

Table Of Contents

Table Of Contents.....	3
Sanders’ U.S. House Voting Record: Key Findings.....	6
Methodology.....	7
Budget, Taxes, & The Debt Ceiling.....	8
Budget.....	8
Additional Family Tax Credits.....	12
Other Taxes.....	13
Debt Ceiling.....	13
Opportunity & Prosperity.....	15
Jobs Programs.....	15
Job Training.....	15
Manufacturing.....	16
Anti-Poverty Programs.....	16
Child Nutrition & Food Stamps.....	17
Development & Housing.....	19
Work Place Fairness.....	21
Protecting Against Unfair Trade.....	22
Federal Workers.....	24
School.....	25
Agriculture.....	28
Administration.....	28
Loans, Price Supports, Insurance & Assistance.....	29
Export Promotion & Marketing.....	31
Country Of Origin Labeling.....	33
Food Safety & Inspection.....	33
Ranching.....	34
Conservation.....	34
Health Care.....	36
Medicare & Long-Term Care.....	36
Children’s Health Care.....	36
Reproductive Choice & Human Cloning.....	37
Contraceptive Coverage.....	38
Prescription Drugs & Supplements.....	38
Medical Research.....	39
HIV/AIDS.....	40
Retirement Security.....	42
Immigration.....	45
Border Security.....	45
Worker Eligibility.....	46
Pathway To Citizenship.....	47
Administration.....	48
Government Benefits.....	48
Government.....	48
Government Reform.....	48
Indian Affairs.....	49
Intergovernmental Operations.....	50
Arts and the Humanities.....	51
Natural Disaster Preparedness.....	52
Corporations and Markets.....	55
Consumer Protections.....	55
Oversight.....	55

Legal Issues.....	56
Telecommunications.....	57
Crime, Safety, & Justice.....	59
Violence Against Women.....	59
Hate.....	60
Guns.....	60
Protecting Children.....	63
Prosecution.....	65
Prisons.....	65
Other Crime Prevention Efforts.....	65
Transportation.....	66
Transportation Safety.....	66
Planes & Trains.....	68
Energy & The Environment.....	70
Environmental Agencies.....	70
Environmental Data.....	71
Forests.....	72
Parks.....	72
Water & Wetlands.....	73
Mining, Drilling, & Additives.....	74
Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency & Research.....	77
Nuclear Energy.....	79
Price Stability & Consumer Energy.....	81
Animals & Endangered Species.....	82
Other Cleanup Efforts.....	83
Science.....	86
Super Collider.....	86
NASA Funding.....	87
Other Science Funding.....	90
Responsibility To The World.....	91
Foreign Aid.....	91
Disaster Relief.....	92
Darfur & Sudan.....	92
Sexual Exploitation.....	93
Limits On Foreign Aid.....	94
International Debt Relief.....	94
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.....	95
National Endowment Of Democracy.....	96
International Safety.....	98
Nonproliferation.....	98
Military Bases.....	99
Embassy Security.....	99
North Atlantic Treaty Organization and International Bases.....	100
Covert Activities.....	101
Iraq.....	101
Iran.....	101
Israel.....	103
Libya.....	106
North Korea.....	106
China.....	106
India.....	107
Cuba.....	107
Eastern Europe.....	108
Terrorism.....	109

Funding.....	109
Total Information Awareness Program.....	110
Torture.....	111
Judicial Issues.....	111
9/11.....	112
Drugs.....	112
Veterans and Military Personnel.....	114
Military Benefits.....	114
Military Pay.....	114
Military Health Care.....	116
Domestic Violence.....	118
Military Recruitment.....	119
Expressing Support For The Troops.....	120
Veterans' Benefits.....	120
Veterans' Health Care.....	122
Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System.....	122
Sanders Biographical Summary.....	124
Issues In Sanders' Personal Life: Divorce From Deborah Shilling.....	124

Sanders' U.S. House Voting Record: Key Findings

Through our examination of Sanders' congressional vote deviations from the Democratic majority, we have identified several potential vulnerabilities in his record:

- **Guns:** During his time in Congress, Sanders fought efforts to impose a waiting period for handgun purchases that would allow time for a background check. He also contributed to efforts to shield retailers and manufacturers from lawsuits for selling a gun to known criminals, drug addicts and people intending to commit crimes.
- **Retirement Security:** Sanders opposed legislation aimed at expanding retirement security across the country. He repeatedly voted against increasing the amount that individuals could contribute to their retirement plans and against measures aimed at providing more deposit protection for bank accounts and 401(k) plans. Some of the measures he voted against were also aimed at helping low-and-middle income workers and small businesses.
- **Immigration:** Sanders has not always been a champion for immigrants on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. He voted to block social security payments to millions of documented immigrants and opposed increasing the number of H-1B visas for skilled workers. Sanders supported eliminating a program that was creating 50,000 permanent resident visas per year and failed to vote on a bill that would have allowed some immigrants to remain in the country while pursuing legal residency. Sanders even voted to prevent the federal government from sharing the location of the Minutemen volunteer border patrol group.
- **Contraceptive Coverage:** Sanders twice opposed legislation to provide contraceptive coverage to federal employees but voted to allow taxpayers to fund coverage for impotence drugs.
- **Aid To Israel:** Sanders opposed several pieces of legislation that would provide more foreign aid to Israel. He also refused to take a stand on terrorism in Israel by voting “present” on multiple resolutions condemning acts of violence against the country.
- **Support For Military Personnel:** Between 1999 and 2005, Sanders voted against giving military personnel a raise thirteen times. In the midst of those votes, he supported a measure to protect a pay raise for himself. In addition to opposing pay increases for the military, Sanders repeatedly voted against legislation that would have provided more healthcare for military personnel and veterans.
- **Protecting Children:** Sanders twice voted against establishing the AMBER Alert system to help find kidnapped children and impose tougher penalties on child abusers, kidnappers and child pornographers. He also opposed a measure that would allow parents to access information through a national hotline to determine if an individual was a registered sex offender.
- **SCHIP:** Sanders voted against legislation that created the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in 1997, which provided health coverage to low-income children and pregnant women who were not covered by Medicaid.
- **Consumer Privacy:** Sanders repeatedly sided with corporate interests over citizens' privacy. He voted to allow banks to sell customer financial information to telemarketers and opposed efforts aimed at identity theft and allowing customers to access their credit score.

- **White Collar Crime:** In 2002, Sanders voted against legislation that would have created a criminal penalty for securities fraud and increased accountability for top corporate executives.
- **Whistleblowers:** Sanders opposed legislation aimed at strengthening oversight of covert activities and providing protections for whistleblowers who use classified information to expose problems in intelligence agencies.

Methodology

Over the course of Bernie Sanders' sixteen years tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives, members of Congress cast 9,226 votes on the House floor. In order to identify a number of voters where Rep. Sanders stood in opposition to policies popular with the progressive community, Jones-Mandel, in consultation with Correct the Record, decided to analyze votes where Rep. Sanders either: (1) broke with President Clinton; or (2) broke with the majority of Democrats serving in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Using CQ Roll Call, the Washington Post's Congressional Vote Database, Progressive Punch, as well as other online sources, Jones-Mandel was able to identify roughly 1,125 such votes.

What follows below is not meant to be an exhaustive list of every vote then-Rep. Sanders took during his tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives. Intrinsicly, the votes below do not include: (a) times where he joined President Clinton and the majority of House Democrats in opposition to popular policies with the progressive community; or (b) times where Rep. Sanders supported the same popular progressive policies he opposed as parts of other bills.

For example in April 2006, Rep. Sanders [voted against](#) legislation limiting the amount of donations individuals could contribute to 527 groups. This legislation was [supported](#) by organizations such as Common Cause, Democracy 21 and Public Citizen. But because a majority of House Democrats opposed this legislation, the vote will not appear in the list below. Likewise, it will not reflect his 2000 [vote](#) to enact the [Commodity Futures Modernization Act](#), which according to [Time Magazine](#) was "a single government move that did more than any other" to contribute to the recent financial crisis.

Nor will his 2006 [vote](#) on an amendment [stopping](#) taxpayer-subsidized construction of logging roads in the Tongass National Forest appear in the list below. Not only would Rep. Sanders' 2006 position conform to a pro-environment position, but also he was joined by a majority of House Democrats in support for stopping the subsidies. His 2004 [vote](#) in opposition to an entire Interior appropriations bill, however, will be included in the list below. In this case, the larger spending package contained a provision stopping the timber-harvesting subsidy, but a majority of Democrats in the House supported the proposal.

Some of the votes below also reflect times where Rep. Sanders' more conservative colleagues – both Democratic and Republican – included progressive policies in more conservative legislation. As a self-described "Democratic Socialist," Rep. Sanders likely opposed some of these bills on liberal ideological grounds. As such, a degree of caution should be exercised before using the information below.

Budget, Taxes, & The Debt Ceiling

Budget

Sanders Opposed A Budget Designed To Help Low Income Families, Including Additional Funding For Education, Nutrition And Medical Programs. On April 17, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a resolution to set binding budget levels for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1992. The House Budget Committee largely with Democratic support had adopted the spending blueprint. Compared to President Bush's budget, the measure would provide \$13 billion more into programs targeted on low-income families, including education, nutrition and medical programs. It would also provide \$2.3 billion for Head Start. The extra money approved by the House is enough to serve 72,000 additional children, or 50,000 more than in the President's request. Additionally, the budget resolution calls for an increase of \$350 million, or 15 percent, in the Federal nutrition program for children and pregnant women. Mr. Bush proposed an increase of \$223 million. The House budget resolution calls for bigger increases in later years, to reach a total of \$4.5 billion in 1996, up from \$2.35 billion this year. Adopted 261-163: R 18-145; D 243-17; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 121, [Vote #71](#), 4/17/91; CQ Floor Votes, 4/17/91; New York Times, [4/18/91](#); New York Times Editorial, [4/18/91](#); *see also*: Washington Post Op-Ed, [4/17/91](#); Washington Post Editorial, [4/10/91](#)]

Sanders Opposed A Budget Geared Toward The Needs Of Poor Families; Opposed A Budget That Rejected Cuts To Medicare And Veterans Benefits. On May 22, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the resolution to set binding budget levels for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1992. The conference report allowed for a \$1.45 trillion federal budget and rejected President Bush's plan to cut Medicare and other benefit programs. According to the Chicago Tribune, "Democrats said it obeys spending limits set in last year's deficit-reduction deal and tilts federal programs toward the needs of poor families. The measure cuts \$2.8 billion from Bush's proposals for science, law enforcement and natural resources. It adds \$4.9 billion to the president's planned spending for education, job training, health and veterans benefits. It also rejects the \$46 billion in cuts Bush proposed over the next five years in the Medicare health program for the elderly and handicapped, veterans payments and other benefits." Adopted 239-181: R 8-155; D 231-25; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 121, [Vote #112](#), 5/22/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/22/91; Chicago Tribune, 5/23/91]

Sanders Voted Against A Budget That Cut Defense Spending To Pay For Deficit Reduction. On March 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the "Plan B" budget resolution for fiscal year 1993. At the time, much of budget debate centered around how to spend the "peace dividend," or defense savings that could be achieved in the aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse. Much of the Democratic leadership sought to shift billions of dollars from the defense budget to domestic spending projects such as roads, schools, child nutrition and job training. On March 5, 1992, the House approved two budget bills. The first approved the Democrats' "Plan A" budget that split the peace dividend about 25-75 between deficit reduction and domestic spending. The second resolution the House took up concerned Democrats' "Plan B," the fallback budget that devoted all of the peace dividend to deficit reduction. The 39 Democrats voting no included a handful of liberals who wanted increased spending for domestic programs. Bernie Sanders opposed the Plan B option. Adopted 224-191: R 5-151; D 219-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 287, [Vote #42](#), 3/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 3/5/92; CQ Almanac, [1992](#)]

Sanders Voted Against A Budget That Cut Defense Spending To Pay For Deficit Reduction. On May 21, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting a \$1.5 trillion budget resolution for fiscal year 1993. At the time, much of budget debate centered around how to spend the "peace dividend," or defense savings that could be achieved in the aftermath of the Soviet Union's collapse. Much of the Democratic leadership sought to shift billions of dollars from the defense budget to domestic spending projects such as roads, schools, child nutrition and job training. The White House sharply disagreed, insisting that the savings go to deficit-reduction. In the end, the conference report cut defense \$11 billion below the spending caps set in the 1990 budget deal — more than Bush wanted, but less than Democratic leaders originally had proposed — and all the savings were to be devoted to deficit-reduction. Adopted

209-207; R 0-159; D 209-47; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 287, [Vote #139](#), 5/21/92; CQ Floor Votes, 5/21/92; “Budget Passed After Near-Defeat in House,” CQ Almanac, 1992]

Sanders Opposed A Budget That Offered Smaller Cuts To Discretionary Spending, Medicare, Medicaid And Welfare, And Significant Increases In Education, Crime, Technology And Environmental Programs. On May 16, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sabo, D-Minn., substitute amendment to offer President Clinton's budget as an alternative to the budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee. While the President's budget included smaller cuts to discretionary spending, Medicare, Medicaid and welfare than the Committee's plan, it also contained a number of initiatives intended to cut taxes for the middle class and to target tax relief for small businesses and others. Additionally, the President's budget sought significant increases in other education and training programs, crime programs, technology and research and numerous environmental programs, including a 9 percent increase for Environmental Protection Agency operations and \$100 million for continued restoration of the Everglades in South Florida. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 178, [Vote #178](#), 5/16/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/96; “Clinton Sends Fiscal ‘97 Budget to Hill,” CQ Press, 1996; Congressional Budget Office, [5/96](#)]

- **Sanders Opposed A Budget That Included A \$300 Child Tax Credit.** On May 16, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sabo, D-Minn., substitute amendment to offer President Clinton's budget as an alternative to the budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee. While the President's budget included smaller cuts to discretionary spending, Medicare, Medicaid and welfare than the Committee's plan, it also contained a number of initiatives intended to cut taxes for the middle class and to target tax relief for small businesses and others. Under that proposal, families would receive an income tax credit for each dependent child under age 13. The credit would start at \$300 per child in tax years 1996 through 1998, and rise to \$500 per child in 1999 and beyond. It would be phased out for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes (AGI) between \$60,000 and \$75,000. Beginning in 2000, the credit and phaseout range would be indexed for inflation. Over the seven-year period, the tax credit for dependent children would cost \$64 billion. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 178, [Vote #178](#), 5/16/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/96; “Clinton Sends Fiscal ‘97 Budget to Hill,” CQ Press, 1996; Congressional Budget Office, [5/96](#)]
- **Sanders Opposed A Budget That Included A \$5,000 Tax Deduction For Tuition.** On May 16, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sabo, D-Minn., substitute amendment to offer President Clinton's budget as an alternative to the budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee. While the President's budget included smaller cuts to discretionary spending, Medicare, Medicaid and welfare than the Committee's plan, it also included a \$5,000 tax deduction for education and job training. Tuition and fees paid to postsecondary educational or vocational institutions would qualify for the credit if the institution is allowed to participate in the student loan program. Under the plan the deduction would rise to \$10,000 in 1999. The deduction would be phased out for single taxpayers with modified AGI between \$70,000 and \$90,000 (\$100,000 and \$120,000 for joint returns). The ranges of the phaseout—but not the maximum deduction—would be indexed for inflation beginning in 2000. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 178, [Vote #178](#), 5/16/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/96; “Clinton Sends Fiscal ‘97 Budget to Hill,” CQ Press, 1996; Congressional Budget Office, [5/96](#)]
- **Sanders Opposed A Budget That Included A Provision Expanding Deductible Contributions To Retirement Accounts.** On May 16, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sabo, D-Minn., substitute amendment to offer President Clinton's budget as an alternative to the budget resolution reported by the House Budget Committee. While the President's budget included smaller cuts to discretionary spending, Medicare, Medicaid and welfare than the Committee's plan, it also included a provision expanding the eligibility for deductible contributions to individual retirement accounts (IRAs) and added a new, special IRA. Under the law at the time, a participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan could not deduct IRA contributions if his or her income was above \$35,000 (\$50,000, if married). The proposal would raise the income limit to \$70,000 (\$100,000, if married) by 1999 and would then index the limit for inflation. The limit on contributions of \$2,000 would be indexed for inflation in \$500 increments after 1996.

Taxpayers eligible for a deductible IRA could invest in a special IRA instead. Contributions to special IRAs would not be deductible, but distributions would be tax-free under the plan. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 178, [Vote #178](#), 5/16/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/96; "Clinton Sends Fiscal '97 Budget to Hill," CQ Press, 1996; Congressional Budget Office, [5/96](#)]

Sanders Opposed Requiring The President To Submit A Budget In Fiscal 1994 That Would Balance By Fiscal 1998. On June 9, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Conyers, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to require the president to submit and the House and Senate Budget committees to report a fiscal 1994 budget that will provide for a balanced budget by fiscal 1998. Motion rejected 199-220: D 189-68 (ND 144-31, SD 45-37); R 10-151; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5333, [Vote #174](#), 6/9/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/9/92]

Sanders Opposed Establishing A Process Ensuring Spending Cuts Would Go To Deficit Reduction. On September 13, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to establish a process to ensure that money cut from appropriations bills is devoted to deficit reduction. The bill would establish an accounting mechanism known as a "lockbox" account, whereby spending limits for an appropriations bill (and limits on budget authority and outlays for overall fiscal year discretionary spending) would be adjusted downward to reflect the average of cuts made in floor action by each chamber on an appropriations bill. Passed 364-59: D 137-55 (ND 86-49, SD 51-6); R 227-3; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1162, [Vote #658](#), 9/13/95; CQ Floor Votes, 9/13/95]

Sanders Opposed A Plan To Create A "Lock-Box" For Deficit Reduction And Prohibiting Reallocation Of Savings To Other Spending Programs. On March 7, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Crapo, R-Idaho, amendment to establish a "lock-box" mechanism that would take half the net savings made by floor amendments, when any appropriations bill passes the House or the Senate, and lock the money away for deficit reduction by reducing overall spending caps and by prohibiting reallocation of those savings to other spending programs. Adopted 329-89: D 115-71 (ND 75-56, SD 40-15); R 214-17; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3019, [Vote #53](#), 3/7/96; CQ Floor Votes, 3/7/96]

Sanders Opposed A Bipartisan Budget Plan Providing Additional Funds For Children's Health Insurance, Restoring Benefits For Legal Immigrants, And Providing Middle Class Families Tax Relief. On May 2, 1997, the Clinton Administration and Republican leaders in Congress announced agreement on a broad outline for a five-year budget plan. The agreement was designed to reduce the federal deficit to zero in fiscal year 2002. Critical details of the deal had been left vague, however, and with both sides disputing what had been included in the agreement, they returned to the negotiating table. On May 15, 1997, they presented a written version of the accord in a 24-page proposal and two letters written from Congressional Republicans to the White House clarifying their understanding of the budget agreement. To achieve the deficit reduction, they agreed shift spending priorities—but reduce the overall level of spending—and provide tax cuts of \$85 billion over five years and \$250 billion over ten years. The types of tax cuts included in the package were: (1) capital gains; (2) estate tax; (3) a \$500-per-child tax credit; (4) roughly \$35 billion to help middle-income families pay for postsecondary education; and (5) expanding individual retirement accounts (IRAs). Although not specifically guaranteed in the package, the parties were also seeking to a welfare to work tax credit, capital gains tax relief for home sales, and tax incentives for businesses to clean up environmentally damaged areas. Moreover, the agreement assumed \$115 billion in net savings from Medicare and \$13.6 billion in savings from Medicaid largely by reducing reimbursement rates for health care providers. The agreement included a key Clinton initiative—restoring Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid benefits for disabled legal immigrants who had entered the country before Aug. 23, 1996. The benefits had been terminated as part of the 1996 welfare overhaul law. Under the deal, those disabled legal immigrants who entered the country after August 22, 1996, and were on the rolls before June 1, 1997, would also be eligible for benefits. The agreement also guaranteed that Congress would spend \$16 billion over the first five years to insure up to 5 million children whose parents were too poor to afford health insurance. Within the domestic discretionary accounts, Clinton also got guarantees that Congress would fund at his requested levels top-priority programs including the National Institute of Standards and Technology; bilingual and immigrant education; an increase in Pell grants, which aided low-income college students; child literacy initiatives; Head Start; national parks,

including the Everglades Restoration Fund; the Bureau of Indian Affairs' tribal priority allocations; training and employment services, including Job Corps; and the Violent Crime Reduction Trust fund. The bipartisan budget blueprint was incorporated into H Con Res 84. In order to fill in the details of this budget plan, Congress would also later enact two separate reconciliation bills — one that makes changes in discretionary and entitlement spending programs (H R 2015) and a second that implements changes in the tax code (H R 2014). On May 21, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed the adoption of the five-year budget agreement. On June 5, 1997, Bernie Sanders again opposed the budget proposal by voting against adopting the conference report. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 84, [Vote #148](#), 5/21/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 5/21/97; “Pact Aims To Erase Deficit by 2002,” CQ Almanac, 1997; Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [6/12/97](#); “Reconciliation Package: Tax Cuts,” CQ Almanac, 1997; “Reconciliation Package: Spending Cuts,” CQ Almanac, 1997; H CON RES 84, [Vote #166](#), 6/5/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 6/5/97; **see also**: “Five-Year Balanced-Budget Deal Shapes Year's Fiscal Debate,” CQ Almanac, 1997]

- **Sanders Supported A Budget That Incorporated A \$115 Billion Reduction In Medicare Spending, While Increasing Spending On Science, Energy, Environment, Transportation, Education, And Law Enforcement Programs.** On May 21, 1997 Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Brown, D-Calif., substitute amendment to balance the budget by 2002 by reducing total spending by \$220 billion over five years, limiting defense spending to fiscal 1997 levels while providing increased spending in science, energy, environment, transportation, education and training, and law enforcement. The substitute would eliminate the tax cuts in the resolution, make no net change to Medicaid spending, and incorporate proposals from the budget resolution to yield a \$115 billion reduction in Medicare spending. Rejected 91-339; R 0-226; D 90-113; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H CON RES 84, [Vote #145](#), 5/21/97; CQ Floor Votes, 5/21/97]
- **Sanders Voted For A Budget Deal That Would Increase Transportation Funding, But “Would Wreck” The Bipartisan Budget Agreement.** On May 21, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Shuster, R-Pa., substitute amendment to balance the budget by 2002 by increasing outlays for federal highway and mass transit programs to \$137 billion, offset by an across-the-board reduction of 0.0039 percent in discretionary spending and tax cuts to be phased in over four years, beginning in fiscal 1999. Programs like Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security, with mandatory spending, would be exempted from the proposed cuts. According to congressional leaders, the amendment “would wreck the entire budget deal.” Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 84, [Vote #147](#), 5/21/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 5/21/97; New York Times, [5/21/97](#)]

Sanders Opposed Alternative Budget Calling For Tax Cuts, Class Size Reductions. On June 5, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Spratt, D-S.C., substitute amendment to adopt a five-year budget plan that would provide budget authority for discretionary spending at the levels agreed to in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act and provide for \$30 billion in tax reductions over five years by closing so-called tax loopholes. The amendment would provide for \$10 billion in new mandatory spending initiatives, including funds to reduce classroom sizes and child care. Rejected 164-257; R 0-223; D 164-33; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 284, [Vote #209](#), 6/5/98; CQ Floor Votes, 6/5/98]

Sanders Opposed A Budget That Included Tax Cuts; Helped Shore Up Social Security And Medicare; And Increased Funding For Defense, Agriculture And Veterans Health Care. On March 25, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Minge, D-Minn., substitute amendment on behalf of the Coalition, also known as the Blue Dogs, that calls for a smaller (\$100.8 billion less than the resolution) tax-cut over five years. The substitute amendment also uses debt reduction dividends to shore up Social Security and Medicare and allocates 25 percent of the on-budget surplus to fund defense, agriculture and veterans programs. Compared with the resolution, the amendment calls for \$12.2 billion more in defense spending, \$3.4 billion more in discretionary agricultural spending and \$1.1 billion for veterans' health care. Rejected 134-295; R 26-193; D 108-101; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 68, [Vote #75](#), 3/25/99; CQ Floor Votes, 3/25/99]

Sanders Opposed Plan To Save Social Security. On March 25, 1999, the Republican budget plan required using part of the Social Security surplus to pay for an estimated \$778 billion tax cut, over the following 10 years. Experts warned that the budget surpluses, including the Social Security Trust Fund, would have to be used to pay for any tax cut. On March 25, 1999, Bernie Sanders voted against a Democratic proposal to save all of the Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund surpluses before instituting any new tax cuts or spending hikes. Rejected 173-250: R 0-216; D 173-33; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H Con Res 68, [Vote #76](#); 3/25/99; New York Times, [4/15/99](#); EPI, [3/99](#); CQ Floor Votes, 3/25/99]

Sanders Opposed A Blue Dog Budget That Called For A Smaller Tax Cut And More Discretionary Spending. On March 23, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Stenholm, D-Texas, substitute amendment on behalf of The Coalition, also known as the Blue Dogs, which calls for a smaller tax cut and more discretionary spending than the resolution. It calls for \$606 billion in discretionary spending in 2001, \$9.3 billion more than the resolution, and \$40 billion in tax cuts. It also calls for \$15 billion more in defense discretionary budget authority than the resolution. Rejected 171-243: R 33-178; D 138-63; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 290, [Vote #72](#), 3/23/00; CQ Floor Votes, 3/23/00]

Sanders Opposed Democratic Budget Protecting Social Security And Medicare. On March 23, 2000 Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Spratt, D-S.C., substitute amendment that calls for extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs, repaying the public debt and providing targeted tax cuts. In 2001, the plan calls for \$20 billion more in non-defense discretionary spending than the budget resolution, and \$306 billion overall in defense discretionary spending. The plan would allow \$3 billion in net tax cuts next year. Rejected 184-233: R 0-212; D 184-19; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 290, [Vote #74](#), 3/23/00; CQ Floor Votes, 3/23/00]

Sanders Opposed Blue Dog Alternative Budget Which Would Postpone Tax Cuts For High-Income Individuals. On March 20, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Hill, D-Ind., amendment that would provide a balanced budget by fiscal 2009. It would maintain the president's spending levels including a \$400 billion prescription drug benefit but provide congressional flexibility in allocating funds. It also would postpone future tax cuts for high income individuals if the budget remains in a deficit because of costs associated with a war on Iraq. Rejected 174-254: R 10-214; D 164-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 95, [Vote #78](#), 3/20/03; CQ Floor Votes, 3/20/03]

Sanders Opposed Blue Dog Budget Providing Tax Cuts For Working Families. On March 25, 2004 Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Stenholm, D-Texas, amendment that would provide for a balanced budget by fiscal 2012 and reduce the deficit by half over the next two years. Action on additional tax cuts or other proposals that would create additional budgetary obligations would be deferred until Congress and the president has taken action to reduce the deficit. It would allow for a one-year extension of the \$1,000 child tax credit, so-called marriage penalty relief, and the 10 percent tax bracket and allow for an extension of the tax cuts after 2010 subject to pay-as-you-go rules. Rejected 183-243: R 12-211; D 171-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 393, [Vote #89](#), 3/25/04; CQ Floor Votes, 3/25/04]

Additional Family Tax Credits

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Plan To Cut Capital Gains Taxes, The Estate Tax, And Extend A Child Credit. On June 26, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Peterson, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the Budget Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to exempt certain percentages of non-corporate asset income from capital gains tax, increase the amount exempt from federal estate tax gradually from \$700,000 to \$1.2 million, provide a non-refundable tax credit for each child under age 17 and extend a tax credit of \$1,500 per year for up to two years for higher education expenses. Motion rejected 164-268: R 0-227; D 164-40; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2014, [Vote #244](#), 6/26/97; CQ Floor Votes, 6/26/97]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing A Child Tax Credit. On, July 31, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed the adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide a net tax cut of \$100.4 billion over five years, including

\$151.6 billion in gross tax cuts offset by \$51.2 billion in revenue increases. The bill would establish a tax credit for each child under age 17, lower the top capital gains tax rate from 28 percent to 20 percent, raise the amount exempt from the federal estate tax gradually from \$600,000 to \$1 million and provide \$39.4 billion in education tax incentives that include a non-refundable credit of up to \$1,500 for each student per year for the first two years of college. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2014, [Vote #350](#), 7/31/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/97; **see also**: “Reconciliation Package: Tax Cuts,” CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Supported A “Sense of the House” Resolution Expressing That Republican Tax Relief Bill For Married Couples Should Be Adopted. In the tax code, married couples receive a smaller deduction than they would had they filed taxes separately. Legislation was considered in the House and Senate which would have provided joint filers with twice the deductible that single filers receive, thereby correcting the so-called “marriage penalty” in the tax code. Differences between the House and Senate bills, however, were unable to be resolved before Congress adjourned for the congressional session. The subject of this vote was a non-binding resolution expressing the “sense of the House” that Congress should pass legislation to permanently extend tax breaks for married couples contained in the 1.35 trillion tax cut measure adopted in 2001 (the tax breaks in the 2001 bill would expire in 2010). In the view of Progressives, the non-binding resolution was a GOP-effort to blame the Senate for failing enact the House-passed marriage penalty tax relief bill (“sense of the House” resolutions do not have the force of law). In the view of Progressives, the Senate bill was a more responsible approach for two reasons. First, the Senate version would apply marriage penalty relief to all married couples (in contrast, the House-passed measure would not extend the marriage tax breaks to low-income married couples). Second, the Senate bill did not make the tax breaks permanent. During the current period of rising federal budget deficits, Progressives felt as though the government was not in a financial position to provide permanent tax cuts. Moreover, Progressives worried that the GOP-drafted marriage breaks would threaten other programs like Social Security. Based on their objections to the House-passed marriage tax break bill and the GOP's political posturing on the issue, Progressives voted in opposition to the sense of the House resolution. Despite objections from Progressives, however, the resolution was adopted by a 285-130 margin. Bernie Sanders supported the measure, while a majority of House Democrats opposed the plan. [H RES 543, [Vote #430](#), 10/2/02; Progressive Punch, [10/2/02](#)]

Other Taxes

Sanders Opposed Moratorium On Internet Taxes. On May 10, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would impose a five-year moratorium on state and local taxes on Internet access until Oct. 21, 2006. It would also eliminate the grandfather clause that currently allows certain states to collect taxes on Internet access. Passed 352-75: R 209-9; D 142-65; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3709, [Vote #159](#), 5/10/00; CQ Floor Votes, 5/10/00]

Sanders Voted Against A Democratic Attempt to Increase Estate Tax Exemption. On April 13, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Pomeroy, D-N.D., substitute amendment that would increase the estate tax exemption to \$3 million for individuals and \$6 million for married couples in 2006. In 2009, the exemption would increase to \$3.5 million for individuals and \$7 million for married couples. The substitute would freeze the maximum estate tax at the current rate of 47 percent and reinstate the 5 percent surtax on estates valued at more than \$10 million that was repealed under the 2001 tax law. Rejected 194-238: R 1-228; D 193-9; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 8, [Vote #101](#), 4/13/05; CQ Floor Votes, 4/13/05]

Sanders Voted Against A Democratic Attempt To Partially Repeal The Estate Tax. On June 22, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Pomeroy, D-N.D., motion to recommit the bill back to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to include language that would increase the estate tax exemption to \$3 million for individuals and \$6 million for married couples in 2007 and \$3.5 million for individuals and \$7 million for married couples in 2009. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5638, [Vote #314](#), 6/22/06; CQ Floor Votes, 6/22/06]

Debt Ceiling

1996: Sanders Voted Against Legislation Increasing The Debt Limit By \$600 Billion. On, March 28, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed an passage of the bill to increase the federal debt limit from \$4.9 trillion to \$5.5 trillion, to allow Social Security beneficiaries to earn more outside income without losing their benefits, to expand the ability of small businesses to challenge government regulations in court, and to give the president line-item veto authority beginning in 1997. Under the rule for the bill (HRes391), because the Senate had previously adopted the conference report on the bill (S4) giving the president line-item veto authority, the line-item veto provision was to be stripped from HR3136 and the House was to be deemed to have adopted the conference report on S4, thus clearing it for the president. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3136, [Vote #102](#), 3/28/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 3/28/96]

1997: Sanders Voted Against Legislation Increasing The Debt Limit By \$450 Billion. On July 30, 1997, Bernie Sanders voted against agreeing to the conference report to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which included a provision to increase the debt limit by \$450 billion to \$5.95 trillion. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2015, [Vote #345](#), 7/30/97; CRS Report, [4/5/11](#); CQ Floor Votes, 7/30/97]

Opportunity & Prosperity

Jobs Programs

1993: Sanders Voted Against Legislation Reopening A Small Business Administration Loan Program To Create Or Maintain 325,000 Jobs. On May 26, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$1.8 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1993. The legislation also included \$181 million to reopen a suspended Small Business Administration (SBA) business loan program, money the committee said would leverage an additional \$3.3 billion in loans and create or maintain 325,000 jobs. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2118, [Vote #188](#), 5/26/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; “Congress Clears Spring Supplemental,” CQ Almanac, 1993; *see also*: New York Times, [5/28/93](#); Statement on Signing the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, [7/3/93](#)]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Tax Benefits For Job Creation. On October 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the \$27 billion conference report on the tax bill, including tax benefits for 25 inner-city and 25 rural-area enterprise zones; a restoration of tax breaks for individual retirement accounts (IRAs); penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs; a 12-month extension of a dozen expiring tax breaks, allowing the writeoff of intangible assets, including good will, over 14 years; passive loss deductions by real estate developers; new rules allowing real estate investment by pension funds; the repeal of luxury taxes; the permanent extension of the low-income housing and targeted jobs tax credits; the creation of a new child welfare capped entitlement; and provisions for other purposes. The bill would increase taxes on securities firms and owners of commercial real estate, increasing estimated taxes for individuals and corporations, capping deductions for business-related moving expenses, and limiting tax benefits to owners of failed thrifts and through other measures. Adopted 208-202: R 39-122; D 169-79; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 11, [Vote #482](#), 10/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/92; *see also*: “Bush Vetoes Year’s Second Tax Bill,” CQ Almanac 1992]

Sanders Voted Against Tax Credits For Job Creation In Poor Areas. On July 25, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. English, R-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide tax credits and economic incentives to encourage investment and job creation in economically depressed urban and rural communities. It would authorize President Clinton’s New Markets Initiative, and designates nine new empowerment zones and 40 new renewal communities. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4923, [Vote #430](#), 7/25/00; CQ Almanac, 2000; CQ Floor Votes, 7/25/00]

Job Training

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Consolidating Job Training Programs. On September 19, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a passage of the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment and Rehabilitation Systems (CAREERS) bill to consolidate more than 100 federal job training and education programs into four block grants for the states. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1617, [Vote #671](#), 9/19/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 9/19/95; *see also*: “Support Collapses For Job Training,” CQ Almanac. 1996]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Vocational Training. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For vocational education, the measure provided \$1.3 billion -- \$21 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$35 million more than the administration’s request. The total included \$1.2 billion for basic state grants. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly’s House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For A Training Program That Helps Young People.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the Job Corps, the agreement provided a total of \$1.5 billion -- \$60 million more than the FY 2002 level, but \$14 million less than the administration’s

request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Program Providing Part-Time Employment In Community Service For Unemployed, Low-Income Seniors.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the program that provided part-time employment in community service activities for unemployed, low-income people aged 55 and over, the agreement appropriated \$445 million -- \$100,000 more than the FY 2002 level and \$5 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For AmeriCorps.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$429 million for the Corporation for National and Community Service, which administered the AmeriCorps national service program (7% more than FY 2002 funding but 32% less than requested). The measure allowed the AmeriCorps program in FY 2003 to add no more than 50,000 new participants who would be eligible for education benefits from the program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Manufacturing

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Effort To Add Funds To The Advanced Technology Program. On September 21, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Honda, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the Science Committee with instructions to add language that would authorize \$140 million in fiscal 2006 for the Advanced Technology Program. Motion rejected 196-226: R 0-224; D 196-1; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 250, [Vote #484](#), 9/21/05; CQ Floor Votes, 9/21/05]

Sanders Voted Against A Democratic Effort To Fund Agencies Involved In Basic And Applied Sciences, Including The Manufacturing Extension Partnership. On May 29, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Brown, D-Calif., substitute amendment to increase the bill's \$19.7 billion authorization to levels closer to those requested by the administration for civilian science programs at the National Science Foundation, NASA and other agencies involved with basic and applied sciences. The substitute increases authorized spending for Mission to Planet Earth, advanced subsonics research, and science and technology programs at the Environmental Protection Agency. It authorizes \$345 million for the Advanced Technology Program, \$105 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership and \$10 million for the Technology Administration. Rejected 176-235: R 1-225; D 175-9; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3322, [Vote #197](#), 5/29/96; CQ Floor Votes, 5/29/96]

Sanders Voted Against Extending The Research And Development Tax Credit. On December 8, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Thomas, R-Calif., motion to concur in the Senate amendment, with a House amendment to the bill that would extend a number of expiring or expired tax breaks through 2007, including the research and development tax credit, deductions for certain state and local taxes and tuition and related expenses. Certain expiring energy tax provisions, including the renewable electricity production credit, would also be extended. It would block a scheduled 5 percent cut in Medicare physician payments in 2007, allow for the exploration of 8.3 million acres of the Outer Continental Shelf in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and provide that the U.S. Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief. Motion agreed to 367-45: R 212-3; D 155-41; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 6111, [Vote #533](#), 12/8/06; CQ Floor Votes, 12/8/06]

Anti-Poverty Programs

Sanders Opposed Democratic Attempt To Soften Welfare Reform Cuts For Legal Immigrants, Medicaid And Disability Payments, And Provide A Safety Net For Children. On, July 18, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep.

Tanner, D-Tenn., amendment to save about \$53 billion over six years, compared with the \$61.1 billion saved by the welfare reform bill. The substitute would require states to provide vouchers for children whose parents reach the five-year limit on benefits, assure that children of legal immigrants continue to receive food stamp benefits and not give states the option of receiving their food stamp funding in a block grant. According to the Dallas Morning News, the measure “would have allowed states to use federal funds to provide vouchers to families who are cut off welfare after five years and would require vouchers for those cut off after two years” and “also would have softened Republican cuts on legal immigrants, including food stamps, Medicaid and disability payments.” Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3734, [Vote #329](#), 7/18/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 7/18/96; Dallas Morning News, 7/19/96]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Supporting Low-Income Fathers. On November 10, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to authorize \$150 million over six years for grants to nonprofit groups and state agencies that create programs to promote responsible fatherhood and create educational, economic and employment opportunities. The measure includes offsets that would crack down on student loan defaults and would repeal a bonus to states that achieve high performance on welfare-to-work programs. According to the AP, “While there was wide support for the overall goals of the bill, many objected to provisions that, as in the 1996 welfare law, allows federal funds to flow to religious groups providing social services. [...] The legislation has the support of the administration and such groups as the Children's Defense Fund. It is opposed by the National Organization for Women whose president Patricia Ireland expressed concern that much of the money would go to right-wing groups that promote marriage even in abusive situations and to programs helping non-custodial fathers, undermining support for custodial parents, mostly women. Barry Lynn of Americans United for Separation of Church and State also said that ‘promoting strong families is a good thing, but forcing taxpayers to support religious institutions against their will is not.’” Passed 328-93: R 172-42; D 156-50; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3073, [Vote #586](#), 11/10/99; CQ Floor Votes, 11/10/99; AP [11/11/99](#)]

Sanders Opposed Democratic Attempt To Increase Child Care Funding, Provide Assistance To Legal Immigrants. On May 16, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Cardin, D-Md., amendment that would increase child care funding by \$11 billion over the next five years, maintain the 30-hour-per-week work requirement on individual beneficiaries, and allow legal immigrants to receive benefits. Block grant funding would be increased annually to keep up with inflation and education and training programs could count toward a state's participation rate. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4737, [Vote #168](#), 5/16/02; CQ Floor Votes, 5/16/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Homeless. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$1.2 billion for HUD programs for the homeless -- \$102 million (9%) more than FY 2002 funding and 8% more than requested. These funds could have been used at HUD's discretion for the Emergency Shelter Grants program, Supportive Housing program, Section 8 moderate rehabilitation of single-room units for the homeless, the Shelter Plus Care program and the innovative homeless initiatives demonstration program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Child Nutrition & Food Stamps

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Child Welfare Entitlements. On October 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the \$27 billion conference report on the tax bill, including tax benefits for 25 inner-city and 25 rural-area enterprise zones; a restoration of tax breaks for individual retirement accounts (IRAs); penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs; a 12-month extension of a dozen expiring tax breaks, allowing the writeoff of intangible assets, including good will, over 14 years; passive loss deductions by real estate developers; new rules allowing real estate investment by pension funds; the repeal of luxury taxes; the permanent extension of the low-income housing and targeted jobs tax credits; the creation of a new child welfare capped entitlement; and provisions for other purposes. The bill would increase taxes on securities firms and owners of commercial real estate, increasing estimated taxes for individuals and corporations, capping deductions for business-related moving expenses, and limiting tax benefits to owners of failed thrifts and through other measures. Adopted 208-202: R 39-122; D 169-79;

I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 11, [Vote #482](#), 10/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/92; **see also**: “Bush Vetoes Year's Second Tax Bill,” CQ Almanac 1992]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Increased Funding For The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants And Children. Only July 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$62.7 billion in new budget authority for agriculture programs, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies for fiscal 1996. The bill would provide \$6.3 billion less than the fiscal 1995 level. The House increased funds for the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children, commonly known as WIC, by \$260 million over the previous fiscal year's level. Passed 313-78: D 120-63 (ND 70-56, SD 50-7); R 193-14; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1976, [Vote #554](#), 7/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/21/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: House Passes Agriculture Bill; Clinton Threatens To Veto,” CQ Weekly, 7/22/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing The Funding For The Women, Infants And Children Nutrition Program. On October 12, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$63.2 billion in new budget authority for agriculture, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies in fiscal 1996. The bill provides \$5.8 billion less than the \$69 billion provided in fiscal 1995. The bill increased funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program by nearly \$260 million, to \$3.7 billion. Lawmakers also agreed to appropriate about \$1 billion in direct loans for rural housing, a slight increase compared with fiscal 1995. The legislation also restored full funding, \$110 million, for the Agriculture Department's Market Promotion Program, up from the \$85.5 million appropriated in fiscal 1995. That program helped subsidize the overseas advertising budgets for agriculture products. Adopted 288-132: D 119-70 (ND 68-62, SD 51-8); R 169-61; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1976, [Vote #708](#), 10/12/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/12/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: \$63 Billion for Agriculture Clears Senate Easily,” CQ Weekly, 10/14/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: Compromise on Agriculture Bill May Win President's Approval,” CQ Weekly, 9/30/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Boosted Food Stamp Allotments. On June 12, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$52.7 billion in new budget authority for agriculture programs, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies for fiscal 1997. The bill would provide \$10.4 billion less than the fiscal 1996 level of \$63.1 billion. The measure, which drew bipartisan support, would boost rural development programs through a new, \$100 million "Fund for Rural America," as well as increase food stamp allotments above the previous year's levels, according to House appropriators. Passed 351-74: D 144-52 (ND 94-45, SD 50-7); R 207-21; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3603, [Vote #234](#), 6/12/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/12/96; “After Spats on Price Supports, Farm Spending Moves Easily,” CQ Weekly, 6/15/96; **see also**: “Agriculture Programs Stay the Course,” CQ Almanac, 1996]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The School Lunch Program. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriates \$10.6 billion -- \$4 million more than the president's request and \$493 million more than the previous level -- for various child nutrition programs which provide nutritious foods to preschool children and children in elementary and secondary schools. The largest accounts within that total are the school lunch program, the school breakfast program, and the child and adult care food program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Nutritional Assistance Of Women, Infants And Children.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provides WIC with \$4.7 billion -- \$55 million less than the president requested but \$348 million (8%) more than provided during the previous year. (The FY 2002 total includes \$39 million in emergency appropriations from PL 107-117 and supplemental appropriations from PL 107-206.) The agreement contains a 6.5% across-the-board cut that applies to all but a few discretionary spending accounts. WIC is one of the accounts

exempted from the cut. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Food Stamps.** The food stamp program helps low-income people and families purchase food by means of electronic cards or paper vouchers that can be used in retail stores. The federal government pays for 50% of the administrative costs, with state governments covering the other half. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$26.3 billion for the food stamp program -- \$3.3 billion (15%) more than the previous total and \$64 million more than the administration's request. That appropriation included a \$2 billion contingency reserve, as requested by the administration, to be used in the event that food stamp funding needs are greater than previously anticipated. (The FY 2002 appropriation contained a contingent fund at the same level.) A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Food Stamps. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill provided \$27.7 billion for the food stamp program -- \$1.4 billion (5%) more than fiscal 2003. That appropriation included a \$2 billion contingency reserve to be used in the event food stamp funding needs are greater than previously anticipated. The food stamp program helps low-income people and families purchase food by means of electronic cards or paper vouchers that can be used in retail stores. The federal government pays for 50% of the administrative costs, with state governments covering the other half. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Child Nutrition.** On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill appropriated \$11.4 billion, \$838 million (8%) more than fiscal 2003, for various child nutrition programs which provide nutritious foods to preschool children and children in elementary and secondary schools. The largest accounts within that total were \$6.7 billion for the school lunch program, \$1.8 billion for the school breakfast program, and \$2.0 billion for the child and adult care food program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Development & Housing

Sanders Opposed Effort Endorsing Urban Enterprise Zones. On June 3, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. McDade, R-Pa., motion to instruct the House conferees on the fiscal 1992 disaster relief supplemental to accept the Senate amendment expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of urban enterprise zones. Motion agreed to 372-21: D 223-19 (ND 150-17, SD 73-2); R 149-1; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5132, [Vote #153](#), 6/3/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/3/92]

Sanders Voted Against A Bill Providing Tax Incentives To Establish Enterprise Zones In Distressed Urban And Rural Areas. On July 2, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Rostenkowski, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to provide tax incentives for the establishment of 50 enterprise zones in distressed urban and rural areas; provide \$2.5 billion over five years for job training, education, health and nutrition, community development, and crime prevention in the enterprise zones; extend certain expiring tax provisions; allow real estate professionals to deduct passive losses; repeal the 1990 excise taxes on yachts, furs, and jewelry; and enact provisions to raise revenue to offset the costs of the bill. Motion agreed to 356-55: R 158-6; D 198-48; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 11, [Vote #268](#), 7/2/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/2/92; *see also*: "Bush Vetoes Year's Second Tax Bill," CQ Almanac 1992]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Tax Benefits For Impoverished Areas And A Permanent Extension Of Low-Income Housing. On October 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the \$27 billion conference report on the tax bill, including tax benefits for 25 inner-city and 25 rural-area enterprise zones; a restoration of tax breaks for individual retirement accounts (IRAs); penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs; a 12-month extension of a dozen expiring tax breaks, allowing the writeoff of intangible assets, including good will, over 14 years; passive loss deductions by real estate developers; new rules allowing real estate investment by pension funds; the repeal of luxury taxes; the permanent extension of the low-income housing and targeted jobs tax credits; the creation of a new child welfare capped entitlement; and provisions for other purposes. The bill would increase taxes on securities firms and owners of commercial real estate, increasing estimated taxes for individuals and corporations, capping deductions for business-related moving expenses, and limiting tax benefits to owners of failed thrifts and through other measures. Adopted 208-202: R 39-122; D 169-79; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 11, [Vote #482](#), 10/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/92; *see also*: “Bush Vetoes Year’s Second Tax Bill,” CQ Almanac 1992]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Expanding An Affordable Housing Program And Imposing New Requirements for Contracting With Minority And Women Owned Businesses. On, September 14, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$18.3 billion to resolve failed savings and loans institutions, authorize funds for the new Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) for fiscal 1994-98, direct new management reforms, expand the Resolution Trust Corporation's affordable housing program, and impose new requirements for contracting with businesses owned by minorities and women. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1340, [Vote #434](#), 9/14/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 9/14/93]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Increased Direct Loans For Rural Housing. On October 12, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$63.2 billion in new budget authority for agriculture, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies in fiscal 1996. The bill provides \$5.8 billion less than the \$69 billion provided in fiscal 1995. The bill increased funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program by nearly \$260 million, to \$3.7 billion. Lawmakers also agreed to appropriate about \$1 billion in direct loans for rural housing, a slight increase compared with fiscal 1995. The legislation also restored full funding, \$110 million, for the Agriculture Department's Market Promotion Program, up from the \$85.5 million appropriated in fiscal 1995. That program helped subsidize the overseas advertising budgets for agriculture products. Adopted 288-132: D 119-70 (ND 68-62, SD 51-8); R 169-61; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1976, [Vote #708](#), 10/12/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/12/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: \$63 Billion for Agriculture Clears Senate Easily,” CQ Weekly, 10/14/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: Compromise on Agriculture Bill May Win President's Approval,” CQ Weekly, 9/30/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Would Boost Rural Development Programs. On June 12, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$52.7 billion in new budget authority for agriculture programs, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies for fiscal 1997. The bill would provide \$10.4 billion less than the fiscal 1996 level of \$63.1 billion. The measure, which drew bipartisan support, would boost rural development programs through a new, \$100 million "Fund for Rural America," as well as increase food stamp allotments above the previous year's levels, according to House appropriators. Passed 351-74: D 144-52 (ND 94-45, SD 50-7); R 207-21; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3603, [Vote #234](#), 6/12/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/12/96; “After Spats on Price Supports, Farm Spending Moves Easily,” CQ Weekly, 6/15/96; *see also*: “Agriculture Programs Stay the Course,” CQ Almanac, 1996]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Rural Housing And Development. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provides \$2.8 billion for rural development programs -- \$225 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$208 million more than the administration's request. In addition, it provides \$12 billion for various rural development loans -- \$2.1 billion (21%) more than the FY 2002 level and \$4.8 billion (66%) more than the president requested. The larger accounts within the measure's rural development provisions include those of the Rural Housing Service, the Rural Utilities Service and the Rural Community Advancement

Program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds To Help State And Local Governments Expand The Supply Of Affordable Housing.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$2.0 billion for the HOME Investments Partnership program, under which funds were provided to state and local governments to expand the supply of affordable housing. The amount provided is \$154 million (8%) more than FY 2002 funding but 4% less than requested. The measure allows \$75 million of the amount appropriated to be used for the president's Downpayment Assistance Initiative, which would provide downpayment assistance to help 15,000 low- and moderate-income families buy homes. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Housing Opportunities For Persons Living With AIDS.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$292 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program (5% more than FY 2002). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Allowing Rural Utility Service Loans For New York City Suburbs.** The Rural Utility Service administers a number of loan programs, including electricity, telecommunications, telephone bank, distance learning, telemedicine and local television loans. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure waived population requirements for borrowers within 100 miles of New York City to respond to consequences of the Sept. 11 terrorists attacks. (Under the law at the time, the communities neighboring New York City have populations too high to qualify as rural for purposes of eligibility.) The waiver would not allow loans or grants in New York City, but would allow borrowers in small communities near the city to provide backup, off-site data processing and broadband to companies in the city. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Work Place Fairness

Sanders Opposed Legislation Permitting Women To Breast Feed On Federal Property. On September 15, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$28.2 billion for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and other federal agencies. The legislation included a provision that would require women be permitted to breast feed on federal property. The breast-feeding provision had been pushed by Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y., who co-chairs the Congressional Women's Caucus, and by Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations Subcommittee member Lucille Roybal-Allard, D-Calif., among others. It was added on the House floor July 15. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 292-126: R 139-76; D 153-49; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2490, [Vote #426](#), 9/15/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/15/99; "Treasury-Postal Service Bill Includes Pay Raise for Next White House Resident," CQ Almanac, 1999]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Requiring Federal Agencies To Write and Enforce An Anti-Sex Discrimination Policy. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The legislation prohibited any federal department or agency from spending any funds in this or any other FY 2003 appropriations bill unless it had in place, and would administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding for OSHA.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the agreement appropriated \$453 million -- \$10 million more than the FY 2002 level, and \$16 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Protecting Against Unfair Trade

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Sanders' Own Initiative Banning The Import Of Goods Made By Forced Child Labor. On September 30, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$25.4 billion in new mandatory and discretionary budget authority for the Treasury Department, Postal Service and other general government functions, including the Executive Office of the President in fiscal 1998. The conference report would provide \$1.3 billion more than in fiscal 1997. The legislation included a \$67 million increase for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and a 10 percent funding increase for the Internal Revenue Service. The bill permitted lawmakers to receive their first pay raise in five years. Most lawmakers earn \$133,600 yearly, so the 2.3 percent increase would boost their salaries to \$136,700. The legislation also contained a provision included by Bernie Sanders to ban the import of goods made by forced or indentured child laborers. Adopted 220-207: D 113-88 (ND 86-62, SD 27-26); R 107-118; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the legislation. [H R 2378, [Vote #474](#), 9/30/97; CQ Floor Votes, 9/30/97; "Treasury-Postal Spending Bill Comes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 10/4/97; "Pay Raise Foes Declare End To Battle as Increase OK'd" CQ Weekly, 10/4/97]

Sanders Opposed Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank. On June 5, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would reauthorize the Export-Import Bank through fiscal 2006. The agreement would increase the bank's aggregate loan limit from \$75 billion to \$100 billion over the next four years and increase small business related activities including doubling, to 20 percent, loans assisting those businesses. It would allow the president to disapprove loans through the Tied Aid Credit Fund that he determines would impede arrangements restricting the use of tied aid. The agreement also would extend the work of an advisory committee on Africa and continue additional reports to Congress on increasing U.S. exports to Africa. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 344-78: D 180-26 (ND 129-25, SD 51-1); R 164-50; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 1372, [Vote #210](#), 6/5/02; CQ Floor Votes, 6/5/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Agency Responsible For Investigating Unfair Trade Practices. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$54 million for the International Trade Commission -- \$3 million more than the previous level and equal to the request. The commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and advising the president and Congress on international trade related matters. According to its website, "The United States International Trade Commission is an independent, quasijudicial Federal agency with broad investigative responsibilities on matters of trade. The agency investigates the effects of dumped and subsidized imports on domestic industries and conducts global safeguard investigations. The Commission also adjudicates cases involving imports that allegedly infringe intellectual property rights." A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03; USITC Website, accessed [8/10/15](#)]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Department Of Labor's Dislocated Worker Program.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided a total of \$1.1 billion for dislocated worker programs -- \$28 million more than the FY 2002 level, and \$51 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Expanding Buy American Provisions For The Pentagon. On May 22, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$400.5 billion for defense programs for fiscal 2004. In order to protect the nation's domestic industrial base, the bill authorized \$100 million for a fund to develop U.S. suppliers for key materials and components. It also proposed to expand the list of items the Pentagon was required to purchase from domestic suppliers and limit the Defense secretary's existing authority to waive the requirement. During floor debate, the House agreed to require that Pentagon purchases subject to the Buy America Act be at least 65 percent domestic content instead of 50 percent as required by existing law. Passed 361-68: R 223-1; D 138-66; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #221](#), 5/22/03; CQ Floor Votes, 5/22/03; "Policy Debate Slows Defense Bill," CQ Almanac, 2003]

Sanders Opposed An Effort To Prevent Passage Of The U.S.-Singapore Trade Deal. According to House rules, legislation needs to be read three times before passage; the first reading occurs when the legislation is first introduced, the second reading occurs before House debate on the floor, and the third (and final) reading occurs at the conclusion of floor debate but before final passage of the legislation. The subject of this vote was the third reading of legislation to encourage free trade between the U.S. and Singapore. Progressives voted against the pro-forma third reading (in an effort to prevent final passage of the bill) based on their objections to the underlying legislation. In the view of Progressives, the U.S.-Singapore trade bill would exacerbate the trade deficit in the United States and thereby cause Americans to lose their jobs (a trade "deficit" in this context means that the U.S. annually pays more money for imported products-those made in other countries-than it earns in exporting U.S.-made goods to those countries). Additionally, Progressives contended that free-trade agreements (like the proposal under consideration here) encourage environmental degradation by allowing corporations unfettered access to commodities that sometimes come from previously pristine natural environments under-protected by nations' environmental laws. Despite their objections to the bill, the third reading was allowed on a 309-114 vote and the legislation was allowed to proceed in the legislative process. Bernie Sanders supported the procedural measure, while a majority of House Democrats opposed the plan. [H R 2739, [Vote #430](#), 7/24/03; Progressive Punch, [7/24/03](#)]

Sanders Opposed An Effort To Prevent Passage Of The U.S.-Chile Trade Deal. House rules require that legislation be read three times before passage; the first reading occurs when the legislation is first introduced, the second reading occurs before House debate on the floor, and the third (and final) reading occurs at the conclusion of floor debate but before final passage of the legislation (usually the title of the bill, and not entire document, is read by the clerk of the House). The subject of this vote was the third reading of legislation to encourage free trade between the U.S. and Chile. Progressives voted against the pro-forma third reading (in an effort to prevent final passage of the bill) based on their objections to the underlying legislation (arguments against the U.S.-Chile free trade bill mirror those presented in opposition to the U.S.-Singapore free trade bill (see Roll Call Vote #432); in fact, both pieces of legislation were called up for debate at the same time). In the view of Progressives, the U.S.-Chile trade bill would exacerbate the trade deficit in the United States and thereby cause Americans to lose their jobs (a trade "deficit" in this context means that the U.S. annually pays more money for imported products-those made in other countries-than it earns in exporting U.S.-made goods to those countries). Progressives also contended that free-trade agreements encourage environmental degradation by allowing corporations unfettered access to commodities that sometimes come from previously pristine natural environments under-protected by nations' environmental laws. Despite their objections to the free trade bill, the third reading was allowed on a 299-129 vote and the legislation was allowed to proceed in the legislative process. Bernie Sanders supported the procedural measure, while a majority of House Democrats opposed the plan. [H R 2738, [Vote #434](#), 7/24/03; Progressive Punch, [7/24/03](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Authorizing The Agency That Investigates Unfair Trade Practices. On July 14, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Thomas, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize \$21 billion in fiscal 2005-06 for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection bureau and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement bureau. It also would authorize \$83 million for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and \$127 million for the U.S. International Trade Commission in fiscal 2005 and 2006. Motion agreed to 341-85: R 222-3; D 119-81; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4418, [Vote #373](#), 7/14/04; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/04]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Encouraging The Pentagon To Buy American. On November 7, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize \$401.3 billion for defense and national security in fiscal 2004. The legislation included a provision that encouraged the Pentagon to purchase products from domestic suppliers. Specifically, it directed the secretary of Defense to establish an incentive program for contractors to purchase machine tools manufactured in the United States. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 362-40; R 218-0; D 144-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/03; “Policy Debate Slows Defense Bill,” CQ Almanac, 2003]

Sanders Supported A Resolution To Withdraw From The World Trade Organization. On June 9, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported passage of the joint resolution that would withdraw congressional approval of the agreement establishing the World Trade Organization. Rejected 86-338; R 39-185; D 46-153; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H J RES 27, [Vote #239](#), 6/9/05; CQ Floor Votes, 6/9/05]

Federal Workers

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Civilian Employees A Pay Raise. On September 15, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$28.2 billion for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and other federal agencies. The conference report would increase pay for federal civilian employees by 4.8 percent, and would increase the president's salary to \$400,000 when the new president takes office in 2001. It also would require federal employee health insurance plans that offer prescription drug coverage to include contraceptive coverage. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 292-126; R 139-76; D 153-49; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2490, [Vote #426](#), 9/15/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/15/99]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing A Pay Raise For Federal Civilian Employees. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided a 4.1% pay increase for federal civilian employees, the same as the military. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Civilian Defense Employees A Pay Raise. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The bill funded the president's request for a 2.0% pay increase for civilian Defense Department personnel, effective Jan. 1. The measure also gave the department authority to provide a larger increase if it provides the funds from elsewhere in its budget. Passed 399-19; R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

School

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Filling A \$2 Billion Shortfall In The Pell Grants Program For Needy College Students. On May 26, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$1.8 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1993. The legislation included \$160 million to restore part of a \$2 billion 1991–93 shortfall in the Pell grants program for needy college students. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2118, [Vote #188](#), 5/26/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; “Congress Clears Spring Supplemental,” CQ Almanac, 1993; *see also*: New York Times, [5/28/93](#); Statement on Signing the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, [7/3/93](#)]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Tax Credits For College. On, July 31, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed the adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide a net tax cut of \$100.4 billion over five years, including \$151.6 billion in gross tax cuts offset by \$51.2 billion in revenue increases. The bill would establish a tax credit for each child under age 17, lower the top capital gains tax rate from 28 percent to 20 percent, raise the amount exempt from the federal estate tax gradually from \$600,000 to \$1 million and provide \$39.4 billion in education tax incentives that include a non-refundable credit of up to \$1,500 for each student per year for the first two years of college. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2014, [Vote #350](#), 7/31/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/97; *see also*: “Reconciliation Package: Tax Cuts,” CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Plan To Cut Capital Gains Taxes, The Estate Tax, And Extend A Child Tax And Tuition Tax Credit. On June 26, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Peterson, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the Budget Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment to exempt certain percentages of non-corporate asset income from capital gains tax, increase the amount exempt from federal estate tax gradually from \$700,000 to \$1.2 million, provide a non-refundable tax credit for each child under age 17 and extend a tax credit of \$1,500 per year for up to two years for higher education expenses. Motion rejected 164-268: R 0-227; D 164-40; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2014, [Vote #244](#), 6/26/97; CQ Floor Votes, 6/26/97]

Sanders Missed A Vote Reaffirming Congress’ Commitment To The Disabilities Education Act. On September 25, 2000, Bernie Sanders missed a vote on Rep. Goodling, R-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 and reaffirming Congress' support for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. [H CON RES 399, [Vote #487](#), 9/25/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/25/00]

Sanders Voted Against “No Child Left Behind.” On December 13, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the No Child Left Behind Act that would overhaul education proposals to increase school accountability and reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for six years. The agreement would require states to annually test students in reading and math in grades three through eight, provide new accountability measures for schools that fail to make adequate yearly progress, and give schools greater flexibility to spend federal funds. It would include about \$26.3 billion for federal elementary and secondary education programs and \$13.5 billion for Title I programs for disadvantaged children in fiscal 2002. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 381-41: R 183-33; D 198-6; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1, [Vote #497](#), 12/13/01; CQ Floor Votes, 12/13/01]

Sanders Voted Against Education Spending Increases. In 2002, the appropriations process became bogged down so early that by the time fiscal year 2003 began in October none of the 13 regular appropriations bills had been enacted. When Congress finally adjourned, only two of these appropriations bills—Defense and Military Construction—had been enacted. To fix the situation, Congress sought to enact an omnibus appropriations package that wrapped the 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The massive conference agreement appropriated a total of \$397.4 billion in discretionary funds, and \$397.3 billion in mandatory spending to cover all non-defense activities of the federal government. In order to keep the measure's spending within the limits insisted on by the administration, the agreement subjected most of its spending to a 0.65% across-the-board cut, with the exception of

the Head Start program, the Veterans' Medical Care program, the Women, Infants, and Children nutrition program, and the space shuttle program. The cut was largely to fund education spending increases. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Poor Students.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the entire Title I Education for the Disadvantaged program, the agreement appropriated a total of \$13.9 billion, including \$4.8 billion in FY 2003 funds and \$9.0 billion in FY advance 2004 funds. The total for this program were \$1.5 billion (12%) more than the FY 2002 appropriation, and \$468 million (3%) more than the administration's request. This appropriation included a total of \$11.8 billion in grants to school districts -- \$1.4 billion more (13%) than the FY 2002 level, and \$400 million (4%) more than the administration requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Computers.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For education technology, the measure provided \$786 million -- \$1 million more than the FY 2002 level, and \$64 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For English Language Acquisition.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$690 million for the English Language Acquisition program -- \$25 million more than the FY 2002 level, and the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Special Education State Grants.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$9.7 billion for special education state grants -- \$1.4 billion (17%) more than the FY 2002 appropriation and \$400 million (4%) more than the administration's request. This appropriation included \$8.9 billion in Part B Grants to states, \$390 million in preschool grants, and \$437 million in grant for infants and families. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Financial Aid.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$13.5 billion for student financial aid programs -- \$165 million (1%) more than the FY 2002 level, and \$683 million (5%) more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Head Start.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the Head Start program, the agreement provided \$6.7 billion -- \$131 million more than the FY 2002 level, and equal to the administration's request. This total included \$5.3 billion provided for FY 2003 in this agreement, and \$1.4 billion in advance appropriations for the prior year. The measure also includes an advance FY 2004 appropriation of \$1.4 billion for Head Start. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Science Programs At Historically Black Colleges. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The legislation also contained \$19 million for science programs at historically black colleges and universities. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Science Programs At Historically Black Colleges. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement also provided \$21 million for science programs at historically black colleges and universities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote Marking the 50th Anniversary Of Brown v. Board Of Education. On May 13, 2004, Bernie Sanders did not vote on adoption of the concurrent resolution that would mark the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court's Brown v. Board of Education ruling that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. It also would renew the commitment of Congress to continue and build on the legacy of the Brown decision. Adopted 406-1: R 212-1; D 194-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 414, [Vote #176](#), 5/13/04; CQ Floor Votes, 5/13/04]

Agriculture

Sanders Opposed The 2002 Farm Bill, Which Was Designed To Support A Reliable, Safe And Affordable Food Supply. On October 5, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a bill was designed to “support the production of a reliable, safe, and affordable supply of food and fiber; promote stewardship of agricultural land and water resources; facilitate access to American farm products at home and abroad; encourage continued economic and infrastructure development in rural America; and ensure continued research to maintain an efficient and innovative agricultural and food sector.” A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 291-120: R 151-58; D 139-61; I 1-1. [H R 2646, [Vote #371](#), 10/5/01; USDA, accessed [7/25/15](#); CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/01]

The bill included provisions that:

Authorized \$167 billion over ten years for farm price supports, conservation programs, food aid and rural development. Authorized \$5 billion annually through 2012 to growers of corn, wheat, soybeans, rice and cotton. Payments would be made on a countercyclical program, meaning they would increase as prices dropped. Fixed payment plans based upon acres planted and set aside for conservation would be retained from the previous farm law.

- Eliminated a marketing tax on sugar at a cost of \$440 million over 10 years, reduced the interest rate on sugar price support loans and authorized a payment-in-kind program that would allow growers to pay loans in sugar instead of cash.
- Extended a milk price support program through 2011 at a cost of \$773 million.
- Created several marketing assistance loan programs similar to those for other commodities, including a loan program for wool and mohair at \$164 million over 10 years and a honey loan program.
- Overhauled the peanut commodity program at a cost of \$3.4 billion to make it resemble other crops’ arrangements more closely.
- Ended the marketing quota program and paid quota holders for the loss of crops they planted under it.
- Gave the Agriculture secretary the authority to combat outbreaks of plant and animal diseases with emergency funds. Provided an additional \$200 million in spending authority for surplus commodity purchases.
- Created a Technical Assistance Specialty Crop fund to assist with barriers to fruit and vegetable trade.
- Authorized \$15 million annually for the life of the bill for the Senior’s Farmer’s Market Program.
- Authorized \$16 billion through 2011 for soil, water and wildlife programs.
- Authorized \$1.4 billion for the Conservation Reserve Program through 2011, with a 39.5 million-acre enrollment cap. Authorized \$10.3 billion through 2011 for the Environmental Quality Incentive Program. [CQ Floor Votes, 10/05/01]

Administration

Sanders Supported Cutting Agriculture Administrative Spending By 10 Percent. On June 30, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported an amendment to an agriculture appropriations bill, which would cut overhead spending for all agencies in the bill except the Food and Drug Administration by 10 percent. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Adopted 214-191: R 125-39; D 88-152; I 1-0. [H R 5487, [Vote #248](#), 6/30/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/30/92]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Agriculture. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. In order to keep the measure's spending within the limits insisted on by the administration, the agreement subjected most of its spending to a 0.65% across-the-board cut, which was largely used to fund education spending increases. The agreement appropriated \$74.2 billion in FY 2003 for agriculture -- \$1.2 billion (1%) more than the

FY 2002 level and \$188 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Loans, Price Supports, Insurance & Assistance

Sanders Supported An Amendment Effectively Ending A Non-Recourse Loan Program For Sugar. On July 24, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Miller, R-Fla., amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay the salaries and expenses of Department of Agriculture personnel who issue non-recourse loans to sugar beet or sugar cane processors, effectively ending the non-recourse loan program for sugar. Rejected 175-253: R 103-120; D 71-133; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2160, [Vote #312](#), 7/24/97; CQ Floor Votes, 7/24/97]

Sanders Supported Eliminating Peanut Price Supports. On July 24, 1997, Bernie Sanders voted in favor of an amendment to prohibit the use of funds to pay the salaries and expenses of Department of Agriculture personnel who maintain a quota price for peanuts in excess of \$550 per ton, effectively establishing the maximum market price for peanuts at that level. The amendment was defeated, 185-242. A Majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H RES 2160, [Vote #314](#), 7/24/97; CQ Floor Votes, 7/24/97]

Sanders Supported a Dairy-Pricing System That Would Raise Milk Prices. On September 22, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported the passage of a bill trying to stop the Clinton administration's new dairy-pricing system. According to the Associated Press, "Under the government's current system, guaranteed minimum prices for fluid milk are lowest in the upper Midwest and highest in the South and West, up to \$3 per hundred pounds higher in some places, because the price is based on a farm's distance from Eau Claire, Wis. Both the USDA plan and the alternative approved by the House would scrap the Eau Claire system, but the department's program would go farther in narrowing regional disparities. Consumers would save 2 cents a gallon at the grocery store, USDA says, while the system approved by the House would raise milk prices slightly. The White House said the alternative plan would stimulate excess dairy production and reduce milk consumption. [...] 'Let's do what little we can to protect the family farmer,' said Rep. Bernie Sanders, I-Vt." [H R 1402, [Vote #436](#), 9/22/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; AP, 9/23/99]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Farm Service Agency. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. In order to keep the measure's spending within the limits insisted on by the administration, the agreement subjected most of its spending to a 0.65% across-the-board cut, which was largely used to fund education spending increases. The agreement appropriated \$1.5 billion for the Farm Service Agency -- \$85 million more than the FY 2002 level but \$49 million less than the president requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Loans To Farmers.** The Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund offers a number of loans to farmers, including farm operating, farm ownership, American Indian tribe land acquisition and boll weevil eradication loans. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement estimated the fund will provide \$3.9 billion in various loans -- farm ownership, farm operation, boll weevil eradication and American Indian tribe land acquisition loans. That amount is \$46 million more than the previous level and \$135 million more the president's request. The majority of the fund's total loan authorization goes toward farm ownership loans and farm operation loans. A portion of the loans offered by the Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund are subsidized by the government. To pay for those subsidies, the measure provides \$228 million -- \$16 million more than the administration's request and \$41 million more than the FY 2002 level. The majority of those subsidies, \$206 million, go to farm operating loans. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Drought Assistance.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement authorized “such sums as necessary” to provide financial assistance to farmers who incurred weather-related losses in the 2001 or 2002 crop years for commodities other than sugar or tobacco. Under this agreement, farmers who live in counties officially declared a disaster in either 2001 or 2002 and have experienced a 15% loss of a major commodity, such as wheat or cotton, would qualify for assistance. Producers of non-major commodities could apply for aid, but would need to meet a 35% loss threshold. Additional assistance is provided for producers of livestock, tobacco, cottonseed and citrus. It is estimated that this provision will cost \$3.1 billion. The administration was initially opposed to inclusion of drought assistance, arguing that the recently enacted Farm Security Act (PL 107-171) is adequate to cover any losses incurred by farmers. Proponents of the additional funds, however, maintained that the farm law was not intended to cover losses caused by natural disasters. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Farm Loans. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill appropriated \$1.5 billion for the Farm Service Agency-- \$33 million more than the FY 2003 level. The Farm Service Agency administered the major commodity programs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Conservation Reserve Program, and several loan programs including farm operating and farm ownership loans. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Farm Price Supports And Agricultural Export Promotion.** On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The Commodity Credit Corporation funded most of the major commodity support programs, including marketing assistance loans, loan deficiency payments and fixed (direct) payments to farmers. The farm law enacted the previous year added to the CCC's responsibilities a new national dairy program and a system of counter-cyclical payments to farmers. In addition, the law expanded eligibility for marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments to include wool, mohair, honey, small chick peas, lentils, and dry peas. Previously, the list of eligible commodities was limited to soybeans, wheat, corn, grain, sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, other oilseeds and peanuts. This measure provided \$17.3 billion, or \$990 million (6%) more than fiscal 2003, to reimburse the CCC for expenditures incurred in previous fiscal years in financing farm price supports, export promotion, disposition of surplus commodities and other programs. Amounts needed to reimburse the CCC vary widely from year to year, depending on crop market prices and other factors. Most of the CCC programs are mandatory spending programs and do not require annual appropriations. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Loans To Help Build And Repair Farms.** On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. Under the bill, the Rural Housing Service would be authorized to provide \$4.4 billion in loans -- \$209 million more than the FY 2003 level -- to construct, repair, or improve dwellings and farm facilities. Total funding for the Rural Housing Service, however, stood at \$1.4 billion for the service -- \$44 million less than fiscal 2003. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For The Administration Of The Federal Crop Insurance Program.** On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that

would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The Risk Management Agency administered the federal crop insurance program, which insures producers against catastrophic losses. The measure appropriated \$72 million for the agency -- \$1 million more than the fiscal 2003. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Export Promotion & Marketing

Sanders Offered An Amendment To Cut The Foreign Agricultural Service Budget By \$3 Million to Test Synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone And For Deficit Reduction. On July 20, 1995, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to an agriculture appropriations bill to provide \$2 million for a report and tests on the impact of the introduction of synthetic bovine growth hormone on farms in America, provide \$1 million for deficit reduction, and offset the costs by cutting appropriations for the Foreign Agricultural Service by \$3 million. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 70-357: R 5-224; D 64-133; I 1-0. [H R 1976, [Vote #541](#), 7/20/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/95]

Sanders Supported Gutting The Program Overseeing Marketing For U.S. Agricultural Products. On July 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported an amendment to prohibit money in the bill from going to the Commodity Credit Corporation's Market Promotion Program, which helps overseas marketing for U.S. agricultural products. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 154-261: R 96-125; D 57-136; I 1-0. [H R 1976, [Vote #550](#), 7/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/21/95]

Sanders Opposed Aiding Large Producers Market Agricultural Products. On July 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported an amendment offered by Rep. Obey (D-WI) to prohibit the use of money in the bill from for the salaries or expenses of personnel for the Commodity Credit Corporation's Market Promotion Program who assist large producers with gross annual sales of more than \$20 million. The Market Promotion Program helps overseas marketing for U.S. agricultural products. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 176-229: R 88-127; D 87-102; I 1-0. [H R 1976, [Vote #551](#), 7/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/21/95]

Sanders Opposed Aid To Promote Alcoholic Beverage Sales. On July 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported an amendment offered by Rep. Kennedy (D-MA) to prohibit the use of money in the bill by the Commodity Credit Corporation's Market Promotion Program to promote the sale or export of alcohol or alcoholic beverages. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 130-268: R 75-137; D 54-131; I 1-0. [H R 1976, [Vote #552](#), 7/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/21/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Helped Market Agriculture Products Overseas. On October 12, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$63.2 billion in new budget authority for agriculture, rural development, the Food and Drug Administration and related agencies in fiscal 1996. The bill provides \$5.8 billion less than the \$69 billion provided in fiscal 1995. The bill increased funding for the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program by nearly \$260 million, to \$3.7 billion. Lawmakers also agreed to appropriate about \$1 billion in direct loans for rural housing, a slight increase compared with fiscal 1995. The legislation also restored full funding, \$110 million, for the Agriculture Department's Market Promotion Program, up from the \$85.5 million appropriated in fiscal 1995. That program helped subsidize the overseas advertising budgets for agriculture products. Adopted 288-132: D 119-70 (ND 68-62, SD 51-8); R 169-61; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1976, [Vote #708](#), 10/12/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/12/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: \$63 Billion for Agriculture Clears Senate Easily," CQ Weekly, 10/14/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: Compromise on Agriculture Bill May Win President's Approval," CQ Weekly, 9/30/95]

Sanders Opposed Reauthorizing The Dairy Export Incentive Program. On February 28, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Solomon, R-N.Y., amendment to phase out price supports on butter, powder milk and cheese over five years with dairy price supports expiring in 2001; to consolidate the 33 federal milk marketing orders to between 10 and 14 orders; to allow California to maintain its own milk standards; and to reauthorize the Dairy

Export Incentive Program. According to the USDA, "The Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) helps exporters of U.S. dairy products meet prevailing world prices for targeted dairy products and destinations. Under the program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture pays cash to exporters as bonuses, allowing them to sell certain U.S. dairy products at prices lower than the exporter's costs of acquiring them. The major objective of the program is to develop export markets for dairy products where U.S. products are not competitive because of the presence of subsidized products from other countries." Adopted 258-164: D 109-78 (ND 80-50, SD 29-28); R 149-85; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2854, [Vote #36](#), 2/28/96; CQ Floor Votes, 2/28/96; USDA website, accessed [8/26/15](#)]

Sanders Opposed Aid To Promote Alcoholic Beverage Sales, Unless The Aid Benefited Small Business. On June 12, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Kennedy, D-Mass., amendment to prohibit the use of funding in the bill to promote the sale or export of alcohol or to pay the salaries of Agriculture Department employees who assist in the sale or export of alcohol, unless the promotion benefits a small-business concern. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3603, [Vote #232](#), 6/12/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/12/96]

Sanders Supported Defunding The Program That Provides Grants To Business And Trade Associations To Promote Agricultural Exports. On July 24, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Chabot, R-Ohio, amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay the salaries and expenses of Department of Agriculture personnel who administer the Market Access Program, effectively defunding the program which provides grants to businesses and trade associations to promote exports of agricultural products. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 150-277: R 85-137; D 64-140; I 1-0. [H R 2160, [Vote #316](#), 7/24/97; CQ Floor Votes, 7/24/97]

Sanders Supported Defunding The Program To Help Business And Trade Associations Promote Agricultural Exports. On June 24, 1998, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Royce, R-Calif., amendment to prohibit funds appropriated by the bill from being used to pay salaries or expenses of personnel in the Market Access Program, which promotes agriculture programs abroad. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 118-307: R 75-150; D 42-157; I 1-0. [H R 4101, [Vote #262](#), 6/24/98; CQ Floor Votes, 6/24/98]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funds For Marketing U.S. Agriculture Products Abroad. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) helps maintain and expand foreign markets for U.S. agriculture products by analyzing foreign production, markets and policies; developing special export programs; and trying to secure international trade conditions that are favorable to U.S. products. The service is also responsible for the Agriculture Department's programs in international development and technical cooperation in food and agriculture. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$130 million for FAS -- \$8 million more than the previous level but \$2 million less than the administration's request. However, the agreement provides for the transfer of some funds from export loans and the Food for Progress Program, raising FAS's total program level to \$134 million in FY 2003. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding to Help Promote Agriculture Exports. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The measure appropriated \$133 million for Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) -- \$5 million more than fiscal 2003. FAS helps maintain and expand foreign markets for U.S. agriculture products by analyzing foreign production, markets and policies; developing special export programs; and trying to secure international trade conditions that are favorable to U.S. products. The service is also responsible for the department's programs in international development and technical cooperation in food and agriculture. The measure also provided for the transfer of over \$4 million from the loans accounts, raising FAS's total program level to \$138 million in FY 2003. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Country Of Origin Labeling

Sanders Missed A Vote On Country-Of-Origin Labeling. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders did not vote on an amendment to the Agriculture funding bill to remove a provision that prevented the use of funds to create a Country of Origin Labeling for meat or meat products. The amendment was defeated 193-208. A majority of House Democrats supported the legislation. [H R 2673, [Vote #354](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Prevented The USDA From Implementing A Country-Of-Origin Label On Meat Products. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The previously enacted farm law required the Agriculture Department to develop guidelines for labeling meat, fruits, vegetables, fish and peanuts according to their country of origin. At the time, the program was voluntary but was scheduled to become mandatory one year later. This measure prohibited funds from being spent to implement country-of-origin labeling for meat or meat products, but left the scheduled labeling requirements in place for other products, such as fruits, vegetables, and fish. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Food Safety & Inspection

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For Food Safety And Inspection. The Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces laws requiring meat and poultry products to be wholesome, unadulterated, and properly packaged and labeled. It also inspects egg processing plants and administers a pathogen reduction program. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$760 million -- \$44 million more than the FY 2002 level but \$3 million less than the president's request. (The FY 2002 level includes \$15 million in emergency appropriations from PL 107-117.) A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Food and Environmental Research.** The Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service works in partnership with universities to advance research, extension, and higher education in the food, agricultural, human, and environmental sciences. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$1.1 billion for the service -- \$97 million (9%) more than the previous level and \$103 million (10%) more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For The Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) conducts inspections and quarantine activities to protect animals and plants from disease and pests. The bill provided APHIS with \$730 million -- \$38 million (5%) more than fiscal 2003. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Food Safety And Inspection.** The Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces laws requiring meat and poultry products to be wholesome, unadulterated, and properly packaged and labeled. It also inspects egg processing plants and administers a pathogen reduction program. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The measure provided \$785 million -- \$30 million more than fiscal 2003. A majority of House Democrats

supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Sanders Supported Blocking The Implementation Of An Animal Identification Program On All Livestock And Poultry. On May 23, 2006, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Paul, R-Texas, amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill to implement the National Animal Identification System, a cooperative state-federal-industry partnership to standardize and expand animal identification programs to all livestock and poultry. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 34-389: R 30-198; D 3-191; I 1-0. [H R 5384, [Vote #184](#), 5/23/06; CQ Floor Votes, 5/23/06]

Ranching

Sanders Supported Cuts to the Animal Damage Control Program, Limiting Predator Control Efforts in Western States. On June 12, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. DeFazio (D-OR) amendment to reduce the bill's \$26.8 million in funding for the Animal Damage Control program by \$13.4 million. Under the amendment, none of the funds made available in the bill could be used for predator control efforts in the Western United States, unless they are intended to protect human health or safety, or endangered or threatened species. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 139-279: R 42-182; D 96-97; I 1-0. [H R 3603, [Vote #230](#), 6/12/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/12/96]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Renewing Grazing Permits Issued By The Bureau Of Land Management And The Forest Service. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided for the automatic renewal of expiring grazing permits issued by both the BLM and the Forest Service. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Conservation

Sanders Opposed A One-Year Extension Of The Conservation Reserve Program For Winter Crop Farmers. On April 29, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed a bill that would require the Agriculture Department to re-enroll winter crop land in the Conservation Reserve Program for another year. The bill says that the USDA must enroll the land if it had been under an expiring CRP and the owner had submitted a bid to keep the land in the program. Farmers would be paid at the rate the farmer had submitted under a new bidding process that ended March 28. The legislation came as a response to farmers' complaints that the USDA's plan to wait until mid-June to announce which bids are accepted would make it too late to prepare land for fall planting. The Clinton administration had been 'very strongly' opposed the bill because it precludes enrollment of more environmentally sensitive acres, forces the USDA to extend contracts it would otherwise reject and "precludes millions of acres of farmland from returning to production" at a time when wheat stocks are very low. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Motion agreed to 325-92: R 213-8; D 112-83; I 0-1. [H R 1342, [Vote #92](#), 4/29/97; National Journal's Congress Daily, 4/30/97]

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Effort To Increase Funding For Conservation, Nutrition, Rural Development And Energy Programs. On May 2, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed an Rep. Kind, D-Wis., motion to recommit the conference report to the conference committee with instructions to add language that would lower payment limitations for commodity payments, eliminate provisions to evade the limits, and increase funding for conservation, nutrition, rural development and energy programs. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Motion rejected 172-251: R 51-164; D 121-85; I 0-2. [H R 2646, [Vote #122](#), 5/2/02; CQ Floor Votes, 5/2/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Agriculture Soil And Water Conservation. The Agriculture Department has a number of conservation programs designed to assist private landowners reduce erosion, improve soil and water quantity and quality, improve and conserve wetlands, and enhance fish and wildlife habitat. Most of these programs receive mandatory funding through the Commodity

Credit Corporation, which receives annual funding as reimbursements for expenditures incurred in previous fiscal years. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill provided \$1 billion for the department's conservation efforts -- \$23 million (2%) more than fiscal 2003. The majority of those funds were to go toward operation of the department's Natural Resources Conservation Service, which administered the conservation programs. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64; R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Limited The Eligibility Of Farmers To Receive Payments For Preserving Wetland Areas.** Under the Wetland Reserves Program, farmers could agree to preserve and restore wetland areas in exchange for annual or lump sum payments from the government. The previously passed farm law allowed for up to 2.3 million acres to be enrolled in the program. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. This bill capped enrollment, however, at 200,000 acres. (The FY 2003 agriculture spending law capped enrollment at 245,833 acres.) A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64; R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Health Care

Medicare & Long-Term Care

Sanders Opposed Extending Program Offering Medigap Coverage To Supplement Medicare. On June 30, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to extend the Medicare Select demonstration program through June 2000 to all 50 states. The program allows private insurers to offer Medicare beneficiaries a Medigap policy with preferred providers to supplement their Medicare coverage. Adopted 350-68: R 223-0; D 127-67; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 483, [Vote #467](#), 6/30/95; CQ Floor Votes, 6/30/95; *see also*: “Medicare Select Program Goes National,” CQ Almanac, 1995]

Sanders Opposed Limiting Cuts To Medicare In A Republican Plan. On October 19, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gibbons, D-Fla., substitute amendment to reduce projected spending on Medicare by \$90 billion over seven years, one-third of the \$270 billion in cuts contained in the Republican bill. The substitute contains provisions that would reduce Part A spending, which covers hospital and inpatient care, in order to extend the solvency of the Part A hospital trust fund to 2006, reduce beneficiary premiums for the optional Part B coverage for doctor and outpatient care, and provide Medicare recipients with new benefits and managed care plan options. Rejected 149-283: R 0-233; D 149-49; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2425, [Vote #729](#), 10/19/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/19/95]

Sanders Voted Against A Measure To Help Middle-Income People Defray The Cost Of Insurance For Long-Term Health Care. On July 25, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed a measure offered by Rep. Hayworth, R-Ariz., to help middle-income people defray the cost of insurance for long-term health care, such as a nursing home. The legislation, approved on a 362-61 vote, would permit the deduction for a taxpayer, a taxpayer's spouse or a dependent and it would apply whether or not the taxpayer itemizes tax deductions. The tax break would reduce federal revenue by about \$5.3 billion over 10 years. The deduction would be limited to individuals earning from \$20,000 to \$40,000 in adjusted gross income and from \$40,000 to \$80,000 for married couples filing jointly. In addition, the taxpayer would have to pay at least half of the insurance premiums. The bill would also permit an additional 2002 personal tax exemption, worth \$3,000, for members of a taxpayer's family who are long-term caregivers and would expand the types of expenses drug manufacturers can claim as a tax credit in testing drugs for certain rare diseases. Motion agreed to 362-61: R 217-0; D 144-60; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4946, [Vote #351](#), 7/25/02; AP, [7/26/02](#); CQ Floor Votes, 7/25/02]

Children’s Health Care

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Creating SCHIP, Permitting Tax-Free Medical Savings Accounts, And Restoring Supplemental Security Income And Medicaid Benefits To *Legal* Immigrants. The State Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a federal-state program that provides health coverage to certain uninsured low-income children and pregnant women in families that have annual income above Medicaid eligibility levels, but have no health insurance. It was established as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, the program has “helped to reduce the rate of uninsured children to a record low of 7% in 2012.” The program has roughly 8.1 children enrolled in the program, “increasing their access to needed health care, and reducing the financial burdens and stress on families associated with meeting children’s health care needs.” On July 30, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 conference report. That legislation included \$24 billion in block grants to help states improve health coverage for uninsured children, funded in part by a federal tobacco tax increase of 15 cents per pack over five years and restored Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid benefits to certain legal immigrants. The legislation also permitted up to 390,000 Medicare beneficiaries to establish tax-free medical savings accounts. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [CRS, [3/20/05](#); Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, accessed [7/25/15](#); Mathematica Policy Research and the Urban Institute, [8/1/14](#); H R 2015, [Vote #345](#), 7/30/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 7/30/97; *see also*: “Reconciliation Package: Spending Cuts,” CQ Press, 1997]

Sanders Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Community Health Centers. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$1.5 billion for community health centers -- \$171 million more than the FY 2002 appropriations \$57 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Reproductive Choice & Human Cloning

Sanders Opposed Foreign Aid Authorization That Would Overturn The Mexico City Policy. On October 30, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed a conference report to authorize \$25 billion in fiscal 1992-93 for foreign economic and military assistance. The conference report would overturn the administration's Mexico City Policy, provide funds to the United Nations Population Fund and require cargo preferences. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 159-262: R 28-134; D 131-127; I 0-1. [H R 2508, [Vote #354](#), 10/30/91; CQ Floor Votes, 10/30/91]

Sanders Opposed Democratic Attempt To Include A Mother's Health Exemption In An Abortion Procedure Ban. On April 5, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Democratic attempt to recommit a bill banning abortion to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to have the committee report the bill back to the House with language providing for averting serious adverse long-term health consequences to the mother. A majority of House Democrats supported the motion to recommit the legislation. Motion rejected 140-289: R 17-200; D 123-87; I 0-2. [H R 3660, [Vote #103](#), 4/5/00; CQ Floor Votes, 4/5/00]

Sanders Supported A Ban On Human Cloning for Medical Research and Reproductive Purposes. On July 31, 2001, Bernie Sanders supported passage of a bill that would prohibit human cloning for either medical research or reproductive purposes. The bill would make it illegal for any person or organization to perform, attempt or participate in human cloning. It also would ban receiving, shipping or importing cloned embryos or products made from them. The bill includes civil and criminal penalties including up to 10 years imprisonment and fines of more than \$1 million. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Passed 265-162: R 200-19; D 63-143; I 2-0. [H R 2505, [Vote #304](#), 7/31/01; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/01]

Sanders Opposed An Amendment That Would Have Banned Human Cloning To Begin A Pregnancy But Allow Cloning For Medical Research. On July 31, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Republican substitute amendment that would ban human cloning to begin a pregnancy but allow the cloning of embryos for medical research as long as a researcher registers with the Department of Health and Human Services. The bill would make it illegal to receive or transport the products of cloning if they would be used to begin a pregnancy. The ban on reproductive cloning would expire in 10 years. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 178-249: R 25-194; D 153-53; I 0-2. [H R 2505, [Vote #302](#), 7/31/01; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/01]

Sanders Specifically Opposed A Democratic Attempt To Allow Human Cloning For Medical Research. On July 31, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Democratic attempt to recommit a human cloning ban back to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to add an amendment providing that the bill shall not prohibit human cloning related to the development of cures for various diseases, including Parkinson's, cancer, and heart disease. The instructions provide that the product of the cloning process could not be used to begin a pregnancy. Motion rejected 175-251: R 19-200; D 156-49; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2505, [Vote #303](#), 7/31/01; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/01]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Family Planning. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. For the Title X family planning program, the agreement appropriated \$275 million -- \$10 million more than the FY 2002 level, and the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Supported A Ban On Human Cloning For Medical Research And Reproductive Purposes. On February 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders supported passage of a bill that would ban human cloning and punish violators

with up to 10 years in prison and fines of at least \$1 million. The bill would prohibit cloning, and attempts at cloning, for both medical research and reproductive purposes. It also would forbid importing cloned embryos or products made from them. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Passed 241-155: R 198-16; D 42-139; I 1-0. [H R 534, [Vote #39](#), 2/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote On A Democratic Effort To Allow Imports Off Cloned Embryos For Medical Research. On February 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders missed a vote on a Rep. Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to add language that would exempt from the ban on imports of cloned embryos those products related to developing a cure for various diseases including Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, cancer and heart disease. The instructions provide that the exempted products of the cloning process could not be used to begin a pregnancy. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 534, [Vote #38](#), 2/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/03]

Sanders Opposed A Measure To Prohibit Human Cloning For Reproduction But Allow Cloning For Medical Research. On February 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Greenwood, R-Pa., substitute amendment that would prohibit human cloning for reproduction but allow the cloning of embryos for medical research purposes. Researchers would be required to register with the Food and Drug Administration and would have to obtain the consent of embryo donors. The bill would make it illegal to pursue cloning to initiate a pregnancy and impose on violators a prison term of up to 10 years and a fine of up to \$10 million. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 534, [Vote #37](#), 2/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/03]

Contraceptive Coverage

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Contraceptive Coverage To Federal Employees. On September 15, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$28.2 billion for the Treasury Department, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President and other federal agencies. The legislation included language that would require federal employee health insurance plans that offer prescription drug coverage to include contraceptive coverage. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 292-126: R 139-76; D 153-49; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2490, [Vote #426](#), 9/15/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/15/99]

- **...But Voted To Allow The Taxpayers To Pay For Impotence Drugs.** On June 24, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to pay for drugs prescribed for the treatment of impotence. Adopted 285-121: R 185-33; D 100-87; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3010, [Vote #312](#), 6/24/05; CQ Floor Votes, 6/24/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Requiring Federal Agencies That Offer Prescription Drug Coverage To Provide Contraceptive Coverage. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement continued a provision that required federal employee health plans that provide prescription drug coverage to include coverage of contraceptives. The measure, however, specified that nothing in the measure could be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services. Specifically, the agreement provided that none of its funds could be used to enter into, or renew, a contract with a health benefits plan that provided prescription drug coverage, unless that contract includes a provision for contraceptive coverage. The measure exempted two specified religious health plans, as well as any existing or future health plans that object to covering contraceptives on the basis of religious beliefs, from these requirements. It also prohibited federal employee health plans from discriminating against any individual who refuses to prescribe contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to that individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Prescription Drugs & Supplements

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Food And Drug Administration. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished

appropriations bills together. The agreement provided the FDA with \$1.4 billion -- \$22 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$13 million more than the president's request. The total took into account \$223 million in revenue from prescription drug user fees, and included salaries and expenses, and the building and facilities accounts. (The FY 2002 total included \$151 million in emergency supplemental appropriations.) A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Included Additional Funding For The Food And Drug

Administration. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill provides the FDA with \$1.4 billion -- \$14 million (1%) more than the FY 2003. The FDA, which is part of the Health and Human Services Department, regulates food, cosmetics, human and animal drugs, and medical devices. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Prohibited The FDA From Enforcing Drug Re-Importation Provisions.** On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The bill prohibited the FDA from spending funds to prevent individuals, wholesalers and pharmacists from importing prescription drugs that have been approved by the FDA. The provision was intended to permit the importation of prescription drugs that were sold for a lower price abroad than they were in the United States. Supporters of the provision argued that it would lower prescription drug prices for seniors, while critics warned that the quality of imported drugs cannot be assured. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Drug Re-Importation. On November 18, 2003, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Obey, D-Wis., motion to instruct House conferees to insist on the provisions in the House bill that would allow for the reimportation of prescription drugs from Canada. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2673, [Vote #624](#), 11/18/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/18/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Requiring Dietary Supplement Manufacturers To Report On Adverse Reactions To The FDA. On December 9, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote a Rep. Barton, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require makers of dietary supplements to report serious adverse reactions to those products to the Food and Drug Administration. Motion agreed to 203-98: R 69-94; D 134-4; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 3546, [Vote #543](#), 12/9/06; CQ Floor Votes, 12/9/06]

Medical Research

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Prostate Cancer Research. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The bill contained \$150 million in unrequested funds for research and treatment related to breast cancer, and \$85 million for basic and clinical prostate cancer research. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Diabetes Treatment, Telemedicine And Sleep Deprivation Research.** On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The bill also provided: (1) \$10 million for treatment and prevention of Type 2 diabetes; (2) \$4 million for a joint U.S.-Norwegian telemedicine research program; and (3) \$1.5 million for sleep deprivation research at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The National Institutes of Health.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$27.2 billion in FY 2003 for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) \$3.8 billion (16%) more than the FY 2002 level, but \$10 million less than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Breast Cancer Treatment And Prostate Cancer Research. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement contained \$150 million in unrequested funds for research and treatment related to breast cancer, and \$85 million for basic and clinical prostate cancer research. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Diabetes, Telemedicine, Alcoholism And Neurological Disorders. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement also provided: (1) \$10 million for treatment and prevention of Type 2 diabetes; (2) \$2.8 million for a joint U.S.-Norwegian telemedicine research program; (3) \$4.5 million for alcoholism research at the Ernest Gallo Clinic and Research Center; and (4) \$26 million to study the link between deployment, environmental and occupational exposure, and the development of Parkinson's disease and other neurological disorders. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding To Combat Bird Flu. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement included \$25 million to combat the spread of the avian influenza virus (bird flu). The conferees were gravely concerned by the outbreak in Southeast Asia, and transferred \$15 million to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for use in combating the virus. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

HIV/AIDS

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Ryan White AIDS Programs. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$2.0 billion for the Ryan White AIDS programs -- \$96 million more than the FY 2002 level and the administration's request. This total included \$1.1 billion for comprehensive care programs and \$623 million for emergency assistance. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding For HIV/AIDS Prevention And Research. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The bill earmarked \$5 million for global HIV/AIDS prevention and provided \$17 million for HIV research programs -- \$10 million more than requested. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding For HIV/AIDS Prevention And Research. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement earmarked \$4 million for global HIV/AIDS prevention and provided \$14 million for HIV research programs -- \$6 million more than requested. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the

proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Ensuring Taxpayer Funds Would Not Be Used To Promote Prostitution Or Sex Trafficking. On July 8, 2004, Bernie Sanders missed a vote on a Rep. Akin, R-Mo., amendment that would prohibit funds in an appropriations bill from being used for HIV/AIDS programs that do not explicitly oppose legalizing sex trafficking and prostitution. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4754, [Vote #340](#), 7/8/04; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/04; see also: Progressive Punch, [7/8/04](#)]

Retirement Security

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Tax Breaks For Retirement Accounts. On October 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the \$27 billion conference report on the tax bill, including tax benefits for 25 inner-city and 25 rural-area enterprise zones; a restoration of tax breaks for individual retirement accounts (IRAs); penalty-free withdrawals from IRAs; a 12-month extension of a dozen expiring tax breaks, allowing the writeoff of intangible assets, including good will, over 14 years; passive loss deductions by real estate developers; new rules allowing real estate investment by pension funds; the repeal of luxury taxes; the permanent extension of the low-income housing and targeted jobs tax credits; the creation of a new child welfare capped entitlement; and provisions for other purposes. The bill would increase taxes on securities firms and owners of commercial real estate, increasing estimated taxes for individuals and corporations, capping deductions for business-related moving expenses, and limiting tax benefits to owners of failed thrifts and through other measures. Adopted 208-202: R 39-122; D 169-79; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 11, [Vote #482](#), 10/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/92; *see also*: “Bush Vetoes Year’s Second Tax Bill,” CQ Almanac 1992]

Sanders Opposed A Measure To Transfer Section 8 Housing Funding To Elderly And Disabled Housing Assistance. On June 26, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Lazio, R-N.Y., amendment to increase by \$100 million the \$595 million for elderly housing assistance and to increase by \$40 million the \$174 million for disabled housing assistance. The amendment would offset these increases by reducing Section 8 housing subsidies by \$140 million. Adopted 353-61: R 202-27; D 151-33; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3666, [Vote #272](#), 6/26/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/26/96]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Raising The Amount Individuals Could Contribute To Their Retirement Plans And Making These Plans Them More Portable. On July 19, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would increase the amount individuals may contribute to traditional Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and to 401(k) plans and make it easier for workers to take pension plans with them when they leave their jobs at a cost of \$52.2 billion over 10 years. The bill would increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the limit on annual contributions by 2003. Those ages 50 and older could immediately contribute up to \$5,000 more annually. After 2003, contribution limits would increase with inflation in \$500 increments. Passed 401-25: R 218-1; D 182-23; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1102, [Vote #412](#), 7/19/00; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/00]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Adding Retirement Benefits For Low-And-Middle-Income Workers And Tax Relief for Small Employers Providing Pension Plans. On July 19, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Neal, D-Mass., amendment that would add provisions to the bill providing retirement benefits for low- and middle-income workers and tax relief for small employers with pension plans. It also would provide relief for multi-employer plans and express the sense of the House regarding the timeliness and accuracy of information provided to pension plan participants and the protection of their benefits. Rejected 200-221: R 0-216; D 200-3; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1102, [Vote #410](#), 7/19/00; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/00]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing The Amount Individual May Contribute To Retirement Accounts. On September 19, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Shaw, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require that 90 percent of anticipated fiscal year 2001 surpluses be used for debt reduction, including Social Security and Medicare surpluses, unless Congress passes legislation to reform the programs. It would also increase the amount individuals may contribute to pensions, 401(k)s and Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Motion agreed to 401-20: D 186-19 (ND 132-19, SD 54-0); R 214-0; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5203, [Vote #479](#), 9/19/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/19/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Raising The Amount Individuals Could Contribute To Their Retirement Plans And Making These Plans Them More Portable. On May 2, 2001 Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a pension reform bill that would cost \$51.7 billion over 10 years and would raise the amount individuals may contribute to traditional and Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and to 401(k) plans and ease the ability of employees to move pension plans with them when they change jobs. The bill would increase from \$2,000 to \$5,000 the limit on annual IRA contributions by 2004. Those age 50 and older could contribute up to \$5,000 annually to

the accounts beginning in 2002. Beginning in 2005, contribution limits would increase with inflation in \$500 increments. Contribution limits to 401(k) plans would increase from \$10,500 to \$15,000 annually by 2005. Those age 50 and older could contribute up to \$5,000 more annually to the plans. Passed 407-24: R 219-1; D 187-22; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 10, [Vote #96](#), 5/2/01; CQ Floor Votes, 5/2/01]

Sanders Voted Against Providing Refundable Tax Credits To Low-And-Middle-Income Workers And Small Businesses For Retirement Plans. On May 2, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Neal, D-Mass., substitute amendment that would add provisions to the bill giving refundable tax credits up to \$1,000 annually to low- and middle-income employees who contribute to IRAs and employer-sponsored retirement pension plans including 401(k) plans. The amendment also would allow a three-year tax credit for small employers of 50 percent of the costs incurred in establishing such pension plans and would offer them a 50 percent credit for certain employer contributions to retirement plans on behalf of non-highly paid workers. Rejected 207-223: R 0-219; D 207-2; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 10, [Vote #94](#), 5/2/01; CQ Floor Votes, 5/2/01]

Sanders Opposed Creating An Eight-Member Bipartisan Social Security Commission. On April 29, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to create an eight-member bipartisan panel to recommend long-range changes to keep Social Security from going bankrupt, and direct the president and Congress to convene a national dialogue on the future of Social Security with help from members of private public interest groups. Passed 413-8: R 222-1; D 191-6; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3546, [Vote #116](#), 4/29/98; CQ Floor Votes, 4/29/98]

Sanders Voted Against Permanently Extending The Increased Amount Individuals Could Contribute To Their Retirement Plans. On June 21, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would permanently extend the additional incentives for pension and retirement contributions contained in last year's \$1.35 trillion tax cut law. It would indefinitely extend the increase in annual limits for individual retirement account and 401(k) contributions. The bill would allow catch-up contributions for individuals age 50 and older, allow quicker vesting and easier rollovers of pension plans. It also would ease administrative burdens on businesses to encourage them to create employee pension plans. Passed 308-70: R 192-0; D 115-69; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4931, [Vote #248](#), 6/21/02; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Agency That Runs Meals On Wheels. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure included \$1.4 billion for Administration on Aging programs -- \$29 million more than the FY 2002 level, and \$35 million more than the administration's request. This total included \$358 million for supportive services and centers, \$387 for congregate meals, and \$182 million for home delivered meals. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing More Deposit Protection For Bank Accounts And 401(k) Plans. On April 2, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would make several changes to the federal deposit insurance system including increasing from \$100,000 to \$130,000 the maximum account deposit covered through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and adjusting that amount for inflation. Certain retirement accounts such as individual 401(k) plans would be insured for up to twice that amount. The bill would merge the insurance funds for banks and savings associations, and give the FDIC more leeway in setting premiums and reserved levels. Passed 411-11: R 215-5; D 196-5; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 522, [Vote #98](#), 4/2/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/2/03]

Sanders Voted Against A Bill To Increase Deposit Protection For Standard Accounts, IRAs And 401(k) Plans. On May 4, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would increase to \$130,000 from \$100,000 the ceiling on bank deposits guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and index the limit to inflation thereafter. It would merge the FDIC's Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund. The FDIC would be able to set risk-based premiums for insured institutions and double to \$260,000 the coverage limits for certain types of retirement such as IRAs and 401(k) plans. Passed 413-10: R 219-5; D 194-4; I 0-1. A majority of

House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1185, [Vote #157](#), 5/4/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/05; Washington Post, [5/4/05](#)]

Immigration

Border Security

Sanders Supported Additional Funding For Increased Border Patrols. On July 1, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hunter, R-Calif., amendment to provide an additional \$60 million to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for increased border patrols. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Adopted 265-164: R 153-17; D 111-147; I 1-0. [H R 2519, [Vote #318](#), 7/1/93; CQ Floor Votes, 7/1/93]

Sanders Opposed Replacing Funding For A 14-Mile Border Fence Along The San Diego-Mexico Border With Funding For Additional Road Barriers. On March 20, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Beilenson, D-Calif., amendment to strike the bill's \$12 million authorization for the construction of 14 miles of triple fencing along the San Diego border with Mexico and to replace the provision with new language authorizing \$110 million for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to install additional barriers and roads. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 120-291: R 4-223; D 116-67; I 0-1. [H R 2202, [Vote #71](#), 3/20/96; CQ Floor Votes, 3/20/96]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Increased Border Security Agents. On November 15, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$31.8 billion in new budget authority for the departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1998. The conference report provides \$1.9 billion more than the amount provided in fiscal 1997. In its broad outlines, the bill was heavily weighted toward crime issues. More than half the money (\$17.5 billion) was scheduled to go to the Justice Department. All major crime-related agencies at Justice, including the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), got hefty increases. The INS got 1,000 new border agents, 500 more than it said it could hire and train. Clinton's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) was fully funded at \$1.4 billion, as was the Republicans' alternative, a \$523 million crime-fighting block grant program. The bill also would create a \$250 million juvenile crime block grant, to go with \$239 million in other juvenile crime prevention programs. The Commerce Department and related agencies would get \$4.3 billion, \$452 million over fiscal 1997. The State Department and related agencies would get \$5 billion. One of the more controversial issues surrounding the legislation concerned how the U.S. Census was to be conducted. Democrats, statisticians and census experts favored statistical sampling, which could better count mostly poor, non-English speaking citizens from remote areas. Republican however, questioned the constitutionality of statically extrapolating who is missing. The result was a "split-the-difference jumble of programs. The legislation also allowed hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants hoping to become legal through family or employment sponsorship to continue to get a permanent visa in the United States. These immigrants had been caught in a Catch-22 between last year's immigration bill and the expiration of a provision known as 245(i). The expiration of 245(i) meant they would have to leave the country to get a permanent visa, known as a green card. The immigration law prevented them from re-entering the United States if they left. Under a compromise, future green cards were to be issued only in an immigrant's home country. But anyone in the United States who submitted an application by Jan. 14, 1998, would be able to get one in the United States. Adopted 282-110: D 122-63 (ND 93-44, SD 29-19); R 160-46; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2267, [Vote #640](#), 11/13/97; CQ Floor Votes, 11/13/97; "Commerce-Justice Funding Goes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 11/15/97; **see also:** "Census 2000 Dispute Slows Bill to Fund Commerce, Justice and State Departments," CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Voted To Bar The Department Of Homeland Security From Sharing The Location And Activities Of Minutemen With The Mexican Government. On June 6, 2006, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Kingston, R-Ga., amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill to provide a foreign government with information relating to the operations or location of the Minutemen or other private volunteer border patrol groups along the U.S.-Mexican border, unless the information sharing is required by an international treaty. Adopted 293-107: R 216-1; D 76-106; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5441, [Vote #224](#), 6/6/06; CQ Floor Votes, 6/6/06]

Worker Eligibility

Sanders Opposed Creating A Voluntary Employment Eligibility Verification System In Five States. On March 20, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Chabot, R-Ohio, amendment to strike the bill's section establishing a voluntary system under which employers in five of the seven states with the highest number of illegal immigrants could use a toll-free telephone line to verify the immigrant status of employees. Rejected 159-260: R 79-152; D 79-108; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2202, [Vote #76](#), 3/20/96; CQ Floor Votes, 3/20/96]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Establishing An Employment Eligibility Verification System. On March 21, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill to limit legal and illegal immigrants' access to public benefits, reduce the types of documents that can demonstrate eligibility for employment, increase penalties for fraudulent use of government-issued documents, and increase the number of border controls. The bill also would establish a voluntary pilot program in five of the seven states with the highest levels of illegal immigration, under which an employer could verify by a toll-free telephone call the employment eligibility of their workers. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 333-87: R 228-6; D 105-80; I 0-1. [H R 2202, [Vote #89](#), 3/21/96; CQ Floor Votes, 3/21/96]

Sanders Opposed Legislation To Allow Hundreds Of Thousands Of Undocumented Immigrants To Stay In The United States. On November 15, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$31.8 billion in new budget authority for the departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1998. The conference report provides \$1.9 billion more than the amount provided in fiscal 1997. In its broad outlines, the bill was heavily weighted toward crime issues. More than half the money (\$17.5 billion) was scheduled to go to the Justice Department. All major crime-related agencies at Justice, including the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), got hefty increases. The INS got 1,000 new border agents, 500 more than it said it could hire and train. Clinton's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) was fully funded at \$1.4 billion, as was the Republicans' alternative, a \$523 million crime-fighting block grant program. The bill also would create a \$250 million juvenile crime block grant, to go with \$239 million in other juvenile crime prevention programs. The Commerce Department and related agencies would get \$4.3 billion, \$452 million over fiscal 1997. The State Department and related agencies would get \$5 billion. One of the more controversial issues surrounding the legislation concerned how the U.S. Census was to be conducted. Democrats, statisticians and census experts favored statistical sampling, which could better count mostly poor, non-English speaking citizens from remote areas. Republican however, questioned the constitutionality of statically extrapolating who is missing. The result was a "split-the-difference jumble of programs. The legislation also allowed hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants hoping to become legal through family or employment sponsorship to continue to get a permanent visa in the United States. These immigrants had been caught in a Catch-22 between last year's immigration bill and the expiration of a provision known as 245(i). The expiration of 245(i) meant they would have to leave the country to get a permanent visa, known as a green card. The immigration law prevented them from re-entering the United States if they left. Under a compromise, future green cards were to be issued only in an immigrant's home country. But anyone in the United States who submitted an application by Jan. 14, 1998, would be able to get one in the United States. Adopted 282-110: D 122-63 (ND 93-44, SD 29-19); R 160-46; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2267, [Vote #640](#), 11/13/97; CQ Floor Votes, 11/13/97; "Commerce-Justice Funding Goes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 11/15/97; *see also*: "Census 2000 Dispute Slows Bill to Fund Commerce, Justice and State Departments," CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Effort To Increase The Number Of H-1B Visas. On September 24, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Watt, D-N.C., substitute amendment to increase the number of six-year H-1B skill and profession-based visas for foreign workers. The total increase over the next five years would be lower than the overall number allowed by the bill. The substitute amendment also would require all employers using H-1B workers attest they have tried to recruit qualified U.S. workers and have not laid off U.S. workers. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 177-242: R 21-201; D 156-40; I 0-1. [H R 3736, [Vote #459](#), 9/24/98; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/98]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing The Number Of H-1B Visas. On September 24, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to increase the number of six-year H-1B skill and profession-based visas for foreign workers from 65,000 to 115,000 in fiscal 1999 and 2000 and 107,500 in fiscal 2001. The bill also would require some employers using H-1B workers to prove they have tried to recruit qualified U.S. workers and have not laid off U.S. workers. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 288-133: R 189-34; D 99-98; I 0-1. [H R 3736, [Vote #460](#), 9/24/98; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/98]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Would Eliminate The Immigration Cap On Seasonal Workers. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The conference agreement eliminated the annual cap (66,000 at the time) on the number of H-2B visas issued to temporary seasonal workers. The cap was to be lifted temporarily for one year, beginning Oct. 1, 2005. Most of these workers are in the agricultural and food processing industries. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Sanders Supported Additional Fines On Businesses That Knowingly Hired Unauthorized Immigrants. On December 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Gonzalez, D-Texas, amendment that would increase the fines on businesses for knowingly hiring unauthorized aliens to \$50,000, and provide that proceeds be shared with state and local governments to help cover the costs associated with providing services to undocumented immigrants. Rejected 87-332: R 0-219; D 86-113; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4437, [Vote #658](#), 12/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 12/16/05]

Pathway To Citizenship

Sanders Did Not Vote On A Bill Extending A Law Allowing Some Immigrants To Remain In The Country While Pursuing Legal Residency. On May 21, 2001, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend for four months a law allowing some immigrants to remain in the country while pursuing legal residency. Motion agreed to 336-43: R 152-40; D 184-2; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1885, [Vote #127](#), 5/21/01; CQ Floor Votes, 5/21/01]

Sanders Voted Against Funding For The Agency That Helps Foreigners Gain Citizenship, Grant Asylum To Refugees, And Reunites Families. October 6, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$31.9 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Homeland Security Department and related agencies. The measure appropriates \$115 million -- \$45 million (28%) less than current funding, \$35 million (44%) more than requested, and \$5 million (4%) less than the House bill -- for Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS). When combined with the \$1.7 billion expected to be provided to the bureau through various immigration user fees, CIS would have a total funding level of \$1.9 billion to carry out citizen and immigration services previously conducted by Immigration and Nationalization Services. This total funding level is \$114 million (6%) more than current funding, and \$35 million (2%) more than requested. The appropriated amount is intended for CIS's efforts to reduce its back log and to transform its information technology, including the digitalization of its files. Among other things, CIS is responsible for setting policy and rules regarding the issuance of visas for foreigners who wish to visit or work in the United States or join family here, granting asylum or refugee status to aliens, working with employers on employment authorizations for foreign workers, and administering the naturalization and citizenship process of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 347-70: R 223-2; D 124-67; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2360, [Vote #512](#), 10/6/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 10/4/05; *see also*: "Border Security Gets Funding Boost," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Supported Eliminating A Program That Was Creating 50,000 Permanent Resident Visas Annually. On December 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Goodlatte, R-Va., amendment that would eliminate the diversity visa program, which makes available 50,000 permanent resident visas annually, drawn from a random selection of entries from people who meet eligibility requirements from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States. Adopted 273-148: R 215-6; D 57-142; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4437, [Vote #653](#), 12/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 12/16/05]

Administration

Sanders Opposed Overhauling The Immigration Agency. On April 25, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would eliminate the Immigration and Naturalization Service and transfer its responsibilities to a new Agency for Immigration Affairs divided into two separate bureaus, one responsible for providing immigration services, the other for enforcing immigration laws, and headed by an associate attorney general in the Justice Department. Both the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement would have their own directors, budgets, staffs and policies. The Office of the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs would be responsible for coordinating overall immigration policy and overseeing and supervising the two bureaus. The associate attorney general would rank just under the U.S. attorney general and deputy attorney general. Passed 405-9: R 215-1; D 189-7; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3231, [Vote #116](#), 4/25/02; CQ Floor Votes, 4/25/02; *see also*: “Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Abolished, With Border Security, Immigration Services Divided At Department of Homeland Security (DHS),” CQ Almanac, 2002]

Sanders Supported District Courts Having Original Jurisdiction Over Cases Involving Foreigners Who Have Permanent Resident Status. On October 1, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would make a variety of administrative changes to the federal court system, including striking current provisions that exempt from jury service military members, emergency response personnel, and federal and state government officers. It also would make it a crime to file a false lien or civil claim against a federal judge; allow judges to file yearly summary reports on wiretap orders; and strike a requirement that district courts have original jurisdiction over cases involving citizens and certain foreigners who have permanent resident status living in the same state. Motion agreed to 370-21: R 207-2; D 163-18; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4125, [Vote #425](#), 10/1/02; CQ Floor Votes, 10/1/02]

Government Benefits

Sanders Opposed Prohibiting Payments Made To Undocumented Immigrants. On July 13, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Rohrabacher, R-Calif., motion to instruct the House conferees to insist on Senate provisions that prohibit federal programs from providing payments to people not lawfully present within the United States. Motion agreed to 289-121: R 164-4; D 125-116; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3355, [Vote #324](#), 7/13/94; CQ Floor Votes, 7/13/94]

Sanders Voted To Block Social Security Payments To Millions Of Documented Mexican Immigrants. On September 9, 2004, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hayworth, R-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds to pay salaries of Social Security Administration employees to administer Social Security benefit payments under a totalization agreement with Mexico. Passage of the bill would have blocked payments of Social Security benefits to millions of documented and possibly eligible undocumented Mexican immigrants who work in the United States. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 178-225: R 149-61; D 28-164; I 1-0. [H R 5006, [Vote #439](#), 9/9/04; CQ Floor Votes, 9/9/04; Arizona Republic, 9/12/04]

Government

Government Reform

Sanders Opposed Term Limits For The Speaker Of The House And House Committee Chairs. On January 4, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting a section to limit the Speaker of the House to four consecutive terms (eight years) and committee and subcommittee chairmen to three consecutive terms (six years). Adopted 355-74: R 228-0; D 127-73; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 6, [Vote #8](#), 1/4/95; CQ Floor Votes, 1/4/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Allowed Some Statistical Sampling To More Accurately Conduct The U.S. Census. On November 15, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide

\$31.8 billion in new budget authority for the departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1998. The conference report provides \$1.9 billion more than the amount provided in fiscal 1997. In its broad outlines, the bill was heavily weighted toward crime issues. More than half the money (\$17.5 billion) was scheduled to go to the Justice Department. All major crime-related agencies at Justice, including the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), got hefty increases. The INS got 1,000 new border agents, 500 more than it said it could hire and train. Clinton's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) was fully funded at \$1.4 billion, as was the Republicans' alternative, a \$523 million crime-fighting block grant program. The bill also would create a \$250 million juvenile crime block grant, to go with \$239 million in other juvenile crime prevention programs. The Commerce Department and related agencies would get \$4.3 billion, \$452 million over fiscal 1997. The State Department and related agencies would get \$5 billion. One of the more controversial issues surrounding the legislation concerned how the U.S. Census was to be conducted. Democrats, statisticians and census experts favored statistical sampling, which could better count mostly poor, non-English speaking citizens from remote areas. Republican however, questioned the constitutionality of statically extrapolating who is missing. The result was a "split-the-difference jumble of programs. The legislation also allowed hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants hoping to become legal through family or employment sponsorship to continue to get a permanent visa in the United States. These immigrants had been caught in a Catch-22 between last year's immigration bill and the expiration of a provision known as 245(i). The expiration of 245(i) meant they would have to leave the country to get a permanent visa, known as a green card. The immigration law prevented them from re-entering the United States if they left. Under a compromise, future green cards were to be issued only in an immigrant's home country. But anyone in the United States who submitted an application by Jan. 14, 1998, would be able to get one in the United States. Adopted 282-110: D 122-63 (ND 93-44, SD 29-19); R 160-46; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2267, [Vote #640](#), 11/13/97; CQ Floor Votes, 11/13/97; "Commerce-Justice Funding Goes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 11/15/97; **see also**: "Census 2000 Dispute Slows Bill to Fund Commerce, Justice and State Departments," CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Supported Measure Intended To Complicate Passage Of Campaign Finance Reform By Preventing National Parties From Using Soft Money To Construct Office Buildings. "To opponents of the influence of money in politics, one of the biggest problems in the 1990s was the 'soft money' loophole in existing campaign finance law. The loophole permitted corporations and wealthy individuals to avoid caps on individual donations by giving to parties instead. Parties were supposed to use soft money for 'party building,' but they had found ways to use it to support individual candidates while staying within the letter of the law. Shays (R-CT) and Meehan (D-MA) proposed a bill that closed this loophole, but to pass it needed to survive attempts by opponents to add unfriendly amendments. Such amendments aimed to peel votes away from the fragile majority coalition and complicate passage of the bill in the Senate. Kingston (R-GA) proposed one of these amendments: a provision forbidding national parties from using certain funds to pay for the construction costs of office buildings. Progressives saw this as an attempt to undermine the reform bill; because they supported reform, they opposed this amendment. Even so, the amendment passed, 232-196." On February 14, 2002, Bernie Sanders supported the proposal. A majority of House Democrats opposed it. [H R 2356, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/02; Progressive Punch, accessed [7/25/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Ensure A Congressional Pay Raise. On July 18, 2002, Bernie Sanders voted in favor of a motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on adoption of the rule to provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would appropriate \$35.1 billion in fiscal 2003 Treasury-Postal appropriations. If the motion had been defeated, an amendment to block the Congressional pay raise would have been allowed. The motion passed 258-156. [H Res 488, [Vote #322](#), 7/18/02; CQ Floor Votes, 7/18/02]

Indian Affairs

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For The Bureau Of Indian Affairs. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$2.3 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs -- \$26 million more than the administration's request and \$59 million more than the pervious level. Within that total, \$1.9 billion was provided for the operation of American Indian programs such as social services, education, employment development, law enforcement and natural resources development. The measure's funding for these programs was \$58 million more than in FY 2002 and \$20 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House

Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Which Operates 170 Schools And Administers Tribal Land. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The bill appropriated \$2.3 billion for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) -- \$81 million (4%) more than the administration's request and \$34 million (1%) more than fiscal 2004. BIA delivered services to more than 1.5 million Native Americans, including the operation of 118 day schools and 52 boarding schools, and the administration of 45 million acres of tribally owned land, 10 million acres of individually owned land, and more than 309,000 acres of federally owned land held in trust. Within that total, \$1.9 billion (83%) was provided for the operation of American Indian programs such as social services, education, employment development, law enforcement and natural resources development. The measure's funding for these programs was \$42 million (2%) more than in FY 2004 and \$5.5 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The Indian Health Service.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided a total of \$3 billion for the Indian Health Service, \$112 million (4%) more than fiscal year 2004. The total appropriation includes \$2.6 billion for health services, and \$405 million for health facilities. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Indian Health Service. The Indian Health Service, which is part of the Health and Human Services Department, provides health care to American Indians through 36 hospitals, 59 health care centers, two school health centers and 49 health stations. Through contracts with the service, tribes operate 13 additional hospitals, 172 health centers, three school health centers and 260 health stations. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure provided \$3.1 billion for the service, \$118 million (4%) more than the fiscal 2005 level, and \$55 million (2%) more than requested. Within that total, \$2.7 billion was for health services and \$370 million was for health facilities. The committee report suggested that the increase in funding from FY 2005 be used to address problems with youth violence and illicit drug abuse. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Bureau Of Indian Affairs.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation also provided \$2.3 billion, \$22 million (1%) more than the fiscal year 2005 level for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) delivered services to more than 1.5 million Native Americans, including the operation of 118 day schools and 52 boarding schools, and the administration of 45 million acres of tribally owned land, 10 million acres of individually owned land, and more than 309,000 acres of federally owned land held in trust. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Intergovernmental Operations

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Seeking To Block “Unfunded Mandates.” On February 1, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to require any bill imposing costs of more than \$50 million on state and local governments to provide a Congressional Budget Office cost analysis of the bill and specify how the proposals would be financed, or face a point of order that could be waived by a majority vote. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5, [Vote #83](#), 2/1/95; CQ Floor Votes, 2/1/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Compensation For Local Communities With Federal Lands. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$226 million for payments in lieu of taxes to local governments. These funds compensate local governments for lost property tax revenue from federal land -- which is non-taxable -- in their jurisdiction. That sum was \$1 million (3%) more than fiscal 2004 and equal to the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** “River Dispute Slows Interior Bill,” CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Compensation For Local Communities With Federal Lands. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure provided \$242 million for payments in lieu of taxes to local governments. These funds compensate local governments for lost property tax revenue from federal land -- which is non-taxable -- in their jurisdiction. That sum was \$15 million more than the previous level. Initially, the legislation only provided \$230 million for the payments in lieu of taxes program, but Rep. Barbara Cubin offered an amendment on the House floor increasing this total by \$12 million. Her amendment was adopted by voice vote. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/20/05; **see also:** “Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line,” CQ Almanac, 2005]

Arts and the Humanities

Sanders Voted In Support Of A 2 Percent Cut To The National Endowment Of The Arts. On June 23, 1994 Bernie Sanders supported an Rep. Stearns, R-Fla., amendment, as amended, to cut the National Endowment for the Arts by 2 percent. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4602, [Vote #270](#), 6/23/94; CQ Almanac, 1994; CQ Floor Votes, 6/23/94]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The National Endowment For The Arts, National Endowment For The Humanities And For The Smithsonian. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement included: (A) \$116 million for the National Endowment for the Arts (\$18 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$17 million more than the president's request); (B) \$125 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities (\$1 million more than the previous level but equal to the administration's request); and (C) \$549 million for the Smithsonian Institution (\$21 million more than the administration's request and \$30 million more than the previous year). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The National Endowment For The Humanities. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$138 million for the National Endowment for the Humanities -- \$3 million more than fiscal year 2004, but \$23.5 million (15%) less than the administration's request. Of that total, \$122 million was for grants for federal/state partnerships, preservation and access, public programs, research programs, education programs, program development, and We The People initiative grants. The bill did not include the requested \$23 million increase for the We the People American history initiative because insufficient funds were available to expand the program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes,

6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The legislation included language that provided \$41 million -- nearly \$2 million more than fiscal 2004 -- for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Historic Preservation Fund. On May 19, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The bill provided \$73 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$6.5 million more than the president's request, and slightly more than the previous level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also:** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation provided \$42 million, \$1 million more than the previous year, for the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also:** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Natural Disaster Preparedness

Sanders Opposed Legislation Funding For Victims Of Hurricane Floyd And Wildfires In New Mexico. On June 29, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a military construction appropriation for fiscal year 2001, which also shouldered an \$11.2 billion emergency spending bill for fiscal 2000. Under the legislation, most of the funding was to replenish the military readiness accounts that had been tapped to finance U.S. peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. Without such funding the Pentagon faced severe cutbacks for training and maintenance activities. The legislation also included: \$1.3 billion for unfunded military health programs; \$1 billion, including \$661 million for claims and damages resulting from New Mexico wildfires and \$361 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd and other natural disasters; \$600 million for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, which helps pay heating and air conditioning bills of the poor; \$350 million for Interior Department and National Forest Service firefighting efforts; \$192.5 million to aid nuclear weapons and environmental cleanup, including \$66.5 million for nuclear weapons plant infrastructure improvements, \$45 million for cyber-security, and \$58 million for decontamination activities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 306-110: D 135-64 (ND 92-54, SD 43-10); R 171-44; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4425, [Vote #362](#), 6/29/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/00; "Urgency, Secrecy Carry the Day As Congress Clears Supplemental," CQ Weekly, 7/1/00]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation Funding Firefighting Efforts.** On June 29, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a military construction appropriation for fiscal year 2001, which also shouldered an \$11.2 billion emergency spending bill for fiscal 2000. Under the legislation, most of the funding was to replenish the military readiness accounts that had been tapped to finance U.S. peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. Without such funding the Pentagon faced severe cutbacks for training and maintenance activities. The legislation also included: \$1.3 billion for unfunded military health programs; \$1 billion, including \$661 million for claims and damages resulting from New Mexico wildfires and \$361 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd and other natural disasters; \$600 million for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, which helps pay heating and air conditioning bills of the poor; \$350 million for Interior Department and National Forest Service firefighting efforts; \$192.5 million to aid nuclear weapons

and environmental cleanup, including \$66.5 million for nuclear weapons plant infrastructure improvements, \$45 million for cyber-security, and \$58 million for decontamination activities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 306-110: D 135-64 (ND 92-54, SD 43-10); R 171-44; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4425, [Vote #362](#), 6/29/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/00; “Urgency, Secrecy Carry the Day As Congress Clears Supplemental,” CQ Weekly, 7/1/00]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For Fighting Wildfires. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided a total of \$2.6 billion in FY 2005 for fighting wildfires. This total included \$1.8 billion for the Forest Service and \$743 million for the Bureau of Land Management. The bill's total for fighting wildfires was \$70 million (3%) more than the administration's request. When FY 2004 emergency fire-fighting funds were excluded, the measure's appropriation was \$183 million more than the FY 2004 level. In addition, the bill included a total of \$1 billion -- \$500 million in each of FY 2004 and FY 2005 -- in supplemental appropriations for fighting forest fires. These funds were to become available if the fire season was extreme, regular funding was exhausted, and certain cost containment provisions were implemented. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; *see also*: “River Dispute Slows Interior Bill,” CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding For Tsunami Detection And Warning. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement provided \$25 million to build and deploy 35 new tsunami-detection buoys in the Pacific, Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico to alert U.S. communities of a potential tsunami. The funds were for coastal inundation mapping and for community outreach and preparedness. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Sanders Voted Against Funding For Fire Safety. October 6, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed an adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$31.9 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Homeland Security Department and related agencies. The agreement appropriated \$655 million, available until Sept. 30, 2007, for the firefighter-assistance grant program, which provides funding directly to local fire departments for equipment, training, and safety programs. The amount is \$155 million (31%) more than requested, and \$5 million (1%) more than the House bill but \$60 million (8%) less than in FY 2005. Of the amount provided, \$110 million is appropriated for firefighter staffing under the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Act. The measure limits administrative expenses to 5% of the total funding. The agreement also provides \$45 million for the U.S. Fire Administration, of which \$4.5 million is for the Noble Training Center. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 347-70: R 223-2; D 124-67; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2360, [Vote #512](#), 10/6/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 10/4/05; *see also*: “Border Security Gets Funding Boost,” CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Funding To Respond And Recover From Natural Disasters.** October 6, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed an adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$31.9 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Homeland Security Department and related agencies. The agreement provides a total of \$2.6 billion for recovery and response activities conducted by FEMA, \$458 million (15%) less than the administration request, and \$343 million (11.5%) less than comparable funding in FY 2005, excluding Bioshield funding and emergency funding provided during the year. Amongst other things, amounts were to be used for: (1) disaster relief, which is used to cover disaster assistance programs and to coordinate the federal response to presidentially declared disasters; (2) planning for how state and local governments prepare and respond to natural disasters; (3) a program to modernize and digitize flood maps; (4) a program that allows property owners to purchase flood insurance; and (5) grants to local governments to provide shelter and food for needy and homeless families. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 347-70: R 223-2; D 124-67; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2360, [Vote #512](#), 10/6/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 10/4/05; *see also*: “Border Security Gets Funding Boost,” CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Opposed Bill Providing Disaster Assistance For Victims of Hurricanes Katrina And Rita As Well As Flu Preparedness. On December 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$453.5 billion for defense spending, including \$50 billion for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The total includes \$123.6 billion for operations and maintenance, \$76.5 billion for procurement and \$72.1 billion for research and development. It would require a 1 percent across-the-board cut to all fiscal 2006 discretionary spending except Veterans Administration funding that was added to the legislation. It would provide \$29 billion for disaster assistance to hurricane-damaged areas and \$3.8 billion for flu preparedness. It would allow oil and gas leasing in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 308-106: R 202-16; D 106-89; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2863, [Vote #669](#), 12/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 12/19/05]

Corporations and Markets

Consumer Protections

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting Banks From Selling Private Customer Financial Information To Telemarketers. On July 1, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to eliminate barriers against cross ownership among banks, securities firms, insurance companies and other firms. The bill would prohibit banks from selling private customer financial information to telemarketing firms and would allow customers to opt out of information-sharing by financial firms with other companies. The bill would allow mutual insurance companies to move their businesses to a different state when reorganizing into a stock company. The bill would prohibit financial companies from conditioning the sale of products on the purchase of other financial products. Passed 343-86: R 205-16; D 138-69; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 10, [Vote #276](#), 7/1/99; CQ Floor Votes, 7/1/99]

Sanders Opposed A Bill Aimed At Reducing Fraud And Identity Theft, Requiring Credit Card Companies To Notify Customers If Their Personal Information Is At Risk, And Providing Customers To One Free Credit Report Per Year. On September 10, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would make permanent uniform national consumer protection standards created under the 1996 Fair Credit Reporting Act, which includes provisions aimed at reducing fraud and identity theft. Credit card companies would be required to notify customers if there was a risk of credit card fraud through a request for additional credit cards on an account in which the address had been changed within 30 days. Consumers would be allowed to have fraud alerts entered into their credit report to prevent fraud and identity theft. The bill would require credit reporting agencies and the Federal Trade Commission to set up procedures for disseminating credit information. Consumers would be allowed to request one free copy of their credit report per year from each of the national and regional credit bureaus. Passed 392-30: R 221-2; D 171-27; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2622, [Vote #499](#), 9/10/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/10/03]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment To Help Prevent Identity Theft And Provide Customers Access To Their Credit Scores. On November 21, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Oxley, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and adopt the conference report on the bill that would establish national credit reporting standards. It would permanently extend existing law that forbids states from enacting stronger credit laws, and would implement new provisions to prevent identity theft, including allowing consumers to place fraud alerts in their credit files. Consumers would be able to obtain a free copy of their credit reports each year, would be able to obtain information on their credit scores, and would be able to opt-out of receiving marketing materials from affiliates of companies with which they do business. Financial institutions would be required to notify consumers whenever they send negative information regarding the consumer to a credit bureau. Other 379-49: R 224-3; D 155-45; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2622, [Vote #667](#), 11/21/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/21/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Consumer Product Safety Commission. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$57 million for activities of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (3% more than previous funding). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Oversight

Sanders Opposed Legislation Strengthening The Regulation And Supervision On Insured Depository Institutions. On November 21, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to allow the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to borrow \$30 billion to cover losses of failed banks and strengthen the regulation and supervision of the insured depository institutions. Passed 344-84: D 209-54 (ND 135-45, SD 74-9); R 135-29; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3768, [Vote #415](#), 11/21/91; CQ Floor Votes, 11/21/91]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For The Securities And Exchange

Commission. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$42.1 billion for the Commerce, Justice and State departments, the federal judiciary, and related agencies. This total was about equal to the previous level, and slightly less (2%) than the administration's request. The conference agreement provides a substantial increase in funding for the Securities and Exchange Commission -- up 46% (\$227 million) over the previous level of funding. Conferees state that they understood the SEC planned to hire 700 new staff and that the majority will be allocated to the divisions of Enforcement and Corporation Finance and the agency's inspection and examination program. The measure directed the SEC to provide monthly updates regarding the exercise of stock options by corporate officers and directors to Congress as well as publishing that information publicly. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Barring Banks From Acting As Real Estate Agents.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The conference agreement barred banks from acting as real estate agents. Specifically, the measure prohibited the use of funds in the agreement to finalize, implement, administer or enforce the proposed Treasury Department rule declaring that real estate brokerage is "an activity that is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity." Under the 1999 Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act (PL 106-102), declaring real estate brokerage to be such an activity would permit banks to engage in that activity. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation that Included Additional Funding For The Agency That Regulates The Commodity Futures Market. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$77.5 billion for agriculture, rural development and nutrition programs in fiscal 2004. The measure appropriated \$88 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission -- \$3 million more than fiscal 2003. The commission, an independent agency, was responsible for regulating and managing the U.S. futures and options market. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 347-64: R 200-18; D 147-45; I 0-1. [H R 2673, [Vote #358](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/11/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Strengthening The Oversight Of Fannie Mae And Freddie Mac. On October 26, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would overhaul the regulations regarding government-sponsored enterprises, including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks. The bill would create a new independent agency, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, to regulate Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Bank System. It also would establish an affordable housing fund. According to the Washington Post, "The House bill passed yesterday despite losing the support of several key Democrats who objected to a recently added provision barring groups that engage in voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts from participating in a low-income housing fund to be financed by the companies. They decried it as undemocratic and argued that such a prohibition would bar many nonprofit housing developers, including faith-based groups, from a new source of funding that supporters estimate could reach \$400 million a year." According to the New York Times, "the provision was opposed by more than 600 nonprofit and faith-based groups, including the National Urban League, Catholic Social Services, the N.A.A.C.P. and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights." Passed 331-90: R 209-15; D 122-74; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1461, [Vote #547](#), 10/26/05; CQ Floor Votes, 10/26/05; Washington Post, [10/27/05](#); New York Times, [10/27/05](#); **see also:** "Attempts to Rein In Mortgage Giants Stall," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Legal Issues

Sanders Supported Limiting Prior Use Claims. On April 23, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Campbell, R-Calif., amendment to limit prior use claims on newly patented items to the scope and volume agreed to before the patent is issued. Rejected 185-224: R 114-100; D 70-124; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 400, [Vote #86](#), 4/23/97; CQ Floor Votes, 4/23/97]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Greater Regulation For Accounting Industry. On April 24, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would increase federal regulation over firms that audit publicly traded companies and impose new corporate accounting and reporting requirements. It would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to establish an oversight board to set and impose standards over accounting firms and order the agency to promulgate rules banning outside firms from both compiling financial reports and auditing the same company. It would order a corporation to promptly report to the SEC circumstances not currently required in financial statements that could affect its financial condition and report promptly and electronically insider sales and purchases. The bill also would ban corporate executives from engaging in company stock transactions when employees are prevented from doing so with their pension investments. Passed 334-90: R 214-2; D 119-87; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3763, [Vote #110](#), 4/24/02; CQ Floor Votes, 4/24/02]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment To Create A Criminal Penalty For Securities Fraud. On July 16, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the legislation that would create a criminal penalty for securities fraud punishable with a 25-year prison sentence, require top corporate executives to certify company financial statements, and impose penalties of up to \$5 million in fines and up to 20 years in prison for violations. Motion agreed to 391-28: R 214-1; D 176-26; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5118, [Vote #299](#), 7/16/02; CQ Floor Votes, 7/16/02]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Preventing “Venue Shopping” For Corporations Filing For Bankruptcy. On March 19, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sherman, D-Calif., amendment that would require a corporation to file for bankruptcy in the district court with jurisdiction over the corporation's principal place of business. According to Progressive Punch, “Republicans had tried for several years to pass an overhaul of the nation's bankruptcy laws. They felt the laws made it too easy for debtors to file for bankruptcy under Chapter 7, which protects many assets from confiscation. They proposed a bill with a means test that required those with more assets to file under the less protective Chapter 13. Progressives, on the other hand, felt that bankruptcy reform mainly benefited credit card companies, and that these companies should become better at assessing credit risk and not encourage individuals to go deeply into debt. As part of the debate on this bill, Sherman (D-CA) proposed an amendment that would require a corporation filing for bankruptcy to do so in the district court with jurisdiction over the corporation's principal place of business. Progressives supported this amendment to prevent ‘venue shopping,’ where corporations file in the court most friendly to their claims and make it difficult for those they did business with in their community to attend court hearings.” Rejected 155-269: R 3-220; D 152-48; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 975, [Vote #71](#), 3/19/03; CQ Floor Votes, 3/19/03; Progressive Punch, accessed [7/25/15](#)]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Compensating People Injured By Smallpox Vaccinations. On March 31, 2003, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a bill to provide compensation for people who are injured as a result of a smallpox vaccination. Opponents claimed the bill didn't provide adequate compensation. The bill failed 184-206. A majority of Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1463, [Vote #92](#), 3/31/03; States News Service, 4/04/03]

Telecommunications

Sanders Opposed A Bill To Promote Competition In Broadcasting, Cable And Telephone Industries. On February 1, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to promote competition and deregulation in the broadcasting, cable and telephone industries by requiring local phone companies to open their networks to competitors, allowing those companies to offer cable service, permitting the regional Bell operating companies to enter the long-distance and manufacturing markets, easing ownership requirements on broadcasters, and deregulating cable rates for small cable TV systems. The bill would require televisions sold in the United States to be equipped with a device that would allow parents to block TV shows rated as inappropriate for children and would bar the dissemination of indecent material on the Internet and online computer services. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 652, [Vote #25](#), 2/1/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 2/1/96]

Sanders Opposed Permitting Regional Bell Telephone Companies From Offering High-Speed Internet Access. On February 27, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would permit the four regional Bell

telephone companies to enter the high-speed Internet access market through their long-distance connections even if they haven't yet allowed competitors into their local markets as required under the 1996 Telecommunications Act. They would have to provide the Justice Department 30 days notification before offering broadband services. The Bells would have five years to upgrade their broadband services. The bill would allow the telephone companies to raise the fees they charge competitors for lines upgraded for broadband services from wholesale rates to just and reasonable rates. It also would give competitors access to certain rights-of-way for broadband access but allow the Bells to charge for it. The phone companies' high speed services would be exempted from regulation by the states, but certain FCC regulatory oversight would be maintained. Passed 273-157: R 156-63; D 117-92; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1542, [Vote #45](#), 2/27/02; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/02]

Sanders Opposed Increasing Penalties On Broadcasters Airing Obscene Materials. On February 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would increase to \$500,000 per violation the maximum fines that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) could levy on broadcasters for airing indecent, obscene or profane material. The bill would make it easier for the FCC to fine individuals for indecent actions and make them subject to the same fines as broadcasters. It would require the FCC to consider revoking a license after a broadcaster committed three or more indecency-related offenses. The bill also would establish a 180-day window for the FCC to make indecency enforcement decisions. Passed 389-38: R 228-1; D 161-36; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 310, [Vote #35](#), 2/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 2/16/05]

- **...And Again, Sanders Opposed Increasing Penalties On Broadcasters Airing Obscene Materials.** On June 7, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Upton, R-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase the maximum penalty for broadcasting of indecent, obscene or profane language to \$325,000 per violation or per day, and to \$3 million for continuing violations. Motion agreed to 379-35: R 219-1; D 160-33; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 193, [Vote #230](#), 6/7/06; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/06]

Sanders Opposed Legislation To Increase Cable Competition And Enforce Network Neutrality Principles. On June 8, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would create a new national franchising process for companies that want to offer pay video services, including telephone companies entering new areas and existing cable companies in areas where competition exists or develops, and also would pre-empt state and local laws concerning municipal broadband services. Under the legislation, the Federal Communications Commission would be authorized to enforce its August 2005 broadband policy statement that endorsed network neutrality principles, set fines of \$500,000 for violations, but it could not issue additional rules. The legislation passed after an amendment offered by Rep. Markey empowering the Federal Communications Commission to block premium Internet pricing plans was defeated 269-152. Such fees, consumer groups argue, discriminate against small companies and start-ups, making it harder for them to compete against large, established companies and possibly depriving consumers of innovative services. In the end, the legislation that passed on June 8, 2006, contained "relatively weak neutrality provisions." Passed 321-101: R 215-8; D 106-92; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5252, [Vote #241](#), 6/8/06; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/06; Baltimore Sun, 6/10/06; Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 6/10/06]

Crime, Safety, & Justice

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Increased Funding For Crime Prevention. On November 15, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$31.8 billion in new budget authority for the departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary and related agencies for fiscal 1998. The conference report provides \$1.9 billion more than the amount provided in fiscal 1997. In its broad outlines, the bill was heavily weighted toward crime issues. More than half the money (\$17.5 billion) was scheduled to go to the Justice Department. All major crime-related agencies at Justice, including the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), got hefty increases. The INS got 1,000 new border agents, 500 more than it said it could hire and train. Clinton's Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS) was fully funded at \$1.4 billion, as was the Republicans' alternative, a \$523 million crime-fighting block grant program. The bill also would create a \$250 million juvenile crime block grant, to go with \$239 million in other juvenile crime prevention programs. The Commerce Department and related agencies would get \$4.3 billion, \$452 million over fiscal 1997. The State Department and related agencies would get \$5 billion. One of the more controversial issues surrounding the legislation concerned how the U.S. Census was to be conducted. Democrats, statisticians and census experts favored statistical sampling, which could better count mostly poor, non-English speaking citizens from remote areas. Republican however, questioned the constitutionality of statically extrapolating who is missing. The result was a "split-the-difference jumble of programs. The legislation also allowed hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants hoping to become legal through family or employment sponsorship to continue to get a permanent visa in the United States. These immigrants had been caught in a Catch-22 between last year's immigration bill and the expiration of a provision known as 245(i). The expiration of 245(i) meant they would have to leave the country to get a permanent visa, known as a green card. The immigration law prevented them from re-entering the United States if they left. Under a compromise, future green cards were to be issued only in an immigrant's home country. But anyone in the United States who submitted an application by Jan. 14, 1998, would be able to get one in the United States. Adopted 282-110: D 122-63 (ND 93-44, SD 29-19); R 160-46; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2267, [Vote #640](#), 11/13/97; CQ Floor Votes, 11/13/97; "Commerce-Justice Funding Goes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 11/15/97; *see also*: "Census 2000 Dispute Slows Bill to Fund Commerce, Justice and State Departments," CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Law Enforcement Training Center. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$171 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center -- \$372 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$25 million more than the administration's request. This agency provided advanced, specialized and refresher training for federal law enforcement personnel. This appropriation included \$135 million for salaries and expenses and \$36 million for acquisition, construction and improvements. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Violence Against Women

Sanders Voted To Protect Alleged Sex Offenders From Unfiled Accusations Of Past Sexual Offenses In Federal Court. On June 29, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Molinari, R-N.Y., motion to instruct the House conferees to agree to the Senate provisions that allow information about prior sex offenses by a defendant to be admitted as evidence in federal trials alleging sex offenses. According to the New York Times, the measure "allows mere accusations of past sexual offenses to be admissible in court, even if no charges were filed in the earlier cases." Motion agreed to 348-62: R 171-1; D 177-60; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3355, [Vote #314](#), 6/29/94; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/94; New York Times, [8/22/94](#)]

Sanders Opposed Sharing The HIV Status Of Suspected Assailants With Their Victims. On October 3, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Canady, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow sexual assault victims to find out the HIV status of their suspected assailant immediately after charges are brought.

Motion agreed to 380-19: R 201-1; D 178-17; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3088, [Vote #505](#), 10/3/00; CQ Floor Votes, 10/3/00]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Reauthorizing Trafficking Victims Protections. On December 14, 2005, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Smith, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would amend and reauthorize funds in fiscal 2006 to remain available until spent for the FBI to investigate severe forms of trafficking and \$18 million in fiscal 2006-07 for investigations by Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Homeland Security Department. Motion agreed to 426-0: R 225-0; D 201-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 972, [Vote #632](#), 12/14/05; CQ Floor Votes, 12/14/05]

Hate

Sanders Opposed A Resolution Condemning A Nation Of Islam Spokesperson's Inflammatory Remarks About Jews, Catholics, Whites and Homosexuals As Hate-Mongering. On February 23, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed an adoption of the resolution to express the sense of the House condemning the hate-mongering and vicious speech given by Khalid Abdul Muhammad at Kean College in Union, N.J., on Nov. 29, 1993, and condemn all anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic and racist forms of expression. During the three-hour talk billed as "The Secret Relationship between Blacks and Jews," Nation of Islam spokesman Khalid Abdul Muhammad castigated Jews, whites, homosexuals and the Pope. Affecting a Jewish accent or effeminate mannerisms, he justified the Nazi Holocaust, called for the murder of whites in South Africa and used such phrases as "Columbia Jewniversity" and "Jew York City." Adopted 361-34: R 169-2; D 192-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 343, [Vote #29](#), 2/23/94; CQ Floor Votes, 2/23/94; New York Times, [12/29/93](#); New York Times, Editorial, [1/26/94](#)]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Expanding Hate Crimes To Include Crimes Motivated By A Victim's Gender, Sexual Orientation Or Disability. On September 28, 2004, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Pelosi, D-Calif., motion to instruct House conferees to accept provisions in the Senate bill that would broaden the categories covered by hate crimes to include crimes motivated by the victim's gender, sexual orientation or disability. Motion agreed to 213-186: R 31-177; D 182-9; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4200, [Vote #473](#), 9/28/04; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/04]

Guns

Sanders Opposed A Seven-Day Waiting Period For Handgun Purchases. On May 8, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill requiring a seven day waiting period for handgun purchases, and allowing local law enforcement authorities to check the background of prospective buyers to see if they have a criminal record or mental illness. The seven day waiting period would be dispensed with when a national computer system for instant checks becomes operational. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 239-186: R 60-102; D 179-83; I 0-1. [H R 7, [Vote #83](#), 5/8/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/8/91]

Sanders Supported A Republican Effort To Delay Voting On A Seven-Day Waiting Period For Handgun Purchases. On May 8, 1991, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. McCollum, R-Fla., motion to recommit to the House Judiciary Committee the bill to require a seven day waiting period for handgun purchases, with instruction not to report the bill back until it has conducted a thorough and complete study, including hearings, of the provisions and merits of the bill in the overall context of violent crime problem confronting the nation and the president's message on violent crime of March 12, 1991. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Motion rejected 162-265: R 115-48; D 46-217; I 1-0. [H R 7, [Vote #82](#), 5/8/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/8/91]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Mandating A Five-Day Waiting Period And Background Checks For Handgun Purchases. On November 26, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed a conference report to mandate a five-day waiting period and a background check for handgun purchases; authorize \$3 billion for federal, state and local law enforcement; codify the good faith exception to the exclusionary rule; extend the federal death penalty to 50 crimes; require federal death row habeas corpus appeals to be filed within one year from when their direct appeals were exhausted; and limit such appeals to cases where the petitioner could not have discovered relevant facts or in which

state officials acted unconstitutionally and the information is sufficient to undermine the prisoner's guilt. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Adopted 205-203: R 6-149; D 199-53; I 0-1. [H R 3371, [Vote #443](#), 11/26/91; CQ Floor Votes, 11/26/91]

Sanders Opposed A Five-Day Waiting Period Before A Handgun Purchase. On November 22, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed the adoption of a conference report to require a five-business-day waiting period before an individual could purchase a handgun, to allow local officials to conduct a background check. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1025, [Vote #614](#), 11/22/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 11/22/93]

Sanders Opposed A Five-Day Waiting Period Before A Handgun Purchase. On November 10, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed the passage of a bill to require a five-business-day waiting period before an individual could purchase a handgun to allow local officials to conduct a background check. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1025, [Vote #564](#), 11/10/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 11/10/93]

Sanders Supported A Sunset For The Five-Day Waiting Period. On November 10, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Gekas, R-Pa., amendment to sunset the five-day waiting period five years after enactment. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Adopted 236-198: R 139-36; D 96-162; I 1-0. [H R 1025, [Vote #559](#), 11/10/93; CQ Floor Votes, 11/10/93]

Sanders Opposed An Effort To Criminalize Drug Dealer's Possession And Use Firearms. On July 20, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. McCollum, R-Fla., motion to instruct the House conferees to accept the Senate provisions that create a new federal crime with mandatory minimum sentences for the possession or discharge of a firearm during a state crime or during a state drug trafficking crime. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Motion agreed to 291-128: R 160-12; D 131-115; I 0-1. [H R 3355, [Vote #340](#), 7/20/94; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/94]

Sanders Opposed Creating Mandatory Penalties On Arms Dealers Who Should Have Known Their Products Would Be Used In A Violent Crime. On, March 13, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Barr, R-Ga., amendment to eliminate many of the bill's anti-terrorism provisions that expand the authority of law enforcement officials, including the bill's authorization for the State Department and attorney general to label organizations as terrorist, and language allowing evidence gathered by wiretaps that violated constitutional protections to be admitted in court. The amendment also would strike provisions allowing aliens to be excluded or denied asylum in the United States, based on their membership in a suspected or known terrorist organization, and would delete provisions that impose mandatory penalties on a person who transfers a firearm and has reasonable cause to believe that the weapon will be used in violent crime activity. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2703, [Vote #61](#), 3/13/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 3/13/96]

Sanders Opposed An Effort To Provide Additional Funding A Study On Firearm Injury Prevention. On July 11, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Lowey, D-N.Y., amendment to provide an additional \$2.6 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in order to fund research at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control on issues related to firearms use and to reduce by an equal amount the \$3.1 billion in funding for health resources and services. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 158-263: R 36-193; D 122-69; I 0-1. [H R 3755, [Vote #302](#), 7/11/96; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/96]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Increased Funding For The Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco And Firearms. On September 30, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$25.4 billion in new mandatory and discretionary budget authority for the Treasury Department, Postal Service and other general government functions, including the Executive Office of the President in fiscal 1998. The conference report would provide \$1.3 billion more than in fiscal 1997. The legislation included a \$67 million increase for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and a 10 percent funding increase for the Internal Revenue Service. The bill permitted lawmakers to receive their first pay raise in five years. Most lawmakers earn \$133,600 yearly, so the 2.3

percent increase would boost their salaries to \$136,700. The legislation also contained a provision included by Bernie Sanders to ban the import of goods made by forced or indentured child laborers. Adopted 220-207: D 113-88 (ND 86-62, SD 27-26); R 107-118; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the legislation. [H R 2378, [Vote #474](#), 9/30/97; CQ Floor Votes, 9/30/97; "Treasury-Postal Spending Bill Comes Down to the Wire," CQ Weekly, 10/4/97; "Pay Raise Foes Declare End To Battle as Increase OK'd" CQ Weekly, 10/4/97]

Sanders Opposed Funding For States With Mandatory Sentences For Gun Crimes. On April 11, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. McCollum, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide \$100 million over five years in block grants to states that meet requirements regarding mandatory minimum prison sentences for the use or possession of firearms. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Motion agreed to 358-60: R 208-3; D 149-56; I 1-1. [H R 4051, [Vote #115](#), 4/11/00; CQ Floor Votes, 4/11/00]

Sanders Supported Destruction Of Background Check Records. On July 18, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Moran, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds to destroy national instant criminal background check system records within 90 days of their creation. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 161-268: R 14-205; D 147-61; I 0-2. [H R 2500, [Vote #244](#), 7/18/01; CQ Floor Votes, 7/18/01]

Sanders Voted To Permit Commercial Airline Pilots To Carry Guns. On July 10, 2002, Bernie Sanders supported passage of the bill that would establish a program in which commercial pilots would be deputized as federal law enforcement officers and would be allowed to carry guns aboard airlines. At least 250 commercial pilots would undergo specialized training to participate in the program. The Transportation Security Agency (TSA) would be required to begin weapons training for pilots volunteering for the program within two months of the bill's enactment. Pilots and airlines would be exempt from liability resulting from defending planes from terrorist acts except in cases of gross negligence or willful misconduct. The TSA could temporarily suspend the program if a pilot's gun accidentally discharges and causes injury to a passenger or crew member. The bill also would require flight attendants to undergo self-defense training and order a study on the feasibility of training all federal law enforcement officers on aviation anti-terrorism. House Democrats were evenly divided in support for the proposal. [HR 4635, [Vote #292](#), 7/10/02; CQ Floor Votes, 7/10/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Bureau Of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$886 million for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms -- \$32 million (4%) more than the FY 2002 appropriation and \$3 million more than the administration's request. The bureau's appropriation included \$13 million for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program -- equal to the FY 2002 appropriation and the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted To Shield Gun Manufacturers And Retailers From Lawsuits. On April 9, 2003 Bernie Sanders supported passage of the bill that would block liability lawsuits against gunmakers and sellers based on the criminal misuse of firearms. It also would block such actions against gun trade organizations and against ammunition makers and sellers. The measure would apply immediately to any pending cases. Several specific exceptions to the ban exist and include allowing civil suits against a maker or seller who knowingly and willfully violated state or federal laws in selling or marketing a weapon. Design and manufacturing defect lawsuits also would be allowed when weapons are used as intended. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Passed 285-140: R 221-3; D 63-137; I 1-0. [H R 1036, [Vote #124](#), 4/9/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/9/03]

Sanders Opposed Allowing Lawsuits Against Retailers Who Knowingly Provide Guns To Individuals Intending To Commit Crimes. On April 9, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Scott, D-Va., amendment that would strike a provision that would require a prior criminal conviction against a person who transferred a firearm knowing that it would be used to commit a crime before a plaintiff could bring a civil lawsuit against that individual. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1036, [Vote #120](#), 4/9/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/9/03]

Sanders Opposed Allowing Lawsuits Against Retailers Who Provide Guns To Drug Addicts. On April 9, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Linda T. Sanchez, D-Calif., amendment that would allow liability lawsuits against manufacturers and sellers who sell or transfer guns or ammunition to an individual who uses, or is addicted to drugs, or who has been adjudicated a mental defective. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 134-289: R 2-220; D 132-68; I 0-1. [H R 1036, [Vote #121](#), 4/9/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/9/03]

Sanders Opposed Allowing Lawsuits Against Gun Retailers Who Negligently Provide Guns To Known Criminals. On April 9, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Meehan, D-Mass., amendment that would permit plaintiffs to bring negligence actions against firearms manufacturers, sellers and trade associations. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 144-280: R 4-218; D 140-61; I 0-1. [H R 1036, [Vote #122](#), 4/9/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/9/03]

Sanders Opposed A Democratic Effort To Enhance Legal Rights Of Gun Victims. On April 9, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Watt, D-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to strike language that would make the measure apply immediately to any pending cases. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Motion rejected 140-282: R 0-221; D 140-60; I 0-1. [H R 1036, [Vote #123](#), 4/9/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/9/03]

Sanders Voted To Allow The Export Of Semiautomatic .50 Caliber Firearms. On June 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Moran, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds in the bill to license the export of nonautomatic or semiautomatic .50 caliber firearms. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 149-278: R 15-212; D 134-65; I 0-1. [H R 2862, [Vote #265](#), 6/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 6/16/05]

Sanders Voted To Protect Arms Dealers From Lawsuits. On October 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported passage of a bill that would bar certain civil lawsuits against manufacturers, distributors, dealers and importers of firearms and ammunition, principally those lawsuits aimed at making them liable for gun violence. Trade groups also would be protected and all pending legal action against gunmakers would be dismissed. It also would, with certain exceptions, make it unlawful for licensed gun importers, manufacturers or dealers to sell, deliver or transfer handguns without a secure gun storage or safety device. As amended, it would establish penalties for noncompliance, including a six-month suspension of a license, the revocation of a license, or a \$2,500 fine. It would require the attorney general to commission a study on the feasibility of uniform standard for the testing of projectiles against body armor. Penalties for violent or drug trafficking crimes in which the perpetrator uses or possesses armor-piercing ammunition would be increased to a minimum of 15 years imprisonment. If death resulted from the use of such ammunition, a person could be imprisoned up to life or face the death penalty. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Passed (thus cleared for the president) 283-144: R 223-4; D 59-140; I 1-0. [S 397, [Vote #534](#), 10/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 10/20/05]

Sanders Supported NRA-Backed Gun License Modernization Bill. On September 26, 2006, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would revised procedures at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, including setting graduated civil penalties for gun license violations. Fines of up to \$2,500 per violation, with a maximum of \$15,000, per inspection could be imposed for serious violations. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Motion agreed to 277-131: R 213-8; D 63-123; I 1-0. [H R 5092, [Vote #476](#), 9/26/06; CQ Floor Votes, 9/26/06; NRA, [4/7/06](#)]

Protecting Children

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Establishing A National Hotline Exposing Registered Sex Offenders. On June 11, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sherman, D-Calif., amendment to establish a national hotline for parents to access FBI databases and determine if an individual is registered as a convicted sexual predator. Adopted 247-175: R 124-98; D 123-76; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3494, [Vote #229](#), 6/11/98; CQ Floor Votes, 6/11/98]

Sanders Opposed Bill Promoting Testing For Children's Drugs. On November 15, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a bill that would give pharmaceutical companies an additional six months of exclusive market rights if

they test and label their products for children. The bill expanded and extended incentives Congress established in 1997 to encourage research into how children react to prescribed medications. Representative Anna Eshoo (D-California), a sponsor of the bill, said the pharmaceutical industry conducted only 11 clinical studies on drugs for children in the six years before the measure was enacted. Since 1997, she said, more than 300 trials using children have been conducted. The bill passed 338-86. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 2887, [Vote #444](#), 11/15/01; Associated Press, 11/15/01; States News Service, 11/16/01]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Establishing The AMBER Alert System And Imposing Tougher Penalties On Sex Offenders. On March 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appoint a national coordinator for AMBER alerts, an alert system for missing children, provide additional protections for children and establish stricter punishments for sex offenders. Repeat child sex offenders would be subject to mandatory life sentences. It would increase maximum sentences for several specified crimes against children and criminalize traveling into the United States to engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor. It also would make it a crime for a U.S. citizen traveling in foreign commerce to engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor. The bill also would expand law enforcement's wiretap and electronic surveillance capabilities for an expanded list of crimes against children. Passed 410-14: R 222-1; D 188-12; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1104, [Vote #89](#), 3/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 3/27/03]

Sanders Opposed An Amendment Increasing Penalties On Those Who Possess Child Pornography Depicting Violence. On March 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Feeney, R-Fla., amendment that would allow courts to vary from federal sentencing guidelines only on specifically enumerated grounds. Courts would be required to provide written, detailed reasons for varying from guidelines. It also would make it easier for appellate courts to review sentences issued by lower courts that differ from federal guidelines. Courts would be required to have government agreement to reduce a sentence because of acceptance of responsibility. It also would provide increased penalties for individuals who possess child pornography that depicts violent conduct. Adopted 357-58: R 220-2; D 137-55; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1104, [Vote #87](#), 3/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 3/27/03]

Sanders Voted Against A Measure That Would Make Virtual Child Pornography A Crime. In 2002, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a law that banned any visual depiction that “is, or appears to be of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct.” The Court reasoned that the law was too broadly written and unconstitutional because it could apply to virtual pornography—sexual images that appear to be of children but are generated by computer programs or are created using youthful-looking adults. In response to this decision, Rep. Smith, R-Texas, offered an amendment to create new criminal offenses to cover child pornography involving both real and computer-generated images of children. On March 27, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed Rep. Smith’s amendment. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Adopted 406-15: R 222-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. [H R 1104, [Vote #88](#), 3/27/03; CQ Floor Votes, 3/27/03; Congressional Quarterly Weekly, 3/28/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Establishing The AMBER Alert System And Imposing Tougher Penalties On Child Abusers, Kidnappers And Pornographers. On April 10, 2003, Bernie Sanders voted against a child protection measure that would create a nationwide system to help find kidnapped children and impose tougher penalties on child abusers, kidnappers and pornographers. Under the measure, two-time child sex offenders would be subject to mandatory life sentences. The measure would make it a crime to pander visual depictions of children as child pornography. It would increase maximum sentences for several specified crimes against children and make it a crime to travel to foreign countries and engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor. It also would expand law enforcement's wiretap and electronic surveillance capabilities in investigations of child pornography. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 151, [Vote #127](#), 4/10/03; CQ Floor Votes, 4/10/03; AP, [4/11/03](#)]

Sanders Supported Eliminating Mandatory Minimum Sentences For Failing To Register As A Sex Offender. On September 14, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Inglis, R-S.C., amendment that would eliminate the mandatory minimum sentences of five years in prison for failing to register as a sex offender or for making false statements during registration. Rejected 106-316: R 7-217; D 98-99; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3132, [Vote #468](#), 9/14/05; CQ Floor Votes, 9/14/05]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Underage Drinking. On November 14, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on an Rep. Deal, R-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a federal committee to coordinate the efforts of federal agencies to prevent underage drinking. It also would establish new grant programs and authorize a national media campaign to prevent underage drinking. The measure would authorize a total of \$18 million in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010 for these activities. Motion agreed to 373-23: R 188-22; D 185-1; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 864, [Vote #521](#), 11/14/06; CQ Floor Votes, 11/14/06]

Prosecution

Sanders Missed A Vote On Improving Criminal DNA Identification. On March 29, 1993, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Brooks, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$10 million annually in fiscal years 1994-98 for grants to state and local governments to develop or improve criminal DNA identification and to authorize \$4.5 million annually in fiscal years 1994-98 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to establish a DNA data base of convicted offenders and to develop quality standards for use of DNA data. Passed 374-4: D 223-4 (ND 153-1, SD 70-3); R 151-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 829, [Vote #112](#), 3/29/93; CQ Floor Votes, 3/29/93]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Entitling Acquitted Defendants The Right To Recovery Of Legal Fees. On September 25, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed a measure that “would entitle defendants who prevail in federal criminal prosecutions to reimbursement for legal costs unless the government can prove it was justified in the prosecution. The amendment to a spending bill proposed by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Henry Hyde, R-Ill., would require U.S. attorneys' offices to pay a defendant up to \$ 125 an hour in legal fees. It was approved 340-84. The Clinton administration strongly opposed the amendment, saying it ‘would have a profound and harmful impact on the federal criminal justice system.’” Adopted 340-84: R 215-6; D 125-77; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2267, [Vote #443](#), 9/25/97; CQ Floor Votes, 9/25/97; Daily Record, 9/26/97]

Sanders Opposed Replacing The Death Penalty With A Life Sentence For Those Who Kill FBI Agents. On November 9, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Scott, D-Va., amendment that would eliminate the death penalty authorized in the bill for individuals convicted of killing federal public safety officers, and instead allow a sentence of up to life in prison for the same crime. Rejected 97-325: R 5-218; D 91-107; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1751, [Vote #583](#), 11/9/05; CQ Floor Votes, 11/9/05]

Prisons

Sanders Voted Against A Bill Prohibiting Courts From Releasing Felony Prisoners Because Of Prison Conditions. On May 19, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Coble, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prohibit a federal court from carrying out any felony prisoner release order on the basis of prison conditions. Motion agreed to 352-53: R 211-2; D 141-50; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3718, [Vote #163](#), 5/19/98; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/98]

Other Crime Prevention Efforts

Sanders Opposed Legislation Protecting Religious Organizations Providing Juvenile Justice Programs From Discrimination. On June 17, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Souder, R-Ind., amendment to ensure that religious organizations that desire to provide services relating to juvenile justice programs are not discriminated against when they compete for grants or contracts. Adopted 346-83: R 216-3; D 130-79; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1501, [Vote #222](#), 6/17/99; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/99]

Transportation

Sanders Voted To Cut Transportation Administrative Costs By 10 Percent. On July 9, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Smith, R-Texas, amendment to cut the non-personnel administrative costs of each agency in the bill by approximately 10 percent, for a total of \$59 million. Rejected 175-236: R 114-48; D 60-188; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5518, [Vote #280](#), 7/9/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/9/92]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Federal-Aid Highway Program. On July 25, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$13.2 billion in new budget authority for the Transportation Department, Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Railroad Administration and certain independent agencies for fiscal 1996. The bill would provide \$1 billion less than the fiscal 1995 level of \$14.2 billion. The legislation called for spending a total of \$20.3 billion on the federal-aid highway program, an \$884 million increase, most of which would be passed along to state transportation departments for their highway programs. Passed 361-61: D 144-50 (ND 87-48, SD 57-2); R 217-10; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2002, [Vote #570](#), 7/25/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/25/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: House Keeps Labor Protections In Big Defeat for Leadership," CQ Weekly, 7/29/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing Funding For Highway Construction. On October 25, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption a \$13.1 billion conference report for transportation appropriations. The spending bill represented a 5 percent increase over fiscal 1995. In addition to its \$13.1 billion in new budget authority, it allows spending of \$22 billion in trust fund money. The measure would cut funding for Amtrak, public transit, the Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), while increasing funding for highway construction. It would eliminate the Interstate Commerce Commission entirely, restructure the Coast Guard and order personnel and procurement changes at the FAA. The legislation also included \$280 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, up \$2.3 million from 1995. Adopted (thus cleared for the Senate) 393-29: R 228-2; D 165-26 (ND 111-23, SD 54-3); I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2002, [Vote #735](#), 10/25/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/25/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: Final Transportation Measure Wins Quick House Approval," CQ Weekly, 10/28/95; "Transport Bill Boosts Highway Funds," CQ Almanac, 1995]

Transportation Safety

Sanders Voted Against Maintaining 55 mph Speed Limit In Cities And 65 mph Speed Limit In Rural Areas. On September 20, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Rahall, D-W.Va., amendment to strike the provisions in the bill that eliminates the current maximum federal speed limits of 55 mph in cities and 65 mph in rural areas. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. According to the Washington Post, Rep. Rahall, "ranking Democrat on the surface transportation subcommittee, argued that eliminating the national speed limit 'would turn our nation's highways into killing fields. It should be obvious that the death toll will rise once the states begin increasing the speed limits under the provisions of the bill. . . . This is not a matter of states' rights, it's a matter of human rights.'" [H R 2274, [Vote #676](#), 9/20/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/95; Washington Post, [9/21/95](#)]

Sanders Supported Eliminating National Speed Limits And A Federal Rule Requiring Motorcycle Drivers To Wear Helmets. On September 20, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported passage of the bill to designate 160,000 miles of the nation's highways as part of the new National Highway System and to repeal all national speed limits and national motorcycle helmet laws. Safety groups denounced the legislation. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2274, [Vote #679](#), 9/20/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/95; Los Angeles Times, [9/21/95](#); Washington Post, [9/21/95](#)]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing Funding For The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. On October 25, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption a \$13.1 billion conference report for transportation appropriations. The spending bill represented a 5 percent increase over fiscal 1995. In addition to its \$13.1 billion in new budget authority, it allows spending of \$22 billion in trust fund money. The measure would cut funding for

Amtrak, public transit, the Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), while increasing funding for highway construction. It would eliminate the Interstate Commerce Commission entirely, restructure the Coast Guard and order personnel and procurement changes at the FAA. The legislation also included \$280 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, up \$2.3 million from 1995. Adopted (thus cleared for the Senate) 393-29: R 228-2; D 165-26 (ND 111-23, SD 54-3); I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2002, [Vote #735](#), 10/25/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/25/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: Final Transportation Measure Wins Quick House Approval," CQ Weekly, 10/28/95; "Transport Bill Boosts Highway Funds," CQ Almanac, 1995]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Allowing INS Inspectors To Give Drivers Tests For Alcohol. On October 16, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would make it illegal to operate a motor vehicle at any of the nation's border entry points while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. It would specify that no federal drunk driving laws exist and clarify that U.S. Customs and other federal officers would only be assisting local law enforcement agencies enforce state laws. Motion agreed to 296-94: R 202-0; D 94-93; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2155, [Vote #465](#), 10/16/02; CQ Floor Votes, 10/16/02]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For Highway Safety Enforcement Programs. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The conference agreement provided \$117 million -- 7% more than FY 2002 -- from the Highway Trust Fund for activities of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), which carries out federal truck and bus safety enforcement programs, and it authorized the release of \$190 million -- 4% more than FY 2002 -- from the Highway Trust Fund for motor carrier safety grants distributed by the agency. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For Highway Safety Grants.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided a total of \$437 million for activities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) -- 3% more than both FY 2002 funding and the level requested. Within this total, \$212 million was for NHTSA operations and research activities and \$225 million was authorized to be released from the Highway Trust Fund for various state grant programs, including \$165 million for highway safety grants, \$40 million for grants to combat alcohol-impaired driving and \$20 million for grants to states to encourage seat belt use. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Agency That Investigates Transportation Accidents.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$72 million for activities of the National Transportation Safety Board, the independent agency responsible for investigating transportation accidents and developing recommendations to prevent accidents -- including aircraft and railroad accidents. This total was 7% more than FY 2002 funding and 3% more than requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Various Transportation Programs.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided a total of \$64.6 billion for the Transportation Department and related agencies -- \$1.8 billion (3%) less than FY 2002 funding but \$8.6 billion (15%) more than requested by the administration. The agreement increased funding for Coast Guard operations (14%) and acquisition (6%); airport improvement grants (7%); transit formula grants (6%); federal motor carrier safety grants (4%); and activities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (3%) and National Transportation Safety Board (7%). A majority of House Democrats

supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Coast Guard's Search And Rescue Missions And Port Security Operations.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$4.3 billion for Coast Guard operating expenses -- including funding for search and rescue missions, port security operations, maintaining aids to navigation, enforcing laws and treaties, and drug interdiction activities. This amount was \$542 million (14%) more than previous funding and 4% more than requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Supported An Amendment Allowing Longer Custom Harvesters To Operate In Nebraska. On March 9, 2005, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Osborne, R-Neb., amendment that would exempt Nebraska from vehicle length restrictions of 65 feet and increase the limit to 81.5 feet for custom harvesters operating in the state during the harvesting of certain crops. According to Progressive Punch, "Progressives opposed the amendment, arguing that it would extend the already unsafe policy of permitting very long trucks on the roads that was grandfathered to Nebraska in the 1991 law, consequently making the roads there less safe." Adopted 236-184: R 201-25; D 34-159; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3, [Vote #58](#), 3/9/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/9/05; Progressive Punch, accessed [7/25/15](#)]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Underage Drinking. On November 14, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on an Rep. Deal, R-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a federal committee to coordinate the efforts of federal agencies to prevent underage drinking. It also would establish new grant programs and authorize a national media campaign to prevent underage drinking. The measure would authorize a total of \$18 million in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010 for these activities. Motion agreed to 373-23: R 188-22; D 185-1; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 864, [Vote #521](#), 11/14/06; CQ Floor Votes, 11/14/06]

Planes & Trains

Sanders Supported A Bill That Allowed Airports To Double Their Passenger Fees. On June 15, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported an passage of the bill to authorize \$59.3 billion for federal aviation programs over five years; take the aviation trust fund off budget in order to permit all tax revenue to be spent on aviation programs, exempt from budgetary restrictions, but still subject to annual appropriations; permit airports to double their passenger fees to \$6; eliminate restrictions on the number of flights permitted at O'Hare, Kennedy and LaGuardia airports; allow six more flights a day at Reagan National Airport. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1000, [Vote #209](#), 6/15/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 6/15/99; *see also*: Washington Post, [6/16/99](#); "Disputes Over Funding Leave Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Negotiators Still Circling at Adjournment," CQ Almanac, 1999]

- **Sanders: This Legislation Will Have A Very Positive And Important Impact On Airports In Vermont.** "Airports around Vermont stand to get a big infusion of federal cash if a House bill becomes law. The federal aviation bill would appropriate \$59.3 billion to airports throughout the country over the next five years. The House approved the bill 316-110 on Tuesday. It now will be forwarded to the Senate for action. Rep. Bernard Sanders, I-Vt., said he supported the proposal because it will significantly improve airports around Vermont, providing better safety and boosting the state's business climate. 'This legislation will have a very positive and important impact on airports in Vermont,' Sanders said. 'For the first time, airports in Lyndonville, Barre-Montpelier, Highgate, Middlebury, Morrisville, Newport, Rutland and Springfield will receive general aviation entitlement funding. The Burlington International Airport will also receive a major increase in funding. [...] This legislation will increase safety at airports and improve the infrastructure needed to provide better air service to our state,' Sanders said in a statement." [AP, 6/17/99]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Airport Construction Grants. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided for the release of up to \$3.4 billion from the Airport Trust Fund in FY 2003 as federal grants-in-aid for airport planning, construction and development. This amount was \$227 million (7%) more than FY 2002 funding but equal to the request. The measure required that \$20 million of this funding be used for the Small Community Air Service Development Pilot Program. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Amtrak.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$1.05 billion for continued assistance to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) -- \$224 million more than FY 2002 funding and \$529 million more than the level requested. The measure, however, established several new controls and procedures for use of these funds. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Energy & The Environment

Environmental Agencies

Sanders Opposed Additional Funding For Environmental Projects. On October 24, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$13.8 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal 1998. The bill provides \$275 million more than provided in fiscal 1997. Nearly half the bill, \$6.6 billion, went to the Interior Department. Other major accounts included the Agriculture Department's Forest Service, which received \$2.5 billion; various Energy Department programs, which got \$1 billion; and Indian health programs at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which received at \$2.1 billion. Under the agreement, the legislation would provide \$699 million for high-priority land acquisition and maintenance, including the total of \$315 million to buy the New World Mine in Montana and 7,500 acres of a Northern California forest known as the Headwaters, a top priority of the Clinton administration. The legislation also provided money to run the national parks and fund the controversial National Endowment for the Arts. [H R 2107, [Vote #531](#), 10/24/97; CQ Floor Votes, 10/24/97; "House Breaks Deadlock, Passes Interior Bill," CQ Weekly, 10/25/97; *see also*: "Interior Bill Dodges Controversies," CQ Almanac, 1997]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Environmental Protection Agency. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$8.1 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) -- \$53 million (1%) more than FY 2002 funding and \$511 million (7%) more than requested. Within the total, the measure appropriated \$2.1 billion for general EPA programs and management, including pollution abatement, control and compliance programs, enforcement, and the salary, benefits, and travel expenses of operating most EPA programs -- excluding the Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund and Oil Spill Response programs. This funding was \$18 million (1%) more than FY 2002 funding and 3% more than requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For President's Council On Environmental Quality.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$3 million for the President's Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality (slightly more than FY 2002). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Bureau Of Land Management.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$1.9 billion for the BLM -- \$11 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$58 million more than the president's request, but \$225 million (11%) less than the House-passed bill. The largest component of the BLM's appropriation was \$826 million for the management of land and resources -- \$50 million more than the amount in the previous year and \$13 million more than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For The U.S. Geological Survey.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$925 million for the agency -- \$11 million more than the previous appropriation and \$58 million more than the president's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For An International Facility That Funds Environmental Projects.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$148 million for the Global Environment Facility -- \$30 million less than the president's request but \$47 million more than the previous level. The total includes \$108 million for the U.S. assessment and \$40 million for past payments due. The facility, administered by the World Bank, funded environmental projects throughout the world. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The U.S. Geological Survey. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The bill provided \$944.5 million for the U.S. Geological Survey -- \$6.5 million more than the previous appropriation and \$25 million (3%) more than the president's request -- to provide a comprehensive and systematic classification of public lands. Its specific duties include map-making, surface and ground water inventory, assessments of mineral and energy potential of public lands and offshore areas, and investigating and predicting earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The U.S. Geological Survey. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The bill provided \$974.5 million for the U.S. Geological Survey -- \$39 million (4%) more than the previous appropriation level, and \$41 million (4%) more than the president's request. The mission of the U.S. Geological Survey is to provide a comprehensive and systematic classification of public lands. Its specific duties include map-making, surface and ground-water inventory, assessments of mineral and energy potential of public lands and offshore areas, and investigating and predicting earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also:** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Voted For A Bill That Would Have Cut Funding For The EPA, The National Park Service, The Forest Service, Fish & Wildlife Service And The Clean Water State Revolving Fund. On May 18, 2006 Bernie Sanders supported the passage of the bill that would provide \$25.9 billion in fiscal 2007 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The bill would provide \$9.87 billion for the Interior Department, \$7.5 billion for the EPA, \$4.2 billion for the Forest Service, \$1.8 billion for the Bureau of Land Management and \$3.2 billion for the Indian Health Service. As amended, it would fund the National Endowment for the Arts at \$129 million and the National Endowment for the Humanities at \$146 million. The legislation included a \$53 million cut to the EPA budget, a \$100 million cut to the National Park Service, a \$98 million cut to the Forest Service, a \$55 million cut for the Fish & Wildlife Service, and a \$172 million cut from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. It would maintain the moratorium on natural gas production in the Outer Continental Shelf as well as bar the use of funds in the bill for the sale or slaughter of wild horses and burros. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Passed 293-128: R 205-21; D 87-107; I 1-0. This legislation, however, was not signed into law. [H R 5386, [Vote #172](#), 5/18/06; CQ Floor Votes, 5/18/06; CQ Bill Analysis, [8/4/06](#); CQ House Action Reports Fact Sheet No. 109-33, [5/16/06](#); House Committee on Appropriations, [5/11/06](#)]

Environmental Data

Sanders Supported Funding Cuts For Global Environmental Data Organization In Michigan. On July 29, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Burton, R-Ind., amendment to cut \$58 million from the bill: \$8 million for a Challenger Center Planetarium at Delta College in University Center, Mich., and \$50 million for a headquarters building in Saginaw, Mich., for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, a network of

global environmental data. Rejected 182-224: R 134-27; D 47-197; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5679, [Vote #338](#), 7/29/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/92]

Sanders Supported A Move To Consider Directing NASA To Spend \$33.5 Million On A National Aerospace Plan Instead Of Spending The Funds On Global Environmental Data. On July 29, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. McCurdy, D-Okla., amendment to strike \$1,000 from the bill in order to bring to the floor a directive to NASA to spend \$33,499,000 on the national aerospace plane instead of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, a network on global environmental data. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Adopted 207-201: R 129-33; D 77-168; I 1-0. [H R 5679, [Vote #337](#), 7/29/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/92]

Sanders Supported A Move To Consider Directing NASA To Spend \$33.5 Million On A National Aerospace Plan Instead Of Spending The Funds On Global Environmental Data. On July 29, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a separate vote at the request of Rep. Traxler, D-Mich., on the McCurdy, D-Okla., amendment to strike \$1,000 from the bill in order to bring to the floor a directive to NASA to spend \$33,499,000 on the national aerospace plane instead of the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, a network of global environmental data. Rejected 189-219: R 123-40; D 65-179; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5679, [Vote #342](#), 7/29/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/92]

Forests

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds For The National Forest System. The National Forest System, managed by the Forest Service, includes 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 20 recreation areas and five national monuments. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$1.4 billion for the system -- \$4 million more than the president's request and \$31 million more than appropriated the previous year. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The National Forest System. The National Forest System includes 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 20 recreation areas and six national monuments. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department and related agencies for fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$1.4 billion for the system -- \$34 million more than the fiscal 2004 but \$256 million (2%) less than the president's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The National Forest System. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure provided \$1.4 billion for the National Forest System -- \$36 million more than the previous funding level. As the legislation stood when it was reported out of committee, the funding level the system was slightly higher than when finally approved. Rep. Slaughter, D-N.Y., offered an amendment to transfer \$7 million out of the Forest System account to the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Her amendment was adopted by voice vote. The National Forest System included 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 20 recreation areas and six national monuments. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/20/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Parks

Sanders Voted Against Halting The Use Of Snowmobiles In Yellowstone And Grand Teton National Parks.

On July 17, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Holt, D-N.J., amendment that would block funds from being used to do anything inconsistent with the phase out of recreational snowmobile use in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 210-210: R 25-194; D 185-15; I 0-1. [H R 2691, [Vote #385](#), 7/17/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/03]

Sanders Voted Against Halting The Use Of Snowmobiles In Yellowstone And Grand Teton National Parks.

On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Holt, D-N.J., amendment that would block funds from being used to do anything inconsistent with the phase out of recreational snowmobile use in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 198-224: R 28-195; D 170-28; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #263](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The National Park Service. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The bill appropriated \$2.3 billion for the National Park Service, \$9 million more than fiscal 2004, but \$93 million (4%) less than the administration's request. The National Park Service is responsible for maintaining the National Park System, which entails providing recreational and education opportunities to the public in addition to preservation and operation efforts. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed A Bill That Would Block Funding For Road Construction In The Tongass National Forest.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The legislation contained a provision to block the use of funds to plan or construct forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest in Alaska for harvesting timber. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Operating The National Parks. The National Park Service is responsible for maintaining the National Park System, which entails providing recreational and education opportunities to the public in addition to preservation and operation efforts. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure appropriated \$2.2 billion for the service -- \$137 million (6%) less than the previous funding level. More than three-quarters of the park system's appropriation -- \$1.75 billion, or 78% -- was for operation of the National Park System. This appropriation was \$71 million (4%) more than the previous funding level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also:** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Water & Wetlands

Sanders Missed A Vote On Establishing A National Clean Water Trust Fund To Clean Up Polluted Waters.

On May 11, 1995, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Visclosky, D-Ind., amendment to establish a National Clean Water Trust Fund to clean up polluted waters with money collected from penalties for violations of the clean water act. Rejected 156-247: D 129-55 (ND 104-24, SD 25-31); R 27-192; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 961, [Vote #325](#), 5/11/95; CQ Floor Votes, 5/11/95]

Sanders Opposed A Bill Barring Use Of Funds To Develop Projects On Coastal Barriers. On September 21, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Saxton, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to renew the 1982 Coastal Barrier Resources Act and correct maps of protected areas in Delaware, Florida and North Carolina. The measure would bar most federal funding, including flood insurance, for any development projects on coastal barriers. [H R 1431, [Vote #428](#), 9/21/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/21/99]

Sanders Opposed Full Funding For The Clean Water Initiative. On August 5, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Pallone, D-N.J., amendment to fully fund the Clean Water Initiative by providing \$8 million for states to develop and implement plans to control non-point source pollution. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 158-267: R 44-179; D 114-87; I 0-1. [H R 4276, [Vote #389](#), 8/5/98; CQ Floor Votes, 8/5/98]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Water Improvements. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$3.9 billion for water infrastructure, wastewater treatment, state and tribal "categorical," and other water improvement grants -- \$122 million (3%) more than FY 2002 funding and 11% more than requested. Within the total provided for water assistance grants, \$1.35 billion was for state wastewater treatment revolving funds; \$850 million was for state drinking water revolving funds; \$1.2 billion was for state and tribal categorical grants (such as non-point source pollution, pollution prevention, toxic-substances enforcement, public water system supervision, and radon, lead, wetlands, and pesticides grants); \$50 million was for high-priority projects on the U.S.-Mexico border; \$43 million was for rural and native villages in Alaska; \$91 million was for a new Brownfields grant program, and \$315 million was for grants for 484 specified water projects listed in the statement of managers. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Construction, Operation And Maintenance Army Corps Of Engineers' Water Projects.** The Army Corps of Engineers, which is part of the Defense Department, is responsible for civil flood control and navigation projects. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided nearly \$4.6 billion for the Corps -- \$27 million less than in FY 2002, but \$457 million more than the administration's request. The largest portion of Corps funding was \$1.9 billion for the operation and maintenance of water projects -- \$65 million more than the previous level and \$26 million more than the administration's request. The second largest component of the account, \$1.8 billion, was for the construction of water projects -- \$40 million more than in FY 2002 and \$340 million more than the president's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$38 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, slightly more than the FY 2004 level and \$16 million less than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also:** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation provided \$40 million for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$2.5 million more than the FY 2005 level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also:** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Opposed Additional Funding For Dredging Projects, Maintaining Waterway Infrastructure. On May 24, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Jones, R-N.C., amendment that would increase funding for the Army Corps of Engineers by \$20 million, offset by an equal cut for the Energy Department's administration account. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 152-275: R 43-183; D 109-91; I 0-1. [H R 2419, [Vote #208](#), 5/24/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/24/05; see also: Congressional Press Releases, 5/24/05]

Mining, Drilling, & Additives

Sanders Missed Two Votes Objecting To A Republican Plan Shielding Manufacturers Of Gasoline Additive - Found To Contaminate Groundwater - From Lawsuits And To Overly Generous Subsidies To The Oil And Gas Industries. On July 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders missed a two votes on the rule governing debate of a Republican Energy plan, which exempted oil and gas industries from some clean-water laws, streamlined permits for oil wells and power lines on public lands and helped the hydropower industry appeal environmental restrictions. It also includes an estimated \$85 billion worth of subsidies and tax breaks for most forms of energy – including oil and gas, “clean coal,” ethanol, electricity and solar and wind power. Progressives opposed the motion to proceed based on their two main concerns with the underlying conference report. First, Progressives objected to a provision included in the conference report which would legally shield producers of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive, from any costs associated with cleaning up groundwater pollution caused by MTBE. Progressives pointed out that MTBE has been found to contaminate groundwater, has been linked to cancer, and that a liability waiver to MTBE producers would undermine the clean water standards that are codified in the Clean Water Act. Second, Progressives opposed what they characterized as overly-generous subsidies to the oil and natural gas industry contained in the legislation. The estimated \$14.1 billion in public subsidies for oil and gas producers, Progressives argued, would be better spent on developing renewable and pollution-free energy sources such as solar and wind power. A majority of House Democrats opposed the procedural move. [H R 6, [Vote #628](#), 11/18/03; Progressive Punch, [11/18/03](#); H R 6, [Vote #629](#), 11/18/03; Progressive Punch, [11/18/03](#); Washington Post, [7/30/05](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Extending The Prohibition Against Oil And Gas Drilling In The Great Lakes. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement extended a provision contained in the Energy and Water Appropriations Act for FY 2002 act that prohibited oil and gas drilling in the Great Lakes. The previous prohibition lasted through FY 2003; this agreement extended it through FY 2005. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting Drilling In The Finger Lakes.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The conference agreement prohibited any of the funds it provides from being used to prepare or issue a permit for oil or gas drilling in the Finger Lakes National Forest in New York. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Pipeline Safety And Hazardous Materials Transportation.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided a total of \$105 million (7% more than FY 2002 funding) for programs of the Research and Special Programs Administration, which oversaw hazardous materials transportation, pipeline safety and emergency transportation programs. For pipeline safety activities, the bill provided \$64 million for continued enforcement of federal pipeline safety regulations and grants to support state pipeline safety programs (10% more than FY 2002), and for hazardous materials transportation safety activities the measure provided \$23 million (10% more). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Continued A Moratorium On Offshore Oil And Gas Drilling. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The bill continued the moratorium on offshore oil and gas leasing in many areas of the outer continental shelf, including areas in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, the North Atlantic, the Northern Aleutian Basin planning area, and off the coasts of California, Washington and Oregon. This moratorium had been in effect, in at least some areas, since FY 1982; other areas had been added to the moratorium in the intervening years. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-

69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also**: "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Language Prohibiting Mining On National Monuments.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure prohibited the use of funds to conduct pre-leasing, leasing and related activities within the boundaries of a national monument. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also**: "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]
- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For Mineral Management And Oil Spill Research.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$275 million for the Minerals Management Service, which collects, distributes, and audits revenues from mineral leases on federal and American Indian lands. It also manages offshore mineral resources on the outer continental shelf -- primarily focusing on gas and oil leases. The bill's appropriation for the service was \$12 million more than fiscal 2004 but equal to the administration's request. The measure also provided \$7 million for oil spill research, equal to the administration's request and slightly more than the previous level. The service was to use \$104 million in receipts for this account, so the net appropriation for the Minerals Management Service was \$179 million. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also**: "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]
- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The Regulatory Agency That Overseas Coal Mining And Environmental Restoration Of Abandoned Coal Mines.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The measure provided the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement with \$303 million -- \$7 million more than fiscal 2004 but \$50 million (14%) less than the president's request. The Office regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. The total included \$109 million for regulation and technology, and \$194 million for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, which provides environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; **see also**: "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Regulatory Agency That Overseas Coal Mining. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure provided the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement with \$299 million -- \$2 million more than the previous level. This account included \$110 million for regulation and technology, \$2 million more than previously appropriated. The office regulates surface coal-mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also**: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting Drilling In The Finger Lakes.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation also prohibited the use of funds to prepare or issue a permit allowing drilling for oil or gas in the Finger Lakes National Forest in New York. A majority of

House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also**: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Maintaining A Moratorium On Natural Gas Production In The Outer Continental Shelf.** On May 19, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The bill included language maintaining the moratorium on natural gas production in the Outer Continental Shelf. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Mineral Management.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure provided \$275 million for the Minerals Management Service, which collects, distributes, and audits revenue from mineral leases on federal and American Indian lands. It also manages offshore mineral resources on the outer continental shelf -- primarily focusing on gas and oil leases. The bill's appropriation for the service was \$5 million more than fiscal 2005. Within that total, the measure provided \$7 million for oil-spill research, equal to the administration's request and the previous level. The service was to use \$123 million in receipts for this account, so the net appropriation for the Minerals Management Service is \$160 million. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; **see also**: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency & Research

Sanders Opposed Addition Renewable Energy Research Funding. On June 17, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.3 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$22.4 billion. The legislation was a straight-laced budget geared toward sustaining existing programs and included no new water projects or engineering studies and no major new Energy Department construction efforts. The only program to get a large increase would be the effort to clean up the nation's nuclear weapons plants. That program would grow from \$3.7 billion currently to a recommended \$4.6 billion for fiscal 1993. Solar and renewable energy research programs also received a small increase under the legislation, while nuclear research would be cut in fiscal 1993. Additionally, the legislation barred nuclear tests for one year unless the president could show that any of the former Soviet republics had tested nuclear weapons during that period, and included money to study where to build both a temporary and a permanent nuclear waste dump. The studies for a high-level nuclear waste dump centered on only one site, Yucca Mountain, Nev. While initially the measure held funding for the superconducting super collider level at \$484 million for fiscal 1993 - \$166 million shy of what President Bush had sought, the bill was amended to cut virtually all of the next fiscal year's funding for the atom smasher. Passed 365-51: D 240-14 (ND 166-8, SD 74-6); R 125-36; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5373, [Vote #203](#), 6/17/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/92; "Lean Energy Spending Bill Spreads the Pain Around," CQ Weekly, 6/13/92; "House Denies Atom Smasher Its 1993 Expense Account," CQ Weekly, 6/20/92]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Environmental Export Promotion. On April 19, 1994, Bernie Sanders missed a Rep. Gejdenson, D-Conn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to promote U.S environmental exports through various means, including directing the Commerce Department to guide companies in exporting environmental technologies. [H R 3813, [Vote #117](#), 4/19/94; CQ Floor Votes, 4/19/94]

Sanders Proposed Cutting Funds For Fossil Fuel Research And Increasing Funds To Local Communities With Federal Lands. On June 20, 1996, Bernie Sanders introduced an amendment to reduce by \$25 million the \$358.8 million provided in the bill for the Department of Energy's fossil energy research and development programs and to increase by \$10 million the \$113.5 million provided for the payments in lieu of taxes program,

which provides federal payments to make up for the taxes localities might otherwise collect if federal lands were not federally owned. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 186-237: R 101-126; D 84-111; I 1-0. [H R 3662, [Vote #265](#), 6/20/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/20/96]

Sanders Supported Shifting Funding From The Energy Department's New Generation Vehicles Program To Local Communities With Federal Lands, The Forest Service And The National Park Service. On, June 14, 2000, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Sununu, R-H.H., amendment that would eliminate funding for the Energy Department's partnership for a new generation of vehicles program. A portion of the savings would go to the federal treasury and the remainder would be split between the payment in lieu of taxes program for states and localities and the maintenance accounts of the Forest Service and the National Park Service. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4578, [Vote #274](#), 6/14/00; CQ Almanac, 2000; CQ Floor Votes, 6/14/00]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Energy Research Activities. On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The agreement also appropriated \$3.2 billion — \$399 million more than previously appropriated — for research programs related to high-energy and nuclear physics, basic energy sciences, biological and environmental activities, computational and technology research, and other research-related programs. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Energy Supply Programs.** On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The agreement also appropriated \$661 million in FY 2001 for certain energy supply programs of the Energy Department, including programs for solar and renewable energy, nuclear energy, fusion energy, and environment, safety and health programs. That figure is \$23 million more than the previous appropriation. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

Sanders Opposed Effort To Update 30-Year-Old Gas Mileage Tests To More Accurately Determine Fuel Efficiency Of Vehicles. On April 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Johnson, R-Conn., amendment that would direct the EPA to revise certain federal vehicle fuel-economy measurement standards to factor in higher speed limits, variations in temperature and other fuel-depleting features to provide consumers with accurate fuel economy information on new vehicle labels. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Adopted 346-85: R 225-5; D 121-79; I 0-1. [H R 6, [Vote #120](#), 4/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 4/20/05; Rep. Nancy Johnson Press Release, [3/3/05](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds To Increase The Efficiency Of Fossil Fuel Power Generation. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$624 million for fossil fuel research and development programs that help protect the environment through higher-efficiency power generation and safeguard the domestic energy supply. That was \$42 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$136 million (28%) more than the administration's request. The amount, however, was \$39 million less than the provided by the House-passed bill. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Renewable Energy.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$422 million for renewable energy programs -- \$26

million more than the previous level and \$15 million more than the request. Funding for renewable programs included research and development of fuel cells, biomass technology, geothermal energy, hydropower research, solar power and wind energy systems. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Basic Energy Research.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$3.3 billion for the science account which funds the Energy Department's work on basic energy research, nuclear physics, biological and environmental sciences, fusion, safeguards and security and other related endeavors. The amount is \$73 million more than appropriated in FY 2002 and \$26 million more than the president's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For Fuel-Cell Research. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. Included in the bill was language providing \$74 million for fuel-cell research -- \$3 million more than fiscal year 2004. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding To Improve Energy Efficiency.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The bill provided \$656 million for programs to improve efficiency for residential, commercial, industrial and transportation energy use -- \$5 million more than fiscal 2004, and \$71 million (12%) more than requested. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** "River Dispute Slows Interior Bill," CQ Almanac, 2004]

Sanders Voted Against Extending A Renewable Energy Credit. On December 8, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Thomas, R-Calif., motion to concur in the Senate amendment, with a House amendment to the bill that would extend a number of expiring or expired tax breaks through 2007, including the research and development tax credit, deductions for certain state and local taxes and tuition and related expenses. Certain expiring energy tax provisions, including the renewable electricity production credit, would also be extended. It would block a scheduled 5 percent cut in Medicare physician payments in 2007, allow for the exploration of 8.3 million acres of the Outer Continental Shelf in the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and provide that the U.S. Tax Court may review claims for equitable innocent spouse relief. Motion agreed to 367-45: R 212-3; D 155-41; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 6111, [Vote #533](#), 12/8/06; CQ Floor Votes, 12/8/06]

Nuclear Energy

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Additional Funding For Cleanup At Federal Nuclear Facilities. On May 29, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.5 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1992 for energy, water and nuclear weapons programs. The bill, which was \$682 million above fiscal 1991 but slightly below the president's request, was more austere than members had become accustomed to seeing. For only the second time in recent memory, it included no new water construction projects. The legislation did, however, include a \$434 million installment on the superconducting super collider, a 54-mile tunnel ring that physicists would have used to collide electrons at high speeds and, they hoped, learn more about the building blocks of matter. Legislators also sat aside \$4.4 billion for cleanup work at federal nuclear facilities, up from \$3.5 billion the previous year. Passed 392-24: D 252-4 (ND 172-2, SD 80-2); R 140-19; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2427, [Vote #119](#), 5/29/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/29/91; "APPROPRIATIONS:

Super Collider Tops Spending Debate,” CQ Weekly, 5/25/91; “APPROPRIATIONS: Super Collider Gets Green Light As Energy, Water Bill Passes,” CQ Weekly, 6/1/91]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For Clean Up Of The Nation’s Nuclear Weapons Plants. On June 17, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.3 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$22.4 billion. The legislation was a straight-laced budget geared toward sustaining existing programs and included no new water projects or engineering studies and no major new Energy Department construction efforts. The only program to get a large increase would be the effort to clean up the nation's nuclear weapons plants. That program would grow from \$3.7 billion currently to a recommended \$4.6 billion for fiscal 1993. Solar and renewable energy research programs also received a small increase under the legislation, while nuclear research would be cut in fiscal 1993. Additionally, the legislation barred nuclear tests for one year unless the president could show that any of the former Soviet republics had tested nuclear weapons during that period, and included money to study where to build both a temporary and a permanent nuclear waste dump. The studies for a high-level nuclear waste dump centered on only one site, Yucca Mountain, Nev. While initially the measure held funding for the superconducting super collider level at \$484 million for fiscal 1993 - \$166 million shy of what President Bush had sought, the bill was amended to cut virtually all of the next fiscal year's funding for the atom smasher. Passed 365-51: D 240-14 (ND 166-8, SD 74-6); R 125-36; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5373, [Vote #203](#), 6/17/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/92; “Lean Energy Spending Bill Spreads the Pain Around,” CQ Weekly, 6/13/92; “House Denies Atom Smasher Its 1993 Expense Account,” CQ Weekly, 6/20/92]

Sanders Opposed A Bill Whose Accompanying Committee Report Directed The Energy Department To “Downgrade, Suspend Or Terminate Its Actives At Yucca Mountain.” On July 12, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$18.7 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1996. For the Energy Department as a whole, the bill would provide \$14.7 billion, \$1 billion (6 percent) less than current year spending. The Army Corps of Engineers, which plans and builds many of the nation's dams, levees and other flood control and erosion- protection projects, would receive \$3.2 billion, \$189 million (6 percent) less than in 1995. The committee report for the legislation also directed the Energy Department to “downgrade, suspend or terminate its activities at Yucca Mountain” and develop an alternate interim storage site. About a third of the funds in the bill were earmarked for cleaning up waste, some of it highly dangerous, produced by 50 years of nuclear weapons research and production. The bill included \$5.3 billion for defense related cleanup. While the total was an increase of about \$370 million over 1995 funding levels, it was about \$720 million less than Clinton had requested. The committee cut funding for outside contractors and money that had yet to be spent from department accounts; it also reduced the number of new construction starts. Passed 400-27: D 175-23 (ND 116-22, SD 59-1); R 225-3; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1905, [Vote #494](#), 7/12/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/12/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: House Approves Energy Bill Lauded by Both Parties,” CQ Weekly, 7/15/95; “Energy Bill Spreads Cuts Evenly,” CQ Almanac, 1995]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Nuclear Cleanup Efforts.** On July 12, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$18.7 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1996. For the Energy Department as a whole, the bill would provide \$14.7 billion, \$1 billion (6 percent) less than current year spending. The Army Corps of Engineers, which plans and builds many of the nation's dams, levees and other flood control and erosion- protection projects, would receive \$3.2 billion, \$189 million (6 percent) less than in 1995. The committee report for the legislation also directed the Energy Department to “downgrade, suspend or terminate its activities at Yucca Mountain” and develop an alternate interim storage site. About a third of the funds in the bill were earmarked for cleaning up waste, some of it highly dangerous, produced by 50 years of nuclear weapons research and production. The bill included \$5.3 billion for defense related cleanup. While the total was an increase of about \$370 million over 1995 funding levels, it was about \$720 million less than Clinton had requested. The committee cut funding for outside contractors and money that had yet to be spent from department accounts; it also reduced the number of new construction starts. Passed 400-27: D 175-23 (ND 116-22, SD 59-1); R 225-3; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1905, [Vote #494](#), 7/12/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/12/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: House Approves Energy Bill Lauded by Both Parties,” CQ Weekly, 7/15/95; “Energy Bill Spreads Cuts Evenly,” CQ Almanac, 1995]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Nuclear Waste Disposal. On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The measure also included \$200 million toward the cost of disposing high-level radioactive waste from weapons facilities, or about \$88 million more than was previously appropriated. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Nuclear Regulatory Commission.** On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The measure also appropriated \$482 million for Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) salaries and expenses (including a separate line item for the agency's inspector general) — \$17 million more than the previous appropriation. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Nuclear Regulatory Commission. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$578 million -- the same as the president's request and \$25 million more than the previous level -- for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). However, most of the NRC funding was to be offset by receipts from user fees paid by nuclear utilities and other entities regulated by the commission. The agreement assumed \$520 million in receipts -- \$47 million less than in FY 2002 but \$28 million more than the administration's assumption. Accordingly, the net appropriation for the NRC would be \$58 million -- \$21 million more than the previous year but \$28 million less than the administration's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Defense-Related Nuclear Cleanup Efforts.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$5.5 billion for defense-related environmental restoration and waste management -- an increase of \$235 million from FY 2002 and \$926 million more than the administration's request. Funds from this account go toward identifying and reducing risks and managing waste at sites where the department carried out nuclear energy, weapons research and production activities. The agreement provided \$1.1 billion for sites that have established a goal of completing cleanup by the end of FY 2006 and have no future mission thereafter. Such sites include Rocky Flats Closure Project in Colorado and four sites in Ohio -- Ashtabula, Columbus, Fernald and Miamisburg. Funding for this account was \$47 million more than the administration's request and \$45 million more than the FY 2002 level. The agreement provided \$315 million, the same as the administration's request and \$35 million more than in FY 2002, for the costs associated with the disposal of waste from nuclear weapons programs. (The Nuclear Waste Disposal fund, a separate account in this measure, provides \$145 million for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste from commercial nuclear power plants and other defense activities.) A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Price Stability & Consumer Energy

Sanders Voted "Present" On An Attempt To Include Funding For LIHEAP. On August 3, 1995, Bernie Sanders voted present a Rep. Blute, R-Mass., amendment to provide \$1.2 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program by cutting discretionary funding in the bill by 2 percent across the board. A majority of House

Democrats opposed the proposal. Rejected 53-367: R 36-193; D 17-174; I 0-0. [H R 2127, [Vote #621](#), 8/3/95; CQ Floor Votes, 8/3/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Funding The Low Income Heating And Energy Assistance Program. On June 29, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a military construction appropriation for fiscal year 2001, which also shouldered an \$11.2 billion emergency spending bill for fiscal 2000. Under the legislation, most of the funding was to replenish the military readiness accounts that had been tapped to finance U.S. peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. Without such funding the Pentagon faced severe cutbacks for training and maintenance activities. The legislation also included: \$1.3 billion for unfunded military health programs; \$1 billion, including \$661 million for claims and damages resulting from New Mexico wildfires and \$361 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd and other natural disasters; \$600 million for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, which helps pay heating and air conditioning bills of the poor; \$350 million for Interior Department and National Forest Service firefighting efforts; \$192.5 million to aid nuclear weapons and environmental cleanup, including \$66.5 million for nuclear weapons plant infrastructure improvements, \$45 million for cyber-security, and \$58 million for decontamination activities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 306-110: D 135-64 (ND 92-54, SD 43-10); R 171-44; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4425, [Vote #362](#), 6/29/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/00; “Urgency, Secrecy Carry the Day As Congress Clears Supplemental,” CQ Weekly, 7/1/00]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding For The Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was established to provide the United States with strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department and related agencies for fiscal 2005. The measure provided \$172 million for the reserve, equal to the president's request, and \$1 million more than fiscal 2004. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** “River Dispute Slows Interior Bill,” CQ Almanac, 2004]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation That Provided Additional Funding To Support The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.** On June 17, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill that would appropriate \$19.5 billion for the Interior Department, related agencies and programs in fiscal 2005. The Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve, established in 2000, was a 2 million-barrel reserve intended to address recurring shortages of home heating oil in northeastern states. The bill appropriated \$5 million for the reserve, equal to the administration's request and slightly more than fiscal 2004. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 334-86: R 205-16; D 129-69; I 0-1. [H R 4568, [Vote #264](#), 6/17/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/04; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/14/04; ***see also:*** “River Dispute Slows Interior Bill,” CQ Almanac, 2004]

Animals & Endangered Species

Sanders Supported Allowing Taxpayer Money To Be Used For Promoting The African Ivory Trade. On September 4, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Fox, R-Pa., amendment to prohibit any development assistance funds in the bill from being used to directly support or promote trophy hunting or the international commercial trade in elephant ivory, elephant hides or rhinoceros horns. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Rejected 159-267: R 31-190; D 128-76; I 0-1. [H R 2159, [Vote #359](#), 9/4/97; CQ Floor Votes, 9/4/97]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Ensuring Funds Are Not Used To Harm Endangered Species. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The legislation included language prohibiting funds from being made available for any activity in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and Fauna. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Missed A Vote Adding Funding To Enforce Laws Prohibiting Animal Fighting. On July 14, 2003, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would provide an additional \$800,000 to enforce laws prohibiting animal fighting. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2673, [Vote #355](#), 7/14/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/14/03]

Sanders Supported Allowing The Federal Government To Bait Bears On Federal Land. On July 17, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gallegly, R-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management from using funds for the baiting of bears on federal lands. Rejected 163-255: R 34-184; D 129-70; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2691, [Vote #382](#), 7/17/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/03]

Sanders Supported Allowing The Federal Government To Kill Bison In Yellowstone National Park. On July 17, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Rahall, D-W.Va., amendment that would bar funds from being used to kill, or assist in killing, bison in Yellowstone National Park. Rejected 199-220: R 24-194; D 175-25; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2691, [Vote #383](#), 7/17/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/17/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting The Slaughter Of Wild Horses. On May 19, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation also included language that would have prohibited the use of funds in the bill from being used for the sale or slaughter of wild, free-roaming horses and burros. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/20/05; *see also*: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation provided \$84 million for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$4 million more than the previous appropriation. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; *see also*: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For A Program To Protect Endangered Species On Private Land.** On May 19, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation provided \$24 million for the landowner incentive program, which provides grants to restore and protect the habitats of listed or proposed endangered species on private land. The total was \$2 million more than the previous funding level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; *see also*: "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Other Cleanup Efforts

Sanders Opposed Additional Funding For Environmental Cleanup At Military Bases. On September 20, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report to provide \$11.2 billion in new budget authority for military construction – including funding for barracks, family housing, child care centers, bridges and roads at military bases. The bill provided \$2.44 billion more than the \$8.74 billion provided in fiscal 1995 and \$479 million more than the \$10.7 billion requested by the administration. The legislation also provided \$3.9 billion to close unneeded military bases, including \$457 million for environmental cleanup at the facilities. Adopted 326-98: D 127-66 (ND 73-61, SD 54-5); R 199-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1817, [Vote #680](#), 9/20/95; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/95; "APPROPRIATIONS: Military Construction Bill Clears Amid Veto Talk," CQ Weekly, 9/23/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Defense-Related Environmental Management. On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The agreement also appropriated roughly \$6.1 billion for defense-related environmental management programs. Funding for these activities amounted to nearly half the bill's defense-related appropriations. This total was \$406 million more than previously provided. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

Sanders Opposed Legislation For Environmental Cleanup. On June 29, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a military construction appropriation for fiscal year 2001, which also shouldered an \$11.2 billion emergency spending bill for fiscal 2000. Under the legislation, most of the funding was to replenish the military readiness accounts that had been tapped to finance U.S. peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. Without such funding the Pentagon faced severe cutbacks for training and maintenance activities. The legislation also included: \$1.3 billion for unfunded military health programs; \$1 billion, including \$661 million for claims and damages resulting from New Mexico wildfires and \$361 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd and other natural disasters; \$600 million for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, which helps pay heating and air conditioning bills of the poor; \$350 million for Interior Department and National Forest Service firefighting efforts; \$192.5 million to aid nuclear weapons and environmental cleanup, including \$66.5 million for nuclear weapons plant infrastructure improvements, \$45 million for cyber-security, and \$58 million for decontamination activities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 306-110: D 135-64 (ND 92-54, SD 43-10); R 171-44; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4425, [Vote #362](#), 6/29/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/00; "Urgency, Secrecy Carry the Day As Congress Clears Supplemental," CQ Weekly, 7/1/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Defense Environmental Restoration. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The measure appropriated \$1.3 billion for the Defense Environmental Restoration Account -- \$72 million less than the president's request and \$39 million more than the previous level. The funding was intended to rectify contamination caused by past actions, ensure present compliance and prepare a more environmentally sensitive military establishment for the future. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting The Delay of Environmental Justice Programs. On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The legislation also included language that prohibited funds in the bill from being used to delay implementation of, or take action in violation of an executive order regarding, environmental justice programs for minority and low-income populations. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/20/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Superfund Hazardous-Waste Cleanup.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The bill appropriated \$1.3 billion for the Superfund hazardous-waste cleanup program -- \$11 million more than the previous funding level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding To Cleanup Hazardous Leaks From Underground Storage Tanks.** On May 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$26.2 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA and related agencies. The measure appropriated the requested \$73 million for the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks program, which was \$3.5 million more than fiscal 2005. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund is a federal program created by Congress in 1986 in order to finance the cleanup of sites where underground storage tanks have leaked petroleum or other hazardous substances. The fund finances oversight and enforcement of owners or operators of leaking tanks, who are responsible for the leaks. It also provides for cleanup at sites where the owner or operator is unknown or is unable or unwilling to take action. The fund was financed through a 0.1-cent tax per gallon on motor vehicle fuel sold in the United States, which generated about \$170 million each year. The bill also provided \$16 million from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund for EPA activities in connection with the prevention and cleanup of oil spills on navigable waterways, slightly more than the FY 2005 level and equal to the request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. Passed 329-89: R 214-8; D 115-80; I 0-1. [H R 2361, [Vote #199](#), 5/19/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/16/05; ***see also:*** "Interior Bill Is First to Cross Finish Line," CQ Almanac, 2005]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Increasing Funding For The Cleanup Of Closed Military Bases. On May 19, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote a Rep. Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would increase funding for the cleanup of closed military bases by adding \$27.5 million for the 1990 base closure account and \$50 million for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites, offset by a \$440 million cut in 2005 base-closure funding. Rejected 151-247: R 21-195; D 130-52; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5385, [Vote #175](#), 5/19/06; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/06]

Super Collider

Sanders Supported Eliminating Funding For The Superconducting Super Collider, Transferring Some Funds To Fermi National Accelerator Lab. On May 29, 1991, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Slattery, D-Kan., amendment to eliminate all funding for the superconducting super collider, \$434 million, by reducing the bill's funding level for general science and research activities by \$390 million and transferring \$43.5 million to the construction of an injector for the Tevatron particle accelerator at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois. Motion rejected 165-251: R 58-101; D 106-150; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2427, [Vote #117](#), 5/29/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/29/91]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Funding For The Superconducting Super Collider. On May 29, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.5 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1992 for energy, water and nuclear weapons programs. The bill, which was \$682 million above fiscal 1991 but slightly below the president's request, was more austere than members had become accustomed to seeing. For only the second time in recent memory, it included no new water construction projects. The legislation did, however, include a \$434 million installment on the superconducting super collider, a 54-mile tunnel ring that physicists would have used to collide electrons at high speeds and, they hoped, learn more about the building blocks of matter. Legislators also sat aside \$4.4 billion for cleanup work at federal nuclear facilities, up from \$3.5 billion the previous year. Passed 392-24: D 252-4 (ND 172-2, SD 80-2); R 140-19; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2427, [Vote #119](#), 5/29/91; CQ Floor Votes, 5/29/91; "APPROPRIATIONS: Super Collider Tops Spending Debate," CQ Weekly, 5/25/91; "APPROPRIATIONS: Super Collider Gets Green Light As Energy, Water Bill Passes," CQ Weekly, 6/1/91]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Virtually Cut All Funding For The Superconducting Super Collider For Fiscal 1993. On June 17, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.3 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$22.4 billion. The legislation was a straight-laced budget geared toward sustaining existing programs and included no new water projects or engineering studies and no major new Energy Department construction efforts. The only program to get a large increase would be the effort to clean up the nation's nuclear weapons plants. That program would grow from \$3.7 billion currently to a recommended \$4.6 billion for fiscal 1993. Solar and renewable energy research programs also received a small increase under the legislation, while nuclear research would be cut in fiscal 1993. Additionally, the legislation barred nuclear tests for one year unless the president could show that any of the former Soviet republics had tested nuclear weapons during that period, and included money to study where to build both a temporary and a permanent nuclear waste dump. The studies for a high-level nuclear waste dump centered on only one site, Yucca Mountain, Nev. While initially the measure held funding for the superconducting super collider level at \$484 million for fiscal 1993 - \$166 million shy of what President Bush had sought, the bill was amended to cut virtually all of the next fiscal year's funding for the atom smasher. Passed 365-51: D 240-14 (ND 166-8, SD 74-6); R 125-36; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5373, [Vote #203](#), 6/17/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/92; "Lean Energy Spending Bill Spreads the Pain Around," CQ Weekly, 6/13/92; "House Denies Atom Smasher Its 1993 Expense Account," CQ Weekly, 6/20/92]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Funding For The Superconducting Super Collider. On September 17, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a \$22 billion energy spending bill, which included \$517 million to keep building the superconducting super collider. Adopted 245-143: D 158-78 (ND 101-61, SD 57-17); R 87-64; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5373, [Vote #399](#), 9/17/92; CQ Floor Votes, 9/17/92; "APPROPRIATIONS: Conferees Save Super Collider But Can't Resolve Test Ban," CQ Weekly, 9/19/92]

Sanders Supported Terminating The Superconducting Super Collider. On June 24, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Slattery, D-Kan., amendment to cut \$400 million, leaving \$220 million to terminate the superconducting super collider project. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of

House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2445, [Vote #269](#), 6/24/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 6/24/93]

Sanders Supported Terminating The Superconducting Super Collider. On June 24, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a separate vote at the request of Rep. Solomon, R-N.Y., on the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole offered by Rep. Slattery, D-Kan., to cut \$400 million, leaving \$220 million to terminate the superconducting super collider project. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2445, [Vote #272](#), 6/24/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 6/24/93]

Sanders Supported Terminating The Superconducting Super Collider. On October 19, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Slattery, D-Kan., amendment to the Myers, R-Ind., motion to recommit the conference report to conference with instructions to terminate the Superconducting Super Collider. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2445, [Vote #511](#), 10/19/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 10/19/93]

NASA Funding

Sanders Supported Funding Cuts For A Planetarium In Michigan. On July 29, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Burton, R-Ind., amendment to cut \$58 million from the bill: \$8 million for a Challenger Center Planetarium at Delta College in University Center, Mich., and \$50 million for a headquarters building in Saginaw, Mich., for the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network, a network of global environmental data. Rejected 182-224: R 134-27; D 47-197; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5679, [Vote #338](#), 7/29/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/92]

Sanders Opposed Setting An \$8 Billion Floor For The Mission To Planet Earth Budget. On September 25, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Traxler, D-Mich., motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment to establish an \$8 billion dollar floor for the Mission to Planet Earth budget through fiscal 2000. Rejected 144-200: D 114-95 (ND 90-54, SD 24-41); R 30-104; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5679, [Vote #435](#), 9/25/92; CQ Floor Votes, 9/25/92]

June 23, 1993: Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On June 23, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to eliminate the seven-year \$12.7 billion authorization for the space station, authorizing \$825 million for costs associated with terminating the project. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2200, [Vote #263](#), 6/23/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 6/23/93]

June 28, 1993: Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On June 28, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to cut \$1.2 billion from NASA's research and development account and eliminate the \$2.1 billion earmark for the space station, leaving \$825 million for costs associated with terminating the project. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2491, [Vote #281](#), 6/28/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 6/28/93]

November 22, 1993: Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On, November 22, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Frank, D-Mass., amendment to cut \$14.4 billion over five years by canceling the space station, reducing funding for the Ballistic Missile Defense Program, terminating the advanced liquid metal reactor and increasing burden-sharing in Europe. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3400, [Vote #610](#), 11/22/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 11/22/93]

June 29, 1994: Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On June 29, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to terminate the space station and reallocate the \$2.1 billion to other NASA programs. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4624, [Vote #309](#), 6/29/94; CQ Almanac, 1994; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/94]

Sanders Voted To Cut Space Station Funding. On July 28, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to cut funding for NASA's Human Space Flight programs by \$1.6 billion to \$3.8 billion to eliminate funding for the space station. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2099, [Vote #598](#), 7/28/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 7/28/95]

Sanders Voted To Transfer Funding From NASA And The National Science Foundation To The Veterans Health Administration. On July 31, 1995, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Ensign, R-Nev., amendment to increase Veterans Health Administration funding by \$267 million to a total of \$16.96 billion and offset the costs by reducing funding for NASA's Human Space Flight programs by \$89.5 million from \$5.5 billion and for the National Science Foundation by \$235 million from \$2.3 billion. Rejected 121-296: R 45-182; D 75-114; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2099, [Vote #604](#), 7/31/95; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/95]

Sanders Opposed An Increase Of Funding For NASA's Subsonic Aeronautics Research Program. On May 30, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Scott, D-Va., amendment to increase fiscal 1997 spending for NASA's Advanced Subsonic Aeronautics Research program by \$34.4 million. The program deals with aircraft safety, fuel efficiency and air traffic management. Rejected 157-250: R 8-217; D 149-32; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3322, [Vote #204](#), 5/30/96; CQ Floor Votes, 5/30/96]

Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On May 30, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to terminate the space station by eliminating the \$2.1 billion fiscal 1997 authorization for the program. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3322, [Vote #205](#), 5/30/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 5/30/96]

Sanders Voted To Cut Space Station Funding. On May 30, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to cut \$75 million from the \$2.1 billion fiscal 1997 authorization for the space station. Rejected 146-269: R 53-173; D 92-96; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3322, [Vote #206](#), 5/30/96; CQ Floor Votes, 5/30/96]

Sanders Voted To Kill The Space Station. On April 24, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to terminate the space station by eliminating the \$2.1 billion authorization in fiscal 1998 and 1999 for the program and authorize \$500 million in fiscal 1998 for project termination costs. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1275, [Vote #90](#), 4/24/97; CQ Almanac, 1997; CQ Floor Votes, 4/24/97]

Sanders Voted To Limit NASA's Spending On The International Space Station. On July 16, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., amendment to limit the total NASA may spend on development and operations of the international space station to \$1.876 billion in fiscal 1998. Rejected 200-227: R 131-93; D 68-134; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2158, [Vote #278](#), 7/16/97; CQ Floor Votes, 7/16/97]

Sanders Voted To Kill The International Space Station. On July 29, 1998, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to cut NASA funding by \$1.6 billion and terminate the international space station. Rejected 109-323: R 47-179; D 61-144; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4194, [Vote #345](#), 7/29/98; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/98]

Sanders Voted To Tighten NASA's International Space Station Budget. On May 19, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to limit International Space Station costs through the assembly phase to \$21.9 billion, and to limit space shuttle launch costs in connection to the station's assembly to \$17.7 billion. Rejected 114-315: R 53-168; D 60-147; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1654, [Vote #135](#), 5/19/99; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/99]

Sanders Voted To Kill The International Space Station. On May 19, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to eliminate the bill's authorization for the International Space Station. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1654, [Vote #137](#), 5/19/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/99]

Sanders Supported Transferring Funds From The International Space Station To Aeronautic Research. On May 19, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Bateman, R-Va., amendment to transfer \$300 million from funds designated for the International Space Station to aeronautic research. Rejected 140-286: R 65-154; D 74-132; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1654, [Vote #138](#), 5/19/99; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/99]

Sanders Voted To Kill The International Space Station And Use The Funds For Veterans' Medical Care, Rental Assistance For The Elderly, Other NASA Programs And Debt Reduction. On September 8, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to eliminate \$2.1 billion in the bill for the international space station, leaving \$300 million for termination costs. The amendment would increase funding for Department of Veterans Affairs medical care by \$350 million, increase funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development severely-distressed housing (HOPE IV) program by \$50 million, and increase funding for NASA's science, aeronautics, and technology programs by \$675 million. The amendment would allocate the remaining \$975 million to debt reduction. Rejected 121-298: R 58-157; D 62-141; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2684, [Vote #392](#), 9/8/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/8/99]

Sanders Voted To Kill The International Space Station. On June 21, 2000, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment that would terminate the International Space Station and put the savings from that project into other programs and toward debt reduction. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4635, [Vote #302](#), 6/21/00; CQ Almanac, 2000; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/00]

Sanders Opposed Bill Reauthorizing NASA, Capping Spending On The International Space Station. On September 14, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize \$14.2 billion for fiscal 2001 and \$14.6 billion for 2002 for the National and Aeronautics Space Administration. The measure would also cap spending for the international Space Station at \$25 billion and shuttle missions for Space Station assembly at \$17.7 billion. Adopted 399-17: R 205-8; D 193-8; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1654, [Vote #475](#), 9/14/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/14/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For NASA. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$15.4 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in FY 2003 -- \$512 million (3%) more than FY 2002 funding and \$414 million more than requested. The agreement provided \$50 million for NASA's investigation of the loss of the space shuttle Columbia, and it provided that the general funds provided for the shuttle program will be exempt from the across-the-board rescission made by the bill. Other funding provided includes \$6.2 billion for NASA's human space flight activities -- \$808 million (12%) less than FY 2002 but 1% more than requested. As requested by the administration, the measure allowed the use of up to \$1.5 billion for space station operations and development and \$3.8 billion for operations and upgrades to the space shuttle. The measure appropriated \$9.2 billion for NASA science, aeronautics and technology activities -- \$1.3 billion (17%) more than FY 2002 funding and 4% more than requested. This account included funding for NASA space science, Earth science and aerospace technology activities, biological and physical research, and academic programs. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted To Transfer Funds From NASA To Superfund Cleanup. On July 25, 2003, Bernie Sanders supported an amendment that would increase funding for the cleanup of hazardous substances by \$115 million and offset the cost with a decrease to NASA's exploration funds. The amendment was defeated 114-309. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [HR 2861, [Vote #454](#), 7/25/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/25/03]

Sanders Supported A Ban On Mars Exploration Funding. On June 28, 2006, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Frank, D-Mass., amendment that would bar the use of funds in the bill for Mars exploration. Rejected 145-274: R 55-168; D 89-106; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5672, [Vote #339](#), 6/28/06; CQ Floor Votes, 6/28/06]

Other Science Funding

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For A Laboratory That Supports Innovation. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided \$712 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology -- \$27 million (4%) more than the previous level and \$149 million (26%) more than the request. Of the total, \$359 million is appropriated for scientific and technical research and services; \$287 million is available for industrial technology services, including \$180 million for the Advanced Technology Program (with \$61 million in new awards); and \$66 million was available for construction of research facilities. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03; NIST YouTube Channel, [10/10/14](#)]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The National Science Foundation.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$5.3 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY 2003 -- \$536 million (11%) more than FY 2002 funding and 6% more than requested. Within the total provided, \$4.1 billion was for NSF research and related activities, including the NSF's polar-research programs and Antarctic logistical support activities, the Critical Technologies Institute, and the acquisition of academic research instrumentation. This amount was \$485 million (13%) more than FY 2002 funding and 8% more than requested. The measure also included \$150 million for the construction of major research facilities intended to provide unique capabilities at the cutting edge of science and engineering -- 8% more than FY 2002 funding and 18% more than requested; \$909 million for NSF education and human resource activities -- 2% more than previous funding; and \$190 million for NSF salaries and expenses --12% more than previous funding. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Office Of Science And Technology Policy.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$5 million for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (slightly more than FY 2002). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Responsibility To The World

Foreign Aid

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For International Development Assistance.

On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$1.4 billion for a general account for development assistance -- \$211 million more than the previous level. The account supports activities for agriculture, rural development, population, basic education, environment, energy, science and technology, and other programs related to long-term development. The conferees recommend a minimum level of \$250 million for children's basic education from this and other accounts and encourages AID to place particular emphasis on education for girls. The conferees also recommend \$100 million for safe drinking water projects; full funding for the AID's Women in Development account; \$25 million for AID's dairy development program to support livestock; \$1.5 million for Alfalit International's adult literacy program; \$10 million for AID's program to support victims of torture; and \$145 million for biodiversity programs. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For USAID.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure provided the president's request of \$572 million for AID operating expenses -- \$23 million more than the previous level. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Peace Corps.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$297 million for the Peace Corps -- \$22 million more than the previous level, but \$20 million less than the president's request. The measure also continued a law prohibiting funding for abortions for Peace Corps volunteers, who served in 70 countries. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For International Child Survival Programs.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure funded the Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund, a separate account established by Congress five years ago. The fund supported bilateral programs intended to reduce infant mortality and improve the health and nutrition of children, especially in the poorest nations. Funding for the account was derived from the Development Assistance account, the Economic Support Fund, Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, Assistance for the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and the International Organizations account. The agreement appropriated \$1.8 billion for the fund in FY 2003 -- \$403 million more than the previous level. The measure also provided authority for a U.S. contribution of \$60 million for a new public-private Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations to help reduce the cost and increase the supply of vaccines and drugs deemed too expensive for most developing countries. Finally, the conferees directed that at least \$30 million should be provided for vitamin A, iodine, and other micronutrients deficiency programs, \$28 million for a polio eradication program, and \$30 million for displaced children, orphans, and blind children. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For A Program Providing Food To The Hungry In The Developing World.** The Food for Peace Program, often referred to as PL 480, provides commodities to developing nations and emerging democracies. It is intended to also help U.S. producers by removing surpluses from the domestic market. Title I of the program provides commodities on credit terms. Title II provides commodities to foreign governments free of charge to combat malnutrition

and meet other emergency requirements. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$1.3 billion for the program -- \$345 million more than the previous level and \$29 million more than the administration's request. Of that total, the measure appropriated \$1.2 billion for Title II -- \$350 million more than in FY 2002 and \$15 million more than the president's request. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Disaster Relief

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For International Disaster Assistance. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$290 million for international disaster assistance -- \$55 million more than the previous level and \$5 million more than the president's request. The conferees recommend that \$85 million be provided for Afghanistan. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Migration And Refugee Assistance.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$787 million for migration and refugee assistance -- \$82 million more than the president's request and the previous level. Within the funds provided for migration and refugee assistance, the conferees recommend that \$60 million be provided for transporting, resettling and absorbing refugees in Israel. A substantial portion of the funds were expected to be spent on transporting refugees to Israel from the republics of the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. The measure also recommended the president's request of \$26 million for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

May 2005: Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Tsunami Relief. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement appropriated \$907 million in direct assistance for tsunami disaster relief for countries affected by the Dec. 26, 2004, earthquake and tsunami, slightly less than requested. The total included \$226 million to reimburse the U.S. military for expenses incurred in providing emergency relief to the tsunami victims, and \$25 million to build and deploy 35 new tsunami-detection buoys in the Pacific, Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico to provide warning to communities of approaching tsunamis. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

March 2005: Sanders Opposed Bill Providing Funding For Tsunami Relief Recovery. On March 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$81.4 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also contained language that would provide \$656 million for tsunami relief and recovery, and \$222 million to reimburse the U.S. military for its tsunami-relief operations. Passed 388-43: R 226-3; D 162-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/16/05]

Darfur & Sudan

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding For Refugees In Darfur. On March 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$81.4 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan and for disaster assistance to victims of the December 2004 tsunami. The bill included a provision that provided approximately \$300 million for refugees in Darfur and elsewhere in Sudan, and \$200 million for the Palestinians. Passed 388-43: R 226-3; D 162-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 3/16/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Aid To Darfur. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The measure appropriated about \$400 million for humanitarian assistance in the Darfur region of Sudan and elsewhere in Africa. The total included funds for the temporary resettlement of refugees. The Arab Muslim-dominated Sudanese government in Khartoum had been supporting a war of "ethnic cleansing" against the largely black Muslim population of the eastern Sudanese region of Darfur, leading to widespread death and displacement of the population and increasing famine. The conferees intended that \$40 million of the agreement's international disaster aid be made available specifically for Darfur, with the remaining \$50 million allocated for other disaster needs, including those in Ethiopia, Liberia, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The measure also appropriated \$240 million for international humanitarian food assistance through the Food for Peace Program, or so-called PL 480 program. Much of that aid was expected to go to Darfur. In addition, the agreement provided \$48 million for Darfur through the migration and refugee assistance account. Finally, the agreement provided \$22 million to support emergency needs in the implementation of the peace agreement in southern Sudan between the Arab-dominated government in Khartoum and southern Christian and Animist Sudanese. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Peacekeeping Operations In Sudan.** On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The measure appropriated \$680 million for assessed contributions for international peacekeeping programs, most of which are for Sudan. The total was \$100 million less than the president's request, but \$100 million more than the House bill. The funds were to pay for U.S.-supported missions that were initiated after the FY 2005 budget was completed. The conferees directed that up to \$50 million could be used specifically to support the African Union to halt genocide and other atrocities in Darfur. The agreement also included \$240 million for voluntary contributions for international peacekeeping. The total included \$200 million for coalition allies providing troops for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Funding For International Food Assistance For Africa.** On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement included \$240 million for international food assistance as part of the PL 480 program, \$90 million more than requested by the president. The conferees noted that the funds should be used for emergency food needs in the Darfur region of Sudan and other parts of Africa. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Sexual Exploitation

Sanders Missed A Vote On Requiring Humanitarian Aid Organizations To Adopt Safeguards Against Sexual Exploitation As A Precursor To U.S. Disaster Assistance. On March 2, 2005, Bernie Sanders did not vote a Rep. Smith, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require humanitarian aid organizations to adopt safeguards to protect women and children from sexual exploitation and abuse before receiving U.S. disaster assistance. The bill would require the president to provide Congress with two reports on the implementation of the bill. Motion agreed to 416-0: R 226-0; D 190-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 912, [Vote #43](#), 3/2/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/2/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting Taxpayer Funds From Going To Organizations That Have Not Adopted Strict Standards To Prevent Sexual Exploitation Of Disaster Victims. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement included the text of the Humanitarian Assistance Code of Conduct Act of 2005, which prohibited U.S. assistance for organizations that have not adopted strict international standards and penalties to prevent the sexual exploitation and abuse of international disaster victims. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Limits On Foreign Aid

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Limiting Foreign Assistance To Countries That Refuse To Extradite Individuals Accused Of Killing Law Enforcement Officers. On June 28, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed an effort to “withhold funds from foreign nations to pressure them to change their policies on criminal matters. But making those desires law will be difficult, a political expert predicted. The U.S. House late Tuesday passed an amendment by Rep. Bob Beauprez, R-Colo., that would bar \$66 million in aid to Mexico unless it agrees to extradite murder suspects who face life imprisonment or execution in the United States. Mexico's policy has meant that Raul Gomez-Garcia, the suspect in the killing of Denver police Detective Donald Young, won't be extradited if he faces a charge of first-degree murder. Denver District Attorney Mitch Morrissey reduced the charge to second-degree murder in a bid to bring Gomez-Garcia to Denver for trial. Morrissey declined to comment Wednesday on the Beauprez proposal. The amendment, which passed the House 327-98, would cut off aid to any country that refuses to extradite suspects in the killings of U.S. law officers.” Adopted 327-98: R 208-18; D 119-79; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3057, [Vote #330](#), 6/28/05; CQ Floor Votes, 6/28/05; Denver Post, 6/30/05]

International Debt Relief

Sanders Supported And Amendment Reducing The Amount The President Can Forgive For Debt Restructuring. On June 30, 1992, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Glickman, D-Kan., amendment to reduce the amount the president can forgive for debt restructuring under the Enterprise for the Americas initiative from \$69.5 million to \$34 million. Rejected 78-333: R 23-141; D 54-192; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 5487, [Vote #247](#), 6/30/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/30/92]

Sanders Opposed A Measure Directing Transportation Savings To Be Used For Deficit Reduction. On July 9, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Michel, R-Ill., motion to recommit to the House Appropriations Committee the bill, with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment to require that any savings achieved in any discretionary spending program as a result of this bill or any other appropriations bill are to be used to reduce the federal deficit. Motion agreed to 268-115: D 119-114 (ND 67-93, SD 52-21); R 149-0; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5518, [Vote #283](#), 7/9/92; CQ Floor Votes, 7/9/92; ***see also***: “Fiscal Crunch Trims Transportation Bill,” CQ Almanac, 1992]

Sanders Voted To Cut Funds For The World Bank. On June 17, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Kasich, R-Ohio, amendment to cut the \$55.8 million capital contribution to the World Bank. Motion rejected 210-216: R 148-23; D 61-193; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2295, [Vote #238](#), 6/17/93; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/93]

Sanders Voted Against Increasing Funding For Latin America And Caribbean Debt Relief. On May 24, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Wynn, D-Md., amendment to increase from \$3 million to \$15 million the amount provided in each of fiscal 1996 and 1997 for debt relief in Latin America and the Caribbean. Rejected 125-297: R 0-225; D 125-71; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1561, [Vote #352](#), 5/24/95; CQ Floor Votes, 5/24/95]

Sanders Proposed An Amendment Limiting The Clinton Administration's Effort To Support The Mexican Peso. On July 19, 1995 Bernie Sanders proposed amendment to prohibit money from the Exchange Stabilization Fund from being used to support a foreign currency. The amendment would, as of Oct. 1, 1995, effectively curtail the Clinton administration's effort to support the Mexican peso. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2020, [Vote #531](#), 7/19/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Limiting U.S. Support Of Foreign Currencies. On November 15, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide \$23.2 billion in new budget authority for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service and Executive Office of the President in fiscal 1996. The

conference report would provide \$337 million less than the \$23.5 billion provided in fiscal 1995. A large portion of the bill — \$10.4 billion — went to finance the Treasury Department and related agencies such as the IRS, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and the Customs Service. An even bigger chunk — \$11.8 billion — was claimed by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), nearly all of it for mandatory spending on federal retiree programs. The remainder — about \$1 billion — financed the operations of the White House, including the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and provided for a host of small independent agencies, including the General Services Administration (GSA), which ran the main construction program for federal buildings and courthouses. The legislation included language restoring a longtime policy that banned federal employees from using their federal health care plans to get abortions. And, it also included language blocking the Treasury Department from any support of foreign currencies in excess of \$1 billion via the Exchange Stabilization Fund without congressional approval. The provision included a significant loophole that allowed the president to extend loans if he certified that a foreign financial crisis threatened the U.S. economy. The conferees added language giving Congress authority to enact a joint resolution to reverse such a certification, but the president would be able to veto any such resolution. Adopted 374-52: D 164-31 (ND 107-29, SD 57-2); R 210-20; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2020, [Vote #797](#), 11/15/95; CQ Floor Votes, 11/15/95; “Shutdown Spurs Accord on Treasury Bill,” CQ Almanac, 1995]

Sanders Opposed Support For International Monetary Fund To Deal With Financial Crises. On April 23, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Obey, D-Wis., motion to instruct the House conferees to support the Clinton administration's request for \$18 billion for the International Monetary Fund. The move was designed to restore funding, which had been stripped out of the bill and potentially exposing the global economy to new financial crises and endangering the livelihoods of American workers in the process. Rejected 186-222: R 22-193; D 164-28; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3579, [Vote #109](#), 4/23/98; CQ Floor Votes, 4/23/98; Washington Post, [4/25/98](#)]

Sanders Proposed Restricting Loans That Played A Critical Role In Economic Bailouts Of Mexico, South Korea And Indonesia. On July 16, 1998, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to prohibit the use of federal funds to make any loan or credit in excess of \$250 million to a foreign entity or government through the Exchange Stabilization Fund without congressional approval. These funds played a critical part in economic bailouts of Mexico, South Korea and Indonesia. According to AP, “critics argued that such loans go well beyond the original purpose of the fund, which was established in 1934 to stabilize the dollar against foreign currencies. The Treasury Department has been using the fund to get around congressional oversight and ‘treating it like a slush fund to bail out multinational investors,’ said the measure's chief sponsor, Rep. Bernard Sanders, an independent from Vermont. Sanders' legislation, which would not have affected the fund's currency stabilization functions, was offered as an amendment to a bill funding the Treasury Department and other federal agencies in fiscal 1999. The administration had warned that the president would be advised to veto the spending bill if the Sanders amendment was attached. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said in a letter to Congress last month that it ‘would constitute an unacceptable limitation on the executive branch's ability to protect critical U.S. economic interests.’ A weaker version of the Sanders amendment was approved by Congress in 1995, but expired last year. But this time, many members pointed to the Asian economic crisis as proof that the administration needs the flexibility to act quickly to support the world economy.” Rejected 195-226: R 143-82; D 51-144; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4104, [Vote #291](#), 7/16/98; CQ Floor Votes, 7/16/98; AP, 7/16/98]

Sanders Proposed Restricting Loans Issued Through The Exchange Stabilization Fund. On July 15, 1999 Bernie Sanders proposed an amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to make any loan or credit in excess of \$1 billion to foreign countries through the Exchange Stabilization Fund of the Treasury Department, unless Congress specifically approves the action by statute. The amendment would not require congressional approval for Treasury action to use the fund for exchange stabilization. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2490, [Vote #304](#), 7/15/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 7/15/99]

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Sanders Proposed Abolishing The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. On June 27, 1995, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to abolish the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, leaving \$1 million to transfer the agency's remaining functions to the State Department. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1868, [Vote #421](#), 6/27/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 6/27/95]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Reauthorizing Export Assistance Programs. On September 11, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Roth, R-Wis., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to reauthorize three export assistance programs through 2001. The bill would raise the insurance and loan guaranty issuing authority of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, authorize \$40 million in spending for fiscal 1997 for the Trade Development Agency and authorize \$240 million for fiscal 1997 for the International Trade Administration. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton supported the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3759, [Vote #412](#), 9/11/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 9/11/96]

Sanders Voted To Stop Funding For New Projects By The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. On August 2, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Andrews, D-N.J., amendment to prohibit the use of any funds in the bill for new projects by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2606, [Vote #359](#), 8/2/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 8/2/99]

Sanders Supported Cutting Funding For The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. On July 30, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Royce, R-Calif., amendment to cut \$11.2 million from the \$32 million in the bill for the operating expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, reflecting the operating expense level in fiscal 1994. Motion rejected 156-272: D 38-166 (ND 34-116, SD 4-50); R 117-106; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2159, [Vote #346](#), 7/30/97; CQ Floor Votes, 7/30/97]

Sanders Supported Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank, The Overseas Private Investment Corporation And The Trade Development Agency From Entering Into New Obligations. On August 3, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Paul, R-Texas, amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill for new obligations or commitments by the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation or the Trade and Development Agency. Rejected 58-360: D 7-195 (ND 4-144, SD 3-51); R 50-165; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2606, [Vote #361](#), 8/3/99; CQ Floor Votes, 8/3/99]

Sanders Supported A One-Year Reauthorization For The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. On October 13, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Sanford, R-S.C., amendment to limit the authorization for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) to one year instead of four years. Rejected 104-323: R 76-141; D 27-182; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1993, [Vote #496](#), 10/13/99; CQ Floor Votes, 10/13/99]

Sanders Opposed Reauthorizing The Overseas Private Investment Corporation. On October 13, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to reauthorize the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) through fiscal 2003. OPIC provides loan guarantees and insurance to U.S. investors doing business in less-developed countries that are vulnerable to political and social unrest. The agency does not receive an annual appropriation. The measure would set OPIC fees at a level sufficient to cover operating costs, require the agency to double its support for small businesses, and direct OPIC to encourage private sector financing and participation. The measure also would direct the organization to improve dealings with Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. Passed 357-71: D 192-17 (ND 141-14, SD 51-3); R 165-53; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1993, [Vote #499](#), 10/13/99; CQ Floor Votes, 10/13/99]

National Endowment Of Democracy

Sanders Voted To Cut Funding For The National Endowment For Democracy. On June 22, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Kanjorski, D-Pa., amendment to strike the \$48 million authorization for the National

Endowment for Democracy. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2333, [Vote #249](#), 6/22/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 6/22/93]

Sanders Voted Against Restoring Funding For The National Endowment For Democracy. On October 20, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Smith, D-Iowa, motion to restore federal financing for the National Endowment for Democracy, a private foundation that underwrites democratic movements overseas. The House voted in June to kill the National Endowment for Democracy, which has financed such things as pro-democracy books in Latin America and Poland's Solidarity trade movement. But the Senate provided \$35 million in July. On October 20, 1993, the House first voted 259-172 to abandon its original position, and then agreed by voice vote to accept the Senate figure. Motion agreed to 259-172: R 102-73; D 157-98; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2519, [Vote #521](#), 10/20/93; CQ Floor Votes, 10/20/93; Times-Picayune, 10/21/93]

Sanders Voted To Eliminate The National Endowment For Democracy. On June 27, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hefley, R-Colo., amendment to eliminate the National Endowment for Democracy by cutting its \$33 million appropriation. Motion rejected 89-317: R 49-118; D 39-199; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4603, [Vote #283](#), 6/27/94; CQ Floor Votes, 6/27/94]

International Safety

Sanders Proposed Cutting Defense Programs By 5 Percent. On June 19, 1997, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to cut the overall authorization for defense programs by 5 percent in fiscal 1998, reducing it by \$13.5 billion to a total of \$254.8 billion. Rejected 89-332: R 13-211; D 75-121; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1119, [Vote #214](#), 6/19/97; CQ Floor Votes, 6/19/97]

Nonproliferation

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Barred Nuclear Tests For One Year. On June 17, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$21.3 billion in new budget authority for energy and water development for fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$22.4 billion. The legislation was a straight-laced budget geared toward sustaining existing programs and included no new water projects or engineering studies and no major new Energy Department construction efforts. The only program to get a large increase would be the effort to clean up the nation's nuclear weapons plants. That program would grow from \$3.7 billion currently to a recommended \$4.6 billion for fiscal 1993. Solar and renewable energy research programs also received a small increase under the legislation, while nuclear research would be cut in fiscal 1993. Additionally, the legislation barred nuclear tests for one year unless the president could show that any of the former Soviet republics had tested nuclear weapons during that period, and included money to study where to build both a temporary and a permanent nuclear waste dump. The studies for a high-level nuclear waste dump centered on only one site, Yucca Mountain, Nev. While initially the measure held funding for the superconducting super collider level at \$484 million for fiscal 1993 - \$166 million shy of what President Bush had sought, the bill was amended to cut virtually all of the next fiscal year's funding for the atom smasher. Passed 365-51: D 240-14 (ND 166-8, SD 74-6); R 125-36; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5373, [Vote #203](#), 6/17/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/92; "Lean Energy Spending Bill Spreads the Pain Around," CQ Weekly, 6/13/92; "House Denies Atom Smasher Its 1993 Expense Account," CQ Weekly, 6/20/92]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Agency Charged With Improving Security At The Nation's Nuclear Weapons Labs. On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The measure also appropriated \$6.6 billion for the newly created National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), which included funding for nuclear weapons programs, defense nuclear non-proliferation and naval reactors. The agreement's funding for the agency was \$756 million more than provided in the previous year. The NNSA is the semi-autonomous agency within the department charged with improving security and accountability at the nation's nuclear weapons labs. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

- **Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Defense Nuclear Non-Proliferation.** On September 28, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$23.6 billion in fiscal 2001 for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies, an 11 percent increase over the previous levels. The agreement also provided \$874 million for defense nuclear non-proliferation, which included funding for non-proliferation and verification research and development, arms control and international materials protection, and nuclear safety. The measure's funding for these programs was \$145 million more than the previous level. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 301-118: D 131-73 (ND 86-64, SD 45-9); R 169-44; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4733, [Vote #501](#), 9/28/00; CQ Floor Votes, 9/28/00; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/28/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Nonproliferation Activities. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished

appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$1.1 billion for nonproliferation activities -- \$310 million more than previous funding and \$2 million more than the administration's request. Non-proliferation programs are aimed at detecting, preventing, and reversing the development and spread of nuclear weapons materials, technologies, and expertise around the world. Funding from this account pays for the design, production and operation of sensor equipment; treaty verification; warhead dismantlement and intelligence activities. Some of these programs are aimed specifically at securing Russian weaponry and technology. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Restricting The Export Of Powerful U.S.-Made Computers. Under current law, U.S. exports of high-performance computers to foreign countries are regulated by a criteria known as MTOPS (which stands for million theoretical operations per second). The MTOPS standard provides a measure of the computational strength of a computer; those computers with MTOPS scores that exceed a certain level are not permitted to be sold abroad because they pose a risk to U.S. security. On May 22, 2003, during debate on a 2004 defense authorization bill, Congressman David Dreier (R-CA) proposed an amendment which would terminate the MTOPS standard and require that the administration, in conjunction with the Congress, develop a new standard by which to gauge computational power. Progressives supported Dreier's proposal because, in their view, the MTOPS criteria was outdated; a new standard, they argued, was necessary to insure that powerful U.S. computers were not used by foreign countries to develop weapons systems, infiltrate U.S. intelligence databases, or otherwise threaten U.S. security. Dreier's proposal was narrowly rejected on a 207-217 vote. Bernie Sanders opposed the amendment, while a majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #219](#), 5/22/03; Progressive Punch, [5/22/03](#)]

Military Bases

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Would Have Settled The Dispute Over Navy Bombing In Vieques. On May 18, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of a bill to authorize \$309.9 billion for defense programs, 7 percent more than the current total amount appropriated. It would provide \$62.3 billion for weapons procurement, \$39.3 billion for research and development, \$111.3 billion for operations and maintenance, \$8.4 billion for military construction and family housing and \$12.8 billion for the Energy Department. During floor considerations, Rep. Ike Stelton, D-Mo., was able to offer and pass an amendment to settle the dispute over Navy bombing on Puerto Rican island of Vieques. The proposal would authorize the transfer of a portion of Navy-owned land on the Western end of the island to the commonwealth's government, one key component of a deal President Clinton brokered in January with Puerto Rican Gov. Pedro Rossello. A majority of House Democrats supported the authorization bill. [H R 4205, [Vote #208](#), 5/18/00; CQ Floor Votes, 5/18/00; Congressional Quarterly Daily Monitor, 5/18/00]

Sanders Opposed A Bill That Exempted Half Of The Nation's Military Bases From Closure. On May 22, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$400.5 billion for defense programs for fiscal 2004. The legislation included a provision that would exempt half of the nation's military bases from closure. Passed 361-68: R 223-1; D 138-66; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #221](#), 5/22/03; CQ Floor Votes, 5/22/03]

Embassy Security

Sanders Voted Against Embassy-Security Upgrades. On July 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$10.8 billion in fiscal 2006 and \$10 billion in fiscal 2007 for the State Department, international broadcasting activities, international assistance programs and related agencies. The bill would authorize \$3.8 billion in fiscal 2006 and \$3.9 billion in fiscal 2007 for the State Department's diplomatic and consular programs. It would authorize \$690 million in fiscal 2006 and \$710 million in fiscal 2007 for worldwide embassy-security upgrades. The bill would authorize \$2.6 billion over two years for assessed contributions to international organizations such as the United Nations, and \$661 million in fiscal 2006 for international broadcasting activities. Passed 351-78: R 216-13; D 135-64; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2601, [Vote #399](#), 7/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/05; *see also*: "Foreign Relations Bills Founder Under Weight of Amendments," CQ Almanac, 2005]

North Atlantic Treaty Organization and International Bases

Sanders Supported Requiring NATO Countries, Japan And South Korea To Assume Costs Of Maintaining U.S. Troops Stationed In Their Countries Or Schedule A Withdrawal Of These Armed Forces. On September 9, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Bryant, D-Texas, amendment to require NATO countries, Japan and South Korea to assume all costs incurred to maintain U.S. troops stationed in their countries by the end of fiscal 1996 or require the withdrawal of U.S. troops by the end of fiscal 2000 with the savings going to deficit reduction. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2401, [Vote #417](#), 9/9/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 9/9/93]

Sanders Voted To Pressure European Allies To Help Finance U.S. Forces Stationed In Europe. On May 19, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Frank, D-Mass., amendment to pressure the president to seek increased burden-sharing through a formula to reduce troop levels in Europe by 1,000 troops for each percentage point that European host nations do not contribute to the non-personnel costs of U.S. military installations with a goal of a 75 percent contribution by Sept. 30, 1998. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4301, [Vote #187](#), 5/19/94; CQ Almanac, 1994; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/94]

Sanders Supported Requiring European Allies To Gradually Assume More Of The Cost For Maintaining U.S. Troops In Their Countries. On June 14, 1995 Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Shays, R-Conn., amendment to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe if NATO allies do not assume more of the non-personnel costs of stationing U.S. personnel on their territory. Specifically, the amendment would require European NATO countries to cover 18.75 percent of the cost by Sept. 30, 1996; 37.5 percent by Sept. 30, 1997; 56.25 percent by Sept. 30, 1998; and 75 percent by Sept. 30, 1999, or face a reduction of 1,000 troops for each percentage point the contribution falls under the goal with a floor of 25,000 U.S. troops, unless the president waives the requirements by declaring an emergency. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1530, [Vote #375](#), 6/14/95; CQ Almanac, 1995; CQ Floor Votes, 6/14/95]

Sanders Supported An Amendment That Would Require European And Japanese Allies Pay For The Cost Of Maintaining U.S. Troops Stationed In Their Countries. On May 18, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Bryant, D-Texas, amendment that would require the President to enter into negotiations with Japanese and NATO allies to assume the full costs of maintaining U.S. military personnel on their soil or gradually have the troops withdrawn from their countries. The savings from the proposal would be applied to deficit reduction. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4301, [Vote #180](#), 5/18/94; CQ Almanac, 1994; Congressional Record, 5/18/94]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Military Assistance To Eastern European Countries To Help Them Enter NATO. On July 23, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize \$60 million in military assistance for Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and any other country designated by the president to facilitate their eventual entry into NATO. Motion agreed to 353-65: R 197-33; D 156-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3564, [Vote #338](#), 7/23/96; CQ Floor Votes, 7/23/96]

Sanders Opposed Commending NATO For Its Role Preserving Peace And Stability. On November 2, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution to express the sense of the House that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should be commended for its pivotal role in preserving trans-Atlantic peace and stability. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 59, [Vote #554](#), 11/2/99; CQ Floor Votes, 11/2/99]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Authorizing Military Assistance To Eastern European Countries To Further NATO Expansion. On November 7, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would support further expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, authorize military assistance to several eastern

European countries and lift assistance restrictions on Slovakia. Passed 372-46: R 190-22; D 182-22; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3167, [Vote #431](#), 11/7/01; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/01]

Covert Activities

Sanders Opposed Legislation Strengthening Oversight Of Covert Activities. On July 31, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report to authorize funding for U.S. intelligence agencies for fiscal 1991. The legislation also required the administration to report all covert activities to Congress, in what was billed as “the most significant legislative byproduct of the Iran-contra scandal.” Under the legislation, the administration for the first time would be required by law to report all covert activities to Congress and to authorize the actions in advance with a written presidential “finding.” In the finding, the president would have to determine that the covert action is necessary “to support identifiable foreign policy objectives” of the United States. He would not be allowed to authorize covert acts that violate the Constitution or any laws. Adopted 419-4: D 256-3 (ND 173-3, SD 83-0); R 163-0; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1455, [Vote #237](#), 7/31/91; CQ Floor Votes, 7/31/91; “Senate Clears Retooled Measure Strengthening Hill Oversight,” CQ Weekly, 8/3/91]

Iraq

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Oversight Of The Bush Administration’s Execution Of The War In Iraq. On March 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$81.4 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan and for disaster assistance to victims of the December 2004 tsunami. The legislation included a provision that directed the administration to detail and share with Congress its strategy for success in Iraq. Passed 388-43: R 226-3; D 162-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 3/16/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Requiring The Secretary Of Defense To Provide The Public Performance Indicators To Measure The Stability And Security In Iraq. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The conferees, in their statement of managers, believed that in the wake of the recent Iraqi elections, public discourse about the U.S. occupation of that country had focused on the need for, and the advisability of, declaring a timetable for U.S. military withdrawal. Instead of focusing on exit strategies, however, the conferees believed there was a need to recast this debate by considering “strategies for success,” including an honest assessment of Iraqi capabilities. As such, the conferees believed that the administration had to develop and provide to Congress a more comprehensive set of performance indicators and measures of stability and security in Iraq than was available at the time, and directed the Defense secretary to provide Congress with a report identifying security, economic, and Iraqi security force training-performance standards and goals, accompanied by a timetable for achieving those goals. The conferees directed the secretary to submit this report not later than 60 days after the enactment of the act, and every 90 days thereafter through the end of FY 2006. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Iran

Sanders Supported Sanctions Against Companies That Aided Iranian Efforts To Develop Ballistic Missiles. On June 9, 1998, Bernie Sanders supported “final congressional approval to legislation imposing sanctions on nations exporting missile technology to Iran [...] The bill is aimed mainly at Russia, which members of Congress say has helped Iran refine its missile delivery system. But it would apply to any foreign government or business that supplies ballistic-missile technology to Iran. It would give the president 30 days to send to Congress a list of violators. Sanctions, including denial of arms export licenses and American aid for two years, would be automatic, although the president would have the authority to waive sanctions in the interest of national security.

The measure also includes a chemical weapons treaty implementation bill passed by the Senate last year but never taken up by the House.” Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2709, [Vote #211](#), 6/9/98; CQ Almanac, 1998; AP, 6/10/98]

Sanders Voted To Stop Funding The International Atomic Energy Agency To Help Iran Build Civilian Nuclear Reactors. On August 3, 1998, Bernie Sanders “voted to cut U.S. voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency by the amount the agency spends on nuclear energy projects in Iran. The nonbinding measure, which passed 405-13 on Monday, also tells the Secretary of State to undertake an annual review and report to Congress on the IAEA's programs to ensure they are in line with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation policies.” According to the Chicago Tribune, “The [Clinton] administration opposes the move on the grounds that it would raise the risks of nuclear accidents and would harm U.S. influence with the monitoring agency.” At the time, Iran was trying to build two civilian nuclear reactors. U.S. lawmakers fear the civilian technology could be converted to a nuclear weapons program. The agency works to ensure the safety of power plants. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3743, [Vote #377](#), 8/3/98; AP, 8/4/98; Chicago Tribune, 8/4/98]

Sanders Missed A Vote Withhold Funding From The International Atomic Energy Agency To Help Build The Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant In Iran. On July 19, 1999, Bernie Sanders missed a vote “to withhold U.S. contributions to International Atomic Energy Agency programs helping Iran build a nuclear power plant. The measure, passed 383-1 on Monday, states that contributions to the IAEA can be released only if the Secretary of State certifies that Iran is not using the money to gain expertise in nuclear weapons or acquire sensitive nuclear technology. The United States provides more than 25 percent of the budget of the IAEA, a U.N. agency that works to ensure the safety of power plants. It also has provided one-third of the funding, \$18.3 million in voluntary contributions in 1999, for the IAEA's technical assistance and cooperation fund. So far, the IAEA has given Iran \$1.6 million from that fund to complete the \$800 million Bushehr nuclear power plant on the Persian Gulf. The plant has one reactor, but late last year Iran asked Moscow to conduct a feasibility study on building three more reactors on the same site.” Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1477, [Vote #310](#), 7/19/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; AP, 7/19/99]

Sanders Voted To Impose Sanctions On Countries That Help Iran Develop Weapons Of Mass Destruction. On September 14, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to require the President to submit a report to Congress identifying entities that have transferred missile components or technology to Iran since January 1998. The bill would mandate sanctions against entities who transfer the components or technology, including denying arms export licenses. The bill would also prohibit the U.S. from making payments to the Russian Space Agency for the international space station unless Russia demonstrates actions to prevent weapons proliferation in Iran. According to Russian's Foreign Ministry, the bill could seriously have damaged the two countries' relations. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1883, [Vote #409](#), 9/14/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 9/14/99; AP, 9/16/99]

Sanders Missed A Vote Condemning The Iranian Government For Repression Of Baha'i Community. On September 19, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution that would condemn the Iranian government for repression of the Iranian Baha'i community, request the president to call for the Iranian government to emancipate the Baha'i community and emphasize that the United States regards human rights practices as a significant factor in its foreign policy regarding Iran. Motion agreed to 393-2: R 212-1; D 181-1; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H Con Res 415, [Vote #453](#), 9/19/06; CQ Floor Votes, 9/19/06]

Sanders Missed A Vote Recognizing The Centennial Anniversary Of The Iranian Constitution Of 1906. On September 20, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would recognize the centennial anniversary of the Iranian Constitution of 1906. Motion agreed to 413-2: R 223-1; D 190-1; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H Res 942, [Vote #457](#), 9/20/06; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/06]

Israel

Sanders Voted To Withhold Some Aid To Israel Until It Stopped Investing In New Settlements In The West Bank And Gaza Strip. On June 19, 1991, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Bryant, D-Texas, amendment to withhold \$82.5 million of the amount earmarked for Israel in fiscal 1992 from the Economic Support Fund, unless the president certifies that the Israeli government has demonstrated that it is not investing in new and expanded settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Motion rejected 44-378: R 10-151; D 33-227; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2508, [Vote #173](#), 6/19/91; CQ Floor Votes, 6/19/91]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Foreign Aid To Israel. On June 25, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$13.76 billion in new budget authority for foreign military and economic assistance and export financing in fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$15.11 billion. Passage of the bill represented a deep cut in the nation's foreign assistance programs, which the Bush administration claimed was an "inadequate" level of aid funding. The legislation included a reduction of \$24 million in development assistance, and a \$36 million reeducation in the U.S. contribution to multilateral development banks and the operating expenses for the Agency for International Development. The legislation also barred the use of U.S. funds for training Indonesian military officers, but fully funded the administration's request for \$417 million in aid for the former republics of the Soviet Union. The bill included \$400 million in aid to Eastern Europe - a \$50 million cut from the administration request - and imposed new guidelines on how the assistance program should be managed. Military assistance grants to U.S. allies in NATO - Greece, Turkey and Portugal were also eliminated. Despite the budget-cutting mood in Congress, the foreign aid bill approved by the House earmarked \$3 billion in Israel and \$2.1 for Egypt - the same amount as in previous years. Passed 297-124: D 205-51 (ND 153-25, SD 52-26); R 92-72; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5368, [Vote #235](#), 6/25/92; CQ Floor Votes, 6/25/92; "FOREIGN AID: House Approves Spending Bill That Slashes Bush Request," CQ Weekly, 6/27/92]

Sanders Voted Against A Foreign Aid Package That Would Provide \$10 Billion In Loan Guarantees For Israel. On October 5, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report to provide \$26.26 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1993. The administration requested \$27.43 billion. The bill would provide \$10 billion in loan guarantees for Israel and increase the U.S. contribution to International Monetary Fund by \$12.3 billion. Adopted 312-105: R 104-58; D 208-46; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5368, [Vote #470](#), 10/5/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/5/92; see also: "Israeli Loans Guaranteed in Spending Bill," CQ Almanac, 1992]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Foreign Aid To Israel. On May 25, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$13.6 billion in new budget authority for foreign operations, export financing and related programs in fiscal 1995. The administration requested \$14 billion. The legislation included nearly \$900 million in economic assistance to Russia and the other former Soviet republics and included \$360 million in assistance for Eastern Europe, a reduction of \$30 million from fiscal 1994. Sub-Saharan African nations would receive \$790 million, a modest \$6 million increase over this fiscal year. The measure provided \$3 billion in military and economic aid for Israel and \$2.1 billion for Egypt, far more than for any other countries. Passed 337-87: D 225-25 (ND 156-13, SD 69-12); R 112-61; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4426, [Vote #208](#), 5/25/94; CQ Floor Votes, 5/25/94; "APPROPRIATIONS: House Approves Aid to Ex-Soviets, Rejects Freeze on South Africa," CQ Weekly, 5/28/94]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Foreign Aid To Israel. On August 4, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report to provide \$13.8 billion for foreign aid, export financing and related programs in fiscal 1995. The legislation trimmed \$754 million from the administration's request and provides \$514 million less than the \$14.3 billion in foreign aid enacted the previous year. The legislation also provided up to \$220 million in debt relief for Jordan and \$50 million in emergency aid for Rwandan refugees. As in previous years, much of the funding in the bill was reserved for just two countries - Israel and Egypt. The conference committee approved Senate-passed spending mandates earmarking \$3 billion for Israel and \$2.1 billion for Egypt. The bill provided \$850 million for the former Soviet republics, a significant reduction from the \$2.5 billion in aid Congress voted in fiscal 1994. The bill required Russia to abide by agreements to remove its forces from the Baltic nations, but allowed the president to waive the provision if he determines it is in the national security interest. It also prohibited foreign aid to North Korea and tightened conditions on aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The legislation

also restored funding that had been slashed in previous year's appropriations to international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Adopted 341-85: D 226-23 (ND 156-14, SD 70-9); R 115-61; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4426, [Vote #376](#), 8/4/94; CQ Floor Votes, 8/4/94; "House Decisively Approves Modest Foreign Aid Bill," CQ Weekly, 8/6/94]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Moving The U.S. Embassy In Israel From Tel Aviv To Jerusalem. On October 24, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to move the U.S. embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem by May 31, 1999. The bill would allow the president to delay the move if he determined that it was in the interests of national security. Motion agreed to 374-37: R 221-6; D 153-30; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 1322, [Vote #734](#), 10/24/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/24/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Included Military And Economic Aid To Israel. On October 31, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report to provide \$12.1 billion in new budget authority for foreign operations, export financing and related programs in fiscal 1996. The conference report provided \$1.5 billion less than the \$13.6 billion provided in fiscal 1995 and \$2.7 billion less than the \$14.8 billion requested by the administration. The legislation slashed traditional aid programs for impoverished nations, reflecting the deep-seated disenchantment of Republicans with such programs. The bill provided \$1.7 billion in fiscal 1996 to fund aid for Africa and economic development assistance, a 17 percent reduction from fiscal 1995. Some multilateral financial institutions took an even bigger hit. The bill allocates \$700 million for the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that provides interest-free loans to poor nations in Africa and elsewhere. That is a cut of 40 percent from fiscal 1995 and nearly 50 percent from the administration's budget request. But despite the GOP's promise to trim foreign aid, the bill spared politically popular items like aid to the Middle East and subsidies for U.S. exporters. The legislation earmarked \$3 billion in military and economic aid for Israel and \$2.1 billion for Egypt, the same levels as in previous years. The legislation provided \$68 million to back guaranteed loans from the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a huge increase from the \$26 million appropriated in fiscal 1995. The Export-Import Bank would receive \$787 million, no change from the previous year. The legislation also contained a provision that denied funding for organizations that provide abortions overseas. Adopted 351-71: D 154-39 (ND 108-26, SD 46-13); R 197-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1868, [Vote #752](#), 10/31/95; CQ Floor Votes, 10/31/95; "House, Senate Remain at Odds Over Family Planning Aid," CQ Weekly, 11/4/95]

Sanders Opposed A Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill That Contained Aid To Israel. On June 11, 1996, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide about \$11.9 billion for foreign operations and export financing in fiscal 1997. The bill would provide \$460 million less than the fiscal 1996 level and \$1 billion less than the administration's request. The legislation cut funding for the World Bank and other multilateral lending agencies. It would provide \$590 million for aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics - \$51 million less than the previous year and \$50 million below the administration's request. Military and economic assistance for Israel would remain at \$3 billion, the same level as in recent years and far more than any other country. Under the legislation, international organizations would have to agree to neither provide nor lobby for overseas abortions or else face a 50 percent cut in funding. It also included a \$600 million account to fund children's health and education programs. Passed 366-57: D 167-25 (ND 116-21, SD 51-4); R 199-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3540, [Vote #228](#), 6/11/96; CQ Floor Votes, 6/11/96; "House Panel Votes to Slash International Lending" CQ Weekly, 6/1/96]

Sanders Voted "Present" On A Resolution Expressing Solidarity With Israel and Condemning The Palestinian Leadership For Encouraging Violence. On October 25, 2000, Bernie Sanders voted "present" on a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules adopt the concurrent resolution expressing Congress' solidarity with Israel and condemning the Palestinian leadership for encouraging the violence that has erupted in the Middle East. Motion agreed to 365-30: R 198-9; D 166-21; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 426, [Vote #549](#), 10/25/00; CQ Floor Votes, 10/25/00]

Sanders Voted "Present" On A Resolution Condemning Terrorist Attacks In Israel. On December 5, 2001, Bernie Sanders voted "present" a Rep. Hyde, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution

that would express the sense of Congress condemning recent terrorist attacks in Israel, insisting that the Palestinian Authority act against terrorists groups in its territory and urging President Bush to apply pressure on the Palestinian leadership to ensure that it does. Motion agreed to 384-11: R 206-1; D 177-10; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 280, [Vote #474](#), 12/5/01; CQ Floor Votes, 12/5/01]

Sanders Voted “Present” On A Resolution In Support Of Israel’s Efforts Fighting Terrorism And Condemning Yassar Arafat’s Support Of Terror. On May 2, 2002, Bernie Sanders voted “present” on a Rep. Hyde, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would support Israel's efforts to fight terrorism in Palestinian areas and condemn Yasser Arafat's support of terror. It also would support international humanitarian efforts for Palestinians. Motion agreed to 352-21: R 194-4; D 157-17; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 392, [Vote #126](#), 5/2/02; CQ Floor Votes, 5/2/02]

Sanders Voted Against Aid for Israel And A Call To End A Boycott Imposed By The Arab League. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders voted against the Consolidated Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2003, which provided \$2.8 billion in assistance for Israel, including \$2.1 billion for military grants and \$600 million in economic assistance. The total was equal to the president's request and previous year’s funding level. Economic support in the measure was \$120 million less than the current level and is equal to the president's request, while the appropriation for military assistance, in the form of Foreign Military Financing grants, matched the president's request for a \$60 million increase from the previous level. The agreement continued the five-year-old initiative to reduce and eventually end economic assistance to Israel over the next decade -- in increments of \$120 million a year over 10 years. However, the conferees noted that the security situation in the Middle East had worsened and that the United States must make every effort to carry out its long-standing policy of ensuring that Israel's technological edge was maintained. As a result, the measure provided an increase of \$60 million in military funds from the FY 2002 level, as requested by the president. The measure authorized the early disbursement of funds to Israel within 30 days of enactment and allows Israel to purchase up to \$550 million of defense articles and services in Israel. The measure expressed the sense of Congress that Arab League countries should immediately end the boycott against Israel and its trading partners. It also called on the president to consider a country's participation in the boycott when determining whether to sell U.S. weapons to the country. The bill passed 338-83. A majority of House Democrats supported the legislation. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Deploring General Assembly For The “Misuse” Of The International Court Of Justice, Which Advised Israel To Tear Down Its Security Fence Along The West Bank. On July 15, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a resolution “deploring the UN General Assembly's ‘misuse’ of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which last week advised Israel to tear down its security fence after the UN body referred the question of the barrier's legality to the court. House Resolution 713, introduced by Reps. Mike Pence (R-Indiana), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Florida), and Shelley Berkley (D-Nevada) said the ICJ court's ruling ‘seeks to infringe upon Israel's right to self-defense.’ It also condemned the Palestinian leadership for failing to engage in a sustained fight against terrorism.” Motion agreed to 361-45: R 214-4; D 147-40; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 713, [Vote #378](#), 7/15/04; CQ Floor Votes, 7/15/04; The Jerusalem Post, 7/16/04]

Sanders Voted Against An Amendment Stating The U.S. Should Promote A Democratic Palestinian Government. On July 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Berkley, D-Nev., amendment that would state that the United States should promote the emergence of a democratic Palestinian government that denounces and combats terrorism. It would specify that no more than 25 percent of the aid for the Palestinian Authority could be obligated and expended during any calendar quarter. Adopted 330-100: R 211-18; D 119-81; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2601, [Vote #395](#), 7/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Recognized Jerusalem As Israel’s Permanent Capital. On July 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$10.8 billion in fiscal 2006 and \$10 billion in fiscal 2007 for the State Department, international broadcasting activities, international assistance programs and related agencies. Section 210 of the legislation included language that would require that any consulate or diplomatic facilities construction in Jerusalem would only be able to be done with the consent of the U.S. ambassador to Israel. It adds that no federal funds would be able to be used to produce official lists of countries and

their capitals if such lists do not include Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Passed 351-78: R 216-13; D 135-64; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [[H R 2601](#), [Vote #399](#), 7/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/05; *see also*: “Foreign Relations Bills Founder Under Weight of Amendments,” CQ Almanac, 2005]

Libya

Sanders Opposed Resolution Claiming The World Is Safer With The Removal Of Libya’s Weapons Of Mass Destruction. On June 23, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Boehlert, R-N.Y., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the world has been made safer with the removal of Libya’s weapons of mass destruction and acknowledge that the disarmament would not have been possible without U.S. resolve in the war on terror. Adopted 335-83: R 222-1; D 113-81; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4548, [Vote #291](#), 6/23/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/23/04]

North Korea

Sanders Voted To Restrict Nuclear Cooperation With North Korea. On July 21, 1999 Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., amendment to restrict all nuclear cooperation with North Korea until the President certifies to Congress that North Korea is in compliance with all international agreements regarding nuclear proliferation, that North Korea has terminated its nuclear weapons program, and that North Korea has permitted the International Atomic Energy Agency full access to verify nuclear sites and material. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2415, [Vote #321](#), 7/21/99; CQ Almanac, 1999; CQ Floor Votes, 7/21/99]

China

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing Oversight Of China’s Intelligence Activities Directed Against The United States. On November 7, 1997, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill to authorize a classified amount for the activities of the CIA, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence agencies in fiscal 1998. The amount has been estimated to be nearly \$27 billion. The legislation was generally non-controversial, yet some were disappointed the conference report did not retain a provision that would have required the president to make clear to federal employees or contractors that they can reveal classified information to Congress if such information shows evidence of wrongdoing. The White House threatened to veto the legislation if the provision was included, which it believed to be unconstitutional. The legislation also required the directors of Central Intelligence and the FBI to report on China’s intelligence activities directed against or affecting the United States. Adopted 385-36: D 168-31 (ND 116-29, SD 52-2); R 217-4; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 858, [Vote #607](#), 11/7/97; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/97; “Bill To Fund Spy Agencies Wins Final Passage,” CQ Weekly, 11/8/97; “Intelligence Authorization Gets Clinton Signature,” CQ Weekly, 11/22/97]

Sanders Supported Prohibiting Military Joint Training Exercises With China. On June 9, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. DeLay, R-Texas, amendment to prohibit all military-to-military exchange or joint training exercises with the military of China; permit joint training in search and rescue operations. Adopted 284-143: D 69-137 (ND 49-102, SD 20-35); R 214-6; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1401, [Vote #182](#), 6/9/99; CQ Floor Votes, 6/9/99]

Sanders Opposed A Bill To Increase U.S.-Taiwanese Military Relations. On February 1, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to increase U.S.-Taiwanese military relations. The measure would require the secretary of Defense to establish direct military communication with forces in Taiwan, increase the number of Taiwanese military officials trained at U.S. military academies and require the Pentagon to issue annual reports detailing threats to Taiwan’s security. The measure does not include any authorization for sales of advanced air- and sea-based weapons to Taiwan. Passed 341-70: R 201-10; D 140-59; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1838, [Vote #5](#), 2/1/00; CQ Floor Votes, 2/1/00]

Sanders Supported Teaching The Taiwan Military How To Defend Itself Against Submarine And Missile Attacks. On May 20, 2004, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Ryun, R-Kan., amendment that would require the Defense secretary to initiate officer training and exchange programs with the Taiwan military, which would focus on the defense of Taiwan against potential submarine and missile attacks. Adopted 290-132: D 83-118 (ND 60-86, SD 23-32); R 206-14; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4200, [Vote #204](#), 5/20/04; CQ Floor Votes, 5/20/04]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Imposing Sanctions Against Those Who Knowingly Sold Military Hardware Or Technology To China. On July 20, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$10.8 billion in fiscal 2006 and \$10 billion in fiscal 2007 for the State Department, international broadcasting activities, international assistance programs and related agencies. As part of the floor debate, Rep. Hyde was able to amend the bill by voice vote. His amendment would mandate sanctions against companies or countries in the arms business with China. The amendment would impose sanctions on governments or companies that knowingly sold military hardware or technology to China. [H R 2601, [Vote #399](#), 7/20/05; CQ Floor Votes, 7/20/05; "Foreign Relations Bills Founder Under Weight of Amendments," CQ Almanac, 2005]

India

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Allowing Civilian Nuclear Fuel And Technology Shipments To India. On July 26, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed legislation allowing U.S. shipments of civilian nuclear fuel and technology to India, a top foreign policy initiative of the Bush Administration. In March 2006, President Bush and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh agreed to a plan that would allow civil nuclear trade with India in return for safeguards and inspections at India's 14 civilian nuclear plants; eight military plants would be off-limits. According to the Washington Post, "For Bush to implement his accord with India, lawmakers must first exempt New Delhi from U.S. laws that bar nuclear trade with countries that have not submitted to full international inspections. Congressional action is needed because India built its nuclear weapons program outside the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which provides civilian nuclear trade in exchange for a pledge from nations not to pursue nuclear weapons." Passed 359-68: R 219-9; D 140-58; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5682, [Vote #411](#), 7/26/06; CQ Floor Votes, 7/26/06; Washington Post, [7/27/06](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Expanding Sales Of Nuclear Technology To India. On December 8, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report to allow expanded sales of civilian nuclear technology to India. According to the Washington Post, "The legislation, pushed hard by the Bush administration, is part of a strategy to accelerate India's rise as a counterweight to China in Asia. Republican and Democratic supporters argued that the measure would solidify India as an ally while providing millions of dollars in sales for the U.S. energy industry. [...] Opponents warned that Congress was moving toward a colossal error that would accelerate the spread of nuclear weapons and foment a dangerous nuclear arms race in Asia." Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 330-59: R 194-5; D 136-53; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5682, [Vote #541](#), 12/8/06; CQ Floor Votes, 12/8/06; Washington Post, [12/9/06](#)]

Cuba

Sanders Opposed An Amendment Excluding Food And Medicine From The Embargo On Cuba. On September 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. McDermott, D-Wash, substitute amendment to exclude food and medicine from the U.S. embargo on Cuba. Rejected 138-283: R 2-226; D 136-56; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 927, [Vote #682](#), 9/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 9/21/95]

Sanders Opposed A Resolution Condemning Cuba For Human Rights Abuses. On April 3, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Ros-Lehtinen, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would express the sense of the House condemning Cuba for human rights violations and would urge the president to make efforts to pass a similar resolution at a U.N. Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva. Motion agreed to 347-44: R 209-1; D 137-42; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 91, [Vote #77](#), 4/3/01; CQ Floor Votes, 4/3/01]

Eastern Europe

Sanders Opposed Providing The Former Republics Of The Soviet Union Aid. On August 6, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide aid to the former republics of the Soviet Union. The bill also increases the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund by \$12.3 billion and includes numerous other measures to boost aid to the former republics. Passed 255-164: D 161-95 (ND 115-63, SD 46-32); R 94-68; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4547, [Vote #374](#), 8/6/92; CQ Floor Votes, 8/6/92]

Sanders Opposed Providing The Former Republics Of The Soviet Union Aid. On October 3, 1992, Bernie Sanders opposed the adoption of the conference report to provide \$1.4 billion in aid to the former republics of the Soviet Union. The bill also would increase the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund by \$12.3 billion. Adopted 232-164: D 154-86 (ND 107-60, SD 47-26); R 78-77; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 2532, [Vote #462](#), 10/3/92; CQ Floor Votes, 10/3/92]

Sanders Voted to Cut Aid To Russia. On June 17, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Callahan, R-Ala., amendment to cut the \$1.6 billion fiscal 1993 supplemental appropriation for aid to Russia. A majority of House Democrats opposed the plan. [H R 2295, [Vote #237](#), 6/17/93; CQ Floor Votes, 6/17/93]

Sanders Voted To Cut Foreign Aid To The Former Soviet Republics And Provide Russia With Only Humanitarian Assistance. On May 25, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Callahan, R-Ala., amendment to cut the amount of money provided in the bill for aid to the former Soviet republics from \$900 million to \$552 million and limit aid to Russia to humanitarian assistance programs only. Motion rejected 144-286: D 32-223 (ND 17-156, SD 15-67); R 111-63; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the plan. [H R 4426, [Vote #205](#), 5/25/94; CQ Floor Votes, 5/25/94]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Limiting Foreign Aid To Russia. On June 29, 1995, Rep. Sanders missed a vote on a Rep. Obey, D-Wis., substitute amendment to the Roemer, D-Ind., amendment to limit aid to Russia to no more than \$195 million of the \$595 million provided by the bill to assist the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. Originally, the Roemer amendment would have limited Russian aid to \$150 million. Adopted 348-67: D 168-22 (ND 116-14, SD 52-8); R 180-45; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1868, [Vote #447](#), 6/29/95; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/95]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Limiting Foreign Aid To Russia. On June 29, 1995, Rep. Sanders missed a vote on a Rep. Roemer, D-Ind., amendment, as amended by the Obey, D-Wis., amendment on roll call vote 447, to limit aid to Russia to no more than \$195 million of the \$580 million provided by the bill as amended to assist the new independent states of the former Soviet Union. Originally, the Roemer amendment would have limited Russian aid to \$150 million. Adopted 401-2: D 182-1 (ND 124-1, SD 58-0); R 219-1; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1868, [Vote #448](#), 6/29/95; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/95]

Sanders Supported Withholding Foreign Aid To Russia If It Transferred A SS-N-22 Missile System To China. On June 11, 1997, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Rohrabacher, R-Calif., amendment to prohibit the payment of \$95 million in foreign assistance currently earmarked for Russia in fiscal 1998 and 1999 if Russia transfers a SS-N-22 missile system to China. Adopted 225-190: D 43-153 (ND 29-114, SD 14-39); R 181-37; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 1757, [Vote #178](#), 6/11/97; CQ Floor Votes, 6/11/97]

Terrorism

Funding

Sanders Proposed Cutting The Intelligence Budget By 10 Percent. On August 3, 1993, Bernie Sanders proposed amendment to reduce the bill's authorization to 10 percent below the fiscal 1993 level. "What I am here to tell you," Sanders said, "is that you have to tell us that your spy satellites are more important than feeding the hungry children, taking care of people sleeping out in the streets, not rebuilding our educational system (and) not rebuilding our infrastructure." Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2330, [Vote #391](#), 8/3/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 8/3/93; "House Votes To Freeze Funding But Keep Amount Secret," CQ Weekly, 8/7/93]

Sanders Voted To Cut The Intelligence Budget By \$500 Million. On August 4, 1993, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Frank, D-Mass., amendment to cut the bill's authorization by \$500 million. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2330, [Vote #393](#), 8/4/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; CQ Floor Votes, 8/4/93]

Sanders Opposed A Spending Freeze On Intelligence Activities. On August 4, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to authorize about \$28 billion for intelligence agencies and operations in fiscal 1994. The amount represented a spending freeze. Passed 400-28: D 234-21 (ND 154-17, SD 80-4); R 166-6; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2330, [Vote #398](#), 8/4/93; CQ Floor Votes, 8/4/93; "House Votes To Freeze Funding But Keep Amount Secret," CQ Weekly, 8/7/93]

Sanders Proposed Cutting The Intelligence Budget By 10 Percent. On July 19, 1994, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to cut the bill's authorization by 10 percent below the fiscal 1994 level. Rejected 106-315: R 8-163; D 97-152; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4299, [Vote #333](#), 7/19/94; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/94]

Sanders Proposed Cutting The National Foreign Intelligence Program By 10 Percent. On September 7, 1995, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to cut the National Foreign Intelligence Program with the exception of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund to 90 percent of the fiscal 1995 level. Rejected 93-325: R 13-216; D 79-109; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2126, [Vote #643](#), 9/7/95; CQ Floor Votes, 9/7/95]

Sanders Proposed Cutting The Intelligence Budget By 10 Percent. On May 22, 1996, Bernie Sanders offered an amendment to limit the total fiscal 1997 intelligence authorization level to no more than 90 percent of the total amount authorized for fiscal 1996, except for those amounts authorized for the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability Fund. Rejected 115-311: R 22-209; D 92-102; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 3259, [Vote #185](#), 5/22/96; CQ Floor Votes, 5/22/96]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For The Treasury Department's Anti-Money Laundering Activities. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$52 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network -- \$4 million more than the FY 2002 level and \$1 million more than the administration's request. The agency was responsible for implementing the Treasury Department's anti-money laundering regulations. 2002's anti-terrorism USA PATRIOT law (PL 107-56) gave this agency substantial new responsibilities for collecting, sharing, and managing financial and other information as part of its counterterrorism mission. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Increasing Funding For Counterterrorism. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The

measure appropriated large increases for Defense Department counterterrorism activities and other programs to fight unconventional threats including \$4.6 billion for special operations forces -- a 35% increase from previous spending. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Counterterrorism. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The measure appropriated large increases for Defense Department counterterrorism activities and other programs to fight unconventional threats including \$4.5 billion for special operations forces -- a 47% increase from previous spending -- \$1 billion for procurement and development of chemical and biological defenses. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Opposed Transferring Rural Anti-Terror Funds To High-Threat Urban Areas. On June 18, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Sweeney, R-N.Y., amendment that would transfer \$450 million from formula-based state and local homeland security programs to discretionary terrorism prevention programs for high-threat, high-density urban areas, such as New York City. According to the Associated Press, the "measure would have taken homeland security money away from rural areas and redirected it to the urban areas program, which currently distributes funds to 50 cities based on risk assessments by the Department of Homeland Security." Rejected 171-237: R 70-147; D 101-89; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4567, [Vote #266](#), 6/18/04; CQ Floor Votes, 6/18/04; Associated Press, 6/18/04]

Total Information Awareness Program

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Restricting A Pentagon Spy Program That Accesses Health, Financial And E-Mail Information. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure prohibited a Pentagon program intended to detect terrorists by monitoring e-mail and commercial databases of Americans. The controversial Total Information Awareness program searched health, financial, and travel information for links to potential terrorists, and is being managed by former National Security Adviser Admiral John M. Poindexter. Under the conference agreement, the program could only be used to assist in the conduct of lawful U.S. foreign intelligence activities against non-U.S. citizens. The agreement also restricts further research on the program without congressional approval. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Dismantling The Terrorism Information Awareness Spy System. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement dismantled a Defense Department program, the Terrorism Information Awareness (TIA) system and moved most of its functions to an unspecified office, but appeared to continue funding for the operations carried out by the TIA office -- to screen thousands of individuals for possible terrorist connections. The new focus of the program, according to the conferees, was only to be for "foreign activities." The controversial TIA system included a research project that attempted to create an online futures market designed to predict the likelihood for violence in the Middle East. The head of the program, former National Security Advisor Adm. John Poindexter, resigned soon after congressional criticism caused the Pentagon to end that project in July. The conferees also directed that the only research projects previously under the jurisdiction of the Information Awareness Office that may continue under Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency are the Bio-Event Advanced Leading Indicator Recognition Technology, Rapid Analytic Wargaming, Wargaming the Asymmetric Environment, and Automated Speech and Text Exploitation in Multiple Languages, including Babylon and Symphony. The conferees noted that the conference agreement did not restrict the National Foreign Intelligence Program from using processing, analysis and collaboration tools for counterterrorism foreign intelligence purposes. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House

Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Torture

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Prohibiting “Cruel, Inhuman Or Degrading Treatment” Of Detainees In U.S. Custody. On December 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders voted against a defense appropriations conference report that included a provision sponsored by Arizona Republican Sen. John McCain that would ban ‘cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment’ of detainees in U.S. custody. The bill passed 308-106. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 2863, [Vote #669](#), 12/19/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 12/19/05]

Sanders Opposed A Bill Reaffirming The U.S. Commitment To The U.N’s Convention Against Torture. On March 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$81.4 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan and for disaster assistance to victims of the December 2004 tsunami. The legislation included a provision that would reaffirm U.S. commitment to the U.N.'s Convention Against Torture. Passed 388-43: R 226-3; D 162-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 3/16/05]

Judicial Issues

Sanders Opposed Legislation Denying Suspected Terrorists Asylum. On, March 13, 1996, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Barr, R-Ga., amendment to eliminate many of the bill's anti-terrorism provisions that expand the authority of law enforcement officials, including the bill's authorization for the State Department and attorney general to label organizations as terrorist, and language allowing evidence gathered by wiretaps that violated constitutional protections to be admitted in court. The amendment also would strike provisions allowing aliens to be excluded or denied asylum in the United States, based on their membership in a suspected or known terrorist organization, and would delete provisions that impose mandatory penalties on a person who transfers a firearm and has reasonable cause to believe that the weapon will be used in violent crime activity. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2703, [Vote #61](#), 3/13/96; CQ Almanac, 1996; CQ Floor Votes, 3/13/96]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Making It Easier To Deport Foreign Terrorists. On April 18, 1996, Bernie Sanders, opposed the adoption of a conference report on the bill to make it easier to deport foreign terrorists, bar foreign terrorists from fundraising in the United States, make it a crime to knowingly provide support to terrorist groups, increase the regulation of human biological pathogens that could be used in chemical weapons, increase the penalties for acts of foreign and domestic terrorism, require plastic explosives to include taggants and provide \$1 billion over four years for enhanced local and federal anti-terrorism measures. The bill also includes habeas corpus changes that would limit death row and other federal appeals by state and federal inmates. Adopted 293-133: R 188-46; D 105-86; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S 735, [Vote #126](#), 4/18/96; CQ Floor Votes, 4/18/96; ***see also***: “President Signs Anti-Terrorism Bill,” CQ Almanac, 1996]

Sanders Opposed Legislation That Protected Whistleblowers Who Use Classified Information To Reveal Problems In The Intelligence Agencies. On October 7, 1998, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report on the bill to authorize classified amounts in fiscal 1999 for U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government, including the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the foreign intelligence activities of the Defense Department, FBI, State Department and other agencies. The total funding level was classified, but the year's authorization was reportedly slightly higher than fiscal 1998 levels. The conference report also included language designed to protect whistleblowers that use classified information to reveal fraud or other problems in intelligence agencies. Under the agreement, CIA employees who witness or are informed of a violation will report the complaint to the CIA inspector general, who will be required within 14 days to determine the credibility of the complaint. If the complaint is subsequently referred to the CIA director, the director will have one week to determine its credibility and forward it to the House and Senate intelligence

committees. The legislation also enhanced intelligence agencies' abilities to conduct roving wiretaps, which follow a person from phone to phone to combat terrorism. Under the law at the time, authorities seeking such a wiretap had to show the target was changing phones with the intent to evade the tap. The conference report removed the need to consider the individual's motive. Adopted 337-83: D 163-35 (ND 117-27, SD 46-8); R 174-47; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3694, [Vote #487](#), 10/7/98; CQ Floor Votes, 10/7/98; "Intelligence Bill Clears With Small Rise in Spending, Expanded Wiretap Authority," CQ Weekly. 10/10/98]

Sanders Opposed Applying The Death Penalty Or Life Imprisonment To Terrorists. On October 8, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Carter, R-Texas, amendment that would change the federal criminal code to apply the death penalty or life imprisonment for a terrorist offense that results in a person's death. Adopted 344-72: R 218-3; D 126-68; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 10, [Vote #514](#), 10/8/04; CQ Floor Votes, 10/8/04]

Sanders Voted Against Establishing A Presumption That A Suspected Terrorist Would Not Show Up To Trial And Giving Judges Discretion To Impose Lifetime Supervision On Convicted Terrorists. On October 8, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Goodlatte, R-Va., amendment that would create a rebuttable presumption of pretrial detention of a defendant charged with a terrorist offense if there is probable cause that he or she committed a terrorist attack. It also would give judges the discretion to impose lifetime supervision of defendants who have been convicted of terrorist offenses. Adopted 333-84: R 219-2; D 114-81; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 10, [Vote #515](#), 10/8/04; CQ Floor Votes, 10/8/04]

9/11

Sanders Opposed Legislation Providing Grants And Loans To Airlines To Compensate For The 9/11 Terrorist Attacks. On September 21, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$5 billion in grants and up to \$10 billion in loan guarantees to airline companies to compensate for losses incurred as a result of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. The bill also would create a federal board to review how the loan guarantees are handled, and establish a victims' compensation fund to compensate victims killed or injured in the attacks, or their survivors. Airlines' liability for damages related to the Sept. 11 attacks would be limited to the amount of insurance coverage they had for such incidents. Shortly after the bailout passed the House, American Airlines announced it would invoke an emergency clause in its union contracts allowing the airline to forgo giving severance pay to the 20,000 workers it planned to let go. Passed 356-54: R 201-6; D 155-46; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2926, [Vote #348](#), 9/21/01; CQ Floor Votes, 9/21/01; Los Angeles Times, 9/25/01]

Sanders Missed A Vote Recognizing The Importance Of Establishing A National Memorial At Ground Zero. On September 12, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Jones, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would recognize the importance of establishing a national memorial at the site of the former World Trade Center to mark the terrorist attacks of Feb. 26, 1993, and Sept. 11, 2001, and support the efforts of the World Trade Center Memorial Foundation. Motion agreed to 394-0: R 218-0; D 176-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H Res 175, [Vote #437](#), 9/12/06; CQ Floor Votes, 9/12/06]

Drugs

Sanders Opposed Anti-Drug Trafficking Measure. On October 22, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Clement, D-Tenn., amendment to establish drug-free zones around truck stops and highway rest areas. Adopted 371-48: R 158-0; D 213-47; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3371, [Vote #323](#), 10/22/91; CQ Floor Votes, 10/22/91]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Freezing U.S. Assets Of Drug Traffickers And Deny Them, Their Families And Business Partners Visas. On November 2, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gilman, R-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to freeze the U.S. assets of major narcotics trafficking organizations as well as any organizations that deal with drug traffickers. The measure would deny visas to any known traffickers, their

families, and their business associates. Motion agreed to 385-26: R 203-8; D 182-17; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3164, [Vote #555](#), 11/2/99; CQ Floor Votes, 11/2/99]

Veterans and Military Personnel

Military Benefits

Sanders Opposed Building New Homes For Military Service Members. On June 21, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of \$11.2 billion in new budget authority for military construction, family housing, and base realignments and closures for the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1996. The legislation provided \$4.3 billion to renovate 5,975 family homes and build 3,423 new houses. The amount is \$208 million more than Clinton requested for fiscal 1996. Passed 319-105: D 125-74 (ND 72-65, SD 53-9); R 194-30; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1817, [Vote #401](#), 6/21/95; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: Military construction,” CQ Weekly, 9/2/95]

Sanders Opposed Additional Funding For Military Housing And Child Care Centers. On September 20, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of a conference report to provide \$11.2 billion in new budget authority for military construction – including funding for barracks, family housing, child care centers, bridges and roads at military bases. The bill provided \$2.44 billion more than the \$8.74 billion provided in fiscal 1995 and \$479 million more than the \$10.7 billion requested by the administration. The legislation also provided \$3.9 billion to close unneeded military bases, including \$457 million for environmental cleanup at the facilities. Adopted 326-98: D 127-66 (ND 73-61, SD 54-5); R 199-31; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1817, [Vote #680](#), 9/20/95; CQ Floor Votes, 9/20/95; “APPROPRIATIONS: Military Construction Bill Clears Amid Veto Talk,” CQ Weekly, 9/23/95]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Increasing Life Insurance Benefits For Families Of Fallen Soldiers. On March 16, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would appropriate \$81.4 billion in fiscal 2005 supplemental spending for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan and for disaster assistance to victims of the December 2004 tsunami. The legislation included a provision that also increases the military death gratuity from \$12,000 to \$100,000, and increases subsidized life insurance benefits from \$250,000 to \$400,000 for families of soldiers who died or were killed while on active duty as of Oct. 7, 2001. Passed 388-43: R 226-3; D 162-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1268, [Vote #77](#), 3/16/05; CQ Floor Votes, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 3/16/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 3/16/05]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Increased Troop Life Insurance Benefits. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The measure also increased the military death gratuity to \$100,000, from \$12,420, and increased subsidized life insurance benefits to \$400,000, from \$250,000, for families of soldiers who died or were killed while on active duty beginning from Oct. 7, 2001. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing A New Insurance Benefit For Soldiers Who Suffered Traumatic Injuries.** On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement included a new insurance benefit of up to \$100,000 for soldiers who have suffered traumatic injuries, such as loss of a limb, sight or other debilitating injuries. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Military Pay

1999: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On May 6, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a passage of the bill to provide \$13.1 billion in emergency spending for U.S. military operations, refugee aid and economic assistance in Yugoslavia; and for military operations in Southwest Asia. The bill would provide \$3.1 billion for spare parts, depot maintenance, recruitment and training and base operations to cover shortfalls before the operation in Kosovo started; \$1.8 billion for increases in military pay and retirement benefits; and funds for military

construction, humanitarian aid and other purposes. Passed 311-105: R 174-38; D 137-66; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1664, [Vote #120](#), 5/6/99; CQ Floor Votes, 5/6/99]

1999: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On May 18, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the \$14.5 billion bill, which would provide \$10.9 billion for the ongoing military operations in Kosovo and other defense needs, \$1.8 billion for a pay raise for the military, and \$1.1 billion for international refugee and economic assistance. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 269-158: R 152-68; D 117-89; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1141, [Vote #133](#), 5/18/99; CQ Floor Votes, 5/18/99]

1999: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On June 10, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$288.8 billion in new budget authority for defense activities in Fiscal 2000 including \$74 billion for military personnel; \$106.5 billion for operations and maintenance; \$55.6 billion for weapons procurement; \$35.8 for research and development; \$8.6 billion for military construction and family housing; and \$12.3 billion for defense-related programs at the Department of Energy; and a 4.8 percent military pay raise and increased retirement benefits. Passed 365-58: R 214-4; D 151-53; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1401, [Vote #191](#), 6/10/99; CQ Floor Votes, 6/10/99]

1999: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On July 22, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to appropriate \$266 billion in defense spending for fiscal 2000. The bill would provide \$1.2 billion for research and development on next-generation tactical aircraft, but would not include \$1.8 billion in procurement funds for the new F-22 Raptor combat aircraft. The measure would fund a 4.8 percent pay hike for military personnel. The bill would appropriate \$93.7 billion for operations and maintenance, which would be used to maintain military properties and spare parts depleted by extended overseas engagements. The bill would provide \$1.8 billion for operations in Kosovo and Iraq. The legislation would not provide funds for peacekeeping efforts or reconstruction in Kosovo, but also would not prevent additional supplemental spending bills from funding those activities. Passed 379-45: R 210-6; D 169-38; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2561, [Vote #334](#), 7/22/99; CQ Floor Votes, 7/22/99]

1999: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On October 13, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill to appropriate \$267.7 billion in defense spending for fiscal 2000. The measure would provide about \$4.5 billion more than President Clinton's request and \$17 billion more than appropriated in fiscal 1999. The conference report includes \$1 billion of the \$1.9 billion the administration requested to buy F-22 jet fighters. The conference report includes a Senate provision to provide \$5.5 billion in emergency spending for military pay raises, as well as repairing buildings and facilities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 372-55: R 214-7; D 158-47; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2561, [Vote #494](#), 10/13/99; CQ Floor Votes, 10/13/99]

2000: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On June 7, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to appropriate \$288.5 billion in defense spending for fiscal 2001, which is \$4 billion more than the president's request and represents a 7 percent increase over fiscal 2000 spending. The bill would provide \$4.6 billion for missile defense and \$2.1 billion for 10 F-22 Raptor tactical aircraft. The measure would fund a 3.7 percent pay hike for military personnel and provide \$97.5 billion for operations and maintenance. Passed 367-58: R 208-8; D 158-49; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4576, [Vote #241](#), 6/7/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/00]

2000: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On October 3, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would provide \$309.9 billion -- a \$21.1 billion increase over current appropriations -- for the Defense Department, including \$4.8 billion for ballistic missile defense programs. It also would entitle military retirees to lifetime health care benefits and would restore pharmacy access to all Medicare-eligible retirees. The legislation also included a 3.7 percent military pay raise. [HR 4205, [Vote #522](#), 10/11/00; CQ Floor Votes, 10/11/00; AP, [10/11/00](#)]

2002: Sanders Voted Against a Military Pay Raise. On May 10, 2002, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would authorize \$383.4 billion for defense programs for fiscal 2003. It would include the president's request of

\$7.8 billion for missile defense systems and \$7.3 billion for counter-terrorism programs. It would provide \$475 million for the Crusader artillery system. The bill also would exempt military activities from certain environmental regulations and include an average 4.7 percent pay increase for military personnel. Passed 359-58: R 212-1; D 146-56; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4546, [Vote #158](#), 5/10/02; CQ Floor Votes, 5/10/02]

2002: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On June 27, 2002 Bernie Sanders opposed a passage of the bill that would provide \$354.7 billion for the Defense Department for fiscal 2003, about 11 percent more than fiscal 2002. The bill would include \$7.4 billion for ballistic missile defense, meet the president's request for several aircraft programs, including funding for the new Joint Strike Fighter and 23 F-22 fighters, and increase funding for counter-terrorism activities. The bill also would fund several shipbuilding programs and fund a 4.1 percent pay increase for military personnel. Passed 413-18: R 218-1; D 194-16; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5010, [Vote #270](#), 6/27/02; CQ Floor Votes, 6/27/02]

2003: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders voted against a defense appropriations bill that contained a 4.1 percent military pay raise. The bill passed 399-19. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

2003: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders voted against a defense appropriations conference report that contained a 4.1 percent military personnel pay raise. The bill passed 407-15. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly Today, 9/24/03]

2003: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On November 7, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize \$401.3 billion for defense and national security in fiscal 2004. The bill authorized a range of improved benefits for troops, including an across-the-board 4.1 percent pay raise, increases in imminent danger pay from \$150 per month to \$225 per month, and a boost to the family separation allowance from \$100 to \$250 per month through Dec. 31, 2004. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 362-40: R 218-0; D 144-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/03; "Policy Debate Slows Defense Bill," CQ Almanac, 2003]

2005: Sanders Voted Against A Military Pay Raise. On December 19, 2005, Bernie Sanders voted against a defense appropriations conference report that contained a 3.1 percent pay raise for military personnel. The bill passed 308-106. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 2863, [Vote #669](#), 12/19/05; Congressional Quarterly Today, 12/19/05]

Military Health Care

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Health Care For The Troops And Veterans. On May 26, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$1.8 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1993. Of that amount, \$295 million was to make up a shortfall in funding for the military's Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2118, [Vote #188](#), 5/26/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; "Congress Clears Spring Supplemental," CQ Almanac, 1993; *see also*: New York Times, [5/28/93](#); Statement on Signing the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, [7/3/93](#)]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Funding Military Health Programs. On June 29, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a military construction appropriation for fiscal year 2001, which also shouldered an \$11.2 billion emergency spending bill for fiscal 2000. Under the legislation, most of the funding was to replenish the military readiness accounts that had been tapped to finance U.S. peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. Without such funding the Pentagon faced severe cutbacks for training and maintenance activities. The legislation also included: \$1.3 billion for unfunded military health programs; \$1 billion, including \$661 million for claims and damages resulting from New Mexico wildfires and \$361 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd and other natural disasters; \$600 million for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program, which helps pay heating and air conditioning bills of the

poor; \$350 million for Interior Department and National Forest Service firefighting efforts; \$192.5 million to aid nuclear weapons and environmental cleanup, including \$66.5 million for nuclear weapons plant infrastructure improvements, \$45 million for cyber-security, and \$58 million for decontamination activities. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 306-110: D 135-64 (ND 92-54, SD 43-10); R 171-44; I 0-2. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4425, [Vote #362](#), 6/29/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/29/00; "Urgency, Secrecy Carry the Day as Congress Clears Supplemental," CQ Weekly, 7/1/00]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Entitling Military Retirees To Lifetime Health Care Benefits And Restore Pharmacy Access To Medicare-Eligible Retirees. On October 3, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would provide \$309.9 billion -- a \$21.1 billion increase over current appropriations -- for the Defense Department, including \$4.8 billion for ballistic missile defense programs. It also would entitle military retirees to lifetime health care benefits. At the time, veterans and their dependents lose their TRICARE benefits when they become eligible for Medicare. Under the plan, beneficiaries would not have any co-payments or deductibles. The bill also expands the Pentagon's mail order and network retail pharmacy programs to cover all veterans. All 1.4 million Medicare-eligible retirees and family members are eligible for reduced-cost prescription drugs, but some 800,000 lack access to the benefit because they do not live close to military health facilities. Military retirees over the age of 64 also can use out-of-network pharmacies with payment of an annual \$150 deductible. Under the plan, TRICARE beneficiaries who now have an annual medical expense cap of \$7,500 would see that drop to \$3,000 and TRICARE beneficiaries who must travel more than 100 miles to see a specialist can receive travel expenses. In addition to the 3.7 percent pay raise, some service members may receive a subsistence payment of up to \$500 a month, which is aimed at the 5,100 military families living on food stamps. The bill increases funds to reduce out-of-pocket housing costs and sets up a \$275 million program to compensate the thousands of workers at nuclear weapons facilities exposed to dangerous levels of radiation and toxic substances. Missing from the final version was language in the original House-passed bill limiting the U.S. military presence in Kosovo, which the Clinton administration strongly opposed, and a provision in the original Senate bill, promoted by the administration, to expand hate crimes protections. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 382-31: R 206-4; D 175-26; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [HR 4205, [Vote #522](#), 10/11/00; CQ Floor Votes, 10/11/00; AP, [10/11/00](#); *see also*: "After Standoff, Conferees Cut Hate Crimes Provisions From Defense Authorization," CQ Almanac, 2000]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Defense Health Care. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. The bill appropriated \$15.6 billion for the Defense Health Program -- \$343 million more than the president's request and \$770 million (5%) more than the previous level. The total includes \$7.4 billion for private sector care, \$4.1 billion for in-house care from military facilities, \$329 million for procurement, and \$410 million for research and development. The total included \$345 million more than requested for medical research and other initiatives intended to improve defense health care. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

Voted Against Legislation Providing Increased Funding For Defense Health Care. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The agreement appropriated \$15.7 billion for the Defense Health Program -- \$460 million more than the president's request, \$117 million more than the House bill and \$886 million more than the previous level. The total included over \$7 billion for private sector care, roughly \$4 billion for in-house care from military facilities, \$329 million for procurement, and \$486 million for research and development. The measure also included \$421 million more than requested for medical research and other initiatives intended to improve defense health care. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Sanders Opposed Legislation Extending Tricare To The National Guard And Reservists. On November 7, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize \$401.3 billion for defense and national security in fiscal 2004. The legislation included a provision that would extend the military's

Tricare health coverage to National Guard and reservists and their families if servicemembers have been called to active duty. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 362-40: R 218-0; D 144-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing The Military With Health Care. On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement also provided \$211 million for military health-care costs. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation That Prevented The Pentagon From Charging Injured Troops For Meals Eaten In The Hospital.** On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement prohibited the Defense Department from charging military personnel for meals if they are undergoing medical recuperation or therapy at a military treatment facility. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]
- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Medical Supplies For Troops In Iraq And Afghanistan.** On May 5, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adopting the conference report to appropriate \$82 for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan. The agreement included \$150 million for medical requirements for those tactical units deployed to, or returning from, the Iraq or Afghanistan theaters. The conferees encouraged the Army to focus these funds on the replenishment of medical supply and equipment needed within the combat theaters, including bandages and other blood-clotting supplies that utilized advanced hemostatic, wound-dressing technologies, and on the provision of medical care for soldiers who have returned home in a medical holdover status. [H R 1268, [Vote #161](#), 5/5/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/5/05; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 5/4/05]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Funding The VA, Military Construction And Housing, And Defense Health Programs. On May 19, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on passage of the bill that would provide \$136.1 billion in fiscal 2007 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, military construction and military housing, including \$21 billion for the Defense Health Programs and \$13.5 billion for the basic military housing allowances. The bill would provide \$77.9 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs, including \$32.7 billion for the Veterans Health Administration. It also would provide \$6.1 billion for military construction, \$4 billion for military family housing and \$5.3 billion for the latest round of base closures. Passed 395-0: R 213-0; D 182-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 5385, [Vote #176](#), 5/19/06; CQ Floor Votes, 5/19/06]

Domestic Violence

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds To Address Domestic Violence. On July 8, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would provide \$369.2 billion for fiscal 2004 for the Defense Department. In its report, the committee stated that, unfortunately, domestic violence occurred within all groups and levels of society, and that military life presented families with even greater challenges. The committee was concerned that the department had provided insufficient funds to address the potential for increased violence stemming from long deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan. The bill therefore provided an additional \$27 million for the department's family advocacy program to be used to enhance the victim advocate program, and provide additional family counseling and shelter services. Passed 399-19: R 222-1; D 177-17; I 0-1 A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #335](#), 7/8/03; CQ Floor Votes, 7/8/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/3/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 7/9/03]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funds To Address Domestic Violence. On September 24, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would appropriate \$368.7 billion in fiscal 2004 for defense and national security. The conferees agreed with House report language stating that, unfortunately, domestic violence occurs within all groups and levels of society, and that military life presents families with even greater challenges. The report noted concern that the department has provided insufficient funds to address the potential for increased violence stemming from long deployments in Iraq and Afghanistan. The

agreement therefore provided an additional \$22 million for the department's family advocacy program to be used to enhance the victim advocate program, and provide additional family counseling and shelter services. Of that amount, the conferees directed that \$900,000 be available to initiate the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 407-15: R 223-1; D 184-13; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2658, [Vote #513](#), 9/24/03; CQ Floor Votes, 9/24/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 9/26/03]

Military Recruitment

Sanders Supported Eliminating The Draft. On May 23, 1994, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Dellums, D-Calif., amendment to eliminate the draft registration requirement under the Military Selective Service Act after Sept. 30, 1994. Unlike Sanders, President Clinton opposed the measure. The majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4301, [Vote #192](#), 5/23/94; CQ Almanac, 1994; CQ Floor Votes, 5/23/94]

Sanders Voted to Allow Taxpayer Funds To Support Institutions Which That Prohibit Military Recruiting On Campuses. On May 4, 1994, Bernie Sanders opposed a separate vote at the request of Solomon, R-N.Y., on the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole offered by Solomon to withhold National Science Foundation grants from institutions that prohibit military recruitment on campus. The amendment was revised on the floor to make it symbolic and without legal effect. Adopted 331-90: R 170-1; D 161-88; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3254, [Vote #152](#), 5/4/94; CQ Floor Votes, 5/4/94]

Sanders Voted To Allow Taxpayer Funds To Support Secondary Schools That Prohibit Military Recruitment On Campuses. On June 13, 2000, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Stearns, R-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds to bar military recruiting at secondary schools. Adopted 381-41: R 210-3; D 170-37; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 4577, [Vote #266](#), 6/13/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/13/00]

Sanders Opposed Requiring Secondary Schools Receiving Federal Funding To Allow Military Recruiting On Campus. On May 22, 2001, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Vitter, R-La., amendment that would require secondary schools receiving federal funding to allow military recruiting visits on school grounds. Adopted 366-57: R 215-2; D 150-54; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1, [Vote #133](#), 5/22/01; CQ Floor Votes, 5/22/01]

Sanders Voted To Allow Taxpayer Funds To Aid Universities That Bar ROTC Or Discriminate Against Military Recruiters. On March 30, 2004, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill that would prohibit universities that bar access to Reserve Officer Training Corps or military recruiters from receiving certain federal funding. Schools that receive federal funding would be required to provide military recruiters the same access to students as they offer other groups. Passed 343-81: R 220-2; D 123-78; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 3966, [Vote #101](#), 3/30/04; CQ Floor Votes, 3/30/04]

Sanders Opposed Instructing The President To Aggressively Challenge Universities Who Ban Military Recruiters From Campus. On February 2, 2005, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the concurrent resolution that would express the sense of the Congress that the executive branch should aggressively challenge any decision that impedes the implementation of an existing ban on most federal funding for universities that do not grant equal access to military recruiters. Adopted 327-84: R 223-0; D 104-83; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 36, [Vote #16](#), 2/2/05; CQ Floor Votes, 2/2/05]

Sanders Opposed Resolution Stating Universities That Ban ROTC Programs Or Military Recruiters Should Be Denied Taxpayer Support. On May 25, 2005 Bernie Sanders opposed a May 25, 2005 - Stearns, R-Fla., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that any college or university that denies equal access or discriminates against Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) programs or military recruiters should be denied certain federal taxpayer support, especially funding for military and defense programs. The amendment would require the Defense secretary to report to Congress on the colleges and universities that are denying equal access to military recruiters and ROTC programs. Adopted 336-92: R 227-0; D 109-91; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1815, [Vote #218](#), 5/25/05; CQ Floor Votes, 5/25/05]

Sanders Opposed Resolution Stating That Taxpayer Funds Should Only Go To Universities That Do Not Discriminate Against Military Recruiters. On March 14, 2006, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Drake, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution that would express the support of Congress for the requirement that institutions of higher learning provide military recruiters with the same kind of access that is provided to any other employer as a condition for receiving certain federal funds. Motion agreed to 347-65: R 222-0; D 125-64; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H CON RES 354, [Vote #39](#), 3/14/06; CQ Floor Votes, 3/14/06]

Expressing Support For The Troops

Sanders Opposed “Unequivocal Support” For The Troops In The Persian Gulf. On January 18, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Gephardt, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress commending and supporting the efforts and leadership of the President in the Persian Gulf and stating unequivocal support for the members of the Armed Forces carrying out missions in the Persian Gulf. Motion agreed to 399-6: R 156-0; D 243-5; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [S CON RES 2, [Vote #10](#), 1/18/91; CQ Floor Votes, 1/18/91]

Sanders Opposed A Resolution Expressing The Highest Commendation For U.S. Troops Participating In Operation Desert Storm. On March 5, 1991, Bernie Sanders opposed an Rep. Fascell, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution to acclaim the president for his decisive leadership in the Persian Gulf; express the highest commendation for the U.S. troops and members of the coalition participating in Operation Desert Storm; convey condolences to the families and friends of those injured or killed during the war; and support continued efforts to promote peace and stability in the Persian Gulf. Motion agreed to 410-8: R 164-0; D 246-7; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 95, [Vote #28](#), 3/5/91; CQ Floor Votes, 3/5/91]

Sanders Opposed A Resolution Stating The U.S. House “Unequivocally Supports” The Troops Serving In Bosnia And Herzegovina. On December 14, 1995, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the resolution to express the sense of the House that whereas some members of Congress have questions and concerns about the deployment of U.S. armed forces to Bosnia, the House unequivocally supports the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces who are serving in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Rejected 190-237: R 11-219; D 179-17; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 306, [Vote #858](#), 12/14/95; CQ Floor Votes, 12/14/95]

Sanders Missed A Vote Expressing The Sense Of The House That Members Should Encourage Employers To Hire Wounded Veterans. On December 5, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Hunter, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would express the sense of the House that members should encourage employers to hire wounded veterans who are transitioning to civilian life. Motion agreed to 403-0: R 214-0; D 189-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H RES 1070, [Vote #524](#), 12/5/06; CQ Floor Votes, 12/5/06]

Veterans’ Benefits

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing A Cost of Living Adjustment For Veterans’ Pensions. On May 26, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$1.8 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1993. The plan also included \$147 million to help pay for a 3 percent cost of living adjustment for veterans. The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2118, [Vote #188](#), 5/26/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; “Congress Clears Spring Supplemental,” CQ Almanac, 1993; *see also*: New York Times, [5/28/93](#); Statement on Signing the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, [7/3/93](#)]

Sanders Missed The Vote On The Montgomery GI Bill Enhancement Act. On June 19, 2001, Bernie Sanders missed a vote on the “21st Century Montgomery GI Bill Enhancement Act” This bill increases the rate of basic educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill for full-time study from the current \$650 per month to \$800 in FY 2002, \$950 per month in FY 2003 and \$1,100 per month in FY 2004. Service entrants must serve for three years and agree to have their pay reduced \$100 per month in the first year of service (\$1,200 total) to receive the

maximum monthly rate for full-time study. When fully phased in, the benefit would provide each eligible veteran with \$39,600 in education funding over 36 months. A majority of House Democrats supported the legislation. [H R 1291, [Vote #166](#), 6/19/01; CQ Floor Votes, 6/19/01; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 6/15/01]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Veterans' Benefits And Pensions. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$28.9 billion in FY 2003 for veterans' service-connected compensation benefits and pensions -- \$2.9 billion (12%) more than FY 2002 funding but equal to the administration's request. This mandatory spending program provided service-connected compensation benefits, including burial benefits, for eligible beneficiaries and pension payments for those veterans, or their survivors, with disabilities not connected to their military service. The measure also provided \$2.3 billion for veterans' readjustment benefits -- \$130 million (6%) more than FY 2002 funding and equal to the level requested. This mandatory spending program provided education and training assistance to veterans and service persons who entered active duty after July 1, 1985; vocational rehabilitation, special housing and transportation grants to certain disabled veterans; and educational assistance to eligible dependents of deceased and seriously disabled veterans. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

- **Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding To Improve Veterans' Cemeteries.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement appropriated \$32 million for grants to states for construction or improvement of state veterans cemeteries (28% more than FY 2002 but equal to the level requested). The agreement also provided \$133 million for the operation of VA national cemeteries (10% more than FY 2002). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]
- **Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For VA Home Loan Program.** On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The agreement provided \$438 million to cover the subsidy costs of VA home loan mortgage guarantees and directed housing loans (\$234 million more than FY 2002) and \$168 million to cover the administrative costs of VA home loan programs (2% more than FY 2002). A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Sanders Voted Against Allowing Certain Disabled Retired Veterans To Simultaneously Receive Disability And Retirement Benefits. On November 7, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize \$401.3 billion for defense and national security in fiscal 2004. Under previous law, retirement benefits for most veterans were reduced by the amount of their disability benefits. The legislation, however, included a provision that would allow certain disabled military retirees to receive both their retirement and disability benefits simultaneously. Military retirees considered to be at least 50 percent disabled under Department of Veterans Affairs guidelines gained the right to receive their full retirement and disability benefits at the same time. This "concurrent receipt" was to be phased in over the next 10 years. For veterans with a combat-related disability, it began in January 2004. Adopted (thus sent to the Senate) 362-40: R 218-0; D 144-39; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 1588, [Vote #617](#), 11/7/03; CQ Floor Votes, 11/7/03; "Policy Debate Slows Defense Bill," CQ Almanac, 2003]

Sanders Missed A Vote Stripping \$507 Million From Military Construction And Veterans Programs. On May 19, 2006, Bernie Sanders missed a vote on the rule governing debate of the Military Quality of Life and Veterans Affairs Appropriations bill. The rule left \$507 million worth of projects unprotected from points of order. Rep. Jeb Hensarling, a member of the ultra-conservative Republican Study Committee (RSC), lodged points of order against \$507 million worth of projects in the bill, thus stripping them out of the legislation. The points of order were only allowed because the rule governing debate of the bill put forward by the GOP leadership did not protect the funds from points of order. The rule passed 216-187. A majority of House Democrats opposed the rule. [H R 5385, [Vote #174](#), 5/19/06; CQ Today, 5/19/06]

Sanders Missed A Vote On Renewing Expiring Veterans Programs. On November 14, 2006, Bernie Sanders did not vote on a Rep. Buyer, R-Ind., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend education and training assistance to the families of individuals who have been permanently disabled during military service but not yet discharged. The bill also would extend authority for a number of programs administered by the Veterans Affairs Department that are due to expire, including health care for persons participating in Defense Department chemical and biological warfare testing; grants for homeless veterans; treatment and rehabilitation for seriously mentally ill veterans; and education assistance for work-study programs. Motion agreed to 393-0: R 211-0; D 182-0; I 0-0. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 6314, [Vote #520](#), 11/14/06; CQ Floor Votes, 11/14/06]

Veterans' Health Care

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Health Care For The Troops And Veterans. On May 26, 1993, Bernie Sanders opposed passage of the bill to provide \$1.8 billion in new budget authority in fiscal 1993. Of that amount, \$295 million was to make up a shortfall in funding for the military's Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). The majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2118, [Vote #188](#), 5/26/93; CQ Almanac, 1993; "Congress Clears Spring Supplemental," CQ Almanac, 1993; *see also*: New York Times, [5/28/93](#); Statement on Signing the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, [7/3/93](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Expanding Long-Term Care Services For Veterans. On September 21, 1999, Bernie Sanders opposed a Rep. Stump, R-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to expand long-term care services for veterans and allow the VA to generate increased revenue to help pay for health care costs. The measure also would extend the length of time the VA could lease facilities, space or land to private companies from 35 years to 75 years. According to the Associated Press, "The Veterans Affairs Department would be required to extend long-term care to some veterans and reimburse veterans for emergency treatment at non-VA facilities under a bill passed by the House. The legislation, approved 369-46 on Tuesday, directs the VA to increase home and community-based care options and the percentage of the medical care budget directed to such care. The six-month limit for providing adult day health care would be lifted. Under the bill, the VA must provide extended-care services to veterans judged to have 50 percent or greater service-connected disability. Such veterans get the highest priority for placement in VA nursing homes. The emphasis on long-term care reflects a veterans population that is decreasing in numbers but increasing in age. The VA projects it will serve 3.6 million patients in the coming fiscal year, up from 2.7 million in fiscal 1997." Motion agreed to 369-46: R 201-13; D 168-32; I 0-1. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H R 2116, [Vote #427](#), 9/21/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/21/99; AP, 9/22/99]

Sanders Voted Against Legislation Providing Additional Funding For Veterans' Medical Care. On February 13, 2003, Bernie Sanders opposed the massive omnibus spending bill that wrapped 11 unfinished appropriations bills together. The measure appropriated \$23.9 billion for VA medical care, which when combined with \$1.4 billion in medical care collections would have provided a total of \$25.3 billion for VA medical care --14% more than FY 2002. A majority of House Democrats supported the proposal. [H J RES 2, [Vote #32](#), 2/13/03; Congressional Quarterly's House Action Reports, 2/13/03]

Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System

Sanders Voted To Prohibit The Use Of The Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System. On July 29, 1998, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hinchey, D-N.Y., amendment to prohibit the use of funds by the Department of Veterans Affairs to administer its Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System, which distributes funding for regional VA health care networks in a way that accounts for shifting populations of veterans. Rejected 146-285: R 62-164; D 83-121; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4194, [Vote #346](#), 7/29/98; CQ Floor Votes, 7/29/98]

- **Sanders Claimed The System Was Not Fair To Various Regions Of The Country.** “Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Hinchey amendment, but I must say that in many ways, this is an embarrassing and unfortunate debate. We should all be a little bit ashamed of ourselves. Veterans are not Vermonters, they are not Floridians, they are not New Yorkers, they are not Californians, they are Americans. [...] The Northeast should not be fighting with the South. [...] I think that the formulation in VERA is not fair to various regions of this country, and that we should support the Hinchey amendment and make what exists a little bit better. [...] We should increase funding for veterans' programs, and we have the resources to do that, if we get our priorities straight.” [Congressional Record, [7/29/98](#)]

Sanders Voted To Prohibit The Implementation Of The Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System. On September 9, 1999, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hinchey, D-N.Y., amendment to prohibit the use of funds in the bill to implement the Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation system, which is intended to distribute funding to regional VA health care networks in a way that accounts for shifting populations of veterans. Rejected 158-266: R 67-149; D 90-117; I 1-0. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 2684, [Vote #400](#), 9/9/99; CQ Floor Votes, 9/9/99]

Sanders Voted To Prohibit The Use Of The Veterans Equitable Resource Allocation (VERA) System. On June 21, 2000, Bernie Sanders supported a Rep. Hinchey, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the Veteran's Affairs Department from using any funds in the bill to implement or administer its veterans equitable resource allocation system. Rejected 145-277: R 58-157; D 86-119; I 1-1. A majority of House Democrats opposed the proposal. [H R 4635, [Vote #303](#), 6/21/00; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/00]

Sanders Biographical Summary

Issues In Sanders' Personal Life: Divorce From Deborah Shilling

Bernie Sanders and Deborah Shilling, a Baltimore woman he reportedly met in college, were married in September 1964 at her parents home in Maryland. The newlyweds moved to Vermont after the wedding. They divorced 18 months later.

Sanders Married His College Sweetheart, Yet Had A Son With Another Woman. While married to one woman, Sanders had a son Levi with a second - long before he went on to marry his current wife. [UK Daily Mail, 7/9/15]

Sanders And Deborah Shilling (Today, Known As Deborah Messing) Were Married In Baltimore In 1964. Sanders married Deborah Shilling, who is three years his junior, on September 6, 1964. Her father was Dr. Moses Shilling, at the time chief of pulmonary diseases at Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. The ceremony was in the garden of her parents' home in Baltimore. [UK Daily Mail, 7/9/15]

The Sugar Shack. According to the Daily Mail, "The couple met in college and moved to a 'Sugar Shack' without electricity on 85 acres of land in Middlesex, a small hamlet just outside the Vermont capital of Montpelier. They bought it for just \$2,500." [UK Daily Mail, 7/9/15]

Sanders And Shilling Divorced 18 Months Later, In Approximately March 1966. Deborah Messing, born Shilling, was Bernie Sanders' college sweetheart and they moved to Vermont but they divorced 18 months after marrying. [UK Daily Mail, 7/9/15]

Sanders Had Son with Susan Mott, But They Never Married. Sanders, now 73, went on to live with Susan Mott, and together they had a son, Levi, now 46. He was born in Brightlook Hospital, St. Johnsbury, Vermont on March 21, 1969, publicly available records show. Daily Mail Online has been unable to find any record of Sanders marrying Mott. Mott is now married to German immigrant Hendrik Glaeser, who has run a sign-making business in Burlington, Vermont's largest city, for some 30 years. [UK Daily Mail, 7/9/15]

APPENDIX Summary: Sanders Clinton Senate Vote Differences

Sanders And Clinton Voted Differently 31 Times During Their Three Overlapping Years In The Senate. “The 31 times that Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Sanders disagreed happened to be on some the biggest issues of the day, including measures on continuing the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, an immigration reform bill and bank bailouts during the depths of the Great Recession. Mr. Sanders, who formally kicked off his campaign Tuesday evening in Burlington, Vt., was opposed to all these actions.” [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders And Clinton “Disagreed Most Often On Military And Foreign Policy Issues.” “The two disagreed most often on military and foreign policy issues, including approval of the civilian nuclear deal between the United States and India in 2008 — Mrs. Clinton was for it — and the confirmation of George W. Casey Jr. as Army chief of staff (Mrs. Clinton was against it). Mr. Sanders was among a small number of senators who voted to allow Guantánamo detainees to be transferred to American prisons, and he was against developing and deploying a defense system to stop Iranian ballistic missiles.” [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted For Nomination Of George Casey, While Clinton Voted Against. The nomination was confirmed 83-14. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); PN 177, [Senate Vote #45, 2/8/2007](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Restrictions On Cutting Military Funding, While Clinton Voted For Measure “Not Cut Military Funding If It Would Undermine Troop Safety Or Mission.” The measure passed 82-16. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Con Res 20, [Vote #77](#), 3/15/07]

Sanders Voted Against Deadline For Continued War Funding, While Clinton Voted For Deadline. The measure passed 87-9. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 1135 to HR 1495, [Vote #169](#), 5/16/07]

Sanders Voted Against Development Of An “Effective Defense” Against Iranian Ballistic Missiles, While Clinton Voted For Measure. The measure passed 90-5. [S Amdt 2024 to S Amdt 2011 to HR 1585, [Vote #245](#), 7/12/07; New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Measure To Bar The Transfer Of Guantanamo Detainees To America, While Clinton Voted For. The measure passed 94-3. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 2351 to S Amdt 2327 to HR 2669, [Vote #259](#), 7/19/07]

Sanders Voted Against Policy To “Combat, Contain, And Roll Back” Violent Iranian Activities In Iraq, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was agreed to 76-22. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 3017 to S Amdt 2011 to HR 1585, [Vote #349](#), 9/26/07]

Sanders Voted Against Defense Budget Bill, While Clinton Voted For. The measure passed 88-8. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against The US-India Civilian Nuclear Deal, While Clinton Voted For. The measure passed 86-13. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Remove Requirement That Y-1 Visa Holders Leave US Before Renewal, While Clinton Voted Against Removing Requirement. The measure was rejected, 41-57. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was rejected 33-63. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 1150 to S 1348, [Vote #204](#), 6/7/07]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was rejected 34-61. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S 1348, [Vote #203](#), 6/7/07]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was rejected 45-50. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 1150 to S 1348, [Vote #206](#), 6/7/07]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was agreed to 64-35. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S 1639, [Vote #228](#), 6/26/07]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was rejected 45-52. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 1934 to S 1639, [Vote #234](#), 6/27/07]

Sanders Voted Against Ending Debate And Moving To Vote On Immigration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To Move To A Vote. The measure was rejected 46-53. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S 1639, [Vote #235](#), 6/28/07]

Sanders Voted Against A Comprehensive Amendment To The Bank Bailout, While Clinton Voted For. The measure passed 74-25. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against The Bank Bailout, While Clinton Voted For. The measure passed 74-25. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted For A Bill To Stop Spending The Final \$350 Billion In TARP Money, While Clinton Voted Against The Measure, Thereby Continuing TARP. The measure was rejected 42-52. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Providing Loans To Produce Synthesis Gas From Coal, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was rejected 33-61. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Support Agriculture Interests In The Case Of A Lost Corn Crop, While Clinton Voted To Support Ethanol Producers. The measure was rejected 31-63. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Maintain A Tax Credit For Renewable Diesel Fuels Made Through Petroleum Co-Processing, While Clinton Voted To End The Tax Credit. The measure was rejected 45-49. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Waiving Budget Restrictions On Legislation Extending Tax Deductions And Alternative Minimum Tax, While Clinton Voted To Waive Restrictions. The measure was agreed to 84-11. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Allocating Homeland Security Grants Based On Risk, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was agreed to 56-43. [S Amdt 335 to S Amdt 275 to S 4, [Vote #61, 3/6/07](#); New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Set Minimum Level Of Homeland Security Grant Allocation For States And Territories, While Clinton Voted Against. The measure was agreed to 58-41. [S Amdt 338 to S Amdt 275 to S 4, [Vote #62](#), 3/6/07; New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Increase Minimum Allocation For States For Homeland Security Grants, While Clinton Voted Against. The measure was rejected 49-50. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#); S Amdt 333 to S Amdt 275 to S 4, [Vote #63](#), 3/6/07]

Sanders Opposed Granting Immunity For Reporting Suspicious Behavior, While Clinton Favored Immunity. The measure was rejected 57-39. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Eliminate National Institute Of Standards And Technology's Advanced Technology Program, While Clinton Voted Against. The measure was rejected 39-57. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted To Prevent A Vote On An Amendment To Food And Drug Administration Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted To End Debate And Move To A Vote. The measure was agreed to 82-8. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against An FDA Reform Bill, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was approved 93-1. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

NOTE: Sanders voted against the bill because it did not legalize imported prescription drugs from Canada. <http://www.sanders.senate.gov/newsroom/press-releases/sanders-stands-up-to-drug-companies>

Sanders Voted Against A Moratorium On Congressional Earmarks, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was rejected 29-71. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Sanders Voted Against Adding Up To \$45 Billion In Estate Tax Exemptions Over Five-Year Period, While Clinton Voted For. The measure was rejected 38-62. [New York Times, [5/28/15](#)]

Vote Strings for Congressional Quarterly

1991

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

10,28,37,38,41,49,52,57,64,66,71,81,82,83,97,106,110,112,114,116,117,119,120,122,123,124,133,140,145,168,173,175,176,177,178,220,221,236,237,243,244,245,264,274,290,291,292,293,294,300,301,302,309,311,312,314,315,323,327,332,335,344,353,354,358,361,368,369,370,394,400,415,437,441,443

KEY VOTES:

9,42,83,97,115,117,131,141,194,261,267,332,354, 375,403,427

1992

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

16,24,32,40,42,58,59,63,67,86,91,97,98,99,100,104,107,116,139,141,153,158,167,174,175,199,203,235,244,247,248,260,262,266,268,280,283,287,296,327,333,335,336,337,338,339,342,358,361,374,378,391,392,399,400,407,408,409,423,431,433,435,436,447,448,449,459,461,462,470,473,481,482

KEY VOTES:

30,45,66,69,79,95,144,168,187,201,206,311,334,374,470,480

1993

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

55,70,84,111,112,119,144,147,148,174,176,177,238,241,242,243,244,245,246,253,256,257,274,308,318,332,376,377,395,397,398,430,436,448,454,462,471,474,479,480,485,487,521,527,529,559,562,565,573,579,581,606

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

22,26,40,41,44,52,53,72,106,107,154,173,178,224,263,281,365,379,389,408,437,465,476,494,496,500,501,503,525,540,542,543,546,547,564,566,577,580,590,592,598,599,605,614,42,269,272,510,511,527,541,595,179,180,229,232,237,240,347,391,393,412,414,415,417,420,429,461,467,473,477,556,249,251,418,468,555,81,85,86,87,88,127,132,133,150,188,193,198,199,247,370,406,433,434,575,608,609,610,611,612,613

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

150,188,237,240,247,249,251,263,269,272,281,347,391,393,412,414,415,417,418,420,434,467,4

68,477,510,511,555,556,564,566,575,610,613,614

KEY VOTES:

22,85,86,237,307,406,434,460,485,510,556,564,575,577,599,609

1994

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

29,46,54,92,106,108,111,113,114,117,122,136,142,152,162,163,173,205,207,208,220,226,229,230,231,234,240,264,271,283,284,285,289,301,313,314,316,324,328,329,330,333,336,337,338,339,340,358,366,367,376,377,418,419,426,446,452,458,468,475,490,491,492,498,499,500

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

19,23,25,81,86,90,94,95,107,124,128,138,144,153,156,159,170,174,251,258,259,260,263,265,292,293,309,349,357,363,371,411,414,415,416,425,428,451,456,122,136,148,234,250,270,394,8,51,146,147,179,180,188,189,192,194,195,198,332,404,497,187,222,223,9,10,13,27,55,56,65,112,168,346,381,382,383,507

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

8,51,81,107,148,179,180,187,188,189,192,195,270,309,332,346,381,382,383,404,507

KEY VOTES:

4,51,65,112,156,159,222,292,309,316,344,416,449,497,507

1995

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

8,21,43,46,57,83,94,110,112,200,216,267,271,285,296,325,326,327,328,344,352,356,362,393,395,401,403,410,417,444,445,446,447,448,449,450,467,482,494,515,540,541,550,551,552,554,565,570,573,577,584,604,621,627,643,658,669,677,680,682,708,723,725,729,734,735,736,752,770,797,826,836,855,857,858

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

16,97,157,283,299,557,567,598,599,632,634,663,667,670,671,678,716,720,733,772,792,799,828,98,103,117,124,129,174,183,197,199,229,269,337,350,382,431,433,523,526,534,570,571,580,585,605,607,619,620,626,628,630,635,638,641,642,666,669,676,679,688,690,691,693,702,709,710,711,713,731,753,756,763,756,764,764,840,841,844,853,854,870,877,136,381,420,421,425,442,537,547,700,856,141,143,145,348,362,366,373,375,377,385,423,441,443,531,608,646,680,683,734,794,806,814,865,791,821,51,251,295,345,346,458,743,774,775,781,802,812,820,862

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

375,421,442,443,531,534,537,557,598,608,666,671,676,679,772,814,862

KEY VOTES:

51,199,269,277,295,377,373,599,635,731,743,756,806,807,814,821,825,870

1996

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

24,28,29,30,36,46,53,71,76,89,101,126,141,176,177,182,185,197,200,204,206,228,230,232,234,241,243,249,252,259,265,272,291,302,316,321,325,327,338,344,362,385,417

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

4,5,21,25,84,85,119,149,162,192,194,195,205,253,276,339,357,365,383,393,398,399,414,442,453,51,52,61,75,92,94,110,122,131,156,164,167,268,281,282,313,329,331,352,360,370,391,422,433,3,47,136,170,186,212,224,227,250,284,59,214,217,174,247,404,405,412,19,98,102,117,135,165,455,49,55,178,179,236

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

19,21,25,47,61,98,102,122,178,186,205,214,217,227,284,329,357,360,383,412

KEY VOTES:

3,7,25,42,61,64,75,94,102,162,192,245,339,383,455

1997

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

85,86,87,88,89,92,112,114,122,140,141,142,143,145,165,182,184,193,197,200,202,213,214,223,244,261,264,265,271,278,312,314,316,319,337,338,339,346,351,359,364,403,435,442,443,450,453,454,470,474,531,533,542,557,562,573,607,608,619,620,623,640

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

72,90,93,96,124,131,133,138,147,151,156,266,272,449,569,23,58,59,65,92,118,127,168,194,217,290,363,398,443,475,495,500,513,519,524,557,598,22,231,233,235,46,47,48,160,178,228,229,230,234,336,338,504,534,580,595,601,605,614,27,76,78,148,166,203,293,345,350,577,44,134,136,169,245,617

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

47,48,90,147,148,151,166,178,231,233,234,290,345,350,580,595,598,605,614,617

KEY VOTES:

3,8,65,108,127,147,148,233,259,362,435,519,569,570,577

1998

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

32,44,73,105,109,116,144,146,147,150,163,164,183,202,209,229,252,257,262,266,276,286,291,302,308,318,326,343,345,346,363,364,369,389,410,435,438,441,442,453,454,455,456,458,459,460,471,474,486,487,528,536

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

17,25,37,38,39,80,100,101,133,139,140,197,201,204,297,312,398,426,489,544,546,9,24,50,51,52,74,78,96,114,119,151,160,163,171,225,228,243,280,282,296,325,327,336,339,349,388,411,412,414,416,424,451,452,479,506,542,543,545,58,71,317,356,155,168,169,170,181,211,377,442,449,47,63,102,274,538,10,88,239,464,469

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

10,25,47,96,155,168,169,170,181,211,317,356,377,479

KEY VOTES:

10,95,133,151,188,290,296,339,405,425,460,538,543

1999

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

21,24,58,59,75,76,120,129,133,135,138,144,145,146,168,169,179,182,190,191,204,222,265,276,300,302,308,309,325,334,361,368,381,384,392,398,400,424,426,427,428,494,495,496,499,538,550,551,554,555,569,570,579,586,595,597

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

32,35,137,256,299,358,370,422,490,552,17,20,89,128,139,173,209,232,234,235,243,255,261,301,319,320,336,341,344,347,366,386,387,403,436,443,444,465,485,504,518,528,532,549,560,579,69,101,119,187,189,304,314,324,350,353,59,68,100,103,310,321,349,362,409,480,90,117,269,307,322,338,359,365,610,56,70,114,115,118,333,379

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

56,69,100,119,137,209,255,299,304,307,310,321,322,338,347,359,362,365,409,436,444,504,552

KEY VOTES:

56,58,103,207,213,244,276,319,333,422,465,490,544

2000

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

2,5,32,70,71,72,74,85,95,103,107,115,133,134,159,194,196,208,211,212,213,241,258,266,298,303,320,332,334,337,338,362,399,407,410,412,413,419,420,421,447,475,479,485,487,501,505,506,517,522,523,528,531,532,533,549,563,597,602

FULL PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT STRING:

27,43,139,267,279,280,281,302,319,324,373,404,427,430,471,491,503,518,7,25,55,63,98,101,104,130,250,274,288,293,304,305,357,412,422,423,473,84,86,89,202,5,65,85,193,396,414,82,119,145,187,228,310,405,441,458,466,467,540,15,41,127,156,254,392,418,450,523,560

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND PRESIDENT CLINTON SPLIT:

65,84,86,89,145,193,228,274,288,302,310,405,430,441,467

KEY VOTES:

43,193,207,228,254,271,280,341,357,397,430,477

2001

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

16,26,27,29,66,77,92,94,96,119,121,127,133,166,172,176,179,202,204,229,230,231,233,244,256,267,275,297,302,303,304,313,336,337,348,349,350,363,371,374,386,398,431,444,474,492,497,498

KEY VOTES:

33,45,130,228,288,302,317,329,342,366,398,423,481

2002

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

11,23,32,45,50,70,107,110,111,112,116,122,124,125,126,129,132,142,143,148,149,150,158,168,171,186,210,226,231,232,233,234,235,237,238,245,248,249,250,251,252,270,296,297,298,299,302,329,351,375,376,377,378,379,381,401,425,430,452,454,465

VOTES WHERE SANDERS DID NOT VOTE WITH PROGRESSIVES (AS DEFINED BY PROGRESSIVE PUNCH)

138,139,140,143,144,146,147,148,193,195,238,292,401,430

KEY VOTES:

34,44,158,170,194,282,347,357,370,455,478

2003

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

32,37,38,39,41,42,45,56,57,71,78,80,87,88,89,90,92,93,94,98,105,107,108,120,121,122,123,124,127,147,148,219,221,240,249,250,256,297,298,299,300,306,311,319,335,354,355,358,382,383,385,391,399,402,403,404,421,430,434,446,454,463,466,467,468,499,513,518,535,604,617,620,621,622,624,625,627,628,629,667,674,675

**VOTES WHERE SANDERS DID NOT VOTE WITH PROGRESSIVES
(AS DEFINED BY PROGRESSIVE PUNCH)**

48,92,219,255,394,423,424,430,434,446,580,585,588,589,611,624,628,629,674,675

KEY VOTES:

82,225,351,408,444,445,478,487,521,530,546,669

2004

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

38,64,69,89,94,95,101,117,130,176,177,178,179,204,216,229,231,232,233,263,264,266,276,277,291,340,359,360,361,362,371,373,375,378,382,391,392,397,407,413,439,441,450,451,473,474,475,514,515,537

**VOTES WHERE SANDERS DID NOT VOTE WITH PROGRESSIVES
(AS DEFINED BY PROGRESSIVE PUNCH)**

138,144,150,170,340,361

KEY VOTES:

18,64,114,318,339,452,472,484,509,544

2005

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

16,35,39,42,43,54,55,58,77,90,101,111,120,150,157,161,162,163,182,199,208,218,239,265,303,312,327,330,374,376,377,379,395,399,416,423,451,452,468,476,477,479,484,488,507,512,522,52

3,524,529,534,547,583,616,632,653,658,669

**VOTES WHERE SANDERS DID NOT VOTE WITH PROGRESSIVES
(AS DEFINED BY PROGRESSIVE PUNCH)**

7,46,52,90,101,103,169,182,222

KEY VOTES:

31,90,145,204,258,374,443,445,453,506,630,670

2006

VOTES WHERE SANDERS AND DEMOCRATS SPLIT (WITHOUT PROCEDURALS):

17,39,82,83,84,133,172,173,174,175,176,184,224,230,241,261,279,289,290,291,314,332,339,342,
369,411,436,437,449,451,452,453,457,476,520,521,524,525,528,533,541,542,543

KEY VOTES:

119,135,239,288,372,388,411,422,446,479,502,511