is that a

matter of experience that you guys have now?

Armey: It is, but it is also a matter of everybody understanding, "Hey, the chips are down, we better stick with the team." There's not much latitude for us to go out there on our solo flights and get too far away from the rest of the team because the Democrats could win here, so I think there is a little bit more of a willingness to say "I need to stay closer to home."

TR: Around 90 percent of House Republicans have signed ATR's Taxpayer Protection Pledge not to raise taxes. About 80 percent of GOP senators have, I think we have 8 out of 30 Republican governors now, but probably only 25 percent of state legislators. Moving away from Washington, do you think that's a problem? We have a lot of these Reaganite guys in Congress, but not quite so many on the state level. Can you say anything about that?

Armey: One of the things we have to be careful of is that Ronald Reagan was a great visionary for America and Democrats recognized that. They did every damn thing they could to destroy his vision and destroy the memory of his vision. Now some of us in Washington are fighting every day to keep it alive. But I'm not sure the need to do that is understood across the country or by local politicians. It may be that the Reagan vision for America has faded in our state legislators, I don't know, but we try to keep it alive in Washington.

TR: Do you think we could ever get him on Mount Rushmore?

Armey: Not as long as Daschle is around.

TR: Walking away from Congress 18 years after you started, what is the legacy of Dick Armey?

Armey: I feel like I ended up being the man that I came there as. I never changed, I stuck by the things I believed in and worked my heart out and got some of it done. But I came and worked in Washington for 18 years and did it on my own terms. I'll never have much of an impact on defining who I was because I knew who I was when I got there.

TR: Mr. Armey, in the history of Congress there have been few members who, when we look at the vote, we can know they voted the right way and it was always you. Taxpayers like us cannot say how much we appreciate it. We hope that everything goes well for you in your life post-politics and thanks so much for this time.

Armey: Thank you for having me.

Grover Norquist on Dick Armey's Legacy

Dick Armey came to Washington in 1984 and made a difference. He changed the Republican Party, he changed Congress, he changed America and he leaves Washington a better place.

Like President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher, Armey is a conviction politician. He came to office to do something important rather than be someone important.

He broke a logjam on how we could close unnecessary military bases in the '80s. For years, reformers would list 10 or 20 bases that all agreed should be shut down, and introduce legislation accordingly.

But the representatives and senators representing the districts and states with such bases would announce that, if their colleagues would help protect their bases, they would help protect the pork in other districts. So by even suggesting closing bases – bases every one knew were unneeded – politics were such that not only were no bases closed, but even more wasteful spending was introduced as a result!

Dick Armey cut the Gordian knot. He spearheaded legislation that allowed a commission to come up with the list of unnecessary bases, and then close them unless Congress overrode the legislation.

This created a dynamic where even members of Congress representing districts with unnecessary bases could vote for the commission legislation, because their public position was that their bases were not unneeded, and they never voted to shut them down. A second round of closures followed in the early '90s, (although Clinton stopped closings in California and Georgia), saving American taxpayers billions each year. Now, President Bush and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld have enacted a third round of base closings using Armey's model, which will save taxpayers even more.

Dick Armey designed the Contract with America, that House Republicans campaigned on when they swept to victory in 1994 and picked up 52 seats. This was not only unprecedented in American politics; now, political parties worldwide (even in Mongolia!) have campaigned successfully using the Contract model, where they tell voters, "If you elect us, this is what we promise to do." It increases everywhere the accountability of political parties and leaders to their citizens.

Armey was the leader in Congress who brought the Flat Tax and privatization of Social Security to the fore, making both issues consensus issues among House Republicans.

We will miss his leadership in Congress. Yet, our sense of loss is lessened because through his leadership he assured that multitudes of Republicans now share his views of limited government and individual liberty. That contribution will last long after his retirement.

E-Grassroots @



ATR launches new Internet site emphasizing the opportunities of e-activism.

WHEN ATR RE-LAUNCHED its virtual home on the Internet last fall, it made a number of enhancements for today's e-activist. One of those is getactive.atr.org. The website getactive.atr.org provides users with a wealth of information by connecting them to their politicians.

Don't know who your member of Congress is?

No problem.

By simply typing in your zip code, you have access to your elected officials, can read about their rise to power in the "biography" section, and find out the best way to contact them by phone, fax or e-mail.

Want to write a letter to your elected official but just aren't inspired?

No problem either.

Once you type in your zip code, you can choose a pre-formatted letter that ATR has prepared for you. Just type in your address and, ba-da-BING! a personalized e-mail is sent. Be sure to check back often as the list of letter templates changes frequently. If you are a repeated user, the software even remembers your address. But don't take our word for it; just ask the over 30,000 people who sent personalized messages to Congress in just four

months since ATR launched this service to friends.

Getactive.atr.org is also a powerful tool for those primarily concerned about taxes. By typing in their zip code, a user can view the voter-ratings of ANY elected official and see how they voted on the issues that ATR monitors. They can also find out if their elected official has signed ATR's "Taxpayer Protection Pledge," and if their rep has received the "friend" or "enemy" of the taxpayer award.

In addition to being a powerful tool for tax activists, getactive.atr.org is also great if you want to sound off to your local media. The Web site features a directory to contact your local media.

Finally, as this election year begins to heat up, you will want to use getactive.atr.org to locate candidates running for office as well as to track the campaign contributions to current incumbents.

So if you are looking to make an impact in Washington, there's one web address for e-activism:

getactive.atr.org

This Website is truly one-stop shopping for the center-right coalition.

Messages Sent Through atr.org:

Opposing Internet Taxes:	10,467
Supporting Economic Stimulus:	13,003
Thanking President Bush for opposing new taxes:	2,465

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

Witness

Pledge Takers for the 107th Congress

As of 21 January 2002

Ak-AL	Don Young	Fl-22	Clay Shaw	La-01	David Vitter	Nj-02	Frank	Pa-10	Don Sherwood
AkSen	<i>Ted Stevens</i>	Ga-01	Jack Kingston	La-03	Billy Tauzin		LoBiando	Pa-15	Patrick Toomey
AkSen	<i>Frank Murkowski</i>	Ga-03	Mac Collins	La-04	Jim McCrery	Nj-03	Jim Saxton	Pa-16	Joseph Pitts
Al-01	Sonny Callahan	Ga-06	Johhny Isaakson	La-05	John Cooksey	Nj-04	Chris Smith	Pa-17	George Gekas
Al-02	Terry Everett	Ga-07	Bob Barr	La-06	Richard Baker	NJ-05	Marge	Pa-21	Phil English
Al-03	Bob Riley	Ga-08	Saxby Chambliss	Md-01	Wayne Gilchrest	Nj-07	Roukema	PaSen	<i>Rick Santorum</i>
Al-04	Robert Aderholt	Ga-09	Nathan Deal	Md-02	Robert Ehrlich		Michael	PaSen	<i>Arlen Specter</i>
Al-06	Spencer Bachus	Ga-10	Charlie Norwood	Md-06	Roscoe Bartlett	Nj-11	Ferguson	Sc-01	Henry Brown
AlSen	<i>Richard Shelby</i>			Mi-02	Pete Hoekstra		Rodney Frelinghuysen	Sc-02	Joe Wilson
AlSen	<i>Jeff Sessions</i>	Ga-11	John Linder	Mi-04	Dave Camp	Nm-01	Heather Wilson	Sc-03	Lindsey Graham
Ar-03	John Boozeman	Ia-02	Jim Nussle	Mi-06	Fred Upton	Nv-02	Jim Gibbons	Sc-04	Jim DeMint
ArSen	<i>Tim Hutchinson</i>	Ia-04	Greg Ganske	Mi-07	Nick Smith	NvSen	<i>John Ensign</i>	Sd-AL	John Thune
Az-01	Jeff Flake	Ia-05	Tom Latham	Mi-08	Mike Rogers	Ny-01	Felix Grucci	Tn-01	William Jenkins
Az-03	Bob Stump	Id-01	Butch Otter	Mi-11	Joe	Ny-03	Peter King	Tn-02	John Duncan
Az-04	John Shadegg	Id-02	Michael Simpson	Mn-01	Knollenberg	Ny-13	Vito Fossella	Tn-03	Zach Wamp
Az-05	Jim Kolbe				Gil Gutknecht	Ny-19	Sue Kelly	Tn-04	Van Hilleary
Az-06	J. D. Hayworth							Tn-07	Ed Bryant
AzSen	<i>John McCain</i>							TnSen	<i>Bill Frist</i>
AzSen	<i>Jon Kyl</i>							Tx-03	Sam Johnson
Ca-02	Wally Herger							Tx-04	Ralph Hall
Ca-03	Doug Ose							Tx-05	Pete Sessions
Ca-04	John Doolittle							Tx-06	Joe Barton
Ca-11	Richard Pombo							Tx-07	John Culberson
Ca-19	George Radanovich							Tx-08	Kevin Brady
Ca-23	Elton Gallegly							Tx-12	Kay Granger
Ca-25	Buck McKeon							Tx-13	Mac Thornberry
Ca-28	David Dreier							Tx-14	Ron Paul
Ca-38	Stephen Horn							Tx-19	Larry Combest
Ca-39	Ed Royce							Tx-21	Lamar Smith
Ca-40	Jerry Lewis							Tx-22	Tom DeLay
Ca-41	Gary Miller	IdSen	<i>Mike Crapo</i>	Mn-02	Mark Kennedy	Ny-20	Benjamin A. Gilman	Tx-23	Henry Bonilla
Ca-43	Ken Calvert	IdSen	<i>Larry Craig</i>	Mn-03	Jim Ramstad			Tx-26	Dick Armey
Ca-44	Mary Bono	Il-06	Henry Hyde	Mo-02	Todd Akin	Ny-25	James Walsh	TxSen	<i>Kay Bailey Hutchison</i>
Ca-45	Dana Rohrabacher	Il-08	Phil Crane	Mo-06	Sam Graves	Ny-27	Thomas Reynolds	TxSen	<i>Phil Gramm</i>
Ca-47	Chris Cox	Il-10	Mark Kirk	Mo-07	Roy Blunt			Ut-01	James Hansen
Ca-48	Darrell Issa	Il-11	Jerry Weller	Mo-08	Jo Ann Emerson	Ny-30	Jack Quinn	Ut-03	Chris Cannon
Ca-51	Duke Cunningham	Il-13	Judy Biggert	Mo-09	Kenny Hulshof	Oh-01	Steve Chabot	UtSen	<i>Bob Bennett</i>
Ca-52	Duncan Hunter	Il-14	Denny Hastert	MoSen	<i>Kit Bond</i>	Oh-02	Rob Portman	UtSen	<i>Orrin Hatch</i>
Co-03	Scott McInnis	Il-15	Tim Johnson	Ms-01	Roger Wicker	Oh-04	Mike Oxley	Va-01	Jo Ann Davis
Co-04	Bob Schaffer	Il-16	Don Manzullo	Ms-03	Charles Pickering	Oh-05	Paul Gilmor	Va-02	Ed Shrock
Co-05	Joel Hefley	Il-18	Ray LaHood	Ms-04	Ronnie Shows	Oh-08	Dave Hobson	Va-04	Randy Forbes
Co-06	Tom Tancredo	Il-20	John Shimkus	Ms-05	Gene Taylor	Oh-12	Pat Tiberi	Va-05	Virgil Goode
CoSen	<i>Wayne Allard</i>	Il-Sen	<i>Peter Fitzgerald</i>	MsSen	<i>Trent Lott</i>	Oh-15	Deborah Pryce	Va-06	Bob Goodlatte
CoSen	<i>Ben Nighthorse Campbell</i>	In-02	Mike Pence	Mt -AL	Dennis Rehberg	Oh-17	James A. Traficant Jr.	Va-07	Eric Cantor
Ct-02	Robert Simmons	In-06	Dan Burton	MtSen	<i>Conrad Burns</i>			Va-11	Tom Davis
Ct-05	Jim Maloney	In-07	Brian Kerns	Nc-03	Walter B. Jones, Jr.	Oh-18	Bob Ney	VaSen	<i>George Allen</i>
Fl-01	Jeff Miller	In-08	John Hostettler	Nc-05	Richard Burr	Oh-19	Steve LaTourette	Wa-04	Doc Hastings
Fl-04	Ander Crenshaw	Ks-01	Jerry Moran	Nc-06	Howard Coble			Wa-05	George Nethercutt
Fl-06	Cliff Stearns	Ks-02	Jim Ryan	Nc-08	Robin Hayes	Ok-01	John Sullivan	Wa-08	Jennifer Dunn
Fl-07	John Mica	Ks-04	Todd Tiahrt	Nc-09	Sue Myrick	Ok-03	Wes Watkins	Wi-01	Paul Ryan
Fl-08	Ric Keller	KsSen	<i>Pat Roberts</i>	Nc-10	Cass Ballenger	Ok-04	J.C. Watts	Wi-06	Tom Petri
Fl-09	Mike Bilirakis	KsSen	<i>Sam Brownback</i>	Nc-11	Charles Taylor	Ok-05	Ernest Istook	Wi-08	Mark Green
Fl-10	Bill Young			NcSen	<i>Jesse Helms</i>	Ok-06	Frank Lucas	Wi-09	Jim Sensenbrenner
Fl-12	Adam Putnam	Ky-01	Ed Whitfield	Ne-02	Lee Terry	OkSen	<i>Don Nickles</i>		Shelley Moore
Fl-13	Dan Miller	Ky-02	Ron Lewis	Ne-03	Tom Osborne	OkSen	<i>Jim Inhofe</i>	Wv-02	Capito
Fl-14	Porter Goss	Ky-03	Ann Northup	NeSen	<i>Chuck Hagel</i>	Or-02	Greg Walden	WyAL	Barbara Cubin
Fl-15	Dave Weldon	Ky-04	Ken Lucas	Nh-01	John Sununu	OrSen-	<i>Gordon Smith</i>	WySen	<i>Craig Thomas</i>
Fl-16	Mark Foley	Ky-06	Ernie Fletcher	Nh-02	Charlie Bass	Pa-04	Melissa Hart	WySen	<i>Mike Enzi</i>
Fl-18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	Ky-Sen	<i>Mitch McConnell</i>	NhSen	<i>Bob Smith</i>	Pa-05	John Peterson		
Fl-21	Lincoln Diaz-Balart	Ky-Sen	<i>Jim Bunning</i>	NhSen	<i>Judd Gregg</i>	Pa-08	Jim Greenwood		
				Nj-01	Robert Andrews	Pa-09	Bill Shuster		

Federal Pledge Signers:

- President George W. Bush
- 211 U.S. Representatives
- 37 U.S. Senators

State Pledge Signers

1,227 State Legislators and office holders; eight governors as of 21 January 2002

ALABAMA

Gov. Don Siegelman
Gerald Dial (S-13)
Bill Armistead (S-14)
Jimmy W. Holley (S-31)
Richard Laird (H-37)
Neal Morrison (H-12)
Mary Sue McClurkin (H-40)
James Martin, Sr. (H-42)
Bob McKee (H-74)
Phil Crigler, Jr. (H-105)

ALASKA

Robin L. Taylor (S-A)
Jerry Ward (S-E)
Lyda N. Green (S-N)
Peter Kelly (S-P)
Norm Rokeberg (H-11)
Fred Dyson (H-25)
Vic Kohring (H-26)

ARIZONA

Gov. Jane Dee Hull
Kenneth Bennett (S-1)
Lori S. Daniels (S-6)
Edward J. Cirillo (S-15)
Darden Hamilton (S-16)
Brenda Burns (S-17)
Susan Gerard (S-18)
Scott Bundgaard (S-19)
Dean Martin (S-24)
Tom Smith (S-26)
Dave Petersen (S-29)
Jake Flake (H-4)
Debra Brimhall (H-4)
John Huppenthal (H-6)
Randy Graf (H-9)
Marian McClure (H-9)
Robert Blendu (H-15)
Linda Gray (H-16)
James Weiers (H-16)
Dean Cooley (H-21)
Marilyn Jarrett (H-21)
Barbara Leff (H-24)
Steve May (H-26)
Laura Knaperek (H-27)
Wes Marsh (H-28)
Russell Pearce (H-29)
Karen Johnson (H-30)

ARKANSAS

Jim Bob Duggar (H-6)
Jim Milum (H-29)
Randy Minton (H-69)

CALIFORNIA

Barry Jantz
La Mesa City Council
Bill Horn
San Diego County Board of Supervisors
Keith Beier
Mayor-Pro-Temp
Marie Waldron
Council member, Escondido
Dick Monteith (S-12)
Charles Poochigian (S-14)
Wm. J. "Pete" Knight (S-17)
Tom McClintock (S-19)
Dick Brulte (S-31)
Dick Ackerman (S-33)
Jim Battin (S-37)
Ray Haynes (S-36)
Bill Morrow (S-38)

Richard Dickerson (H-2)
Anthony Pescetti (H-10)
Lynne C. Leach (H-15)
David Cogdill, Sr. (H-25)
Roy Ashburn (H-32)
Phil Wyman (H-34)
George Runner (H-36)
Tony Strickland (H-37)
Robert Pacheco (H-60)
Bill Leonard (H-63)
Rod Pacheco (H-64)
Russ Bogh (H-65)
Dennis Hollingsworth (H66)
John Campbell (H-70)
Patricia C. Bates (H-73)
Mark Wyland (H-74)
Jay La Suer (H-77)

COLORADO

Gov. Bill Owens
Treasurer Mike Coffman
Marilyn Musgrave (S-1)
Mark Hillman (S-2)
Doug Lamborn (S-9)
Andy McElhany (S-12)
Dave Owen (S-16)
Ken Arnold (S-23)
Alice Nichol (S-24)
John Andrews (S-27)
Bill L. Cadman (H-15)
William Sinclair (H-16)
Doug Dean (H-18)
Richard Decker (H-19)
Lynn Christian Hefley (H20)
Keith King (H-21)
John Witwer (H-25)
Don Lee (H-28)
Mark Paschall (H-29)
Rob Fairbank (H-30)
Pam Rhodes (H-31)
Shawn Mitchell (H-33)
Joe Stengel (H-38)
Kenneth Kester (H-47)
Kay Alexander (H-58)
Mark Larson (H-59)
Joe Nunez (H-64)

CONNECTICUT

Gov. John Rowland
John A. Kissel (S-7)
Win Smith, Jr. (S-14)
Stephen R. Somma (S-16)
Joe Crisco (S-17)
Catherine Cook (S-18)
Sonya F. Googins (H-31)
Lenny Winkler (H-41)
Peter Nystrom (H-46)
Ruth C. Fahrback (H-61)
Richard Ferrari (H-62)
Kevin DelGobbo (H-70)
Anthony J. D'Amelio (H-71)
Michael J. Jarjura (H-74)
William A. Hamzy (H-78)
Howard Scipio (H-93)
Leonard C. Greene (H-105)
Lawrence G. 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

Robert Venables, Sr. (S-21)

William Oberle, Jr. (H-24)
Vincent Lofink (H-27)
J. Benjamin Ewing (H-35)
Tina Fallon (H-39)
Charles West (H-41)

FLORIDA

Sec. of State Katherine Harris
Durell Peaden (S-1)
Ginny Brown-Waite (S-10)
Anna Cowin (S-11)
Bill Posey (S-15)
Locke Burt (S-16)
Jim Sebesta (S-20)
Burt Saunders (S-25)
Ken Pruitt (S-27)
Jefferson Miller (H-1)
Jerry L. Maygarden (H-2)
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)
Randy Ball (H-29)
Tom Feeney (H-33)
Jim Kallinger (H-35)
Allen Trovillion (H-36)
Fredrick Brummer (H-38)
Hugh Gibson (H-42)
Nancy Argenziano (H-43)
David D. Russell (H-44)
Mike Fasano (H-45)
Heather Fiorentino (H-46)
Rob Wallace (H-47)
Gus Bilirakis (H-48)
Leslie Waters (H-51)
Frank Farkas (H-52)
Sandra L. Murman (H-56)
Johnnie B. Byrd, Jr. (H-62)
Mark G. Flanagan (H-68)
Lindsay Harrington (H-72)
Bruce Kyle (H-73)
Carole Green (H-75)
J. Dudley Goodlette (H-76)
Frank Attkisson (H-79)
Gayle Harrell (H-81)
William F. Andrews (H-87)
Annie Betancourt (H-116)
Ken Sorenson (H-120)

GEORGIA

Eric Johnson (S-1)
Rene D. Kemp (S-3)
Joe Burton (S-5)
Peg Blitch (S-7)
Rooney Bowen (S-13)
Robert Lamutt (S-21)
Don Cheeks (S-23)
Joey Brush (S-24)
Mitch Seabaugh (S-28)
Nathan Dean (S-31)
Charles B. Tansley (S-32)
Terrell A. Starr (S-44)
A.C. "Bob" Guhl (S-45)
Billy Ray (S-48)
Mike Beatty (S-47)
Brian Davis Joyce (H-1)
Ronald L. Forster (H-3)
Allen Hammontree (H-4)
Amos Amerson (H-7)
Ben D. Bridges (H-9)

E.M. "Buddy" Childers (H-13)
Jeff Lewis (H-14)
Clint Smith (H-19)
Carl Rogers (H-20)
James Mills (H-21)
Ralph T. Hudgens (H-24)
Sharon Cooper (H-31)
Mitchell Kaye (H-37)
Roger Hines (H-38)
Robert Franklin, Jr. (H-39)
J. Mark Burkhalter (H-41)
Tom Campbell (H-42)
Bob Irvin (H-45)
Fran Millar (H-59)
J. Max Davis (H-60)
Barbara J. Bunn (H-74)
Charles Bannister (H-77)
Tom Rice (H-79)
Mike Coan (H-82)
Renee S. Unterman (H-84)
Bobby Reese (H-85)
Warren Massey (H-86)
Len Walker (H-87)
Bob Smith (H-91)
Bob Snelling (H-99)
Jack E. West (H-101)
Lynn Westmoreland (H-104)
John P. Yates (H-106)
Bill Sanders (H-107)
J. Steve Cash (H-108)
John Lunsford (H-109)
William S. Jackson (H-112)
Ben Harbin (H-113)
Sue Burmeister (H-114)
Jeff Brown (H-130)
Danae Roberts (H-132)
Pam Bohannon (H-139)
Anne Mueller (H-152)
Jerry Keen (H-174)

HAWAII

Sam Slom (S-8)
Rod Tam (S-13)
Cal Kawamoto (S-19)
Jim Rath (H-6)
Barbara Marumoto (H-17)
Galen Fox (H-21)
Bob McDermott (H-32)
Guy P. Ontai (H-39)
Charles K. Djou (H-47)
Cynthia Thielen (H-49)
David A. Pendleton (H-50)

IDAHO

J.L. Thorne (S-12)
Robert R. Lee (S-27)
Mel Richardson (S-30)
Evan S. Frasure (S-34)
Jim Clark (H-3A)
Kristina Ellis (H-3B)
Gary Young (H-5B)
Shirley McKague (H-14B)
William T. Salii (H-18A)
JoAnn E. Wood (H-26A)
Lenore HardyBarrett (H26B)
Max Mortensen (H-28A)

ILLINOIS

Gov. George Ryan
Walter Dudyecz (S-7)
Robert S. Molaro (S-12)
Patrick J. O'Malley (S-18)

William F. Mahar (S-19)
Christopher Lauzen (S-21)
James "Pate" Phillip (S-23)
Wendell E. Jones (S-27)
Dave Syverson (S-34)
Kirk W. Dillard (S-41)
Ed Petka (S-42)
N. Duane Noland (S-51)
William L. O'Daniel (S-54)
Ralph C. Capparelli (H-13)
MaryLou Cowlishaw (H-41)
Kathleen L. Wojcik (H-45)
Anne Zickus (H-48)
Thomas L. Johnson (H-50)
Jack D. Franks (H-63)
Ronald A. Wait (H-68)
David Winters (H-69)
Mike Boland (H-71)
Robert A. Biggins (H-78)
Patricia Rigney Bellock (H-81)
J. Philip Novak (H-85)
Richard P. Myers (H-95)
Gary Hannig (H-98)
Julie A. Curry (H-101)
Tom Berns (H-104)
John O. Jones (H-107)
Ron Stephens (H-110)
Steve Davis (H-111)
Mike Bost (H-115)

INDIANA

Sec. of State
Sue Ann Gillroy
Robert L. Meeks (S-13)
J. Murray Clark (S-29)
R. Michael Young (S-35)
John Waterman (S-39)
David Wolkins (H-18)
P. Eric Turner (H-32)
James R. Buck (H-38)
Gerald P. Torr (H-39)
Matt Whetstone (H-40)
Timothy Brown (H-41)
Vern Tincher (H-46)
Dean R. Mock (H-48)
Dennis K. Kruse (H-51)
Robert Cherry (H-53)
Richard Bodiker (H-56)
Woody Burton (H-58)
John Frenz (H-64)
Brent Steele (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)
Jeb Bardon (H-94)

IOWA

Kenneth Veenstra (S-3)
Steve King (S-6)
Stewart Iverson, Jr. (S-9)
Kitty Rehberg (S-14)
Mark Ziemann (S-16)
Maggie Tinsman (S-21)
Neal Schuerer (S-30)
Larry McKibben (S-32)
Jeffrey M. Lamberti (S-33)
Gene Maddox (S-38)
JoAnn Johnson (S-39)
Nancy Boettger (S-41)

Dr. Greg Hoversten (H-1)
Christopher Rants (H-3)
Ralph Klemme (H-4)
David Johnson (H-6)
Dan Huseman (H-9)
Russell J. Eddie (H-10)
Dolores Mertz (H-15)
Henry Rayhons (H-16)
Russ Teig (H-17)
Steve Sukup (H-18)
Bill Dix (H-21)
Chuck Gipp (H-31)
Clyde Bradley (H-37)
Daniel J. Boddicker (H-39)
Thomas L. Millage (H-41)
James Van Fossen (H-42)
Barry D. Brauns (H-47)
James F. Hahn (H-48)
Patrick Shey (H-52)
Charles W. Larson (H-55)
Gene Manternach (H-56)
Phil Tyrrell (H-59)
Lance J. Horbach (H-60)
Barbara Finch (H-62)
Teresa Garman (H-63)
Carmine Boal (H-65)
Gerri D. Huser (H-66)
Scott Raecker (H-76)
Clel Baudler (H-78)
Jack Drake (H-81)
Donna Barry (H-82)
Dick Weidman (H-86)
Cecil Dolcheck (H-88)
James Van Englenhoven (H-95)
Betty DeBoef (H-96)

KANSAS

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)
Nancey Harrington (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)
John M. Toplikar (H-15)
Robert Tomlinson (H-24)
Doug Spangler (H-36)
Ray Cox (H-39)
John Ballou (H-43)
Dennis Pyle (H-49)
Vern Osborne (H-61)
Don Dahl (H-70)
William G. Mason (H-75)
Peggy Long (H-76)
Peggy Palmer (H-77)
Ted Powers (H-81)
Don Myers (H-82)
Jo Ann Pottorf (H-83)
Anthony Powell (H-85)
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 Novascione (H-99)
 Carlos Mayans (H-100)
 Mary Kauffman (H-101)
 Melvin Neufeld (H-115)
 Ralph Ostmeyer (H-118)

KENTUCKY

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)
 Albert Robinson (S-21)
 Tom Buford (S-22)
 Jack Westwood (S-23)
 Katie Kratz Stine (S-24)
 Robert Stivers (S-25)
 Ernie Harris (S-26)
 Walter Blewins, Jr (S-27)
 Brett Guthrie (S-32)
 Julie Rose Denton (S-36)
 Jim Bruce (H-9)
 Jim Gooch (H-12)
 Mark Treesh (H-14)
 Sheldon Baugh (H-16)
 Woody Allen (H-17)
 Stephen Nunn (H-23)
 Kevin Bratcher (H-29)
 Bob Heleringer (H-33)
 Lonnie Napier (H-36)
 Perry Clark (H-37)
 Robert Damron (H-39)
 Stan Lee (H-45)
 Ron Crimm (H-47)
 Bob DeWeese (H-48)
 Russ Mobley (H-51)
 Ken Upchurch (H-52)
 Gary Tapp (H-58)
 Paul Marcotte (H-60)
 Royce W. Adams (H-61)
 Thomas R. Kerr (H-64)
 Charlie Walton (H-66)
 Joseph Fischer (H-68)
 Jon Reinhardt (H-69)
 Danny R. Ford (H-80)
Jeff Hoover (H-83)
 Tommy Turner (H-85)
 James S. Stewart III (H-86)
 Marie Rader (H-89)
 Barbara White Colter (H-90)
 W. Keith Hall (H-93)
 John Vincent (H-100)

LOUISIANA**Gov. Mike Foster**

Lynn Dean (S-1)
 Chris Ullo (S-8)
 Butch Gautreaux (S-21)
 Kenneth Michael Smith (S-31)
 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 Faucheux (H-57)
 John (Juba) Diez (H-59)
 Anthony Perkins (H-64)
 Mike Futrell (H-66)
 William Daniel (H-68)
 Charles (Chuck) McMains (H-69)
 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

Richard Kneeland (S-2)
 Edward Youngblood (S-6)
 Paul T. Davis (S-8)
 Betty Lou Mitchell (S-10)
 Christine R. Savage (S-12)
Richard A. Bennett (S-25)
 Karl Turner (S-26)
 Jay MacDougall (H-4)
 Thomas Murphy (H-8)
 David E. Bowles (H-9)
 Glenys P. Lovett (H-21)
 Harold Clough (H-22)
 Gerald M. Davis (H-40)
 Clifton E. Foster (H-41)
 John Buck (H-44)
 Paul Waterhouse (H-46)
 Philip Cressey, Jr. (H-47)
 Arthur F. Mayo III (H-54)
 Kenneth Honey (H-58)
 David Trahan (H-59)
 Theodore Heidrich (H-64)
 Tom Winsor (H-68)
 Lois Snowe-Mello (H-71)
 Dr. Thomas Shields (H-72)
 Walter Gooley (H-78)
 Stavros J. Mendros (H-88)
 Vaughn Stedman (H-108)
 Donald Berry, Sr. (H-109)
 Carol Weston (H-110)
 Brian M. Duprey (H-114)
 Russell Treadwell (H-124)
 Susan Kasprzak (H-125)
 James H. Tobin (H-126)
 William D. Pinkham (H-132)

MARYLAND

Alexander X. Mooney (S-3)
 Timothy Ferguson (S-4)
 Larry E. Haines (S-5)
 Michael J. Collins (S-6)
 Norman R. Stone, Jr (S-7)
 Andrew P. Harris (S-9)
 Gloria Lawlah (S-26)
 Roy Dyson (S-29)
 Nancy Jacobs (S-34)
 Robert Hooper (S-35)
 Richard F. Colburn (S-37)
 J. Lowell Stoltzfus (S-38)
 Christopher B. Shank (H-2B)
 Joseph R. Bartlett (H-3)
 Carmen Amedori (H-5)
 Joseph M. Getty (H-5)
 Nancy Stocksdale (H-5)
 John S. Arnick (H-7)
 Al Redmer, Jr. (H-8)
 James F. Ports, Jr. (H-8)
 A. Wade Kach (H-9A)
 Martha S. Klima (H-9A)
 John F. Wood, Jr. (H-29A)
 Anthony O'Donnell (H-29C)
 John R. Leopold (H-31)
 James Rzepkowski (H-32)
 Theodore J. Sophocleus (H-32)
 David Boschert (H-33)
 Robert C. Baldwin (H-33)
 Janet Greenip (H-33)
 Charles Boutin (H-34)
 Barry Glassman (H-35A)
 Mary Roe Walkup (H-36)
 Charles McClenahan (H-38)

MASSACHUSETTS**Gov. Jane Swift**

Robert Hedlund (S-31,
 Plymouth & Norfolk)
 JoAnne Sprague (S-Norfolk,
 Bristol & Plymouth)
 Brian A. Joyce (S-Suffolk
 & Norfolk)
 Demetrius John Atsalis (H-
 2, Barnstable)
 Paul J.P. (H-8, Middlesex)
 Scott Brown (H-9, Norfolk)
 Paul Frost (H-7, Worcester)
 Vinnie de Macedo (H-1,
 Plymouth)
 Francis L. Marini (H-6,
 Plymouth)
 Elizabeth A. Poirier (H-14,
 Bristol)
 James R. Miceli (H-20,
 Middlesex)
 David Nangle (H-18,
 Middlesex)

MICHIGAN

Loren N. Bennett (S-8)
 Mat Dunaskiss (S-16)
 Philip E. Hoffman (S-19)
 Dale Shugars (S-21)
 Glenn D. Steil (S-30)
 Michael J. Goschka (S-33)
 Joel Gougeon (S-34)
 Bill Schuette (S-35)
 George McManus, Jr. (S-36)
 Alan Sanborn (H-32)
 Leon Drolet (H-33)
 Andrew Raczkowski (H-37)
 John Pappageorge (H-41)
 Robert Gosselin (H-42)
 Michael D. Bishop (H-45)
 Ruth Johnson (H-46)
 Gene DeRossett (H-55)
 Jerry Vander Roest (H-63)
 Paul DeWeese (H-67)
 Mark C. Jansen (H-72)
 Stephen R. Ehardt (H-83)
 Wayne Kuipers (H-90)
 Larry DeVuyt (H-93)
 Kenneth Bradstreet (H-105)

MINNESOTA

Bob Lessard (S-3)
 Sam G. Solon (S-7)
 Cal Larson (S-10)
Don Samuelson (S-12)
 Dean Johnson (S-15)
 Dave Kleis (S-16)
 Dan Stevens (S-17)
 Mark Ourada (S-19)
 Arlene Lesewski (S-21)
 Jim Vickerman (S-22)
 Thomas Neuville (S-25)

Mary Murphy (H-8A)
 Paul Marquart (H-9B)
 Bud Nornes (H-10A)
 George Cassell (H-10B)
 MaryEllen Otremba (H-11B)
 Stephen G. Wenzel (H-12B)
 Torrey Westrom (H-13A)
 Doug Stang (H-14B)
 Jim Knobloch (H-16B)
 Sondra Erickson (H-17A)
 Leslie Schumacher (H-17B)
 Mark Olson (H-19A)
 Bruce Anderson (H-19B)
 Tony Kielkucki (H-20B)
 Marty Seifert (H-21A)
 Richard Mulder (H-21B)
 Elaine Harder (H-22B)
 James Clark (H-23A)
 John Tuma (H-25A)
 Lynda Boudreau (H-25B)
 Bob Gunther (H-26A)
 Henry Kalis (H-26B)
 Dan Dorman (H-27A)
Steve Sviggum (H-28B)
 Mike Osskopp (H-29B)
 Gene Pelowski (H-32A)
 Michelle Rifenberg (H-32B)
 Arlon Lindner (H-33A)
 Rich Stanek (H-33B)
 Steven Smith (H-34A)
 Carol L. Molnau (H-35A)
 Mark Buesgens (H-35B)
 Chris Gerlach (H-36A)
 Mary Liz Holberg (H-37B)
 Tim Wilkin (H-38A)

Tim Pawlenty (H-38B)

Ann Lenczewski (H-40B)
 Alice Seagren (H-41A)
 Erik Paulsen (H-42B)
 Tom Workman (H-43A)
 Barbara Sykora (H-43B)
 Bill Haas (H-48A)
 Jim Abeler (H-49A)
 Tom Hackbarth (H-50A)
 Kathy Tinglestad (H-50B)
 Andrew Westerberg (H-51A)
 Ray Vanderveer (H-51B)
 Phillip Krinkie (H-53A)

MISSISSIPPI

Treasurer Marshall Bennett
 Alan Nunnelee (S-6)
 Timothy L. Johnson (S-19)
 Maïke 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-40)
 Bennett Malone (H-45)
 Bobby B. Howell (H-46)
 Tom Cameron (H-52)
 Bobby Moak (H-53)
 Chester Masterson (H-54)
 George Flaggs, 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 (H-111)
 Jamie Creel (H-115)
 Les Barnett (H-116)
 Michael W. Janus (H-117)
 James Simpson, Jr. (H-120)

MISSOURI

Anita Yeckel (S-1)
 John Loudon (S-7)
Bill Kenney (S-8)
 Charles Gross (S-23)
 Betty Sims (S-24)
 Bill I. Foster (S-25)
 John Quinn (H-7)
 Susan Phillips (H-32)
 Annie Reinhart (H-34)
 Luann Ridgeway (H-35)
 Pat Kelley (H-47)
 Connie Gierpiot (H-52)
 Carson Ross (H-55)
 Matt Bartle (H-56)
 David L. Levin (H-82)
 William Linton (H-89)
 Tom Burcham (H-106)
 Jerry King (H-125)
 Steve Hunter (H-127)
 Gary Marble (H-130)
 Sam Gaskill (H-131)
 Linda Bartelsmeyer (H-132)
 Mark Wright (H-137)
 Brad Roark (H-139)
 Judy Berkstresser (H-141)
 Chuck Purgason (H-151)
 Patrick Naeger (H-155)
 Jason G. Crowell (H-158)
 Peter Myers, Sr. (H-160)

MONTANA**Gov. Judy Martz**

Mike Sprague (S-6)
 Ken Miller (S-11)
 Jack M. Wells (S-14)
 Bob Keenan (S-38)
 Jerry O'Neill (S-42)
 Edward B. Butcher (S-47)
 Daniel Fuchs (H-15)
 Bob Davies (H-27)
 Steve Vick (H-31)
 Joe Balyeat (H-32)
 Gilda Clancy (H-51)
 Dave Lewis (H-55)
 Rick Laible (H-59)
 Allan Walters (H-60)
 Jim Shockley (H-61)
 Sylvia Bookout-Reinicke (H-71)
 Stanley Fisher (H-75)
 Verdell Jackson (H-79)
 Aubyn Curtiss (H-81)
 Darrel Adams (H-84)
 Dave Kasten (H-99)

NEBRASKA

Auditor of Public
 Accounts Kate Witek
 Jim Jensen (S-20)
 Mark Quandahl (S-31)

NEVADA

Merle Berman (H-2)
 David Goldwater (H-10)
 Kathleen VonTobel (H-20)
 Sharron Angle (H-29)
 Don Gustavson (H-32)
 John Carpenter (H-33)
 P.M. Roy Neighbors (H-36)
 J. Harry Mortenson (H-42)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Robert Boyce (S-4)
 Sheila Roberge (S-9)
Gary Francoeur (S-14)
 John Alger (Grafton-9)
 John L. Balcom (Hillsborough - 18)
 Peter L. Batula (Hillsborough-18)
 Robert W. Brundige (Hillsborough-18)
 Leon Calawa, Jr. (Hillsborough-17)
 Kevin L. Camm (Rockingham-17)
 Robert E. Clegg, Jr. (Hillsborough-23)
 William J. Desrosiers (Hillsborough-45)
 Howard Dickinson, Jr. (Carroll-2)
 Lawrence Emerton, Sr. (Hillsborough-7)
 Robert M. Fesh (Rockingham-13)
 Dennis H. Fields (Hillsborough-18)
 John W. Flanders, Sr. (Rockingham-18)
 Maurice E. Goulet (Hillsborough-15)
 William M. Golding (Hillsborough-38)
 Mary E. Griffin (Rockingham-27)
 Karen K. Hutchinson (Rockingham-29)
 Loren J. Jean (Hillsborough 17)
 Rogers Johnson (Rockingham-25)
 George N. Katsakiores (Rockingham-13)
 Phyllis M. Katsakiores (Rockingham-13)
 Rudolph J. Kobel (Rockingham-6)
 Ray F. Langer (Merrimack-11)
 David M. Lawton (Belknap-1)
 Robert J. Letourneau (Rockingham-13)
 L. Randy Lyman (Carroll-5)
 Norman L. Major (Rockingham-16)
 Andre A. Martel (Hillsborough-45)
 Karen McRae (Hillsborough-7)
 Paul M. Mirski (Grafton-12)
 Henry P. Mock (Carroll-3)

NEW JERSEY

Martha W. Bark (S-8)
 Leonard Connors, Jr. (S-9)
 Shirley Turner (S-15)
 Anthony Bucco (S-25)
 Gerald Cardinale (S-39)
 Louis Greenwald (H-6)
 Francis Bodine (H-8)
 Christopher Connors (H-9)
 Peter J. Biondi (H-16)
 E. Scott Garrett (H-24)
 Alfred E. Steele (H-35)

NEW MEXICO**Gov. Gary E. Johnson**

William Sharer (S-1)
 Patrick H. Lyons (S-7)
 Ramsay L. Gorham (S-10)
 Sue Wilson (S-19)
 Kent Cravens (S-21)
 Joseph J. Carraro (S-23)
Stuart Ingle (S-27)
 Rod Adair (S-33)
 Leonard Lee Rawson (S-37)
 Nick Tinnin (H-1)
Ted Hobbs (H-20)
 Ron Godbey (H-22)
 Robert M. Burpo (H-23)
 George D. Buffett (H-24)
 Joe Mohorovic (H-28)
 William W. Fuller (H-29)
 Joseph M. Thompson (H-31)
 William E. Boykin (H-37)
 Dianne M. Hamilton (H-38)

Gloria C. Vaughn (H-51)
 W.C. (Dub) Williams (H-56)
 Daniel R. Foley (H-57)
 Avon W. Wilson (H-59)
 Marsha C. Atkin (H-60)
 Earlene Roberts (H-66)

NEW YORK

Patricia L. Acampora (H-1)
 Fred W. Thiele, Jr. (H-2)
 Robert C. Wertz (H-6)
 James D. Conte (H-10)
 Willis Stephens, Jr. (H-91)
 Patrick Manning (H-99)
 Jim Hayes (H-142)
 Brian Higgins (H-145)
 Daniel J. Burling (H-147)
 Sandra Lee Wirth (H-148)

NORTH CAROLINA

Scott Thomas (S-3)
Patrick J. Ballantine (S-4)
 Ed Warren (S-9)
 Virginia Foxx (S-12)
 Philip Berger (S-12)
 Robert G. Shaw (S-19)
 Hamilton Horton, Jr. (S-20)
 Hugh Webster (S-21)

l, Jr. (S-22)
 n (S-23)
 nd (S-24)
 25)
 h (S-26)
 od (S-27)
 ore (S-27)
 (S-39)
 enter (S-42)
 r. (H-2)
 erton (H-4)
 h (H-4)
 er (H-10)
our (H-11)
 (H-14)
 18)
 H-19)
 H-20)
 l, Jr. (H-22)

Cary D. Allred (H-25)
 Nelson Cole (H-25)
 W.B. Teague, Jr. (H-25)
 John Marshall Blust (H-27)
 Joanne Bowie (H-29)
 Arlie F. Culp (H-30)
 Richard Morgan (H-31)
 Rex L. Baker (H-40)
 William S. Hiatt (H-40)
 Eugene Wilson (H-40)
 W. Franklin Mitchell (H-42)
 Daniel Barefoot (H-44)
 Mark Hilton (H-45)
 Gregory Thompson (H-46)
 Charles Buchanan (H-46)
 Debbie A. Clary (H-48)
 Mitch Gillespie (H-49)
 Wilma Sherrill (H-51)
 W. Edwin McMahan (H-55)
 Constance Wilson (H-57)
 Rick Eddins (H-65)
 Gene Arnold (H-72)
 P. Wayne Sexton, Sr. (H-73)
 Julia Craven Howard (H-74)
 Michael Harrington (H-76)
 Carolyn B. Russell (H-77)
 Robert Grady (H-80)
 Bobby Barbee, Sr. (H-82)
 Michael Decker, Sr. (H-84)
 Theresa Esposito (H-88)
 Linda P. Johnson (H-90)
 Edgar V. Starnes (H-91)
 J. Russell Capps (H-92)
 John M. Rayfield (H-93)
 Jerry C. Dockham (H-94)

NORTH DAKOTA

Randy Schobinger (S-3)
 Curtis Brekke (H-15)
 Al Carlson (H-41)

OHIO

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)
 James Peter Trakas (H-15)
 Wayne Coates (H-32)
 Tom Brinkman, Jr. (H-37)
 Arlene Setzer (H-40)
 Juhn Husted (H-41)
 John J. White (H-42)
 Twyla Roman (H-48)
 Ron Young (H-69)
 Jamie Callender (H-70)
 David R. Evans (H-77)
 Jon Peterson (H-80)

OKLAHOMA

Jonathan Nichols (S-15)
Jim Dunlap (S-29)
 Carol Martin (S-24)
 Jerry L. Smith (S-39)
 Brooks Douglass (S-40)
 Kathleen Wilcoxson (S-45)
 Mike Fair (S-47)
 Charles R. Ford (S-51)
 Glenn Coffee (S-52)
 Scott Pruitt (S-54)
 Joe J. Hutchison (H-5)
 Mike Wilt (H-11)
 Sue Tibbs (H-23)
 Todd Hiatt (H-29)
 Jim Newport (H-37)
 Jim Reese (H-38)

Wayne Pettigrew (H-39)
 Thad Balkman (H-45)
 Doug Miller (H-46)
 Carolyn S. Coleman (H-53)
 Joan Greenwood (H-54)
 Ron Kirby (H-64)
 Hopper Smith (H-67)
 Fred Perry (H-69)
 John Sullivan (H-71)
 Ron Peterson (H-80)
 Leonard E. Sullivan (H-82)
 Odilia Dank (H-85)
 Robert D. Worthen (H-87)
 John G. Nance (H-90)
 Dan Webb (H-91)
 Kevin Calvey (H-94)

OREGON**Gene Derfler (S-16)**

Steven V. Harper (S-30)
 Bill Witt (H-7)
 Jackie Winters (H-31)
 Tim Knopp (H-54)

PENNSYLVANIA

Joe Conti (S-10)
 Lisa Boscola (S-18)
 Jacob Doyle Corman (S-34)
 Jane Orié (S-40)
 Jeffrey Habay (H-30)
 Thomas Stevenson (H-42)
 Fred Trello (H-45)
 Lawrence Roberts (H-51)
 James E. Shaner (H-52)
 Joseph A. Petrarca (H-55)
 James E. Casorio, Jr. (H-56)
 Jess Stairs (H-59)
 Jeff Coleman (H-60)
 Jim Lynch (H-65)
 Bob Bastian (H-69)
 Tom Yewcic (H-72)
 Camille George (H-74)
 Jere Strittmatter (H-77)
 Tom Armstrong (H-98)
 Samuel Rohrer (H-128)
 Dennis Leh (H-130)
 Richard Grucela (H-137)
 Matthew Wright (H-142)
 Katherine McDowell
 Watson (H-144)
 Stephen Barrar (H-160)
 Kerry Benninghoff (H-171)
 Roy Reinard (H-178)
 Kelly Lewis (H-189)

RHODE ISLAND

Maxine Bradford Shavers
 (H-97)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Thomas Alexander (S-1)
 Robert Waldrep (S-3)
 Michael Fair (S-6)
 David Thomas (S-8)
 Harvey Peeler (S-14)
 Andre Bauer (S-18)
 John Courson (S-20)
 Warren K. Giese (S-22)
 Nikki G. Setzler (S-26)
 John Yancey McGill (S-32)
 Larry Grooms (S-37)
 William C. Mescher (S-44)
 J. Gresham Barrett (H-1)
 William Sandifer, III (H-2)
 Alf B. Robinson, Jr. (H-5)
 Brian White (H-6)
 Ronald P. Townsend (H-7)
 Michael Thompson (H-9)
 Daniel T. Cooper (H-10)
 Harry Stille (H-11)
 James Klauber (H-13)
 Dwight Loftis (H-19)

Glenn Hamilton (H-20)
 Bob Leach (H-21)
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)
Merita Ann Allison (H-36)
 Ralph Davenport (H-37)
 Robert Walker (H-38)
 Ronald N. Fleming (H-42)
 Gary Simrill (H-46)
 Herb Kirsh (H-47)
 Becky Meacham-
 Richardson (H-48)
 James McGee, III (H-63)
 Murrell Smith, Jr. (H-68)
 John W. Riser (H-69)
Richard Quinn, Jr. (H-71)
 Joe E. Brown (H-73)
 James Harrison (H-75)
 Bill Cotty (H-79)
 J. Roland Smith (H-84)
 Charles Sharpe (H-86)
 Larry L. Koon (H-87)
 Jake Knotts, Jr. (H-88)
 Kenneth Bingham (H-89)
 Shirley Hinson (H-92)
 Converse Chellis, III (H-94)
 Elsie Rast Stuart (H-96)
 Annette Young-Brickell (H-98)
 W.D. Witherspoon (H-105)
 Mark S. Kelley (H-107)
 Wallace Scarborough (H-115)
 John Graham Altman (H-119)
 Bill Bowers (H-120)
 Jo Anne Gilham (H-123)
 Edie Rodgers (H-124)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Matt McCauley (S-1)
 Garry Moore (S-18)
 Ron J. Volesky (S-21)
 Richard Hagen (S-27)
 Cheryl Madden (S-35)
 Claire B. Konold (H-5)
 Hal Wick (H-12)
 Jeff Monroe (H-24)
 Willard Pummel (H-29)
 "Wild Bill" Napoli (H-35)
 Alice McCoy (H-35)

TENNESSEE

Ron Ramsey (S-2)
 Michael Williams (S-4)
 Jeff Miller (S-9)
 Larry Trail (S-16)
 JoAnn Graves (S-18)
 Rosalind Kurita (S-22)
 Marsha Blackburn (S-23)
 Doug Jackson (S-25)
John Wilder (S-26; Lt. Gov)
 Bobby Carter (S-27)
 Steve M. Godsey (H-1)
 Jason E. Mumpower (H-3)
 David Davis (H-6)
 Stencil Ford (H-10)
 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)
 Sam Stratton Bone Jr. (H-46)
 Donna Rowland (H-49)
 Tim Garrett (H-50)

Michael Turner (H-51)
 Beth Harwell (H-56)
 Mae Beavers (H-57)
 Ben West, Jr. (H-60)
 Charles Sargent, Jr. (H-61)
 Mike Williams (H-63)
Eugene Davidson (H-66)
Steve K. McDaniel (H-72)
 Matt Kisber (H-73)
 Paul R. Stanley (H-96)
 Tre' Hargett (H-97)

TEXAS

Todd Staples (S-3)
Chris Harris (S-10)
 Leo Berman (H-6)
 Thomas Williams (H-15)
 Charles F. Howard (H-26)
 Gene Seaman (H-32)
 Edmund Kuempel (H-45)
 Rick Green (H-46)
 Mike Kruse (H-52)
 Harvey Hilderbran (H-53)
 Suzanna Hupp (H-54)
 Dianne White Delisi (H-55)
 Arlene Wohlgenuth (H-58)

Jim Keffer (H-60)
 Phil King (H-61)
 Ron Clark (H-62)
 Myra Crownover (H-64)
 Jerry Madden (H-67)
 David Counts (H-70)
 Robert Junell (H-72)
 Tom Craddock (H-82)
 John T. Smithee (H-86)
 Kent Grusendorf (H-94)
 Ken Marchant (H-99)
 Elvira Reyna (H-101)
 Fred Hill (H-112)
 Will Hartnett (H-114)
 John H. Shields (H-122)
 Frank Corte, Jr. (H-123)
 Joe Nixon (H-133)
 Gary Elkins (H-135)
 Robert E. Talton (H-144)
 Talmadge Heflin (H-149)

UTAH

Howard Stephenson (S-4)
Steve Poulton (S-9)
 Curtis S. Bramble (S-16)
 Bryan Holladay (H-47)
 Glenn L. Way (H-66)
 Max Young (H-71)

VERMONT

Julius Canns (S-Caledonia)
 Virginia Duffy (Rutland 6-1)
 Constance T. Houston
 (Addison-1)
 Leigh Laroque
 (Caledonia-3)
 Mary A. Morrissey
 (Bennington 2-3)
 Patricia O'Donnell
 (Windham-5)
 Allen Palmer (H-
 Bennington-3)
 Neil Randall (Orange-3)
 Ruth H. Towne
 (Washington 4-2)
 Leo M. Valliere
 (Washington 4-1)

VIRGINIA

Sec. of State Jerry Kilgore
 Stephen H. Martin (S-11)
 Frank M. Ruff (S-15)
 W. Roscoe Reynolds (S-20)
 Steve Newman (S-23)
 H. Russell Potts, Jr. (S-27)
 Allen Dudley (H-9)

Robert G. Marshall (H-13)
 Allen Louderback (H-15)
 John J. Welch III (H-21)
 Kathy Byron (H-22)
 L. Preston Bryant, Jr. (H-23)
 R. Steven Landes (H-25)
 Glenn Weatherholtz (H-26)
 Samuel Nixon, Jr. (H-27)
 George Broman (H-30)
 Vincent Callahan Jr. (H-34)
 James O'Brien (H-40)
 David Albo (H-42)
 Frank Hargrove, Sr. (H-55)
 Tommy Wright (H-61)
 R. Lee Ware, Jr. (H-65)
 M. Kirkland Cox (H-66)
 Brad Marrs (H-68)
 John S. Reid (H-72)
 Terrie L. Suit (H-81)
 Rick Green (H-83)
 Robert McDonnell (H-84)
 Thelma Drake (H-87)
 Mark Cole (H-88)
 Melanie L. Rapp (H-96)
 Harvey B. Morgan (H-98)

WASHINGTON

Bob McCaslin (S-4)
 Don Zentil (S-17)
Joe Barrelli (S-18)
 Val Stevens (S-39)
 Larry Crouse (H-4)
 Lynn Schindler (H-4)
 Brad Benson (H-6)
 Joyce Mulliken (H-13)
 Barbara S. Lisk (H-15)
 Marc Boldt (H-17)
 Jim Dunn (H-17)
 Thomas Mielke (H-18)
 Kathy Lambert (H-45)
 Steve Van Luvan (H-48)

WEST VIRGINIA

Donna J. Boley (S-3)
 Karen Facemyer (S-4)
 Shirley Love (S-11)
 Michael Ross (S-15)
 Otis A. Leggett (H-7)
 Larry Border (H-9)
 Tom Aizinger (H-10)
 Mitch Carmichael (H-12)
 Lisa D. Smith (H-14)
 Mike Hall (H-14)
 Emily W. Yeager (H-22)
 Sally Susman (H-27)
 Tom Louisos (H-29)
 Steve Harrison (H-32)
 Tim Armstead (H-32)
 Rusty Webb (H-32)
 Ron Walters (H-32)
 Douglas Stalnaker (H-38)
 Paul E. Prunty (H-43)
 A. James Manchin (H-43)
 Sheirl Fletcher (H-44)
 Larry A. Williams (H-45)
 Allen V. Evans (H-48)
 Robert A. Schadler (H-49)
 John Overington (H-54)

WISCONSIN

Robert Welch (S-14)
 Frank G. Lasee (H-2)
 Robert Ziegelbauer (H-25)
 Terri McCormick (H-56)
 Scott Suder (H-69)

WYOMING

Richard A. Erb (S-24)
 Louie Tomassi (H-20)
 Petite Illoway (H-42)
 George McMurtrey (H-52)

AK: Governor Proposes Income Tax

Gov. Tony Knowles' administration has begun work drafting legislation to create a state income tax. According to Deputy Revenue Commissioner Larry Persily, the proposal would cost Alaskan taxpayers 18 percent of their federal income taxes, for an additional burden of \$1,150 per year for the average household. The Knowles plan would cost taxpayers \$350 million per year. "We need to [consider a plan] that distributes taxes in a progressive way. That means income taxes," said Bob King, spokesman for the Knowles administration (Juneau Empire, 1/21/02). Alaska has not collected a state income tax since 1979, when oil revenues flooded state revenue coffers after the opening of the Prudhoe Bay oil field. Eight states other than Alaska do not levy a state income tax: Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

AL: Radio Ad Likens Governor to Sprayed Roach

The Business Associations' Tax Coalition (BATC) ran an ad in Alabama saying that Gov. Don Siegelman (D) "must be crazier than a sprayed roach" for proposing \$160 million in business taxes. Gov. Siegelman's proposal is considerably greater than the subject of current debate in the state Legislature (BATC also opposes the Legislature's version). In the ad, two beer-drinking men at the Talladega races discuss Gov. Siegelman's tax increases, some of which would make attending the races less affordable. The first man says, "Governor Siegelman's running around the state like a scalded dog pushing his tax increase plan." The second man replies, "He must be crazier than a sprayed roach." In a similar ad run a week prior, the same two characters ex-

press disapproval for Siegelman's plan to increase the cost of shotgun shells, fishing tackle and NASCAR tickets. Gov. Siegelman's response to the ads: "They are insulting the intelligence of the people of this state" (Associated Press, 12/14/01).

CA: Sales Tax Increase

Former California Gov. Pete Wilson (R) initiated an automatic sales tax increase that kicks in when revenue and surplus funds dwindle, and decreases when surpluses are high. This year, the quarter-century increase/decrease plan caused sales taxes to rise on New Year's Day, just as the state budget deficit surpassed the 12 billion dollar mark. Many Republican legislators fought the implementation of this year's increase during budget negotiations last summer, thereby stalling the process by almost one month. Many observers of Gov. Gray Davis' handling of the California budget and energy crisis blame him for the current deficit, although Roger Salazer, a spokesman for Davis's reelection campaign, said, "Governor Davis has been a fiscally prudent governor" (Associated Press, 12/27/01).

CT: Governor Cuts Spending, Considers Tax Increases

Citing reports that "the deficit has been going up each and every month," Connecticut Gov. John Rowland (R) proposed cutting \$150 million in state spending to help close the at-present \$350 million spending shortfall. "This deficit is going to cause us some heartache," Rowland predicted as he spelled out his plan to cut \$50 million from planned school construction projects, \$16 million from the transportation budget, \$14 million from mental health services, and \$10 million from higher education, among other cuts (Hartford Courant, 1/22/02). Connecticut's annual state budget is \$13 billion. Rowland has not dismissed the possibility of including tax increases in his 2002-3 budget, among them doubling the state's tax on cigarettes to \$1 per pack. The state Legislature will reconvene 2/6/02 and at that time begin their consideration of Gov. Rowland's proposals for closing the budget gap. Gov. Rowland signed the Taxpayer Protection Pledge 2/19/99, thereby promising to "oppose and vote against any and all efforts to increase taxes."





FL: Senate President Draws Fire from Businesses

Former campaign advisers, top aides and supporters of the Gov. Jeb Bush administration, among other business advocates, announced 1/21/02 that they oppose State Senate President John McKay's tax reform plan. The members of the Florida Council of 100 oppose McKay's proposal to overhaul the state's 1949-era tax code by broadening the tax base (eliminating business growth incentives) and cutting the sales tax from 6 percent to 4 percent. McKay seeks support from the legislature to create a constitutional amendment encompassing his ideas that would be put to popular ballot on Nov. 5, 2002. McKay needs 3/5 of both houses of the Legislature to place his amendment on the ballot. Gov. Jeb Bush has not taken a position on McKay's proposal, as reiterated 12/27/01 by his spokeswoman Katie Baur: "It's a big idea and it deserves some thought. We'll keep an open mind" (*St. Petersburg Times*, 12/28/01). Lloyd Turman of the Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants said that McKay's plan "recreates" the 1987 services tax, a huge debacle at the time. McKay has repeatedly attempted to avoid that comparison.

HI: Governor Must Have Read Keynes

Gov. Ben Cayetano (D) told Hawaiian lawmakers 12/27/01 that he intends to spend an additional \$1 billion on various state projects. Despite statements he made shortly after September 11th comparing the terrorist attacks to Pearl Harbor in terms of both events' severe impact on Hawaii's tourism industry and economy, Cayetano plans to propose \$952 million in additional construction projects spending. Cayetano also announced cuts of \$16.5 million this year and \$33.2 million next year. State Budget Director Neal Miyahira said that the Cayetano administration needs to spend the \$213 million reserve in the Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund to balance the FY02 budget. The state faces a \$315 million revenue shortfall as of last quarter's estimate (*Honolulu Advertiser*, 12/28/01).

MA: Governor Proposes Spending Cuts

Gov. Jane Swift (R) filed her version of the 2003 Massachusetts budget 1/23/02, including \$500 million in spending cuts. The state pension fund, the state's D.A.R.E. anti-smoking and drug use program, water and sewer funds, charter

school reimbursements, and the local roadwork program are a few of the areas earmarked for cuts. Swift also supports \$136 million in additional funding for public education as part of her budget. The state faces a \$2 billion spending shortfall this session. Gov. Swift signed the Taxpayer Protection Pledge as lieutenant governor on 10/6/98 and as governor 4/17/01.

MI: Budget Deficit, Tax Increases, Broken Promises

Michigan faces a \$1.3 billion spending shortfall next fiscal year, and attempts to patch the current year's budget with \$500 million from the state's rainy day fund achieved little in long-term solutions. Gov. John Engler (R) and various state legislators continue to try to tax Internet commerce and broadband deployment. Already, Engler has abandoned plans for a business tax rollback this year, and has indicated that a promised income tax cut is also unlikely. All in all, a dismal forecast.

WI: Governor Just Wants to Talk

Gov. Scott McCallum (R) and his adviser Morris Andrews suggested ending state aid to local governments and allowing a local option sales tax of up to 7.1 percent, drawing criticism from county officials who think the plan is unfair. Municipalities were not included when Andrews met in secret with lobbyists, teachers' union officials and school administrators before he began making trips around the state to talk to local officials about the plan. Gov. McCallum quickly distanced himself from the plan by saying, "There are all kinds of ideas that people bring forth to me, some of which have better changes than others" (*Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel*, 12/25/01). Andrews led Wisconsin's largest teachers' union in the 1980s.

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Americans for Tax Reform Foundation

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Washington, DC 20036



Find out how to contact your elected official and send them an e-mail.
See how they voted on the issues that ATR monitors, and who contributed to their campaign.
Find out if your elected official is a Taxpayer Protection Pledge signer.

Contact your local media.
Check it out today @ getactive.atr.org.
(Full story on page 11)

