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LEGISLATIVE SCORECARD

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Derek Lloyd Kitchen

Utah

State Senator, SD-002 (D)

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2021-2022 UT Legislative Scorecard

✓ Pro-Freedom ✗ Anti-Freedom — Did not Vote

Vote

1. Allows persons 21 years of age or older in Utah to carry a concealed firearm without a permit.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · HB60 · 02/05/2021

2. Would require the Utah Department of Safety to assist counties and municipalities in establishing "citizen advisory boards," which would have the "authority to review and make recommendations" regarding "police conduct or misconduct."



Pro-Freedom: **No** · Cast: **Yes** · SB157 · 02/17/2021

3. Prevents enforcement of certain executive orders by the U.S. President, requires the Utah Constitutional Defense Council to review certain presidential executive orders, and authorizes the state Attorney General or Governor to seek to have them declared unconstitutional.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · HB415 · 03/05/2021

4. Terminated the public health orders that required the wearing of a mask or face covering in Salt Lake County, Summit County, Salt Lake City, or any other locality in Utah.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · SJR003 · 01/18/2022

5. Provides the social services base budget for the State of Utah, which appropriates \$247,133,400 for FY 2022, plus \$7,934,112,600 for FY 2023.



Estimated cost per household: **-\$8,154.00/year.**

Pro-Freedom: **No** · Cast: **Yes** · HB7 · 01/27/2022

6. Enhances election security and voter confidence by instituting a number of election and ballot-related security measures, including valid voter identification requirements.



Pro-Freedom: **Yes** · Cast: **No** · HB313 · 03/02/2022

Scorecard Votes: 0%

Why do these votes matter?

1. Permitless Concealed Carry

HB60 allows persons 21 years of age or older in Utah to carry a concealed firearm without a permit.

The fundamental right of the American people to keep and bear arms should not be infringed, as guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

2. Civilian Review Boards

SB157 would require the Utah Department of Safety to assist counties and municipalities in establishing “citizen advisory boards.” Such local boards would have the “authority to review and make recommendations” regarding “police conduct or misconduct.”

Unelected ‘civilian review boards’ are an attempt to exert control over state and local law enforcement, a power that, under both Article IV, Section 4, and the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, is guaranteed to be reserved to each state and--by devolvement--local government. In a republic, government is limited to rule of law of, by, and for the people, whose representative officials shall alone exercise legitimate civil authority.

3. Limiting Presidential Executive Orders

HB415 prevents the enforcement of certain executive orders by the President of the United States, requires the Utah Constitutional Defense Council to review certain presidential executive orders, and authorizes the state Attorney General or Governor to seek to have the executive order declared unconstitutional.

Presidential executive orders should only be issued to enforce the U.S. Constitution and the “laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof” by Congress, according to Article 2 and Article VI of the U.S. Constitution. Whenever executive orders issued by the President involve the assumption of unconstitutional powers, nullification of such acts by the states remains protected by the Bill of Rights.

4. Ending Mask Mandates

SJR3 terminated the public health orders that required the wearing of a mask or face covering in Salt Lake County, Summit County, Salt Lake City, or any other locality in Utah.

Mask mandates should be opposed, as an individual’s non-injurious activities, including personal health care decisions, are not the legitimate object of government, nor should be under federal, state, or local jurisdiction in the United States. To compel American citizens to cover their faces in such a manner is to violate their fundamental rights protected by the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

5. Social Services Budget

HB7 is the social services base budget bill for the State of Utah. This bill appropriates \$247,133,400 for FY 2022, plus \$7,934,112,600 for FY 2023.

Social services represents the biggest base budget category in Utah, relying heavily on unconstitutional federal funding, caused in large part by continued participation in the state's costly Medicaid programs. States should oppose the use of federal taxpayer money for purposes not authorized under Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

6. Election Security

HB313 enhances election security and voter confidence by instituting a number of election and ballot-related security measures, including valid voter identification requirements, video surveillance of unattended ballot drop boxes, and an annual voter registration audit.

States should exercise their authority, under Article 1, Section 4, of the U.S. Constitution, to implement free, fair, and secure elections, guaranteeing equal protection of the right of citizens of the United States to vote.